

October 8, 2021

Michael Haggerty, QEP  
Project Manager  
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Environmental Remediation  
625 Broadway, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Albany, NY 12233

**Re: Supplemental Investigation Work Plan  
Former Acme Steel/Metal Works  
95 Lombardy/46 Anthony Street, Brooklyn, NY 11222  
NYSDEC Site No. 224131  
Langan Project No.: 170157201**

Dear Mr. Haggerty:

Whitehead Company retained Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C. (Langan) to investigate the Former Acme Steel/Metal Works property located at 46 Anthony Street and 95 Lombardy Street in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, New York (the site). The site is a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Class 2 Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site (IHWDS) and is identified as NYSDEC Site No. 224131.

Langan prepared this Supplemental Investigation Work Plan (referred to hereafter as the “work plan”) pursuant to your 14 May 2021 letter, which was issued in response to Langan’s 26 February 2021 Potential Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compound (CVOC) Source Investigation Summary Report, the 31 January 2020 Groundwater Data Summary Report, a February 2019 loading dock trench drain investigation, and a June 2, 2021 site visit and discussion with you. The NYSDEC letter requested additional investigation to determine the extent and discharge point of the loading dock trench drain and to further evaluate the presence or absence of a CVOC source on site.

The 14 May 2021 letter also requested that work plans be prepared to install a vapor mitigation system at the site and to conduct off-site soil vapor intrusion (SVI) evaluations at adjoining properties (103, 115, and 117 Lombardy Street). The on-site vapor mitigation work plan will be submitted under separate cover, and as discussed during our 24 May 2021 conference call, the off-site SVI work plan will be discussed with the NYSDEC after this work plan is implemented and the resultant data has been reviewed.

## **SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND**

The site occupies an area of about 44,000 square feet at 95 Lombardy Street (Tax Block 2819, Lot 8) and 46-60 Anthony Street (Tax Block 2819, Lot 11) in Brooklyn, New York. The site is improved with three 2-story brick buildings and one 1-story brick building, and is adjoined by Anthony Street to the north, Porter Avenue to the east, Lombardy Street and warehouse buildings to the south, and Vandervoort Avenue to the west. A site location map is provided as Figure 1.

The site was used for fabricating and painting metal building products from the 1930s until circa 1998, during which time the site was then occupied by the metal staircase manufacturer (until circa 1977), and the former Acme Steel facility, which manufactured metal doors and frames. The site is now used for kitchen cabinet fabrication and stone showrooms/warehousing and office space.

## **PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION SUMMARY**

### **2012 Remedial Investigation and 2017 Supplemental Remedial Investigation**

Langan completed a remedial investigation (RI) in 2012 and a supplemental RI (SRI) in 2017 to investigate and characterize the nature and extent of contamination in soil, groundwater and soil vapor at the site. In general, CVOCs (including tetrachloroethene [PCE], TCE, and their degradation products) were detected in soil only at low concentrations two to three orders of magnitude less than the Unrestricted Use and Protection of Groundwater Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) in the 35 soil throughout the site. Trichloroethene (TCE) was detected at one location at a concentration of 2.3 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), at a depth of about 65.5 feet below grade surface (bgs). CVOCs were detected in shallow and deep overburden groundwater at concentrations above NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series 1.1.1 Ambient Water Quality Standards for Class GA groundwater. PCE and TCE were detected in sub-slab soil vapor at concentrations above the Air Guideline Values (AGVs) during the RI. An on-site source of CVOCs was not identified.

### **2019 to 2020 Quarterly Groundwater Gauging and Sampling**

Based on RI and SRI findings, the NYSDEC requested that quarterly groundwater gauging and a site-wide groundwater sampling event be completed to further evaluate solvent impacts in groundwater. Site-wide groundwater gauging was performed in all four quarters of 2019 and ceased after the first quarter of 2020. Gauging results indicated that shallow overburden groundwater appears to flow to the north and east, toward the Newtown and Maspeth Creeks, and deep groundwater also generally appears to flow east. Site-wide groundwater sampling was also performed by Langan, in December 2019, and groundwater data were consistent with prior groundwater sampling events.

### **2019 Trench Drain Investigation**

The NYSDEC also requested further investigation at a trench drain in a loading dock in the northwestern part of the site. Langan investigated the trench drain in February 2019. The trench

drain investigation revealed two lengths of abandoned 3-inch-diameter piping and a vertical 4-inch-diameter feature that appeared to terminate at a concrete base beneath the trench drain. Sediment samples were collected from accumulated sediment near the observed features (analytical results are summarized in the area of concern [AOC] 3 section below).

## **2020 Potential CVOC Source Investigation**

Pursuant to a request in the NYSDEC's 9 March 2020 Groundwater Data Summary Report comment letter, Langan conducted the Potential CVOC Source Investigation Work Plan in December 2020 designed with input from NYSDEC to confirm the presence or absence a CVOC source on site. The investigation included the completion of a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Questionnaire and Building Survey, collection of indoor air and sub-slab soil vapor samples, and installation and screening of 79 temporary sub-slab soil vapor points across the site and the adjacent sidewalks. The results of the Potential CVOC Source Investigation Work Plan were consistent with those observed in the 2012 RI and 2017 SRI and did not indicate the presence of an on-site CVOC source. CVOCs were detected in indoor air at concentrations warranting mitigation (an on-site vapor mitigation work plan will be submitted under separate cover).

## **SUMMARY OF AREAS OF CONCERN**

The following AOCs were established and subsequently refined during previous investigations:

### **AOC 1: Former Metal Fabrication Area**

Sheet metal was shaped in the southwestern part of the 95 Lombardy Street building (Tax Lot 8) during former Acme Steel operations. An oily residue was identified during a site inspection in floor trenches that are remnants of the former metal works equipment. The floor trenches have since been sealed to grade with concrete.

### **AOC 2: Dry Well/Underground Injection Well**

Based on a review of previous due diligence reports prepared by Impact Environmental Consulting (Impact), AOC 2 represents the area of what was labeled a dry well or underground injection well with unknown outfall located near the northwest corner of the 95 Lombardy Street building (Tax Lot 8). The 2012 RI revealed that the suspected "dry well or underground injection well" was a sanitary sewer cleanout.

### **AOC 3: Dip Tank and Associated Piping and Floor Trench**

A dip tank, drying system, and conveyor were historically used in the door-painting process and were located in the northwest corner of the 46 Anthony Street building (Tax Lot 11) and the northeast corner of the 95 Lombardy Street building (Tax Lot 8). According to the 1998 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Phase II Environmental Site Investigation (ESI) reports prepared by Impact, a phosphate wash pre-cleaning system and a paint dip tank were present in this area. Several pipes that originate from the dip tank discharged to a floor drain in the loading dock area. According to the 1998 Phase I ESA report, the outfall location of the floor drain was unknown. Langan investigated the trench in February 2019 and did not identify a drain outlet.

Three sediment samples collected from the trench contained PCE and TCE at concentrations at least three times lower than the Unrestricted Use SCOs.

#### **AOC 4: Apparent Dry Well**

Based on a review of previous due diligence reports, AOC 4 represents the area labeled in the 1998 Phase I ESA Report as a “dry well or underground injection well” with unknown outfall and located in the eastern part of 60 Anthony Street (Tax Lot 11). Site reconnaissance during the 2012 RI identified an additional floor drain in the loading dock area of the 60 Anthony building, about 80 feet west of the drain investigated during the 2012 RI. This additional loading dock floor drain was misidentified as an “underground injection well” in the 1998 Phase I ESA Report.

#### **SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATION SCOPE OF WORK**

The objective of the supplemental investigation is to determine the extent and discharge point of the trench drain and to further evaluate the presence or absence of a CVOC source on site by advancing shallow soil borings and collecting soil samples, and installing two new shallow groundwater monitoring wells and collecting site-wide groundwater samples.

The field investigation will include the following scope, which will be completed during three separate mobilizations:

##### Phase 1 - Supplemental Trench Drain and Shallow CVOC Investigation

- Selective demolition of portions of the existing concrete slab within the trench drain, and excavation of shallow test pits beneath the drain
- Completion of a geophysical survey
- Advancement of five additional shallow soil borings throughout the site to investigate shallow CVOC impacts
  - One of the soil borings will be within the former paint dip tank location
- Advancement of other potential soil boring locations to be decided based on test pit observations
- Collection of up to 20 soil samples for Target Compound List (TCL) volatile organic compound (VOC) laboratory analysis
- Abandonment of the trench drain
- Completion of any additional work that may be necessary to locate the discharge point of the trench drain

##### Phase 2 - Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation

- Installation and development of two new permanent on-site shallow groundwater monitoring wells (ACME-MW-16 and ACME-MW-17)



### Phase 3 - Site-wide Groundwater Sample Collection

- Headspace screening, gauging, and sampling of the five on-site shallow groundwater monitoring wells (ACME-MW-1, ACME-MW-3, ACME-MW-4, ACME-MW-16, and ACME-MW-17) and four off-site shallow groundwater monitoring wells (ACME-MW-2, DEC-005, DEC-026, and DEC-039) for TCL VOC laboratory analysis

The work described herein will be performed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and city regulations. Proposed soil boring and monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 2, and a health and safety plan (HASP) is provided as Attachment A. Sampling will be performed in accordance with the NYSDEC-approved 2017 Supplemental RI Work Plan's Quality Assurance Project Plan.

### **Phase 1 - Supplemental Trench Drain and Shallow CVOC Investigation**

A subcontractor will be retained to perform intrusive investigation of the trench drain. The trench drain spans both portions of the loading dock, which is divided by a concrete and steel partition. The trench drain will be investigated on both sides of the partition according to the following procedure:

1. The abandoned steel piping above the trench drain, which originates on the west side of the loading dock partition and terminates on the east side of the partition, will be removed, cleaned, and staged for off-site disposal as scrap metal.
2. Sediment will be removed from the trench drain to expose the base and sidewalls.
3. The base and sidewalls of the trench drain will be swept clean to evaluate the extents and to help identify the 4-inch-diameter vertical feature observed during the 2019 investigation. Any additional suspect discharge features will also be swept clean and documented.
4. After sediment removal and sweeping, the subcontractor will demolish the trench drain base slab at the 4-inch-diameter vertical feature observed during the 2019 investigation in the east side of the trench drain and excavate a shallow test pit to evaluate the extents and purpose of the feature. Additional test pits (a minimum of one more is planned in the west side of the trench drain) will be completed at any other feature indicative of a trench drain outlet, if observed.
5. Additional work may be completed as necessary to locate the discharge point of the trench drain.
6. At each shallow test pit excavation, a Langan field engineer will document the work, screen soil for visual and olfactory environmental impacts, and using a handheld photoionization detector (PID), and collect a soil sample for TCL VOC laboratory analysis via United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method 8260C.
7. The geophysical survey will be completed using geophysical instruments, including electromagnetic (EM) instruments and ground-penetrating radar (GPR). The survey will attempt to identify potential underground piping alignments, current utilities, and anomalies resembling underground storage tanks (UST) and associated piping.

The subcontractor will also use a drill rig to advance the following borings:

- Five shallow soil borings at the locations of the highest observed PID readings during the PCVOC Source Investigation. Soil borings will be advanced to about 20 feet bgs, about 2 feet into a low-permeability layer, to the end of observed impacts (if any), whichever is shallower.
  - One of the five soil borings will be advanced at the location of the potential former paint dip tank, which is located in the western portion of the loading dock and about 10 feet east of 2012 RI soil boring ACME-SB-2D, where a PID reading of 160 parts per million was detected between 4 and 5 feet bgs.
- Additional soil borings will be completed in or near the shallow test pit excavation(s), if any impacts are observed.

Soil will be screened continuously to the boring termination depth for organic vapors with a handheld PID equipped with a 10.6 electron volt (eV) bulb and for visual and olfactory indications of environmental impacts (e.g., staining and odor). Soil descriptions will be recorded in field boring logs. Non-disposable, down-hole drilling equipment and sampling apparatuses will be decontaminated between locations with Alconox and water. The above-described soil boring(s) may be advanced during Phase 2 of the supplemental investigation (described below).

Up to three soil samples will be collected from each soil boring for laboratory analysis: a shallow sample (from between 0 and 5 feet bgs), a termination depth sample, and/or a sample from the interval exhibiting the highest PID reading (if PID readings above background and/or visual and olfactory evidence of a release is observed). The samples will be collected in laboratory-supplied containers that are sealed, labeled, and placed in a cooler containing ice (to maintain a temperature of approximately 4 degrees Celsius) for delivery to York Analytical Laboratory (York), a NYSDOH Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified analytical laboratory. Soil samples will be analyzed for TCL VOCs via USEPA Method 8260C. After sample collection, soil borings will be backfilled using non-impacted soil cuttings or No. 2 sand and capped with concrete. The trench drain will be abandoned by filling it with concrete to surrounding grade.

Dig Safely New York (811) will also be contacted at least three business days in advance of any drilling or ground-intrusive activities. Sediment, concrete debris, and any excess soil cuttings generated during test pit excavation and drilling will be containerized in separate United Nations Department of Transportation (UN-DOT) 55-gallon drums. Waste characterization samples will be collected and the material will be transported and disposed of at NYSDEC-approved disposal and/or recycling facilities.

## **Phase 2 - Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation**

Phase 2 of the investigation (and Phase 3, described in the following section) will be completed after submission of an interim data summary email to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH. During Phase 2 of the supplemental investigation, two new shallow groundwater monitoring wells will be installed as follows:

- ACME-MW-16 will be installed in the warehouse between on-site monitoring well ACME-MW-3 and off-site (sidewalk) monitoring well DEC-026, to evaluate groundwater quality between the loading dock trench drain and DEC-026; and
- ACME-MW-17 will be installed in the warehouse along the southern boundary of the site to collect additional groundwater data and identify any potential evidence of source material.

The proposed monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 2. An environmental drilling contractor will be retained to advance the two boreholes to a depth of about 60 feet bgs. A monitoring well will be installed in each borehole and constructed using 2-inch-diameter, threaded, flush-joint, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) casing with 15 feet of 0.01-inch slot screen. Clean sand will be used to fill the annulus around each screened interval to a height of about 3 feet above the screen, followed by a minimum 4-foot hydrated bentonite seal overlain by a bentonite-grout slurry to 1 foot bgs. The monitoring wells will be finished with a locking well cap and flush-mounted metal manhole covers set into concrete. Monitoring well construction logs will be prepared to document the well installation.

A Langan engineer will document the work and screen the soil cuttings for environmental impacts. Soil will be screened continuously to the termination depth of the borehole for organic vapors with a handheld PID equipped with a 10.6 eV bulb and for visual and olfactory indications of environmental impacts (e.g., staining and odor). Up to three soil samples will be collected from each soil boring for laboratory analysis: a shallow sample (from between 0 and 5 feet bgs), a sample from the interval above the water table (between 40 and 55 feet bgs), and either a termination depth sample or highest PID sample (if PID readings above background and/or visual and olfactory evidence of a release is observed). The samples will be collected in laboratory-supplied containers and will be sealed, labeled, and placed in a cooler containing ice (to maintain a temperature of approximately 4 degrees Celsius) for delivery to York. Soil samples will be analyzed for TCL VOCs via USEPA Method 8260C.

After installation, the wells will be developed using a submersible pump to remove fines. The wells will be purged via pumping until the water becomes clear (having turbidity less than 50 nephelometric turbidity units [NTU]). The wells will then be allowed to sit for a minimum of one week. The time interval between well development and groundwater sampling will be confirmed with the NYSDEC before the wells are sampled.

Purged groundwater and any excess soil cuttings generated during groundwater monitoring well installation and development will be containerized in separate UN-DOT 55-gallon drums. Waste characterization samples will be collected and the material will be transported and disposed of at NYSDEC-approved disposal and/or recycling facilities.

### **Phase 3 - Site-wide Groundwater Sample Collection**

At least one week after the installation of the new groundwater monitoring wells, and after sampling schedule confirmation with the NYSDEC, a Langan field engineer will collect groundwater samples from the five on-site shallow groundwater monitoring wells (ACME\_MW-1, ACME-MW-

3, ACME-MW-4, ACME-MW-16, and ACME-MW-17) and the four off-site shallow groundwater monitoring wells (ACME-MW-2, DEC-005, DEC-026, and DEC-039). Prior to sampling, headspace readings will be taken from each well using a handheld PID and static water level will be measured in each well via a synoptic gauging event.

The monitoring wells will be purged and sampled using low-flow purging techniques to minimize drawdown, using a bladder pump with dedicated bladders at a rate of 0.13 gallons per minute/0.5 liters per minute or less. Purging will continue until the physical and chemical parameters (e.g., pH, temperature, specific conductance, turbidity, oxidation-reduction potential [ORP], and dissolved oxygen [DO]) stabilize within the ranges specified in the USEPA Low Stress Purging and Sampling Procedure for the Collection of Groundwater Samples From Monitoring Wells, Dated July 30, 1996 and Revised January 19, 2010. The pump will be decontaminated with Alconox and water between each sample location. Purged groundwater generated during groundwater sampling activities will be containerized in UN-DOT 55-gallon drums. Waste characterization samples will be collected and the material will be transported and disposed of at an NYSDEC-approved disposal facility.

The samples will be collected into laboratory-supplied containers and will be sealed, labeled, and placed in a cooler containing ice (to maintain a temperature of approximately 4 degrees Celsius) for delivery to York. Groundwater samples will be analyzed for TCL VOCs via USEPA Method 8260C.

### **Management and Disposal of Investigation-Derived Waste**

A waste characterization will be performed to determine whether the excess sediment, soil and purged groundwater can be considered non-hazardous waste through a contained-in policy demonstration. Waste characterization samples will be analyzed for TCL VOCs, TCL semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Target Analyte List (TAL) metals, ignitability, and corrosivity. Additional sampling and analyses may be required based on the selected disposal facility. Should the waste characterization sample results indicate that material is non-hazardous, a contained-in determination request will be prepared and submitted to the NYSDEC for approval.

If the soil underlying the former concrete slab is non-hazardous, the concrete debris will not be sampled and the material will be disposed of as non-hazardous, uncontaminated concrete at a NYSDEC-approved facility. If the soil underlying the former concrete slab is hazardous, then waste characterization samples will be collected from the concrete debris.

After a disposal facility has been selected and NYSDEC approval received, a Langan field engineer will document the proper disposal of the material.

### **DATA MANAGEMENT AND VALIDATION**

Laboratory analyses will be conducted for investigation samples in accordance with NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP) B deliverable format, and data will be reported electronically using the database software application EQuIS as part of NYSDEC's Environmental Information

Management System (EIMS). The laboratory will provide sample bottles that have been pre-cleaned and preserved in accordance with the SW-846 methods. Where there are differences in the SW-846 and NYSDEC ASP requirements, the NYSDEC ASP shall take precedence.

Data validation will be performed in accordance with the USEPA validation guidelines for organic and inorganic data review. Validation will include the following:

- Verification of QC sample results (both qualitative and quantitative).
- Verification of sample results (both positive hits and non-detects).
- Recalculation of 10 percent of all investigative sample results.
- Preparation of a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR).

The DUSR will be prepared and reviewed by the Program Quality Assurance Monitor before issuance. The DUSR will present the results of data validation, including a summary assessment of laboratory data packages, sample preservation and chain of custody procedures, and a summary assessment of precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, and completeness for each analytical method. A detailed assessment of each sample delivery group will follow.

## **REPORTING**

### **Daily Reports**

Daily reports will be submitted in electronic format (e.g., PDF) to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH Project Managers during work plan implementation, and will include:

- A progress update;
- A description of work locations;
- A site plan depicting relevant work plan site activities; and,
- Deviations from the work plan (if applicable).

### **Interim Data Summary**

An interim data summary will be submitted via email to the NYSDEC two weeks after completion of Phase 1 of the investigation, and will include general observations, a figure showing sample locations and geophysical survey results, and unvalidated analytical data reports. The email will include a preliminary interpretation of the data and whether it appears to indicate a source at the trench drain. Phases 2 and 3 of the investigation will proceed once a response to the summary email has been received from the NYSDEC.

## **Supplemental Investigation Letter Report**

After the entire supplemental investigation is complete, Langan will submit a letter report to the NYSDEC describing the completed investigation and presenting the field and analytical results of the sampling. Analytical results will be presented in appended lab reports and data summary tables, and the sample locations will be shown on an attached site plan. Category B data deliverables will be validated and a DUSR provided as part of the report. After data validation, the sampling results will be submitted via the NYSDEC's Electronic Data Deliverable system.

## **Schedule**

Implementation of this work plan is anticipated to begin during fourth quarter 2021. We anticipate that work plan implementation will take three mobilizations across a total of about 13 working days.

## CLOSING

As discussed during our 24 May 2021 conference call, after the results of the supplemental investigation have been received and discussed with you, we will address the off-site SVI request. Please let us know by phone (212-479-5578) or email ([pfarnham@langan.com](mailto:pfarnham@langan.com)) if you object to any of the proposed work plan components.

Sincerely,

**Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying,  
Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.**



Michael D. Burke, P.G., CHMM  
Principal/Vice President



Patrick Farnham, P.E.  
Senior Project Manager

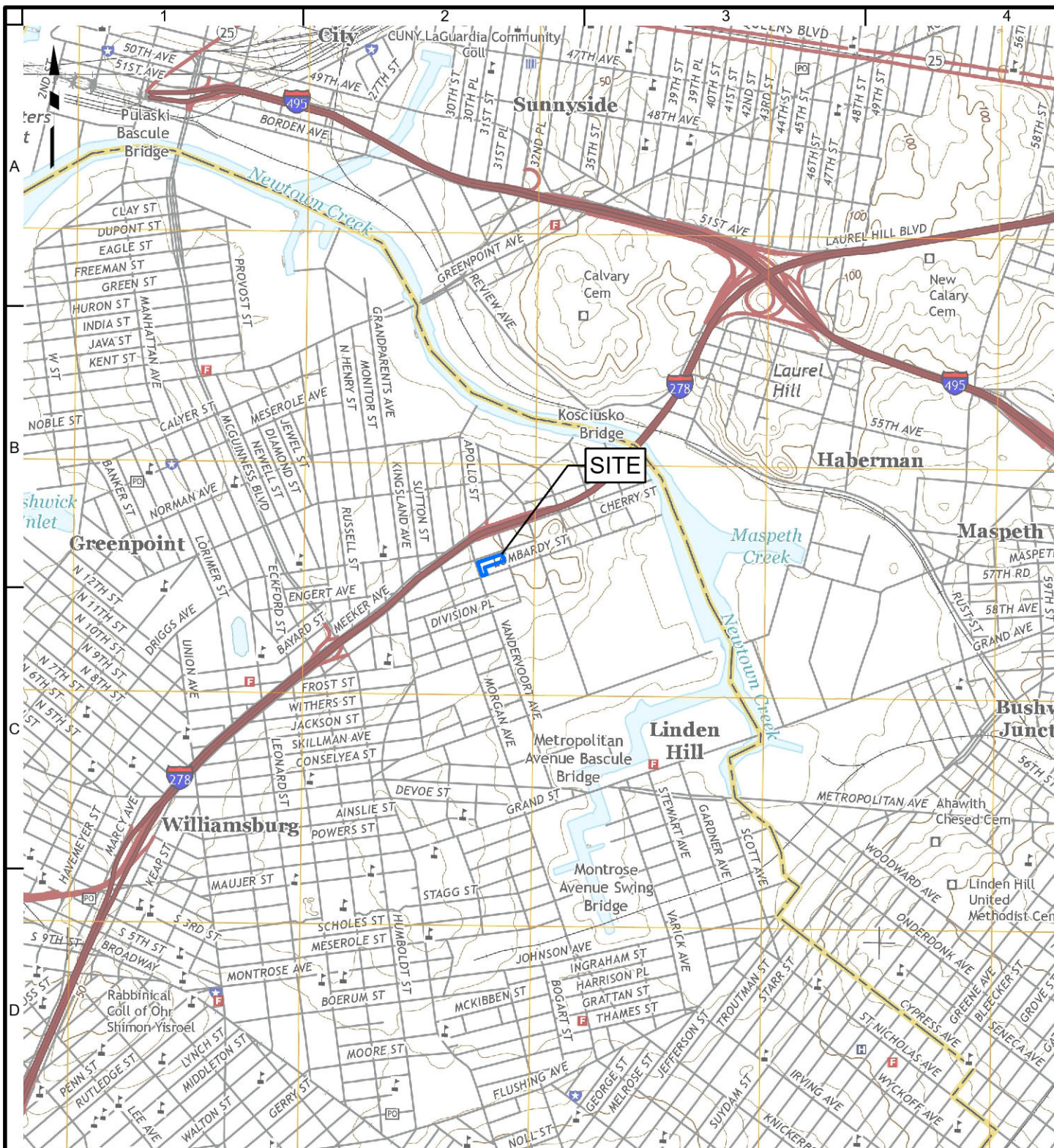
Enclosure(s):    Figure 1:            Site Location Map  
                      Figure 2:            Proposed Supplemental Investigation Plan  
                      Figure 3:            Proposed Groundwater Sampling Plan

Attachment A:    Health and Safety Plan

cc:                H. Dudek, P. Foster (NYSDEC)  
                      S. Surani, J. Nealon (NYSDOH)  
                      J. Teich, Michael Teich, Marc Teich (Whitehead Company)  
                      C. Leas (Sive, Paget & Riesel, P.C.)  
                      G. Nicholls, K. Nagotko (Langan)

## FIGURES





**WARNING:** IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE NYS EDUCATION LAW ARTICLE 145 FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, LAND SURVEYOR OR GEOLOGIST, TO ALTER THIS ITEM IN ANY WAY.



**NOTE:**  
1. BASEMAP ADAPTED FROM UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) 7.5-MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, QUADRANGLE, DATED 2016.

**LANGAN**

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Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc.  
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying,  
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Langan International LLC

Collectively known as Langan

Project

## FORMER ACME STEEL/ METAL WORKS

NYSDEC SITE NO. 224131  
95 LOMBARDY STREET/  
46 ANTHONY STREET

BROOKLYN

NEW YORK

Figure Title

## SITE LOCATION MAP

Project No.

170157201

Date

1/6/2021

Scale

1"=2,000'

Drawn By

MG

Submission Date

Figure No.

1









LEGEND

- ACME-MW-4D 2012 RI SOIL BORING AND DEEP GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- ACME-MW-4 2012 RI SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- DEC-039D EXISTING DEEP GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- DEC-039 EXISTING SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- ACME-MW-16 PROPOSED 2021 SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLE LOCATION
- ACME-MW-4 2012 RI SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND PROPOSED GROUNDWATER SAMPLE LOCATION
- DEC-005 EXISTING SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND PROPOSED GROUNDWATER SAMPLE LOCATION
- [Blue Outline] SITE BOUNDARY
- [Light Blue Area] APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TRENCH DRAIN IN AOC 3

NOTES:  
1. WORLD AERIAL IMAGERY BASEMAP IS PROVIDED THROUGH LANGAN'S ESRI AND ARCGIS SOFTWARE LICENSING AND ARCGIS ONLINE.  
2. THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FORMER PAINTING OPERATION WITH PHOSPHATE WASH PRE-CLEANING, PAINT DIP TANK, AND DRYING SYSTEM IS BASED ON MAPS INCLUDED AS PART OF THE IMPACT ENVIRONMENTAL 1998 PHASE I ESA REPORT AND OWNER'S KNOWLEDGE. THE DIP TANK AND DRYING SYSTEM ELEMENTS WERE NOT PRESENT AT THE TIME OF THE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI), CONDUCTED BY LANGAN BETWEEN SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER 2012, AND THE SUPPLEMENTAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (SRI), CONDUCTED BY LANGAN BETWEEN MARCH AND APRIL 2017.

E

WARNING: IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE NYS EDUCATION LAW ARTICLE 145 FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, LAND SURVEYOR OR GEOLOGIST, TO ALTER THIS ITEM IN ANY WAY.



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Project

**FORMER ACME STEEL/  
METAL WORKS**

NYSDEC SITE NO. 224131  
95 LOMBARDY STREET/  
46 ANTHONY STREET

BROOKLYN

NEW YORK

Figure Title

**PROPOSED  
GROUNDWATER  
SAMPLING PLAN**

Project No.

170157201

Date

6/18/2021

Scale

1"= 40'

Drawn By

MG

Figure No.

3



## **ATTACHMENTS**

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# HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

for

**FORMER ACME STEEL/METAL WORKS  
95 LOMBARDY STREET/46 ANTHONY STREET  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK  
Brooklyn Borough Tax Map  
Block 2819, Lots 8 and 11**

*Prepared For:*

**Whitehead Company  
251 Lombardy Street  
Brooklyn, NY 11222**

*Prepared By:*

**Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying,  
Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C.  
21 Penn Plaza  
360 West 31<sup>st</sup> Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, New York 10001**

***LANGAN***

**June 2021**

**Langan Project Number: 170157201**

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\* Items to be posted prominently on site, or made readily available to personnel.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP) was developed to address disturbance of known and reasonably anticipated subsurface contaminants and comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4), *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response* during anticipated site work at 95 Lombardy Street/46 Anthony Street in the East Williamsburg neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York ("the Site"). The Site is identified on the New York City (NYC) Brooklyn Borough/Kings County Tax Map as Tax Block 2189, Lots 8 and 11. This HASP provides the minimum requirements for implementing site operations during future remedial measure activities. All contractors performing work on this site shall implement their own HASP that, at a minimum, adheres to this HASP. The contractor is responsible for their own health and safety and that of their subcontractors. Langan personnel will implement this HASP while onsite.

The management of the day-to-day site activities and implementation of this HASP in the field is the responsibility of the site Langan Field Team Leader (FTL). Assistance in the implementation of this HASP can also be obtained from the Langan Health and Safety Officer (HSO) and the Langan Health and Safety Manager (HSM). Contractors operating on the site shall designate their own FTL, HSO and HSM. The content of this HASP may change or undergo revision based upon additional information made available to health and safety personnel, monitoring results, or changes in the work plan.

### **1.2 Site Location and Background**

The site occupies an area of about 44,000 square feet at 95 Lombardy Street and 46-60 Anthony Street (Tax Block 2819, Lots 8 and 11) in Brooklyn, New York. The site is improved with three 2 story brick buildings and one 1-story brick building, and is adjoined by Anthony Street to the north, Porter Avenue to the east, Lombardy Street and warehouse buildings to the south, and Vandervoort Avenue to the west. A site location map is provided as Figure 1.

The site was used for metal fabrication and painting from the 1930s until circa 2000, and is now used for kitchen cabinet and stone showrooms/warehousing and office space.

### **1.3 Summary of Work Tasks**

#### **1.3.1 Geophysical Investigation**

Prior to the commencement of intrusive field activities (i.e., soil borings); a geophysical consultant may conduct a geophysical survey using ground penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic

detection equipment. Langan personnel will coordinate the geophysical survey. The objective of the survey will be to identify any underground storage tank (UST) structures, drains, underground utilities, and other subsurface anomalies that may be encountered during the investigation. During this time Langan personnel will inspect the site and confirm sample locations.

### **1.3.2 Hand Clearing of Borehole Locations**

If there is no geophysical survey for utility clearance or the results of the geophysical survey are inconclusive at specific locations subject to intrusive work, the contractor may hand clear each location to confirm utilities or other known or suspected subsurface structures. Hand clearing of a soil boring location should extend to a depth of 5-feet and be about 1.5 times the anticipated diameter of the borehole when drilled. Langan personnel will confirm that hand clearing activities are completed to these specifications.

### **1.3.3 Excavation Observation and Screening**

Langan personnel will observe soil excavation at selected locations per the work plan. The work plan specifies that the contractor will excavate to specified depth at specified location on site. Excavated soil and concrete debris from the excavated slab may be segregated for separate disposal, including disposal via drums. If stockpiled, Langan will record the location of the stockpiles and note that the contractor has complied with the stockpile instructions specified in the work plan.

Langan will screen excavated spoil material for visual, olfactory, and instrumental indicators suggestive of a potential chemical or petroleum release. Instrument screening for the presence of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) may be performed with a duly field-calibrated Photoionization Detector (PID). Contractors will excavate for utilities, foundation components and potential grading using heavy equipment and hand tools in such a manner as to avoid negatively impacting buried utilities or foundation components.

Langan will coordinate trucking in cooperation with soil disposal contractors. Langan will only sign non-hazardous manifests if instructed by the project manager (PM) and provide the specific language. Langan is not to sign hazardous waste manifests unless specifically instructed by the PM to do so. Langan will record the information associated with each manifest as specified in the work plan. Contaminated material shall be handled and properly disposed in accordance with federal, state and city regulations, criteria and guidelines. If excavation occur over several days, Langan will confirm that the contractor has placed a barrier around the excavation and stockpile to prevent 3<sup>rd</sup> party injury.

#### **1.3.4 Soil Screening & Reporting**

As part of excavation activities, the Langan personnel will report when they have observed visual and olfactory indications of possible soil impact. Langan personnel will also report concentrations of VOCs above background when using a duly calibrated hand held PID, or equivalent.

#### **1.3.5 Soil Sampling**

As part of the excavation activities, soil samples (remediation outcome, excavation endpoint, delineation, or quality assurance/quality control [QA/QC]) may be collected during construction, as required. Langan personnel will coordinate with the contractor in sampling soil (in accordance with the work plan, where applicable).

Soil samples excavation endpoint or delineation sampling (along with quality assurance/quality control [QA/QC] samples) may be collected and subsequently submitted to a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

#### **1.3.6 Trench Pipe Excavation, Geophysical Trace and other Construction Activity Inspections and Observations**

In accordance with the work plan, Langan will observe contractors removing a trench pipe. Activities may include geophysical means to trace the pipe to its terminus discharge point. Other construction activities oversight are specified in the work plan, general construction documents, or special inspection requirements administered by the New York City Department of Buildings. Materials used for construction will be inspected by Langan for conformance to the design documents.

#### **1.3.7 Soil Investigation and Sampling**

Langan will retain a drilling contractor to advance soil borings to a depth below grade surface (bgs) and locations specified in the work plan. Borings will be installed at the approximate locations indicated in Langan's work plan, but may be moved in the field based on utility clearance and accessibility. The drilling contractor will contact the appropriate utility mark-out authority and make available to their drilling staff the verification number and effective dates. Langan will record the verification number and effective dates from the drillers. Langan will also note the location of marked out utilities on the site plan and scan the data into the project folder.

Langan personnel will screen soil for visual, olfactory, and instrumental indicators suggestive of a potential petroleum release. Instrument screening for the presence of VOCs may be performed

with a duly field-calibrated PID. Langan personnel will collect soil samples from the proposed soil boring locations following the sampling plan outlined in the work plan. The borings may be completed as monitoring wells or will be filled with clean soil cuttings, clean sand or bentonite grout and capped at grade to match the surrounding surface after samples are collected.

Soil samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

### **1.3.8 Groundwater Investigation and Sampling**

Selected soil borings will be converted into groundwater monitoring wells and sampled to evaluate groundwater quality. Groundwater samples will be collected from one or more of the new and if available, pre-existing monitoring wells in accordance with the Langan Low Flow Groundwater Sampling SOP (SOP #12). Groundwater samples will be submitted to an approved laboratory and analyzed for constituents as specified in the work plan. Temporary monitoring wells will be plugged and abandoned during the investigation in the manner defined in Section 1.3.2 for soil boring. Permanent monitoring wells will be completed with a road box set in concrete. Permanent monitoring wells will be eventually backfilled and abandoned in accordance with State and Local regulations.

Groundwater samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

### **1.3.9 Site-Wide Groundwater Gauging and Sampling**

Langan will conduct a site-wide groundwater gauging and sampling event. Groundwater samples will be collected groundwater samples from one or more of the new and pre-existing monitoring wells in accordance with the Langan Low Flow Groundwater Sampling SOP (SOP #12).

Groundwater samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

### **1.3.10 Sub-Slab Soil Vapor Pin Installation, Monitoring and Sampling**

Langan may installed open-ended stainless steel sub-slab vapor pins (Vapor Pin® or equivalent) at selected locations defined by the work plan. The sub-slab vapor pins will be installed per manufacture instructions and set below the concrete slab surface to facilitate a permanent cap designed to protect the vapor point between sampling events. The sub-slab points will be installed using electric hammers with chucks designed for the drill bits to be used. Conditions in

the field may require adjustment of sampling locations.

Langan will monitor vapor pins for air flow velocity and vacuum calibration/confirmation. In addition, Langan may collect vapor samples as part of the install verification. If collected, vapor sample may be collected in accordance with the Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion published by the NYSDOH in October 2006 and Langan's Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling SOP (SOP #14) and will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

Ambient air sample may be collected for use as a comparison sample and submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

### **1.3.11 Installation of Sub-Slab Depressurization (SSD) System**

A properly licensed contractor will install the sub-slab depressurization system by first excavating trenches in accordance with specifications outlined in the work plan. The contractor will contact the appropriate utility mark-out authority and make available to their staff the verification number and effective dates. The excavations will be completed with equipment and plumbing necessary to support the sub-slab depressurization (SSD) system and are defined in the work plan. Upon completion of the excavation and install, the contractor will backfill the excavation with approved fill material and seal the surface with the concrete slab in accordance with specifications defined in the work plan. Excess soil will be drummed and labeled in accordance with standard SOP and this HASP sections on Management of Investigative-Derived Waste and Drum Sampling.

As part of the installation oversight, Langan may screen soil for visual, olfactory, and instrumental indicators suggestive of a potential VOCs. Instrument screening for the presence of VOCs may be performed with a calibrated PID. Langan may collect soil samples exhibiting a degree of visual, olfactory, instrumental impact, or as otherwise specified in the work plan. Soil samples will be submitted to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

### **1.3.12 Equipment Decontamination**

Before the start of the day's sampling and after sampling each run, sampling equipment will be decontaminated by the decontamination process outlined Attachment B - Decontamination Procedures. Decontamination wastes and purge water will be temporarily stored on site pending analytical results.

### **1.3.13 Management of Investigative-Derived Waste**

The investigative-derived waste (IDW) generated during this investigation will be contained in

DOT-approved 55-gallon drums. The drums will be temporarily stored on the site or as directed by the client representative. All drums will be filled between to two-thirds full to allow easy maneuvering during drum pickup and disposal. Drum labels are to be provided by Langan (Environmental Closet). All drums will be labeled as "IDW Pending Analysis" until sample data are reported from the laboratory. Drum labels will include date filled and locations where waste was generated along with the standard information required by the labels in accordance with the Langan SOP09, Drum Labeling..

Closed top drums are to be used to store liquids. Debris, including plastic sheeting, polyethylene tubing, personal protection equipment (PPE), decontamination debris, etc. will be segregated from and disposed in large heavy duty garbage bags and disposed of at the site. Excess unused glassware should be returned to the lab along with the last day of collection samples.

#### **1.3.14 Drum Sampling**

Langan personnel may collect drum samples, as required, prior to off-site drum disposal. Samples will be placed into laboratory-supplied batch-certified clean glassware and submitted to an approved laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications, if required.

#### **1.3.15 Surveying**

Surveying activities may be completed by Langan. Surveying will be conducted by licensed surveyors.

### **2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY PERSONNEL/HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL**

The following briefly describes the health and safety (H&S) designations and general responsibilities that may be employed for this site. The titles have been established to accommodate the project needs and requirements and ensure the safe conduct of site activities. The H&S personnel requirements for a given work location are based upon the proposed site activities.

#### **2.1 Langan Project Manager**

The Langan Environmental Project Manager (PM) is Patrick Farnham, his responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that this HASP is developed, current, and approved prior to on-site activities.
- Ensuring that all the tasks in the project are performed in a manner consistent with Langan's comprehensive *Health and Safety Program for Hazardous Waste Operations* and this HASP.



## **2.2 Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager**

The Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager (HSM) is Tony Moffa. His responsibilities include:

- Updating the *Construction Health and Safety Program for Hazardous Waste Operations*.
- Assisting the site Health and Safety Officer (HSO) with development of the HASP, updating HASP as dictated by changing conditions, jobsite inspection results, etc. and approving changes to this HASP.
- Assisting the HSO in the implementation of this HASP and conducting Jobsite Safety Inspections and assisting with communication of results and correction of shortcomings found.
- Maintaining records on personnel (medical evaluation results, training and certifications, accident investigation results, etc.).

## **2.3 Langan Site Health & Safety Officer**

The Langan HSO is William Bohrer. His responsibilities include:

- Participating in the development and implementation of this HASP.
- When on-site, assisting the Langan Field Team Leader in conducting Tailgate Safety Meetings and Jobsite Safety Inspections and correcting any shortcomings in a timely manner.
- Ensuring that proper PPE is available, worn by employees, and properly stored and maintained.
- Controlling entry into and exit from the site contaminated areas or zones.
- Monitoring employees for signs of stress, such as heat stress, fatigue, and cold exposure.
- Monitoring site hazards and conditions.
- Knowing (and ensuring that all site personnel also know) emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and the telephone numbers of the ambulance, local hospital, poison control center, fire department, and police department.
- Resolving conflicts that may arise concerning safety requirements and working conditions.
- Reporting all incidents, injuries and near misses to the Langan Incident/Injury Hotline immediately and the client representative.

## **2.4 Langan Field Team Leader Responsibilities**

The Langan Field Team Leader (FTL) will be determined prior to the start of the start of field activities. The Field Team Leader's responsibilities include:

- The management of the day-to-day site activities and implementation of this HASP in the field.
- Participating in and/or conducting Tailgate Safety Meetings and Jobsite Safety Inspections and correcting any shortcomings in a timely manner.
- When a Community Air Monitoring Operating Program (CAMP) is part of the scope, the FTL will set up and maintaining community air monitoring activities and instructing the responsible contractor to implement organic vapor or dust mitigation when necessary.
- Overseeing the implementation of activities specified in the work plan.

## **2.5 Contractor Responsibilities**

The contractor shall develop and implement their own HASP for their employees, lower-tier subcontractors, and consultants. The contractor is responsible for their own health and safety and that of their subcontractors. Contractors operating on the site shall designate their own FTL, HSO and HSM. The contractor's HASP will be at least as stringent as this Langan HASP. The contractor must be familiar with and abide by the requirements outlined in their own HASP. A contractor may elect to adopt Langan's HASP as its own provided that it has given written notification to Langan, but where Langan's HASP excludes provisions pertinent to the contractor's work (i.e., confined space entry); the contractor must provide written addendums to this HASP. Additionally, the contractor must:

- Ensure their employees are trained in the use of all appropriate PPE for the tasks involved;
- Notify Langan of any hazardous material brought onto the job site or site related area, the hazards associated with the material, and must provide a material safety data sheet (MSDS) or safety data sheet (SDS) for the material;
- Have knowledge of, understand, and abide by all current federal, state, and local health and safety regulations pertinent to the work;
- Ensure their employees handling hazardous materials, if identified at the site, have received current training in the appropriate levels of 29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response* (HAZWOPER) if hazardous waste is identified at the Site;
- Ensure their employees handling hazardous materials, if identified at the Site, have been fit-tested within the year on the type respirator they will wear; and
- Ensure all air monitoring is in place pertaining to the health and safety of their employees as required by OSHA 1910.120; and
- All contractors must adhere to all federal, state, and local regulatory requirements.

## **3.0 TASK/OPERATION SAFETY AND HEALTH RISK ANALYSES**

A Task-Hazard Analysis (Table 1) was completed for general construction hazards that may be

encountered at the Site. The potential contaminants that might be encountered during the field activities and the exposure limits are listed in Table 2 complete inventory of MSDS/SDS for chemical products used on site is included as Attachment E.

### **3.1 Specific Task Safety Analysis**

#### **3.1.1 Geophysical Survey**

Langan personnel are not permitted to operate or otherwise handle the geophysical equipment including any downhole geophysical equipment subsequently used to survey boreholes. When boring locations are surveyed with surface geophysical equipment, the locations of the borings as well as possible utilities and other artifacts that may interfere with the subsurface investigation are to be marked with indelible paint, flags, or color tape (when marking indoor locations that the client has specifically requested not be marked with indelible paint). This information must also be added to the site map. When applying paint, proper PPE including at a minimum hand protections should be used.

#### **3.1.2 Hand Clearing of Borehole Locations**

Hand clearing will be completed by the contractor. Langan personnel are not permitted to operate or otherwise handle the contractor equipment. Langan will update the site map to include the locations of the cleared borehole locations as well as possible utilities and other artifacts that may interfere with the subsurface investigation.

#### **3.1.3 Excavation and Soil Screening**

Langan personnel will observe excavation and SOE activities including the general oversight, observation of landscaping activities, and other select observation project management and supervision as specified in the work plan or in accordance with the construction documents, or special inspection requirements administered by the New York City Department of Buildings. Materials used for construction may be inspected by Langan personnel for conformance to the design documents. Prior to entering excavation, Langan personnel will insure that excavation shoring conforms to proper shoring/benching/sloping techniques, at a minimum that soil and equipment is kept at least 2 feet from the edge of the excavation, that there is no water in the excavation, and that a competent person has inspected excavation prior to allow persons to enter. When entering excavation via a ladder, Langan personnel will only use ladders that are properly situated in accordance with the Ladder section of the CHASP.

Sampling the soil requires the donning of chemical resistant gloves in addition to the standard PPE. Langan personnel are not to operate nor direct the use of excavation equipment. These

tasks are to be completed by the excavation contractor.

#### **3.1.4 Soil Sampling**

Sampling the soil requires the donning of chemical resistant gloves in addition to the standard PPE. Langan personnel are not to operate drilling or excavation equipment nor open sampling devices (acetate liners, sonic sample bags, etc.). These tasks are to be completed by the driller or excavation contractor.

#### **3.1.5 Stockpile Sampling**

Langan personnel are not to scale or otherwise climb stockpiles. If the soil sampling plan requires sampling from the stockpile above ground level, samples are to be obtained using suitable excavation equipment operated by the contractor (i.e. front end loader).

#### **3.1.6 Soil Investigation and Sampling**

Sampling the soil requires the donning of chemical resistant gloves in addition to the standard PPE. Langan personnel are not to operate drilling or excavation equipment nor open sampling devices (acetate liners, sonic sample bags, etc.). These tasks are to be completed by the driller or excavation contractor.

#### **3.1.7 Groundwater Investigation and Sampling**

Sampling groundwater requires the donning of chemical resistant gloves in addition to the standard PPE and cut resistant gloves when cutting sampling-tubing to length. Langan personnel are not to operate drilling equipment nor assemble or install monitoring well equipment. These tasks are to be completed by the driller contractor.

#### **3.1.8 Electric Hammer Drill**

Langan will use electric hammer drills to install the sub-slab vapor points. Langan will inspect each hammer drill prior to use and specifically note the condition of each hammer and attached electrical cord. The electrical cord must be grounded and connect to the power source using a functional three prong grounded plug. The power source must be a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFI or GFCI) receptacle. Langan will also use a portable GFCI circuit from the outlet to the extension cord. Langan must test the GFCI before commencing drilling activities.

#### **3.1.9 Vapor Sampling**

Vapor sampling requires the donning of work gloves in addition to the standard PPE when

assembling the Summa™ canister with the regulator and cut resistant gloves when cutting sampling- or silicone-tubing to length. In addition,,

When retaining a drilling contractor, Langan personnel are not to operate drilling equipment nor assemble or install soil vapor point equipment; these tasks are to be completed by the contractor.

### **3.1.10 Indoor Drilling and Excavation**

The work scope may require indoor drilling or drilling in locations where there may not be adequate ventilation sufficient to safely operate any rig or excavation equipment powered by an internal combustion engine. Where possible, all such work should be done by equipment powered by electricity. If such equipment is used and must be directly wired to the buildings electrical system or to an independent system, this work must be completed by a licensed electrician in accordance with all electrical codes applicable to the work.

Indoor work which is to be completed with equipment powered by an internal combustion engine must incorporate air monitoring of carbon monoxide (CO) using calibrated air monitoring equipment (MultiRAE or equivalent). In addition, the work plan should incorporate mitigation for venting engine exhaust fumes directly to the outdoors and for circulating fresh air into the work area.

The OSHA Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for CO from 50 to 35 parts per million (ppm). Langan will monitor CO with a suitable monitoring device. If CO levels exceed 5 ppm, Langan will instruct contractors to begin mitigation measures. These measures are at a minimum:

- Increase air circulation using industrial size fans to bring additional fresh air into the building or vent exhaust to the outside;
- Modify the passive exhaust method being used to increase venting circulation by using wider diameter tubing or sealing tubing connections; or
- Modify the work schedule where the rig is turned off to allow time for CO levels to fall back to background

All work must cease if CO levels reach 35 ppm. The Langan engineer is to report to the PM and H&S officer when an action level is reached.

### **3.1.11 Installation of SSD System**

Specifically trained contractors are to install the SSD system. Langan personnel are there only to observe and record the data required in the work plan. Installation and assemblage of the SSD system is to be done exclusively by the contractor following their own health and safety specifications outlined in their HASPs.

### **3.1.12 Construction Activity Inspection**

The contractor will operate equipment used to install the SSD infrastructure. In addition, the contractor will provide equipment and training to their staff to perform the aerial work. Langan personnel will inspect in accordance with specification in the work plan and record the data the work plan requires. The installation of the SSD structural, electrical, and pneumatic equipment is to be done exclusively by the contractor following their own health and safety specifications outlined in their HASPs. Other activities assigned to Langan as part of construction activities are limited to inspection and observations as specified in the work plan. Langan personnel are not to operate or assist in the operation of equipment used in construction activities unless defined as part of an inspection or observation in the work plan.

### **3.1.13 Drum Sampling**

Drilling fluid, rinse water, grossly-contaminated soil samples and cuttings will be containerized in 55-gallon drums for disposed off-site. Each drum must be labeled in accordance with the Langan Drum Labeling Standard Operating Procedure (SOP-#9). Sampling drums requires the donning of work gloves when opening the drums and chemical resistant gloves when sampling in addition to standard PPE.

Langan personnel and contractors are not to move or opened any orphaned (unlabeled) drum found on the site without approval of the project manager.

## **3.2 Radiation Hazards**

No radiation hazards are known or expected at the site.

## **3.3 Physical Hazards**

Physical hazards, which may be encountered during site operations for this project, are detailed in Table 1.

### **3.3.1 Explosion**

No explosion hazards are expected for the scope of work at this site.

### **3.3.2 Heat Stress**

The use of Level C protective equipment, or greater, may create heat stress. Monitoring of personnel wearing personal protective clothing should commence when the ambient temperature is 72°F or above. Table 6 presents the suggested frequency for such monitoring.

Monitoring frequency should increase as ambient temperature increases or as slow recovery rates are observed. Refer to the Table 7 to assist in assessing when the risk for heat related illness is likely. To use this table, the ambient temperature and relative humidity must be obtained (a regional weather report should suffice). Heat stress monitoring should be performed by the HSO or the FTL, who shall be able to recognize symptoms related to heat stress.

To monitor the workers, be familiar with the following heat-related disorders and their symptoms:

- **Heat Cramps:** Painful spasm of arm, leg or abdominal muscles, during or after work
- **Heat Exhaustion:** Headache, nausea, dizziness; cool, clammy, moist skin; heavy sweating; weak, fast pulse; shallow respiration, normal temperature
- **Heat Stroke:** Headache, nausea, weakness, hot dry skin, fever, rapid strong pulse, rapid deep respirations, loss of consciousness, convulsions, coma. *This is a life threatening condition.*

Do not permit a worker to wear a semi-permeable or impermeable garment when they are showing signs or symptoms of heat-related illness.

To monitor the worker, measure:

- **Heart rate:** Count the radial pulse during a 30-second period as early as possible in the rest period. If the heart rate exceeds 100 beats per minute at the beginning of the rest period, shorten the next work cycle by one-third and keep the rest period the same. If the heart rate still exceeds 100 beats per minute at the next rest period, shorten the following work cycle by one-third. A worker cannot return to work after a rest period until their heart rate is below 100 beats per minute.
- **Oral temperature:** Use a clinical thermometer (3 minutes under the tongue) or similar device to measure the oral temperature at the end of the work period (before drinking). If oral temperature exceeds 99.6°F (37.6°C), shorten the next work cycle by one-third without changing the rest period. A worker cannot return to work after a rest period until their oral temperature is below 99.6°F. If oral temperature still exceeds 99.6°F (37.6°C) at the beginning of the next rest period, shorten the following cycle by one-third. Do not permit a worker to wear a semi-permeable or impermeable garment when oral temperature exceeds 100.6°F (38.1°C).

Prevention of Heat Stress - Proper training and preventative measures will aid in averting loss of worker productivity and serious illness. Heat stress prevention is particularly important because once a person suffers from heat stroke or heat exhaustion, that person may be predisposed to additional heat related illness. To avoid heat stress the following steps should be taken:

- Adjust work schedules.

- Mandate work slowdowns as needed.
- Perform work during cooler hours of the day if possible or at night if adequate lighting can be provided.
- Provide shelter (air-conditioned, if possible) or shaded areas to protect personnel during rest periods.
- Maintain worker's body fluids at normal levels. This is necessary to ensure that the cardiovascular system functions adequately. Daily fluid intake must approximately equal the amount of water lost in sweat, i.e., eight fluid ounces (0.23 liters) of water must be ingested for approximately every eight ounces (0.23 kg) of weight lost. The normal thirst mechanism is not sensitive enough to ensure that enough water will be drunk to replace lost sweat. When heavy sweating occurs, encourage the worker to drink more. The following strategies may be useful:
  - Maintain water temperature 50° to 60°F (10° to 16.6°C).
  - Provide small disposal cups that hold about four ounces (0.1 liter).
  - Have workers drink 16 ounces (0.5 liters) of fluid (preferably water or dilute drinks) before beginning work.
  - Urge workers to drink a cup or two every 15 to 20 minutes, or at each monitoring break. A total of 1 to 1.6 gallons (4 to 6 liters) of fluid per day are recommended, but more may be necessary to maintain body weight.
  - Train workers to recognize the symptoms of heat related illness.

### 3.3.3 Cold-Related Illness

If work on this project begins in the winter months, thermal injury due to cold exposure can become a problem for field personnel. Systemic cold exposure is referred to as hypothermia. Local cold exposure is generally called frostbite.

- **Hypothermia** - Hypothermia is defined as a decrease in the patient core temperature below 96°F. The body temperature is normally maintained by a combination of central (brain and spinal cord) and peripheral (skin and muscle) activity. Interference with any of these mechanisms can result in hypothermia, even in the absence of what normally is considered a "cold" ambient temperature. Symptoms of hypothermia include: shivering, apathy, listlessness, sleepiness, and unconsciousness.
- **Frostbite** - Frostbite is both a general and medical term given to areas of local cold injury. Unlike systemic hypothermia, frostbite rarely occurs unless the ambient temperatures are less than freezing and usually less than 20°F. Symptoms of frostbite are: a sudden blanching or whitening of the skin; the skin has a waxy or white appearance and is firm to the touch; tissues are cold, pale, and solid.

Prevention of Cold-Related Illness - To prevent cold-related illness:



- Educate workers to recognize the symptoms of frostbite and hypothermia
- Identify and limit known risk factors:
- Assure the availability of enclosed, heated environment on or adjacent to the site.
- Assure the availability of dry changes of clothing.
- Assure the availability of warm drinks.
- Start (oral) temperature recording at the job site:
- At the FSO or Field Team Leader's discretion when suspicion is based on changes in a worker's performance or mental status.
- At a worker's request.
- As a screening measure, two times per shift, under unusually hazardous conditions (e.g., wind-chill less than 20°F, or wind-chill less than 30°F with precipitation).
- As a screening measure whenever anyone worker on the site develops hypothermia.

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

### **3.3.4 Noise**

Work activities during the proposed activities may be conducted at locations with high noise levels from the operation of equipment. Hearing protection will be used as necessary.

### **3.3.5 Hand and Power Tools**

The use of hand and power tools can present a variety of hazards, including physical harm from being struck by flying objects, being cut or struck by the tool, fire, and electrocution. All hand and power tools should be inspected for health and safety hazards prior to use. If deemed unserviceable/un-operable, notify supervisor and tag equipment out of service. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI) are required for all power tools requiring direct electrical service.

### **3.3.6 Slips, Trips and Fall Hazards**

Care should be exercised when walking at the site, especially when carrying equipment. The presence of surface debris, uneven surfaces, pits, facility equipment, and soil piles contribute to tripping hazards and fall hazards. To the extent possible, all hazards should be identified and marked on the site, with hazards communicated to all workers in the area.

### **3.3.7 Utilities (Electrocution and Fire Hazards)**

#### *3.3.7.1 Utility Clearance*

The possibility of encountering underground utilities poses fire, explosion, and electrocution

hazards. All excavation work will be preceded by review of available utility drawings and by notification of the subsurface work to the N.Y. One –Call–Center.

#### *3.3.7.2 Lockout-Tagout*

The potential adverse effects of electrical hazards include burns and electrocution, which could result in death. Therefore, there is a procedure that establishes the requirements for the lockout/tagout (LOTO) of energy isolating devices in accordance with the OSHA electrical lockout and tagging requirements as specified in 29 CFR 1926.417. This procedure will be used to ensure that all machines and equipment are isolated from potentially hazardous energy. If possible, equipment that could cause injury due to unexpected energizing, start-up, or release of stored energy will be locked/tagged, before field personnel perform work activities.

Depending upon the specific work task involved, Langan's SSC or FTL will serve as the authorized lockout/tagout coordinator, implement the lockout/tagout procedure and will be responsible to locate, lock and tag valves, switches, etc.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** Project personnel will assume that all electrical equipment at surface, subsurface and overhead locations is energized, until equipment has been designated and confirmed as de-energized by a utility company representative. Langan will notify the designated utility representative prior to working adjacent to this equipment and will verify that the equipment is energized or de-energized in the vicinity of the work location.

No project work shall be performed by Langan personnel or subcontractors on or near energized electrical lines or equipment unless hazard assessments are completed in writing, reviewed by Langan's SSHO, and clearly communicated to the field personnel.

The FTL shall conduct a survey to locate and identify all energy isolating devices. They shall be certain which switches, valves or other isolating devices apply to the equipment. The lockout/tagout procedure involves, but is not limited to, electricity, motors, steam, natural gas, compressed air, hydraulic systems, digesters, sewers, etc.

### **3.3.8 Physical Hazard Considerations for Material Handling**

There are moderate to severe risks associated with moving heavy objects at the Site. The following physical hazards should be considered when handling materials at the Site:

- Heavy objects will be lifted and moved by mechanical devices rather than manual effort whenever possible.
- The mechanical devices will be appropriate for the lifting of moving task and will be operated only by trained and authorized personnel.

- Objects that require special handling or rigging will only be moved under the guidance of a person who has been specifically trained to move such objects.
- Lifting devices will be inspected, certified, and labeled to confirm their weight capacities. Defective equipment will be taken out of service immediately and repaired or destroyed.
- The wheels of any trucks being loaded or unloaded will be chocked to prevent movement. Outriggers will be fully extended on a flat, firm surface during operation.
- Personnel will not pass under a raised load, nor will a suspended load be left unattended.
- Personnel will not be carried on lifting equipment, unless it is specifically designed to carry passengers.
- All reciprocating, rotating, or other moving parts will be guarded at all times.
- Accessible fire extinguishers, currently (monthly) inspected, will be available in all mechanical lifting devices.
- Verify all loads/materials are secure before transportation.

Material handling tasks that are unusual or require specific guidance will need a written addendum to this HASP. The addendum must identify the lifting protocols before the tasks are performed. Upon approval, the plan must be reviewed with all affected employees and documented. Any deviation from a written plan will require approval by the Langan HSM.

### **3.3.9 Hearing Conservation**

Under the construction industry standard, the maximum permissible occupational noise exposure is 90 dbA (8-hour TWA), and noise levels in excess of 90 dbA must be reduced through feasible administrative and engineering controls (20 CFR 1926.52). Hearing protection is required when working within 15 feet of vacuum extraction equipment and drill rigs.

### **3.3.9 Open Water**

Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jackets or buoyant work vests. Prior to and after each use, the buoyant work vests or life preservers shall be inspected for defects which would alter their strength or buoyancy. Defective units shall not be used.

And should a worker fall into the water, OSHA requires (29 CFR 1926.106(c)) that ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. The distance between ring buoys shall not exceed 200 feet. Another remedial action required by OSHA (29 CFR 1926.106(d)) is the use of lifesaving skiffs.

OSHA requires that at least one lifesaving skiff shall be immediately available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water and must include the following provisions.

- The skiff must be in the water or capable of being quickly launched by one person.
- At least one person must be present and specifically designated to respond to water emergencies and operate the skiff at all times when there are employees above water.
- When the operator is on break another operator must be designated to provide requisite coverage when there are employees above water.
- The designated operator must either have the skiff staffed at all times or have someone remain in the immediate area such that the operator can quickly reach the skiff and perform rescue services.
- The skiff operator maybe assigned other tasks provided the tasks do not interfere with the operator's ability to quickly reach the skiff.
- A communication system, such as a walkie-talkie, must be used to inform the skiff operator of an emergency and to inform the skiff operator where the skiff is needed.
- The skiff must be equipped with both a motor and oars.

With regard to the number of skiffs required and the appropriate maximum response time, the following factors must be evaluated:

- The number of work locations where there is a danger of falling into water;
- The distance to each of those locations;
- Water temperature and currents;
- Other hazards such as, but not limited to, rapids, dams, and water intakes;

Other regulations that present S&H practices and PPE for work on or near water include: 29 CFR 1910, Subpart T (401 – 440)

### **3.4 Biological Hazards**

#### **3.4.1 Animals**

There is a possibility of encountering wildlife including reptiles, rodents and other small and medium size mammals. The Langan personnel is to avoid interacting with any wildlife.

#### **3.4.2 Insects**

Ticks and other biting or stinging insects may to be encountered during site operations. Langan personnel should take necessary precautions including donning long sleeve shirts and insecticide to prevent bites and stings. After field work, Langan personnel should perform a complete visual inspection of their clothing to insure they are not inadvertently harboring ticks. If they do observe a tick bite, they are to contact the HSM or HSO and report the event.

### **3.4.3 Plants**

Poisonous plants may be encountered during site operations. Langan personnel should take necessary precautions including donning long sleeve shirts and applying preventative poison Ivy/Sumac lotion to prevent or limit effects of exposure. If after field work, Langan employees do observe a reaction to poisonous plant exposure, they are to contact the HSM or HSO and report the event.

### **3.4.4 Coronavirus**

#### *3.4.4.1 General Preventative Measures*

Field personnel must follow general proper hygiene measures while in the field including:

- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth.
- Cover cough or sneeze with tissue, and throw in trash.
- Wash hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds after going to bathroom, before eating, after blowing nose, coughing or sneezing.
- Use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
- Avoid physical contact with other people (e.g., no handshakes).
- Maintain a safe distance of at least 6 feet from other people (social distancing).
- Wear face coverings when around other worker to minimize spread of COVID-19. (May be required in certain states or locations.)

#### *3.4.4.2 Construction Trailers*

Employees should avoid use of shared construction trailers or where employees cannot maintain a safe distance (minimum 6 feet) from other workers. If trailer use is needed, areas such as desks, phones, chairs and other common areas, should be cleaned and disinfected before and after use. Protocols should be developed to minimize trailer use to essential personal, restrict use from any workers who are ill or showing symptoms of being ill, and ensure a safe distance of 6 feet can be established between workers.

#### *3.4.4.3 Communication*

Include Coronavirus topics and prevention topics in daily tailgate meetings to ensure Coronavirus awareness is communicated daily. Discussions can focus on general topics including: social distancing, prevention measures for field personnel, signs and symptoms and recent news on the Coronavirus. Site-specific topics should include minimizing face-to-face contact, disinfecting/sterilizing field equipment, use of PPE to reduce exposure, site security and other

potential exposure issues/concerns.

#### *3.4.4.4 Sick/Ill Workers*

No Langan employee is permitted to be onsite when ill and/or showing potential symptoms of the Coronavirus. Symptoms of the Coronavirus may appear 2-14 days after exposure and can range from mild to severe. The most common symptoms include: fever, fatigue, dry cough and shortness of breath. If an employee or subcontractor is observed being ill or exhibiting symptoms of Coronavirus, employees must immediately utilize their Stop Work Authority and contact their project manager to address the situation. If an employee observes another worker onsite exhibiting symptoms of Coronavirus, immediately utilize Stop Work Authority and notify their project manager and site construction manager or safety officer. Work should resume when the safety and health of Langan and subcontractors is adequately addressed.

### **3.5 Additional Safety Analysis**

#### **3.5.1 Presence of Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (NAPL)**

There is potential for exposure to NAPL at this site. Special care and PPE should be considered when NAPL is observed as NAPL is a typically flammable fluid and releases VOCs known to be toxic and/or carcinogenic. If NAPL is present in a monitoring well, vapors from the well casing may contaminate the work area breathing zone with concentrations of VOCs potentially exceeding health and safety action levels. In addition, all equipment used to monitor or sample NAPL (or ground water from wells containing NAPL) must be intrinsically safe. Equipment that directly contacts NAPL must also be resistant to organic solvents.

At a minimum, a PID should be used to monitor for VOCs when NAPL is observed. If NAPL is expected to be observed in an excavation or enclosed area, air monitoring must be started using calibrated air monitoring equipment designed to sound an audio alarm when atmospheric concentrations of VOC are within 10% of the LEL. In normal atmospheric oxygen concentrations, the LEL monitoring may be done with a Wheatstone bridge/catalytic bead type sensor (i.e. MultiRAE). However in oxygen depleted atmospheres (confined space), only an LEL designed to work in low oxygen environments may be used. Best practices require that the LEL monitoring unit be equipped with a long sniffer tube to allow the LEL unit to remain outside the UST excavation.

When NAPL is present, Langan personnel are required to use disposable nitrile gloves at all times to prevent skin contact with contaminated materials. They should also consider having available a respirator and protective clothing (Tyvek® overalls), especially if NAPL is in abundance and there are high concentrations of VOCs.

All contaminated disposables including PPE and sampling equipment must be properly disposed of in labeled 55-gallon drums

### **3.6 Job Safety Analysis**

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is a process to identify existing and potential hazards associated with each job or task so these hazards can be eliminated, controlled or minimized. A JSA will be performed at the beginning of each work day, and additionally whenever an employee begins a new task or moves to a new location. All JSAs must be developed and reviewed by all parties involved. A blank JSA form and documentation of completed JSAs are in Attachment G.

## **4.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING**

### **4.1 Basic Training**

Completion of an initial 40-hour HAZWOPER training program as detailed in OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.120(e) is required for all employees working on a site engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards as defined by 29 CFR 1910.120(a). Annual 8-hour refresher training is also required to maintain competencies to ensure a safe work environment. In addition to these training requirements, all employees must complete the OSHA 10 hour Construction Safety and Health training and supervisory personnel must also receive eight additional hours of specialized management training. Training records are maintained by the HSM.

### **4.2 Initial Site-Specific Training**

Training will be provided to specifically address the activities, procedures, monitoring, and equipment for site operations at the beginning of each field mobilization and the beginning of each discrete phase of work. The training will include the site and facility layout, hazards, and emergency services at the site, and will detail all the provisions contained within this HASP. For a HAZWOPER operation, training on the site must be for a minimum of 3 days. Specific issues that will be addressed include the hazards described in Section 3.0.

### **4.3 Tailgate Safety Briefings**

Before starting work each day or as needed, the Langan HSO will conduct a brief tailgate safety meeting to assist site personnel in conducting their activities safely. Tailgate meetings will be documented in Attachment H. Briefings will include the following:

- Work plan for the day;
- Review of safety information relevant to planned tasks and environmental conditions;

- New activities/task being conducted;
- Results of Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist;
- Changes in work practices;
- Safe work practices; and
- Discussion and remedies for noted or observed deficiencies.

## **5.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE**

All personnel who will be performing field work involving potential exposure to toxic and hazardous substances (defined by 29 CFR 1910.120(a)) will be required to have passed an initial baseline medical examination, with follow-up medical exams thereafter, consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120(f). Medical evaluations will be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician board-certified in occupational medicine.

Additionally, personnel who may be required to perform work while wearing a respirator must receive medical clearance as required under CFR 1910.134(e), *Respiratory Protection*. Medical evaluations will be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician board-certified in occupational medicine. Results of medical evaluations are maintained by the HSM.

## **6.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

### **6.1 Levels of Protection**

Langan will provide PPE to Langan employees to protect them from the specific hazards they are likely to encounter on-site. Direct hired contractors will provide their employees with equivalent PPE to protect them from the specific hazards likely to be encountered on-site. Selection of the appropriate PPE must take into consideration: (1) identification of the hazards or suspected hazards; (2) potential exposure routes; and, (3) the performance of the PPE construction (materials and seams) in providing a barrier to these hazards.

Based on anticipated site conditions and the proposed work activities to be performed at the site, Level D protection will be used. The upgrading/downgrading of the level of protection will be based on continuous air monitoring results as described in Section 6.0 (when applicable). The decision to modify standard PPE will be made by the site HSO or FTL after conferring with the PM. The levels of protection are described below.

#### **Level D Protection (as needed)**

- Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles
- Safety boots/shoes



- Coveralls (Tyvek® or equivalent)
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Nitrile gloves
- Hearing protection
- Reflective safety vest

**Level D Protection (Modified, as needed)**

- Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical splash goggles
- Safety boots/shoes (toe-protected)
- Disposable chemical-resistant boot covers
- Coveralls (polycoated Tyvek or equivalent to be worn when contact with wet contaminated soil, groundwater, or non-aqueous phase liquids is anticipated)
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Nitrile gloves
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Personal floatation device (for work within 5 feet of the water)
- Reflective traffic vest

**Level C Protection (as needed)**

- Full or Half face, air-purifying respirator, with NIOSH approved HEPA filter
- Inner (latex) and outer (nitrile) chemical-resistant gloves
- Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles
- Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes
- Hard hat
- Long sleeve work shirt and work pants
- Coveralls (Tyvek® or equivalent)
- Hearing protection (as needed)
- Reflective safety vest

The action levels used in determining the necessary levels of respiratory protection and upgrading to Level C are summarized in Table 4. The written Respiratory Protection Program is maintained by the HSM and is available if needed. The monitoring procedures and equipment are outlined in Section 6.0 (when applicable).

## **6.2 Respirator Fit-Test**

All Langan employees who may be exposed to hazardous substances at the work site are in possession of a full- or half-face, air-purifying respirator and have been successfully fit-tested within the past year. Fit-test records are maintained by the HSM.

## **6.3 Respirator Cartridge Change-Out Schedule**

Respiratory protection is required to be worn when certain action levels (table 2) are reached. A respirator cartridge change-out schedule has been developed in order to comply with 29 CFR 1910.134. The respirator cartridge change-out schedule for this project is as follows:

- Cartridges shall be removed and disposed of at the end of each shift, when cartridges become wet or wearer experiences breakthrough, whichever occurs first.
- If the humidity exceeds 85%, then cartridges shall be removed and disposed of after 4 hours of use.

Respirators shall not be stored at the end of the shift with contaminated cartridges left on. Cartridges shall not be worn on the second day, no matter how short the time period was the previous day they were used.

## **7.0 AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS**

### **7.1 Monitoring During Site Operations**

Atmospheric air monitoring results may be collected and used to provide data to determine when exclusion zones need to be established and when certain levels of personal protective equipment are required. For all instruments there are Site-specific action level criteria which are used in making field health and safety determinations. Other data, such as the visible presence of contamination or the steady state nature of air contaminant concentration, are also used in making field health and safety decisions. Therefore, the HSO may establish an exclusion zone or require a person to wear a respirator even though atmospheric air contaminant concentrations are below established HASP action levels.

During site work involving disturbance of petroleum-impacted or fill material, real time air monitoring may be conducted for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). A photoionization detector (PID) and/or flame ionization detector (FID) will be used to monitor concentrations of VOCs at personnel breathing-zone height. Air monitoring will be the responsibility of the HSO or designee. Air monitoring may be conducted during intrusive activities associated with the completion of

excavation, debris removal, and soil grading. All manufacturers' instructions for instrumentation and calibration will be available onsite.

Subcontractors' air monitoring plans must be equal or more stringent as the Langan plan.

An air monitoring calibration log is provided in Attachment D of this HASP.

### **7.1.1 Volatile Organic Compounds**

Monitoring with a PID, such as a MiniRAE 2000 (10.6v) or equivalent may occur during intrusive work in the AOCs. Colormetric Indicator Tubes for benzene may be used as backup for the PID, if measurements remain above background monitor every 2 hours. The HSO will monitor the employee breathing zone at least every 30 minutes, or whenever there is any indication that concentrations may have changed (odors, visible gases, etc.) since the last measurement. If VOC levels are observed above 5 ppm for longer than 5 minutes or if the site PPE is upgraded to Level C, the HSO will begin monitoring the site perimeter at a location downwind of the AOC every 30 minutes in addition to the employee breathing zone. Instrument action levels for monitored gases are provided in Table 4.

### **7.1.2 Metals**

Based upon the site historical fill, there is a potential for the soils to contain PAHs and metals. During invasive procedures which have the potential for creating airborne dust, such as excavation of dry soils, a real time airborne dust monitor such as a Mini-Ram may be used to monitor for air particulates. The HSO will monitor the employee breathing zone at least every 30 minutes, or whenever there is any indication that concentrations may have changed (appearance of visible dust) since the last measurement. If dust levels are observed to be greater than 0.100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> or visible dust is observed for longer than 15 minutes or if the site PPE is upgraded to Level C, the HSO will begin monitoring the site perimeter at a location downwind of the AOC every 30 minutes in addition to the employee breathing zone. Instrument action levels for dust monitoring are provided in Table 4.

## **7.2 Monitoring Equipment Calibration and Maintenance**

Instrument calibration shall be documented and included in a dedicated safety and health logbook or on separate calibration pages of the field book. All instruments shall be calibrated before and after each shift. Calibration checks may be used during the day to confirm instrument accuracy. Duplicate readings may be taken to confirm individual instrument response.

All instruments shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications. Manufacturers' literature, including an operations manual for each piece of monitoring equipment will be maintained on site by the HSO for reference.

### **7.3 Determination of Background Levels**

Background (BKD) levels for VOCs and dust will be established prior to intrusive activities within the AOC at an upwind location. A notation of BKD levels will be referenced in the daily monitoring log. BKD levels are a function of prevailing conditions. BKD levels will be taken in an appropriate upwind location as determined by the HSO.

Table 4 lists the instrument action levels.

## **8.0 COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PROGRAM**

Community air monitoring may be conducted in compliance with local standards or the generic CAMP outlined below:

Monitoring for dust and odors will be conducted during all ground intrusive activities by the FTL. Continuous monitoring on the perimeter of the work zones for odor, VOCs, and dust may be required for all ground intrusive activities such as soil excavation and handling activities. The work zone is defined as the general area in which machinery is operating in support of remediation activities. A portable PID will be used to monitor the work zone and for periodic monitoring for VOCs during activities such as soil and groundwater sampling and soil excavation. The site perimeter will be monitored for fugitive dust emissions by visual observations as well as instrumentation measurements (if required). When required, particulate or dust will be monitored continuously with real-time field instrumentation that will meet, at a minimum, the local standards or, default to the performance standards below:

If VOC monitoring is required, the following actions will be taken based on VOC levels measured:

- If total VOC levels exceed 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average at the perimeter, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If levels readily decrease (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm above background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.
- If total VOC levels at the downwind perimeter of the hot zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm above background but less than 25 ppm, work activities will be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the hot zone or half the distance to the nearest potential

receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less – but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average.

- If the total VOC level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the hot zone, activities will be shut down.

If dust monitoring with field instrumentation is required, the following actions will be taken based on instrumentation measurements:

- If the downwind particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM10 levels do not exceed  $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  above the background level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM10 levels are greater than  $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  above the background level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM10 concentration to within  $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

## **8.1 Dust Suppression Techniques**

Preventative measures for dust generation may include wetting site fill and soil, construction of an engineered construction entrance with gravel pad, a truck wash area, covering soils with tarps, and limiting vehicle speeds to five miles per hour.

Work practices to minimize odors and vapors include limiting the time that the excavations remain open, minimizing stockpiling of contaminated-source soil, and minimizing the handling of contaminated material. Offending odor and organic vapor controls may include the application of foam suppressants or tarps over the odor or VOC source areas. Foam suppressants may include biodegradable foams applied over the source material for short-term control of the odor and VOCs.

If odors develop and cannot be otherwise controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-site disposal; use of chemical odorants in spray or misting systems; and, use of staff to monitor odors in surrounding neighborhoods.

Where odor nuisances have developed during remedial work and cannot be corrected, or where

the release of nuisance odors cannot otherwise be avoided due to on-site conditions or close proximity to sensitive receptors, odor control will be achieved by sheltering excavation and handling areas under tented containment structures equipped with appropriate air venting/filtering systems.

## **9.0 WORK ZONES AND DECONTAMINATION**

### **9.1 Site Control**

Work zones are intended to control the potential spread of contamination throughout the site and to assure that only authorized individuals are permitted into potentially hazardous areas.

Any person working in an area where the potential for exposure to site contaminants exists will only be allowed access after providing the HSO with proper training and medical documentation.

**Exclusion Zone (EZ)** - All activities which may involve exposure to site contaminants, hazardous materials and/or conditions should be considered an EZ. Decontamination of field equipment will also be conducted in the Contaminant Reduction Zone (CRZ) which will be located on the perimeter of the EZ. The EZ and the CRZ will be clearly delineated by cones, tapes or other means. The HSO may establish more than one EZ where different levels of protection may be employed or different hazards exist. The size of the EZ shall be determined by the HSO allowing adequate space for the activity to be completed, field members and emergency equipment.

### **9.2 Contamination Zone**

#### **9.2.1 Personnel Decontamination Station**

Personal hygiene, coupled with diligent decontamination, will significantly reduce the potential for exposure.

#### **9.2.2 Minimization of Contact with Contaminants**

During completion of all site activities, personnel should attempt to minimize the chance of contact with contaminated materials. This involves a conscientious effort to keep "clean" during site activities. All personnel should minimize kneeling, splash generation, and other physical contact with contamination as PPE is intended to minimize accidental contact. This may ultimately minimize the degree of decontamination required and the generation of waste materials from site operations.

Field procedures will be developed to control over spray and runoff and to ensure that unprotected personnel working nearby are not affected.

### **9.2.3 Personnel Decontamination Sequence**

Decontamination may be performed by removing all PPE used in EZ and placing it in drums/trash cans at the CRZ. Baby wipes should be available for wiping hands and face. Drums/trash cans will be labeled by the field crews in accordance with all local, state, and federal requirements. Management plans for contaminated PPE, and tools are provided below.

### **9.2.4 Emergency Decontamination**

If circumstances dictate that contaminated clothing cannot be readily removed, then remove gross contamination and wrap injured personnel with clean garments/blankets to avoid contaminating other personnel or transporting equipment. If the injured person can be moved, he/she will be decontaminated by site personnel as described above before emergency responders handle the victim. If the person cannot be moved because of the extent of the injury (a back or neck injury), provisions shall be made to ensure that emergency response personnel will be able to respond to the victim without being exposed to potentially hazardous atmospheric conditions. If the potential for inhalation hazards exist, such as with open excavation, this area will be covered with polyethylene sheeting to eliminate any potential inhalation hazards. All emergency personnel are to be immediately informed of the injured person's condition, potential contaminants, and provided with all pertinent data.

### **9.2.5 Hand-Held Equipment Decontamination**

Hand-held equipment includes all monitoring instruments as stated earlier, samples, hand tools, and notebooks. The hand-held equipment is dropped at the first decontamination station to be decontaminated by one of the decontamination team members. These items must be decontaminated or discarded as waste prior to removal from the CRZ.

To aid in decontamination, monitoring instruments can be sealed in plastic bags or wrapped in polyethylene. This will also protect the instruments against contaminants. The instruments will be wiped clean using wipes or paper towels if contamination is visually evident. Sampling equipment, hand tools, etc. will be cleaned with non-phosphorous soap to remove any potentially contaminated soil, and rinsed with deionized water. All decontamination fluids will be containerized and stored on-site pending waste characterization sampling and appropriate off-site disposal.

### **9.2.6 Heavy Equipment Decontamination**

All heavy equipment and vehicles arriving at the work site will be free from contamination from offsite sources. Any vehicles arriving to work that are suspected of being impacted will not be

permitted on the work site. Potentially contaminated heavy equipment will not be permitted to leave the EZ unless it has been thoroughly decontaminated and visually inspected by the HSO or his designee.

### 9.3 Support Zone

The support zone or cold zone will include the remaining areas of the job site. Break areas and support facilities (include equipment storage and maintenance areas) will be located in this zone. No equipment or personnel will be permitted to enter the cold zone from the hot zone without passing through the decontamination station in the warm zone (if necessitated). Eating, smoking, and drinking will be allowed only in this area.

### 9.4 Communications

The following communications equipment will be utilized as appropriate.

- Telephones - A cellular telephone will be located with the HSO for communication with the HSM and emergency support services/facilities.
- Hand Signals - Hand signals shall be used by field teams, along with the buddy system. The entire field team shall know them before operations commence and their use covered during site-specific training. Typical hand signals are the following:

Hand Signal	Meaning
Hand gripping throat	Out of air; cannot breathe
Grip partners wrists or place both hands around waist	Leave immediately without debate
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	OK; I'm alright; I understand
Thumbs down	No; negative
Simulated "stick" break with fists	Take a break; stop work

### 9.5 The Buddy System

When working in teams of two or more, workers will use the "buddy system" for all work activities to ensure that rapid assistance can be provided in the event of an emergency. This requires work groups to be organized such that workers can remain close together and maintain visual contact with one another. Workers using the "buddy system" have the following responsibilities:

- Provide his/her partner with assistance.
- Observe his/her partner for signs of chemical or heat exposure.
- Periodically check the integrity of his/her partner's PPE.



- Notify the HSO or other site personnel if emergency service is needed.

## **10.0 NEAREST MEDICAL ASSISTANCE**

The address and telephone number of the nearest hospital:

Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center  
760 Broadway Street  
Brooklyn, New York  
718-963-8000

Map with directions to the hospital are shown in Figure 2. This information will either be posted prominently at the site or will be available to all personnel all of the time. Further, all field personnel, including the HSO & FTL, will know the directions to the hospital.

## **11.0 STANDING ORDERS/SAFE WORK PRACTICES**

The standing orders, which consist of a description of safe work practices that must always be followed while on-site by Langan employees and contractors, are shown in Attachment A. The site HSO and FTL each have the responsibility for enforcing these practices. The standing orders will be posted prominently at the site, or are made available to all personnel at all times. Those who do not abide by these safe work practices will be removed from the site.

## **12.0 SITE SECURITY**

No unauthorized personnel shall be permitted access to the work areas.

## **13.0 UNDERGROUND UTILITIES**

As provided in Langan's Underground Utility Clearance Guidelines, the following safe work practices should be followed by Langan personnel and the contractor before and during subsurface work in accordance with federal, state and local regulations:

- Obtain available utility drawings from the property owner/client or operator.
- Provide utility drawings to the project team.
- In the field, mark the proposed area of subsurface disturbance (when possible).
- Ensure that the utility clearance system has been notified.
- Ensure that utilities are marked before beginning subsurface work.
- Discuss subsurface work locations with the owner/client and contractors.
- Obtain approval from the owner/client and operators for proposed subsurface work locations.

- Use safe digging procedures when applicable.
- Stay at least 10 feet from all equipment performing subsurface work.

## **14.0 SITE SAFETY INSPECTION**

The Langan HSO or alternate will check the work area daily, at the beginning and end of each work shift or more frequently to ensure safe work conditions. The HSO or alternate must complete the Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist, found in Attachment F. Any deficiencies shall be shared with the FTL, HSM and PM and will be discussed at the daily tailgate meeting.

## **15.0 HAND AND POWER TOOLS**

All hand- and electric-power tools and similar equipment shall be maintained in a safe operating condition. All electric-power tools must be inspected before initial use. Damaged tools shall be removed immediately from service or repaired. Tools shall be used only for the purpose for which they were designed. All users must be properly trained in their safe operation.

## **16.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

### **16.1 General**

This section establishes procedures and provides information for use during a project emergency. Emergencies happen unexpectedly and quickly, and require an immediate response; therefore, contingency planning and advanced training of staff is essential. Specific elements of emergency support procedures that are addressed in the following subsections include communications, local emergency support units, and preparation for medical emergencies, first aid for injuries incurred on site, record keeping, and emergency site evacuation procedures. In case of emergency, in addition to 911, call Incident Intervention® at 1-888-479-7787 to report their injuries. For all other communications, contact the Langan Incident Hotline at **(800) 9-LANGAN** (800-952-6426) extension 4699 as soon as possible.

Should outside assistance be needed for accidents, fire, or release of hazardous substances, the emergency numbers will be available and posted at the site (Table 5) where a readily accessible telephone is made available for emergency use.

Also, in the event of an incident where a team member becomes exposed or suffers from an acute symptom from contact with site materials and has to be taken to a hospital, a short medical data sheet (Attachment T) for that individual will be made available to the attending physician. The medical data sheet will include the following:

- Name, address, home phone
- Age, height, weight

- Name of person to be notified in case of an accident
- Allergies
- Particular sensitivities
- Does he/she wear contact lenses
- Short checklist of previous illness
- Name of personal physician and phone
- Name of company physician and phone
- Prescription and non-prescription medications currently used.

A sample medical data sheet is included in Attachment T.

## **16.2 Responsibilities**

### **16.2.1 Health and Safety Officer (HSO)**

The HSO is responsible for ensuring that all personnel are evacuated safely and that machinery and processes are shut down or stabilized in the event of a stop work order or evacuation. The HSO is responsible for ensuring the HSM are notified of all incidents, all injuries, near misses, fires, spills, releases or equipment damage. The HSO is required to immediately notify the HSM of any fatalities or catastrophes (three or more workers injured and hospitalized) so that the HSM can notify OSHA within the required time frame.

### **16.2.2 Emergency Coordinator**

The HSO or their designated alternate will serve as the Emergency Coordinator. The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that all personnel are evacuated safely and that machinery and processes are shut down or stabilized in the event of a stop work order or evacuation. They are also responsible for ensuring the HSM are notified of all incidents, all injuries, near misses, fires, spills, releases or equipment damage. The Emergency Coordinator is required to immediately notify the HSM of any fatalities or catastrophes (three or more workers injured and hospitalized).

The Emergency Coordinator shall locate emergency phone numbers and identify hospital routes prior to beginning work on the sites. The Emergency Coordinator shall make necessary arrangements to be prepared for any emergencies that could occur.

The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for implementing the Emergency Response Plan.

### **16.2.3 Site Personnel**

Project site personnel are responsible for knowing the Emergency Response Plan and the

procedures contained herein. Personnel are expected to notify the Emergency Coordinator of situations that could constitute a site emergency. Project site personnel, including all subcontractors will be trained in the Emergency Response Plan.

### **16.3 Communications**

Once an emergency situation has been stabilized, or as soon as practically, the injured Langan personnel should contact [Incident Intervention®](#) at 1-888-479-7787 to report their injuries. For all other communications, contact the Langan Incident Hotline at **(800) 9-LANGAN** (800-952-6426) extension 4699 as soon as possible.

### **16.4 Local Emergency Support Units**

In order to be able to deal with any emergency that might occur during investigative activities at the site, the Emergency Notification Numbers (Table 5) will be posted and provided to all personnel conducting work within the EZ.

Figure 2 shows the hospital route map. Outside emergency number 911 and local ambulance should be relied on for response to medical emergencies and transport to emergency rooms. Always contact first responders when there are serious or life threatening emergencies on the site. Project personnel are instructed not to drive injured personnel to the Hospital. In the event of an injury, provide first aid and keep the injured party calm and protected from the elements and treat for shock when necessary.

### **16.5 Pre-Emergency Planning**

Langan will communicate directly with administrative personnel from the emergency room at the hospital in order to determine whether the hospital has the facilities and personnel needed to treat cases of trauma resulting from any of the contaminants expected to be found on the site. Instructions for finding the hospital will be posted conspicuously in the site office and in each site vehicle.

### **16.6 Emergency Medical Treatment**

The procedures and rules in this HASP are designed to prevent employee injury. However, should an injury occur, no matter how slight, it will be reported to the HSO, immediately. First-aid equipment will be available on site at the following locations:

- First Aid Kit: Contractor Vehicles
- Emergency Eye Wash: Contractor Vehicles

During the site safety briefing, project personnel will be informed of the location of the first aid

station(s) that has been set up. Some injuries, such as severe cuts and lacerations or burns, may require immediate treatment. Any first aid instructions that can be obtained from doctors or paramedics, before an emergency-response squad arrives at the site or before the injured person can be transported to the hospital, will be followed closely.

#### **16.7 Personnel with current first aid and CPR certification will be identified.**

Only in non-emergency situations may an injured person be transported to an urgent care facility. Due to hazards that may be present at the site and the conditions under which operations are conducted, it is possible that an emergency situation may develop. Emergency situations can be characterized as injury or acute chemical exposure to personnel, fire or explosion, environmental release, or hazardous weather conditions.

#### **16.8 Emergency Site Evacuation Routes and Procedures**

All project personnel will be instructed on proper emergency response procedures and locations of emergency telephone numbers during the initial site safety meeting. If an emergency occurs as a result of the site investigation activities, including but not limited to fire, explosion or significant release of toxic gas into the atmosphere, the Langan Project Manager will be verbally notified immediately. All heavy equipment will be shut down and all personnel will evacuate the work areas and assemble at the nearest intersection to be accounted for and to receive further instructions.

In the event that an emergency situation arises, the FTL will implement an immediate evacuation of all project personnel due to immediate or impending danger. The FTL will also immediately communicate with the contractor to coordinate any needed evacuation of the property.

The FTL or Site Supervisor will give necessary instructions until the Designated Incident Commander (IC) assumes control. After the emergency has been resolved, the FTL or Site Supervisor will coordinate with the IC and indicate when staff should resume their normal duties. If dangers are present for those at the designated assembly point, another designated location of assembly will be established.

It will be the responsibility of the FTL or Site Supervisor to report a fire or emergency, assess the seriousness of the situation, and initiate emergency measures until the arrival of the local fire fighters or other first responders, should they be necessary. The FTL, working with emergency responders, may also order the closure of the Site for an indefinite period as long as it is deemed necessary.

Under no circumstances will incoming visitors be allowed to proceed to the area of concern, once

an emergency evacuation has been implemented. Visitors or other persons present in the area of the emergency shall be instructed to evacuate the area. The FTL will ensure that access roads are not obstructed and will remain on-site to provide stand-by assistance upon arrival of emergency personnel.

If it is necessary to temporarily control traffic in the event of an emergency, those persons controlling traffic will wear proper reflection warning vests until the arrival of police or fire personnel.

### **16.8.1 Designated Assembly Locations**

All personnel will evacuate the site and assemble at a designated assembly location. The assembly location will be designated by Langan personnel and discussed during each shift's pre-job safety briefing.

### **16.8.2 Accounting for Personnel**

All contractor and subcontractor supervisors are responsible for the accounting of all personnel assembled at the designed assembly area. The Designated Incident Commander shall be notified if personnel are not found.

## **16.9 Fire Prevention and Protection**

In the event of a fire or explosion, procedures will include immediately evacuating the site and notification of the Langan Project Manager of the investigation activities. Portable fire extinguishers will be provided at the work zone. The extinguishers located in the various locations should also be identified prior to the start of work. No personnel will fight a fire beyond the stage where it can be put out with a portable extinguisher (incipient stage).

### **16.9.1 Fire Prevention**

Fires will be prevented by adhering to the following precautions:

Good housekeeping and storage of materials.

- Storage of flammable liquids and gases away from oxidizers.
- Shutting off engines to refuel.
- Grounding and bonding metal containers during transfer of flammable liquids.
- Use of UL approved flammable storage cans.
- Fire extinguishers rated at least 10 pounds ABC located on all heavy equipment, in all trailers and near all hot work activities.

The person responsible for the control of fuel source hazards and the maintenance of fire prevention and/or control equipment is the HSO.

### **16.10 Significant Vapor Release**

Based on the proposed tasks, the potential for a significant vapor release is low. However, if a release occurs, the following steps will be taken:

- Move all personnel to an upwind location. All non-essential personnel shall evacuate.
- Upgrade to Level C Respiratory Protection.
- Downwind perimeter locations shall be monitored for volatile organics.
- If the release poses a potential threat to human health or the environment in the community, the Emergency Coordinator shall notify the Langan Project Manager.
- Local emergency response coordinators will be notified.

### **16.11 Overt Chemical Exposure**

The following are standard procedures to treat chemical exposures. Other, specific procedures detailed on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will be followed, when necessary.

**SKIN AND EYE:** Use copious amounts of soap and water from eye-wash kits and portable hand wash stations.

**CONTACT:** Wash/rinse affected areas thoroughly, then provide appropriate medical attention. Skin shall also be rinsed for 15 minutes if contact with caustics, acids or hydrogen peroxide occurs. Affected items of clothing shall also be removed from contact with skin.

Providing wash water and soap will be the responsibility of each individual contractor or subcontractor on-site.

### **16.12 Decontamination during Medical Emergencies**

If emergency life-saving first aid and/or medical treatment is required, normal decontamination procedures may need to be abbreviated or omitted. The HSO or designee will accompany contaminated victims to the medical facility to advise on matters involving decontamination when necessary. The outer garments can be removed if they do not cause delays, interfere with treatment or aggravate the problem. Respiratory equipment must always be removed. Protective clothing can be cut away. If the outer contaminated garments cannot be safely removed on site, a plastic barrier placed between the injured individual and clean surfaces should be used to help prevent contamination of the inside of ambulances and/or medical personnel. Outer garments

may then be removed at the medical facility. No attempt will be made to wash or rinse the victim if his/her injuries are life threatening, unless it is known that the individual has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material which could also cause severe injury or loss of life to emergency response personnel. For minor medical problems or injuries, the normal decontamination procedures will be followed.

### **16.13 Adverse Weather Conditions**

In the event of adverse weather conditions, the HSO will determine if work will continue without potentially risking the safety of all field workers. Some of the items to be considered prior to determining if work should continue are:

- Potential for heat stress and heat-related injuries.
- Potential for cold stress and cold-related injuries.
- Treacherous weather-related working conditions (hail, rain, snow, ice, high winds).
- Limited visibility (fog).
- Potential for electrical storms.
- Earthquakes.
- Other major incidents.

Site activities will be limited to daylight hours, or when suitable artificial light is provided, and acceptable weather conditions prevail. The HSO will determine the need to cease field operations or observe daily weather reports and evacuate, if necessary, in case of severe inclement weather conditions.

### **16.14 Spill Control and Response**

All small spills/environmental releases shall be contained as close to the source as possible. Whenever possible, the MSDS will be consulted to assist in determining proper waste characterization and the best means of containment and cleanup. For small spills, sorbent materials such as sand, sawdust or commercial sorbents should be placed directly on the substance to contain the spill and aid recovery. Any acid spills should be diluted or neutralized carefully prior to attempting recovery. Berms of earthen or sorbent materials can be used to contain the leading edge of the spills. All spill containment materials will be properly disposed. An exclusion zone of 50 to 100 feet around the spill area should be established depending on the size of the spill.

All contractor vehicles shall have spill kits on them with enough material to contain and absorb the worst-case spill from that vehicle. All vehicles and equipment shall be inspected prior to be admitted on site. Any vehicle or piece of equipment that develops a leak will be taken out of service and removed from the job site.



The following seven steps shall be taken by the Emergency Coordinator:

1. Determine the nature, identity and amounts of major spills.
2. Make sure all unnecessary persons are removed from the spill area.
3. Notify the HSO immediately.
4. Use proper PPE in consultation with the HSO.
5. If a flammable liquid, gas or vapor is involved, remove all ignition sources and use non-sparking and/or explosion-proof equipment to contain or clean up the spill (diesel-only vehicles, air-operated pumps, etc.)
6. If possible, try to stop the leak with appropriate material.
7. Remove all surrounding materials that can react or compound with the spill.

In addition to the spill control and response procedures described in this HASP, Langan personnel will coordinate with the designated project manager relative to spill response and control actions. Notification to the Project Manager must be immediate and, to the extent possible, include the following information:

- Time and location of the spill.
- Type and nature of the material spilled.
- Amount spilled.
- Whether the spill has affected or has a potential to affect a waterway or sewer.
- A brief description of affected areas/equipment.
- Whether the spill has been contained.
- Expected time of cleanup completion. If spill cleanup cannot be handled by Langan's on-site personnel alone, such fact must be conveyed to the Project Manager immediately.

Langan shall not make any notification of spills to outside agencies. The client will notify regulatory agencies as per their reporting procedures.

### **16.15 Emergency Equipment**

The following minimum emergency equipment shall be kept and maintained on site:

- Industrial first aid kit.
- Fire extinguishers (one per site).

### **16.16 Restoration and Salvage**

After an emergency, prompt restoration of utilities, fire protection equipment, medical supplies and other equipment will reduce the possibility of further losses. Some of the items that may need to be addressed are:

- Refilling fire extinguishers.
- Refilling medical supplies.
- Recharging eyewashes and/or showers.
- Replenishing spill control supplies.

## **16.17 Documentation**

Immediately following an incident or near miss, unless emergency medical treatment is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan Incident/Injury Hotline at 1-(800)-9-LANGAN (ext. #4699) and the client representative to report the incident or near miss. For emergencies involving personnel injury and/or exposure, the HSO and affected employee will complete and submit an Employee Exposure/Injury Incident Report (Attachment C) to the Langan Corporate Health and Safety Manager as soon as possible following the incident.

## **17.0 SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

This guideline contains information and requirements for special conditions that may not be routinely encountered.

### **17.1 Scope**

The guideline applies to the specific projects identified within this document. Additional provisions will be addressed in each Site-Specific HASP, as needed.

### **17.2 Responsibilities**

Site Personnel - All site personnel must be alert to safety hazards on work sites and take action to minimize such hazards. Personnel must utilize the buddy system, watch for inappropriate behavior, and be alert to changes in site conditions.

Health and Safety Officer (HSO) - The HSO is responsible for considering these procedures in the development of site specific HASPs. The HSO shall schedule frequent "tail gate" safety briefings to enhance safety awareness and discuss potential problems.

### **17.3 Procedures**

The procedures outlined below shall be followed when such conditions are encountered.

#### **17.3.1 Ladders**

Langan safety procedures shall be used to ensure employee safety when using ladders in the

office or work sites. All ladders shall be coated or repaired to prevent injury to the employee from punctures or lacerations and to prevent snagging or clothing. Any wood ladders used must have an opaque covering except for identification or warning labels, which may be placed on one face only of a side rail.

#### *17.3.1.1 Ladder Use*

Employees shall only use ladders for the purposes, which they were designed and shall not be used as scaffolding. Ladders will be maintained and inspected prior to use for slip hazards including oil and grease. Employees shall use ladders only on stable and level surfaces unless the ladder is secured to prevent possible displacement. Ladders should not be used on slippery surfaces unless secured or provided with slip resistant feet to prevent accidental displacement. Ladders should not be used in locations where they could be displaced by workplace activities or traffic. Ladder rungs, cleats and steps shall be parallel, level and uniformly spaced when the ladder is in the use position.

Employees should not be carrying anything including equipment that could cause injury if there was a fall while utilizing the ladder. The top and bottom of the ladder area must remain clear while in use. When ascending and descending the ladder, employees must face the ladder.

Ladders shall not be loaded beyond the maximum intended load for which they were built or the manufacturer's rated capacity.

#### *17.3.1.2 Portable Ladders*

Rungs, cleats and steps for portable ladders and fixed ladders shall be spaced not less than 10 inches apart, nor more than 14 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. When used to access an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails must extend at least three feet above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access. If this is not possible, due to the ladders length, then the top of the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support.

#### *17.3.1.3 Step Stools*

Rungs, cleats and steps of step stools shall not be less than 8 inches apart, nor more than 12 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps.

#### *17.3.1.4 Extension Ladders*

Rungs, cleats and steps of the base section of extension trestle ladders shall be spaced not less

than 8 inches apart, nor more than 18 inches apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. The rung spacing on the extension section of the extension trestle ladder shall not be less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. Ladders shall be used at an angle such that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the distance along the ladder between the foot and the top support).

#### *17.3.1.5 Inspection*

Ladders will be inspected for visible defects periodically, prior to utilization or after any occurrence that could have negatively affected the ladder. Portable ladders with defects including broken or missing rungs, cleats, or steps, broken or split rails, corroded components or other faulty or defective components shall not be used. The ladder will be immediately marked as defective, tagged as "Do Not Use" or blocked from being used and removed from service until repaired.

### **17.3.2 First Aid/Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)**

Langan field and office personnel will be encouraged to be trained in First Aid and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). Training will be provided free of charge by Langan to all employees. Employees will receive a training certificate that will be kept on file with the Health & Safety Coordinator (HSC). Training and certification will be provided by a credited provider such as American Red Cross or equivalent.

#### *17.3.2.1 Emergency Procedures*

Prior to work at sites the Langan employees certified in first aid and CPR will be identified in the site specific HASP. Langan will endeavor to have at least one employee at a job site trained and able to render first aid and CPR. The site specific HASP will contain first aid information on both potential chemical and physical hazards. Emergency procedures to be followed in case of injury or illnesses are provided in the HASP. The HASP will include emergency contact information including local police and fire departments, hospital emergency rooms, ambulance services, on-site medical personnel and physicians. The HASP will also include directions and contact information to the nearest emergency facility in case immediate medical attention is required. The emergency contact information will be conspicuously posted at the worksite. Employees that are injured and require immediate medical attention shall call either 911 or the local posted emergency contacts. Employees should use ambulatory services to transport injured workers to the nearest facility for emergency medical care. In areas where 911 is not available, the telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted.

#### *17.3.2.2 First Aid Supplies*

First aid supplies are readily available to all Langan employees when required. First aid kits are located in each Langan office. Portable first aid kits are available for employees to use at work sites. First aid kits should consist of items needed to treat employees for potential chemical and physical injuries. At a minimum, first aid kits should contain items to allow basic first aid to be rendered. Where the eyes or body of an employee may be exposed to corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use including eye wash.

First aid kits will be weatherproof with individual sealed packages of each item. All portable first aid kits shall be inspected by Langan employees before and after use to ensure all used items are replaced. When out in the field, employees shall check first aid kits weekly to ensure used items are replaced.

### **17.3.3 Hydrogen Sulfide**

Langan employees with the potential to be exposed to hydrogen sulfide while at work sites shall have training in hydrogen sulfide awareness. The training will include identification of areas where employees could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide, health effects, permissible exposure limits, and first aid procedures and personnel protective equipment. Langan employees could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide while at job sites including petroleum refineries, hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and remediation projects.

#### *17.3.3.1 Characteristics*

Hydrogen sulfide is a colorless gas with a strong odor of rotten eggs that is soluble in water. Hydrogen sulfide is used to test and make other chemicals. It is also found as a by-product of chemical reactions, such as in sewer treatment. It is a highly flammable gas and a dangerous fire hazard. Poisonous gases are produced in fires including sulfur oxides. Hydrogen sulfide is not listed as a carcinogen.

#### *17.3.3.2 Health Effects*

Hydrogen Sulfide can affect employees if inhaled or through contact with skin or eyes. Acute (or short term) health effects of hydrogen sulfide exposure include irritation of the nose and throat, dizziness, confusion, headache and trouble sleeping. Inhalation of hydrogen sulfide can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher levels of exposure can cause build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of

breath.

Chronic (or long term) health effects of low levels of exposure to hydrogen sulfide can cause pain and redness of the eyes with blurred vision. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis with cough, phlegm and shortness of breath.

#### *17.3.3.3 Protective Clothing and Equipment*

Respirators are required for those operations in which employees will be exposed to hydrogen sulfide above OSHA permissible exposure level. The maximum OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL) for hydrogen sulfide is 20 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (20 ppm) for an 8-hour workday and the maximum short-term exposure limit (STEL) is 10 ppm for any 10-minute period.

Where employees are exposed to levels up to 100 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (100 ppm), the following types of respiratory protection are allowed:

- Any powered, air purifying respirator with cartridge(s);
- Any air purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin style, front- or back-mounted canister;
- Any supplied air system with escape self-contained breathing apparatus, if applicable; and,
- Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.

Respirators used by employees must have joint Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) seal of approval. Cartridges or canisters must be replaced before the end of their service life, or the end of the shift, whichever occurs first. Langan employees that have the potential to be exposed to hydrogen sulfide will be trained in the proper use of respirators. Respirator training is discussed under– Langan's Respiratory Protection Program.

Employees with potential exposure to hydrogen sulfide, or when required by the client, will wear a portable hydrogen sulfide gas detector. The detector should have an audible, visual and vibrating alarm. The detector may also provide detection for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and oxygen deficient atmospheres. The hydrogen sulfide monitor will, at a minimum, be calibrated to detect hydrogen sulfide at a level of 20 parts of hydrogen sulfide vapor per million parts of air (20 ppm). Many portable gas detectors will have factory defaults with a low level alarm at 10 ppm and a high level alarm at 15 ppm. Langan employees shall consult clients to determine if any site specific threshold levels exist.

If the hydrogen sulfide gas detector sounds and employees are not wearing appropriate respiratory protection, employees must immediately vacate the area and meet at the assigned emergency location. Langan employees may not re-enter the site without proper respiratory protection and approval from the client or property owner, if needed.

Employees shall wear PPE to prevent eye and skin contact with hydrogen sulfide. Employees must wear appropriate protective clothing including boots, gloves, sleeves and aprons, over any parts of their body that could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide. Non-vented, impact resistant goggles should be worn when working with or exposed to hydrogen sulfide.

#### *17.3.3.4 Emergency and First Aid Procedures*

##### **Eye and Face Exposure**

If hydrogen sulfide comes in contact with eyes, it should be washed out immediately with large amounts of water for 30 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper eye lids. Seek medical attention immediately.

##### **Skin Exposure**

If hydrogen sulfide contaminates clothing or skin, remove the contaminated clothing immediately and wash the exposed skin with large amounts of water and soap. Seek medical attention immediately. Contaminated clothing should either be disposed of or washed before wearing again.

##### **Breathing**

If a Langan employee or other personnel breathe in hydrogen sulfide, immediately get the exposed person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be started. Call for medical assistance or a doctor as soon as possible.

##### **Safety Precautions**

Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable gas and a dangerous fire hazard. Containers of hydrogen sulfide may explode in a fire situation. Poisonous gases are produced during fires.

Langan employees should contact property owners and operators prior to conducting work onsite to be aware of any site specific contingency plans, identify where hydrogen sulfide is used at the facility and be informed about additional safety rules or procedures.

### **19.3.4 Fire Protection/Extinguishers**

Langan field personnel that have been provided with portable fire extinguishers for use at worksites will be trained to familiarize employees with general principles of fire extinguisher use and hazards associated with the incipient stage of firefighting. Training will be provided prior to initial assignment for field work and annually thereafter.

Portable fire extinguishers shall be visually inspected monthly and subjected to an annual maintenance check. Langan shall retain records of the annual maintenance date.

### **17.3.5 Overhead lines**

When field work is performed near overhead lines, the lines shall be deenergized and grounded, or other protective measures shall be provided before the work shall commence. If overhead lines are to be deenergized, arrangements shall be made with the client, property owner or organization that operates or controls the electric circuits involved to deenergize and ground them. If protective measures, such as guarding, isolating, or insulating, are provided, these precautions shall prevent employees from contacting such lines directly with any part of their body or indirectly through conductive materials, tools, or equipment.

When unqualified Langan personnel are working in an elevated position near overhead lines, the location shall be such that the person and the longest conductive object they may contact cannot come closer to any unguarded, energized overhead line than the following distances:

1. For voltages to ground 50kV or below - 10 feet; and
2. For voltages to ground over 50kV - 10 feet, plus 4 inches for every 10kV over 50kV.

As previously indicated, Langan does not retain qualified employees to perform work on energized equipment.

#### **17.3.5.1 Vehicle and Equipment Clearance**

Any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines shall be operated so that a clearance of 10 feet is maintained. If the voltage of the overhead lines is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 4 inches for every 10kV over that voltage.

If any of the following discussed conditions occur, the clearance may be reduced.

- If the vehicle is in transit with its structure lowered, the clearance may be reduced to 4 ft. If the voltage is higher than 50kV, the clearance shall be increased 4 in. for every 10 kV over that voltage.



- If insulating barriers are installed to prevent contact with the lines, and if the barriers are rated for the voltage of the line being guarded and are not a part of or an attachment to the vehicle or its raised structure, the clearance may be reduced to a distance within the designed working dimensions of the insulating barrier.

Employees standing on the ground may not contact the vehicle or mechanical equipment or any of its attachments, unless the employee is using protective equipment rated for the voltage; or the equipment is located so that no uninsulated part of its structure (that portion of the structure that provides a conductive path to employees on the ground) can come closer to the overhead line than permitted.

If any vehicle or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines is intentionally grounded, employees working on the ground near the point of grounding may not stand at the grounding location whenever there is a possibility of overhead line contact. Additional precautions, such as the use of barricades or insulation, shall be taken to protect employees from hazardous ground potentials, depending on earth resistivity and fault currents, which can develop within the first few feet or more outward from the grounding point.

#### **17.3.6 Trade Secret**

Langan employees could potentially be provided trade secret information by the client or property owner when site specific information is provided about highly hazardous chemicals. Trade secret means any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. Langan employees understand that this information should be kept confident and if required, may enter into a confidentially agreement with the client.

#### **17.3.7 Bloodborne Pathogens**

Langan employees that can reasonably anticipate exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material while at work sites shall have training in bloodborne pathogens. Applicable employees would include those trained in first aid and serving a designated role as an emergency medical care provider. Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus and human immunodeficiency virus.

#### 17.3.7.1 *Training*

Langan employees with potential occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material must participate in a training program. Training must be conducted prior to initial assignment where there would be potential for exposure and annually thereafter within one year of previous training. The training program will be provided to Langan employees at no cost to them and during working hours.

Langan will ensure the training program shall consist of the following:

- An accessible copy of the regulatory text of 29 CFR 1910.1030 and an explanation of its contents;
- A general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases;
- An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens;
- An explanation of Langan's exposure control plan and the means by which the employee can obtain a copy of the written plan;
- An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials;
- An explanation of the use and limitations of personal protective
  - equipment (PPE) to prevent and reduce exposure;
  - Information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling and disposal of PPE;
  - An explanation of the basis for selection of PPE;
  - Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and that the vaccine and vaccination will be offered free of charge;
  - Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials;
  - An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available;
  - Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the
  - employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident;
  - An explanation of the signs and labels and/or color coding required by paragraph 29 CFR 1910.1030(g)(1); and
  - An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session.

Langan will develop and implement a written Exposure Control Plan, which will be designed to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to bloodborne pathogens. The Exposure Control Plan will contain the following elements:

- An exposure determination for employees;
- The schedule and method of implementation for Methods of Compliance (29 CFR 191.1030(d)), Hepatitis B Vaccination and Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-up (29 CFR 1910.1030(f)), Communication of Hazards to Employees (29 CFR 1910.1030(g)) and (h) Recordkeeping (29 CFR 1910.1030(h));
- The procedure for the evaluation of circumstances surrounding exposure incidents;
- Ensure a copy of the Exposure Control Plan will be accessible to employees; and,
- The Exposure Control Plan shall be reviewed and updated at least annually.

Langan employees with occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens include any employees trained in first aid that would be expected to provide emergency medical care. This determination is made without regards to the use of PPE, which could eliminate or minimize exposure.

Universal precautions shall be observed to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for bloodborne pathogens. Under circumstances in which differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.

Work practice controls shall be used to eliminate or minimize employee exposure, if applicable. Since Langan employees will have occupational exposure only during rendering of first aid, personnel protective equipment will be utilized to reduce or minimize exposure. PPE that could be available to Langan personnel when administering first aid includes safety glasses, gloves, and Tyvek suits or sleeves. PPE and first aid kits will be provided to employees at no cost to them.

Langan employees that render first aid in office areas will have access to hand washing facilities or restrooms. For first aid rendered at field locations, first aid kits will contain an appropriate antiseptic hand cleanser and clean cloth/paper towels or antiseptic towelettes. After using antiseptic hand cleansers or towelettes, employees shall wash their hands with soap and running water as soon as feasible.

After administering first aid, potentially infectious materials, including towels, personnel protective equipment, clothes and bandages, shall be placed in a container, which prevents leakage during collection, handling, processing, storage, transport, or shipping. All PPE will be disposed of after use. Any equipment or working surfaces which was been exposed to blood or potentially infectious materials due to an injury, will be decontaminated prior to reuse.

Langan will make available the hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination series to all employees who have occupational exposure, and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up to all employees who

have had an exposure incident. These services will be available to the employee at no cost to them through a medical provider.

#### *17.3.7.2 Recordkeeping*

Langan will maintain training and medical records for each employee with occupational exposure to blood or potentially infectious materials. Medical and training records will be maintained by Langan's H&S Department.

Training records will include the following:

- Dates of the training sessions;
- Contents or a summary of the training sessions;
- Names and qualifications of persons conducting the training; and
- Names and job titles of all persons attending the training sessions.

Training records shall be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred. Medical records will be will be preserved and maintained for the duration of employment plus 30 years.

All records will be made available upon request to employees, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, and Director of National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Director of OSHA for examination and copying. Medical records must have written consent from employee before releasing.

If Langan ceases to do business, all records shall be transferred to the successor employer. The successor employer shall receive and maintain these records.

If there will not be a successor, Langan will notify current employees of their rights to access records at least three months prior to the cessation of business.

## **18.0 RECORDKEEPING**

The following is a summary of required health and safety logs, reports and recordkeeping.

### **18.1 Field Change Authorization Request**

Any changes to the work to be performed that is not included in the HASP will require an addendum that is approved by the Langan project manager and Langan HSM to be prepared. Approved changes will be reviewed with all field personnel at a safety briefing.

## **18.2 Medical and Training Records**

Copies or verification of training (40-hour, 8-hour, supervisor, site-specific training, documentation of three-day OJT, and respirator fit-test records) and medical clearance for site work and respirator use will be maintained in the office and available upon request. Records for all subcontractor employees must also be available upon request. All employee medical records will be maintained by the HSM.

## **18.3 Onsite Log**

A log of personnel on site each day will be kept by the HSO or designee.

## **18.4 Daily Safety Meetings (“Tailgate Talks”)**

Completed safety briefing forms will be maintained by the HSO.

## **18.5 Exposure Records**

All personal monitoring results, laboratory reports, calculations and air sampling data sheets are part of an employee exposure record. These records will be maintained by the HSO during site work. At the end of the project they will be maintained according to 29 CFR 1910.1020.

## **18.6 Hazard Communication Program/MSDS-SDS**

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheets (SDS) have been obtained for applicable substances and are included in this HASP (Attachment D). Langan’s written hazard communication program, in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, is maintained by the HSM.

## **18.7 Documentation**

Immediately following an incident or near miss, unless emergency medical treatment is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan incident/injury hotline at 1-800-952-6426, extension 4699 and the Project Manager to report the incident or near miss. The Project Manager will contact the client or client representative. A written report must be completed and submitted HSM within 24 hours of the incident. For emergencies involving personnel injury and/or exposure, employee will complete and submit the Langan incident/injury report to the Langan corporate health and safety manager as soon as possible following the incident. Accidents will be investigated in-depth to identify all causes and to recommend hazard control measures.

## **18.7.1 Accident and Injury Report Forms**

### *18.7.1.1 Accident/Incident Report*

All injuries, no matter how slight, shall be reported to the FTL and the PM immediately. The accident/incident report forms, attached in Attachment U and Attachment V will be filled out on all accidents by the applicable contractor supervision personnel, the FTL, or the HSO. Copies of all accident/incident reports shall be kept on-site and available for review. Project personnel will be instructed on the location of the first aid station, hospital, and doctor and ambulance service near the job. The emergency telephone numbers will be conspicuously posted in site vehicles near the work zone. First aid supplies will be centrally located and conspicuously posted between restricted and non-restricted areas to be readily accessible to all on the site.

### *18.7.1.2 First Aid Treatment Record*

The forms in will be used for recording all non-lost time injuries treated by the project first-aid attendant, the local physician or hospital will be entered in detail on this record. "Minor" treatment of scratches, cuts, etc. will receive the same recording attention as treatment of more severe injuries.

### *18.7.1.3 OSHA Form 300*

An OSHA Form 300 will be kept at the Langan Corporate Office in Parsippany, New Jersey. All recordable injuries or illnesses will be recorded on this form. Subcontractor employers must also meet the requirements of maintaining an OSHA 300 form. The Incident Report form used to capture the details of work-related injuries/illnesses meets the requirements of the OSHA Form 301 (supplemental record) and must be maintained with the OSHA Form 300 for all recordable injuries or illnesses. Forms for recording OSHA work-related injuries and illnesses are included in Attachment U and Attachment V.

## **19.0 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY**

Confined spaces are not anticipated at the Site during planned construction activities. If confined spaces are identified, the contractor must implement their own confined space program that all applicable federal, state and local regulations. Confined spaces **will not** be entered by Langan personnel.

## **20.0 HASP ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM**

All Langan personnel and contractors will sign this HASP Compliance Agreement indicating that they have become familiar with this HASP and that they understand it and agree to abide by it.

[illegible]

## TABLES



**TABLE 1**  
**TASK HAZARD ANALYSES**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Control Measures</b>	<b>First Aid</b>
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Contaminated Soil or Groundwater- Dermal Contact	Contaminated water spills on skin, splashes in eyes; contact with contaminated soil/fill during construction activities or sampling.	Wear proper PPE; follow safe practices, maintain safe distance from construction activities	See Table 2, seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Lacerations, abrasions, punctures	Cutting bailer twine, pump tubing, acetate liners, etc. with knife; cuts from sharp site objects or previously cut piles, tanks, etc.; Using tools in tight spaces	Wear proper PPE; follow safe practices	Clean wound, apply pressure and/or bandages; seek medical attention as required.
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Contaminated Media Inhalation	Opening drums, tanks, wells; vapors for non-aqueous phase liquids or other contaminated site media; dust inhalation during excavation; vapor accumulation in excavation	Follow air monitoring plan; have quick access to respirator, do not move or open unlabeled drums found at the site, maintain safe distance from construction activities	See Table 2, seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Lifting	Improper lifting/carrying of equipment and materials causing strains	Follow safe lifting techniques; Langan employees are not to carry contractor equipment or materials	Rest, ice, compression, elevation; seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Slips, trips, and falls	Slips, trips and falls due to uneven surfaces, cords, steep slopes, debris and equipment in work areas	Good housekeeping at site; constant awareness and focus on the task; avoid climbing on stockpiles; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations; avoid elevated areas over six feet unless fully accredited in fall protection and wearing an approved fall protection safety apparatus	Rest, ice, compression, elevation; seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Noise	Excavation equipment, hand tools, drilling equipment.	Wear hearing protection; maintain safe distance from construction activities	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Falling objects	Soil material, tools, etc. dropping from drill rigs, front-end loaders, etc.	Hard hats to be worn at all times while in work zones; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Underground/ overhead utilities	Excavation equipment, drill rig auger makes contact with underground object; boom touches overhead utility	"One Call" before dig; follow safe practices; confirm utility locations with contractor; wear proper PPE; maintain safe distance from construction activities and excavations	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Insects (bees, wasps, hornet, mosquitoes, and spider)	Sings, bites	Insect Repellent; wear proper protective clothing (work boots, socks and light colored pants);field personnel who may have insect allergies (e.g., bee sting) should provide this information to the HSO or FSO prior to commencing work, and will have allergy medication on site.	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Vehicle traffic / Heavy Equipment Operation	Vehicles unable to see workers on site, operation of heavy equipment in tight spaces, equipment failure, malfunctioning alarms	Wear proper PPE, especially visibility vest; use a buddy system to look for traffic; rope off area of work with cones and caution tape or devices at points of hazard, maintain safe distance from construction activities and equipment	Seek medical attention as required

**TABLE 2**  
**CONTAMINANT HAZARDS OF CONCERN**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Monitoring Device</b>	<b>PEL/ IDLH</b>	<b>Source of Concentration on Site</b>	<b>Route of Exposure</b>	<b>Symptoms</b>	<b>First Aid</b>
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	(1-Ethylpropyl)cyclohexane pentan-3-ylcyclohexane 3-cyclohexylpentyl Methyldiethylcyclohexane 3-cyclohexyl-3-pentyl (1-Ethylpropyl) cyclohexane	26321-98-2	NA	NA NA	Soil	NA	NA	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane R-130a	630-20-6	NA	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes (redness, pain), skin (redness, burning sensation, pain); Inhalation: jaundice, enlarged liver, headaches, tremors, dizziness, numbness, and drowsiness. Ingestion: burning sensation, headache, nausea	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane Chlorofluorocarbon-113 CFC-113 Freon® 113 Genetron® 113 Halocarbon 113 Refrigerant 113 TTE Frigen 113 TR Freon TF Trichlorotrifluoroethane	76-13-1	PID	1000 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation skin, throat, drowsiness, dermatitis; central nervous system depression; dizziness, tremor, asphyxia, unconsciousness, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; liquid: frostbite. In animals: cardiac arrhythmias, narcosis,	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1,2-TCA Ethane trichloride β-Trichloroethane Vinyl trichloride	79-00-5	PID	10 ppm 100 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, nose; central nervous system depression; liver, kidney damage; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,1,3-Trimethylcyclohexane 1,1,3-Trimethyl cyclohexane	2073-66-3	NA	NA NA	Soil;	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,1-Dichloroethane Asymmetrical dichloroethane Ethylidene chloride 1,1-Ethylidene dichloride 1,1-DCA	75-34-3	PID	100 ppm 3000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the skin; central nervous system depression; liver, kidney, lung damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,1-Dimethylcyclohexane	590-66-9	PID	NA NA	Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene vic-Trichlorobenzene 1,2,6-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Unsym-Trichlorobenzene 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzol	120-82-1	NA	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; In Animals: liver, kidney damage; possible teratogenic effects	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane Dibromochloropropane DBCP	96-12-8	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; drowsiness; nausea, vomiting; pulmonary edema; liver, kidney injury; sterility; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	PID	50 ppm 200 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eye, swelling periorbital (situated around the eye); profuse rhinitis; headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting; weight loss, jaundice, cirrhosis; in animals: liver, kidney injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,2-Dichloroethane Ethylene dichloride 1,2-DCA DCE[1] Ethane dichloride Dutch liquid, Dutch oil Freon 150 Glycol dichloride	107-06-2	PID	1 ppm 50 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, corneal opacity; central nervous system depression; nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; liver, kidney, cardiovascular system damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,2-Dichloroethene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-DCE Total 1,2-Dichloroethene cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene mixture of cis and trans Acetylene dichloride cis-Acetylene dichloride sym-Dichloroethylene cis-1,2-Dichloroethene cDCE 1,1-dimethyl;dimethyl,1,1-cyclohexane	156-59-2 540-59-0	PID	200 ppm 4000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene Mesitylene sym-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; bronchitis; hypochromic anemia; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, nausea, incoordination; vomiting, confusion; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,3-Butadiene Biethylene Biviny Butadiene Divinyl Erythrene Vinylethylene	106-99-0	PID	1 ppm 2000 ppm	Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; drowsiness, dizziness; liquid: frostbite; teratogenic, reproductive effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,3-Dichlorobenzene m-Dichlorobenzol; m-Phenylene dichloride m-dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, swelling periorbital (situated around the eye); profuse rhinitis; headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting; weight loss, jaundice, cirrhosis; in animals: liver, kidney injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,3-Dichloropropene Trans-1,3-dichloropropylene AQL Agrocelhone DD92 1,3-D Dorlone, Nematox, Telone, Nemex, cis-Dichloropropene Di-Trapex CP, Vorlex 20 dichloro-1,3-propene 1,3-dichloro-1-propene 1,3-dichloro-2-propene alpha-chloroallylchloride Chloroallylchloride gamma-chloroallylchloride, chloroallyl chloride chloroorpropenyl chloride 1,3-dichloropropylene 2,2-Dichlorobenzene 3-D, DCP 3-Chloroallyl chloride Trans-1,3-Dichloropropen Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; eye, skin burns; lacrimation (discharge of tears); headache, dizziness; in animals; liver, kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,4-Dichlorobenzene para-Dichlorobenzene p-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-DCB para-Dichlorobenzene p-Dichlorobenzene p-DCB PDB Paramoth Para crystals Paracide Dichlorocide	106-46-7	PID	75 ppm 150 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, swelling periorbital (situated around the eye); profuse rhinitis; headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting; weight loss, jaundice, cirrhosis; in animals: liver, kidney injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,4-Dioxane 1,4-Dioxacyclohexane [1,4]Dioxane p-Dioxane [6]-crown-2 Diethylene dioxide Diethylene ether Dioxan Dioxane 1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	PID	100 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1,2-Dibromoethane Ethylene Dibromide Ethylene bromide Glycol dibromide 1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	PID	20 ppm 100 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; dermatitis with <u>vesiculation</u> ; liver, heart, spleen, kidney damage; reproductive effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	17-Pentatriacontene	6971-40-0	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	NA	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water wash immediately Breathing: Fresh air Swallow: Rinse mouth with water



Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1-Ethyl-2-methylcyclohexane	3728-54-9	NA	NA NA	Soil	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	1-Hexyl-3-methyl-cyclopentane 1-hexyl-3-methylcyclopentane 1-Hexyl-3-methylcyclopentane	61142-68-5	NA	NA NA	Vapor	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2,3,6-Trimethyldecane 2,3,6-T2,3,6-Trimethyldecane Decane, 2,3,6-trimethyl- 2,3,6-trimethyl-decane 2,3,6-Trimethyldecane rimethyl decane	62238-12-4	NA	NA NA	Vapor	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2,4-Dimethyl-2-pentene	625-65-0	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2,6- Dimethyl-2-pentene	690-08-4	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system, Blue lips or finger nails. Blue skin. Headache. Dizziness. Nausea. Confusion. Convulsions. Unconsciousness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2,6-dimethyl undecane	17301-23-4	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system, Blue lips or finger nails. Blue skin. Headache. Dizziness. Nausea. Confusion. Convulsions. Unconsciousness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2-Butanone Ethyl methyl ketone MEK Methyl acetone Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	PID	200 ppm 3000 ppm	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose; headache; dizziness; vomiting; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water wash immediately Breathing: Fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2-Hexanone Butyl methyl ketone MBK Methyl butyl ketone Methyl n-butyl ketone	591-78-6	PID	100 ppm 1600 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose; peripheral neuropathy: lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), paresthesia; dermatitis; headache, drowsiness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2-Methyl undecane 2-Methylundecane ISODODECANE Undecane, 2-methyl- 2-Methylhendecane isodo-decane Isododecane, mixture of isomers	7045-71-8	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system, Blue lips or finger nails. Blue skin. Headache. Dizziness. Nausea. Confusion. Convulsions. Unconsciousness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2-Methyldecane 2-Methyl decane	6975-98-0	NA	NA NA	Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Remove to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2-Methyldodecane 2-Methyl-dodecane	1560-97-0	PID	NA NA	Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Remove to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2-Methylundecane	7045-71-8	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	2-phenylethanamine Benzeneethanamine isomer Phenethylamine 2-phenylethylamine	64-04-0	NA	NA NA	Vapor	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	3,8-Dimethyldecane 3,8-Dimethyl decane	17312- 55-9	NA	NA NA	Vapor	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	3-Methyl undecane 3-METHYLUNDECANE Undecane, 3-methyl- Nonane, ethylmethyl- 2-Ethyl-decane Undecane,3-methyl-	1002-43- 3	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Remove to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	3-Methyldecane 3-Methyl decane	13151- 34-3	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system, anesthetic effects (drowsiness, dizziness, and headache, May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Remove to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	3-Methyldodecane 3-Methyl dodecane	17312-57-1	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system, anesthetic effects (drowsiness, dizziness, and headache, May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Remove to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	4-Isopropyltoluene 1-Methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)benzene 4-Isopropyltoluene; 4-Methylcumene; 1-Methyl-4-isopropylbenzene Dolcymene Camphogen Paracymene Cymene p-Cymene p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	PID	NA NA	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	4-Methyl-2-pentanone Hexone Isobutyl methyl ketone Methyl isobutyl ketone MIBK	108-10-1	PID	100 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache, narcosis, coma; dermatitis; in animals: liver, kidney damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	4-Methyldodecane 4-Methyl dodecane	6117-97-1	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Acenaphthylene Cyclopental(de)naphthalene, Acenaphthalene	208-96-8	PID	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention immediately, Skin: Soap wash immediately, if redness or irritation develop, seek medical attention immediately Breathing: Move to fresh air Swallow: do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Acetone Dimethyl ketone Ketone propane 2-Propanone	67-64-1	PID	1000 ppm 2500 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness, central nervous system depression; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

<b>Task</b>	<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Monitoring Device</b>	<b>PEL/ IDLH</b>	<b>Source of Concentration on Site</b>	<b>Route of Exposure</b>	<b>Symptoms</b>	<b>First Aid</b>
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Acrolein Acraldehyde Acrylaldehyde Acrylic aldehyde Allyl aldehyde Propenal 2-Propenal	107-02-8	PID	0.1 ppm 2 ppm	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness, central nervous system depression; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Aluminum	7429-90- 5	None	0.5 mg/m3 50 mg/m3	Soil	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Arsenic	NA	None	0.5 mg/m NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation skin, possible dermatitis; resp distress; diarrhea; muscle tremor, convulsions; possible gastrointestinal tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Arsorous acid Arsenous acid isomer	13464-5- 8-9	None	NA NA	Soil Groundwater	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Barium	10022-31-8	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, upper respiratory system; skin burns; gastroenteritis; muscle spasm; slow pulse	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Benzene Benzol Phenyl hydride Alkyl benzene isomers	71-43-2	PID	3.19 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1,595 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; dizziness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion) [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Benzo(a)anthracene Benzanthracene Benzanthrene 1,2-Benzanthracene Benzo[b]phenanthrene Tetraphene	56-55-3	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately



Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately; Breathing: move to fresh air; Swallow: Induce vomiting if conscious, seek medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	NA	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation (dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Benzoic acid Carboxybenzene E210 Draclyic acid Phenylmethanoic acid Benzenecarboxylic acid Benzoic acid isomer	65-85-0	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with possible eye damage, skin causing rash, redness or burning, irritation to nose, throat and lungs	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Beryllium	7440-41-7	None	0.002 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Soil	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	berylliosis (chronic exposure): anorexia, weight loss, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), chest pain, cough, clubbing of fingers, cyanosis, pulmonary insufficiency; irritation to the eyes; dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Bromochloromethane Halon 1011 Methyl Chlorobromide Chlorobromoethane Fluorocarbon	74-97-5		200 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, throat; confusion, dizziness, central nervous system depression; pulmonary edema	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Calcium	7440-70-2	None	NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, upper resp tract; ulcer, perforation nasal septum; pneumonitis; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	PID	20 ppm 500 ppm	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system	Eye: Irrigate immediately (liquid) Skin: Water flush immediately (liquid) Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Carbon tetrachloride Carbon chloride Carbon tet Freon® 10 Halon® 104 Tetrachloromethane	56-23-5	PID	10 ppm 200 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; central nervous system depression; nausea, vomiting; liver, kidney injury; drowsiness, dizziness, incoordination; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Chlorobenzene benzene chloride monochlorobenzene Phenyl chloride Chlorobenzol MCB	108-90-7	PID	75 ppm 1000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose; drowsiness, incoordination; central nervous system depression; in animals: liver, lung, kidney injury	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Chloroform Methane trichloride Trichloromethane Chloro-3-methyl phenol	67-66-3	None	50 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; dizziness, mental dullness, nausea, confusion; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); anesthesia; enlarged liver; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Chromium Total Chromium Chromium, Total	7440-47-3	None	1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation absorption ingestion	irritation to eye, skin, and respiratory	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Chrysene Benzo[a]phenanthrene 1,2-Benzphenanthrene	218-01-9	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, absorption, ingestion, consumption	irritation to eye, skin, and respiratory, gastrointestinal irritation nausea, vomit, diarrhea [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly. Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Cis-1,4-Dimethylcyclohexane cis-1,4,-Dimethylcyclohexane	624-29-3	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes and skin May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, may cause drowsiness or dizziness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing, Remove to fresh air, Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Cis-Decahydronaphthalene Decalin Perhydronaphthalene Decahydronaphthalin Bicyclo(4.4.0)decane	493-01-6	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Causes series injury to eyes and skin May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, may cause drowsiness or dizziness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Remove to fresh air, Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Cobalt	7440-48-4	None	0.1mg/m <sup>3</sup> 20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing, decreased pulmonary function; weight loss; dermatitis; diffuse nodular fibrosis; resp hypersensitivity, asthma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Copper	7440-50-8	None	1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, metallic taste; dermatitis; anemia	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Cumene Cumol Isopropylbenzene 2-Phenyl propane	98-82-8	PID	50 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Cyanide	57-12-5	None	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Exposure to cyanide can cause weakness, headaches, confusion, dizziness, fatigue, anxiety, sleepiness, nausea and vomiting. Breathing can speed up then become slow and gasping. Coma and convulsions also occur. If large amounts of cyanide have been absorbed by the body, the person usually collapses and death can occur very quickly. Long-term exposure to lower levels of cyanide can cause skin and nose irritation, itching, rashes and thyroid changes.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Cyclododecene	1501-82-2	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Rinse mouth with water
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Cyclohexane Benzene hexahydride Hexahydrobenzene Hexamethylene Hexanaphthene	110-82-7	PID	300 ppm 1300 ppm	Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; drowsiness; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Cyclotrisiloxane Cyclotrisiloxane isomer 1,3,5,2,4,6-trioxatrisilinane	291-50-9	NA	NA NA	Soil	ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes , skin mucous membranes and respiratory system, irritant to digestive track	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	DDT 4,4-DDT 4,4'-DDT p,p'-DDT Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane	50-29-3	None	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; anxiety, dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; paresis hands; vomiting; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Decahydro-2-methylnaphthalene Decahydro-2-methylnaphthalene	2958-76-1	NA	NA NA	Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Decane n-decane	124-18-5	PID	NA NA	Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, absorption, ingestion, consumption	irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory, and digestion [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly. Breath: Respiratory support PID Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Dibromomethane Methylene bromide	74-95-3	NA	20 ppm 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), drowsiness, dizziness; numb, tingle limbs; nausea; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Dichlorodifluoromethane Difluorodichloromethane, Fluorocarbon 12 Freon 12 Freon® 12 Genetron® 12 Halon® 122 Propellant 12 Refrigerant 12 Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	None	1000 pp, 15,000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	dizziness, tremor, asphyxia, unconsciousness, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; liquid: frostbite	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support



Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Diesel Fuel automotive diesel fuel oil No. 2 distillate diesoline diesel oil diesel oil light diesel oil No. 1-D summer diesel	68334-30-5	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Di-n-octyl phthalate Di-n-cotylphthalate Di-sec octyl phthalate DEHP, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, DOP, bis-(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate, Octyl phthalate	117-84-0	None	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, mucous membrane; in animals: liver damage; teratogenic effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	DL-3-Phenyllactic acid Phenyllactic acid isomer 2-Hydroxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid 3-Phenyllactic acid DL-beta-Phenyllactic acid	828-01-3	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Ethanedioic acid Ethanedioic acid isomer Ethanedioic acid Dehydrate Oxalic acid Oxalic acid dehydrate Ethanedioic acid	6153-56-6	NA	NA NA	Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	dizziness, tremor, asphyxia, unconsciousness, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; liquid: frostbite	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Ethyl acetate Acetic ester Acetic ether Ethyl ester of acetic acid Ethyl ethanoate	141-78-6	PID	400 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; narcosis; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Ethyl benzene Ethylbenzene Ethylbenzol Phenylethane	100-41-4	PID	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 3,472 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Ethyl chloride Chloroethane Hydrochloric ether Monochloroethane Muriatic ether Hydrochloric ether	75-00-3	PID	1000 ppm 3800 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption (liquid), ingestion (liquid), skin and/or eye contact	incoordination, inebriation; abdominal cramps; cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; liver, kidney damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Fluoranthene Benzo(j, k)fluorene	206-44-0	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately

<b>Task</b>	<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Monitoring Device</b>	<b>PEL/ IDLH</b>	<b>Source of Concentration on Site</b>	<b>Route of Exposure</b>	<b>Symptoms</b>	<b>First Aid</b>
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Fuel Oil No. 2	68476-30-2	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Gasoline	8006-61-9	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), blurred vision, dizziness, slurred speech, confusion, convulsions; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Helium	7440-59-7	Helium Detector	NA NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Heptane n-Heptane	142-82-5	PID	500 ppm 750 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	dizziness, stupor, incoordination; loss of appetite, nausea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid); unconsciousness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Hexachlorobenzene Perchlorobenzene Pentachlorophenylchloride Benzene hexachloride Phenyl perchloryl HCB BHC	118-74-1	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritating to eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Prolonged periods of ingestion may cause cutaneous porphyria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Hexachlorobutadiene HCBd Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene 1,3-Hexachlorobutadiene Perchlorobutadiene	87-68-3	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	In animals: irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; eye, skin burns; lacrimation (discharge of tears); sneezing, cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), salivation, pulmonary edema; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; In Animals: liver, kidney injury	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Hexavalent Chromium Chromium VI Chromium, Hexavalent	18540- 29-9	None	1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation absorption ingestion	irritation to eye, skin, and respiratory	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)Pyrene Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193-39-5	None	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, absorption, ingestion, consumption	irritation to eyes, skin, respiratory, and digestion [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly. Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately, wash mouth with water
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Iron	7439-89- 6	None	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Isopropyl alcohol Iso-Propyl Alcohol Carbinol IPA Isopropanol 2-Propanol sec-Propyl alcohol Rubbing alcohol Isopropylalcohol	67-63-0	PID	400 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; drowsiness, dizziness, headache; dry cracking skin; in animals: narcosis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Lead	7439-92-1	None	0.050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation to the eyes; hypertension	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Magnesium	7439-95-4	None	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> NA	Soil	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; cough	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Manganese	7439-96-5	None	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion	aerosol is irritating to the respiratory tract	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	PID	200 ppm 3100 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; headache, drowsiness; optic nerve atrophy; chest tightness; in animals: narcosis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Methyl Bromide Bromomethane Monobromomethane	74-83-9	PID	20 ppm 250 ppm	Soil Groundwater Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption (liquid), skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; muscle weak, incoordination, visual disturbance, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, headache; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); hand tremor; convulsions; dyspnea (breathing difficulty); skin vesiculation; liquid: frostbite; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately (liquid) Skin: Water flush immediately (liquid) Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Methyl Chloride Chloromethane Monochloromethane Refrigerant-40 R-40	74-87-3	NA	100 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	dizziness, nausea, vomiting; visual disturbance, stagger, slurred speech, convulsions, coma; liver, kidney damage; liquid: frostbite; reproductive, teratogenic effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Methyl chloroform Chloroethene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane- (stabilized) 1,1,1-TCA	71-55-6	PID	350 ppm 700 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), central nervous system depression, poor equilibrium; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias; liver damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Methyl methacrylate Methacrylate monomer Methyl ester of methacrylic acid Methyl-2-methyl-2-propenoate	80-62-6	PID	100 ppm 1000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water wash immediately Breathing: Fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether MTBE Methyl tertiary-butyl ether Methyl t-butyl ether <i>tert</i> -Butyl methyl ether tBME <i>tert</i> -BuOMe Methyl <i>tert</i> butyl ether	1634-04-4	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion, drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Methylcyclohexane Methyl cyclohexane Hexahydrotoluene Cyclohexylmethane Toluene hexahydride	108-87-2	PID	500 ppm 1200 ppm	Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, drowsiness; in animals: narcosis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately



Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Methylene Chloride Dichloromethane Methylene dichloride	75-09-2	PID	25 ppm 2300 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), drowsiness, dizziness; numb, tingle limbs; nausea; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	m-Xylenes 1,3-Dimethylbenzene m-Xylol Metaxylene	108-38-3  179601-23-1	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Naphthalene Naphthalin Tar camphor White tar	91-20-3	PID	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes; headache, confusion, excitement, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; irritation bladder; profuse sweating; hematuria (blood in the urine); dermatitis, optical neuritis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Molten flush immediately/solid-liquid soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	n-Butylbenzene Butylbenzene 1-phenylbutane	104-51-8	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; dry nose, throat; headache; low blood pressure, tachycardia, abnormal cardiovascular system stress; central nervous system, hematopoietic depression; metallic taste; liver, kidney injury	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	n-Dodecane	112-40-3	PID	125 ppm 1000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; dry nose, throat; headache; low blood pressure, tachycardia, abnormal cardiovascular system stress; central nervous system, hematopoietic depression; metallic taste; liver, kidney injury	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	n-Hexane Hexane, Hexyl hydride, normal-Hexane	110-54-3	PID	500 ppm 1100 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose; nausea, headache; peripheral neuropathy: numb extremities, muscle weak; dermatitis; dizziness; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Nickel	7440-02- 0	None	NA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	ion, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Non-Flammable Gas Mixture CALGAS (Equipment Calibration Gas : Oxygen Methane Hydrogen Sulfide Carbon Monoxide Nitrogen	7782-44- 7 74-82-8 7783-08- 4 830-08-0 7727-37- 9	Multi-Gas PID	NA/NA NA/NA 10/100 ppm 50/1200 ppm NA/NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Non-Flammable Gas Mixture CALGAS (Equipment Calibration Gas : Oxygen Isobutylene Nitrogen	7782-44- 7 115-11-7 7727-37- 9	PID	NA/NA NA/NA NA/NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	Breathing: Respiratory support
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	n-Propylbenzene Isocumene Propylbenzene 1-Phenylpropane 1-Propylbenzene Phenylpropane	103-65-1	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; dry nose, throat; headache; low blood pressure, tachycardia, abnormal cardiovascular system stress; central nervous system, hematopoietic depression; metallic taste; liver, kidney injury	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	o-Cresol ortho-Cresol 2-Cresol o-Cresylic acid 1-Hydroxy-2-methylbenzene 2-Hydroxytoluene 2-Methyl phenol 2-Methylphenol 2-Methylphenol	95-48-7	PID	5 ppm 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; central nervous system effects: confusion, depression, resp failure; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), irreg rapid resp, weak pulse; eye, skin burns; dermatitis; lung, liver, kidney, pancreas damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately hhhhhhhhh
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane Cyclotetrasiloxane isomer	556-67-2 293-51-6	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system, irritant to digestive track	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	o-Xylenes 1,2-Dimethylbenzene ortho-Xylene o-Xylol	95-47-6 179601-23-1	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Pentachlorophenol PCP; Penta; 2,3,4,5,6-Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	PID	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; sneezing, cough; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), anorexia, weight loss; sweating; headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), chest pain; high fever; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Pentylcyclohexane Cyclohexane, pentyl-	4292-92- 6	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	p-Ethyltoluene 4-Ethyltoluene 1-ethyl-4-methyl-benzene 1-methyl-4-ethylbenzene	622-96-8	NA	NA NA	Soil	ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Phenanthrene	85-01-8	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Phenol Carbolic acid Hydroxybenzene, Monohydroxybenzene Phenyl alcohol Phenyl hydroxide	108-95-2	PID	5 ppm 250 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; anorexia, weight loss; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), muscle ache, pain; dark urine, skin burns; dermatitis; tremor, convulsions, twitching	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	p-Nitrophenol 4-Nitrophenol 4-hydroxynitrobenzene	100-02-7	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes , skin mucous membranes and respiratory system, irritant to digestive track	Eye: Irrigate immediately, medical attention immediately; Skin: Water flush promptly, medical attention immediately; Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Potassium	7440-09-7	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	eye: Causes eye burns. Skin: Causes skin burns. Reacts with moisture in the skin to form potassium hydroxide and hydrogen with much heat. ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal tract burns. inhalation: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract with burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and pulmonary edema. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema.	Eyes: Get medical aid immediately Skin: Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Ingestion: If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 full cups of milk or water. Get medical aid immediately. inhalation: Get medical aid immediately.
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Propylene dichloride Dichloro-1,2-propane 1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	PEL	75 ppm 400 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; drowsiness, dizziness; liver, kidney damage; in animals: central nervous system depression; [potential occupational carcinogen]	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; drowsiness, dizziness; liver, kidney damage; in animals: central nervous system depression; [potential occupational carcinogen]

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Pulegone	89-82-7	PID	NA NA	Soil	ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes , skin mucous membranes and respiratory system, irritant to digestive track	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	p-Xylenes 1,4-Dimethylbenzene para-Xylene p-Xylol	106-42-3	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Pyrene benzo[def]phenanthrene	129-00-0	PID	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Coal Pitch Tar)	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation(dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache)	Eye: Irrigate immediately, refer to medical attention Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: move to fresh air Swallow: Medical attention immediately



Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	PID	10 ppm 100 ppm	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, throat; inhalation: nausea or vomiting	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Sec-Butylcyclohexane (1-methylpropyl)-Cyclohexane 2-Cyclohexylbutane Cyclohexane sec-butyl-cyclohexane 1-methylpropyl)-;s-Butylcyclohexane	7058-01-7	NA	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, inhalation or skin absorption.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Selenium	7782-49-2	None	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; visual disturbance; headache; chills, fever; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis; metallic taste, garlic breath, gastrointestinal disturbance; dermatitis; eye, skin burns; in animals: anemia; liver necrosis, cirrhosis; kidney, spleen damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Sodium	7440-23-5	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	ion, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Spiro [4,5] decane	176-63-6	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	In animals: irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Styrene Ethenyl benzene Phenylethylene Styrene monomer Styrol Vinyl benzene	100-42-5	PID	100 ppm 700 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose, respiratory system; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), drowsiness, unsteady gait; narcosis; defatting dermatitis; possible liver injury; reproductive effects	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Tert-Butyl Alcohol Tertiary Butyl Alcohol Tert-Butanol Butyl alcohol 2-Methyl-2-propanol Trimethyl carbinol TBA	75-65-0	PID	100 ppm 1600 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; drowsiness, narcosis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	tert-Butylbenzene t-Butylbenzene 2-Methyl-2-phenylpropane Pseudobutylbenzene	98-06-6	PID	10 ppm NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	eye, skin irritation; dry nose, throat; headaches; low blood pressure, tachycardia; abnormal cardiovascular system; central nervous system depression; hematopoietic depression	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane Acetylene tetrachloride Symmetrical tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	PID	5 ppm 100 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; tremor fingers; jaundice, hepatitis, liver tenderness; dermatitis; leukocytosis (increased blood leukocytes); kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Tetrachloroethylene Perchloroethylene Perchloroethylene PCE Perk Tetrachlorethylene Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	PID	100 ppm 150 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; nausea; flush face, neck; dizziness, incoordination; headache, drowsiness; skin erythema (skin redness); liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Tetradecane n-Tetradecane	629-59-4	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes , skin mucous membranes and respiratory system, irritant to digestive track	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Tetrahydrofuran Diethylene oxide 1,4-Epoxybutane Tetramethylene oxide THF	109-99-9	PID	200 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to the eyes, upper respiratory system; nausea, dizziness, headache, central nervous system depression	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immedi
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Tetrasiloxane Tetrasiloxane isomer silyloxy(silyloxysilyloxy)silane	17082-47-2	NA	NA NA	Soil	ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes , skin mucous membranes and respiratory system, irritant to digestive track	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Toluene Methyl benzene Methyl benzol Phenyl methane Toluol	108-88-3	PID	200 ppm 500 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, nose; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); anxiety, muscle fatigue, paresthesia; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Total PCBs Chlorodiphenyl (42% chlorine) Aroclor® 1242 PCB Polychlorinated biphenyl	53469-21-9	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, chloracne	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Total Xylenes Dimethylbenzene Xylol	1330-20-7	PID	100 ppm 900 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene tDEC trans-Acetylene dichloride	156-60-5	PID	200 ppm 4000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritant to eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory system. May be harmful by ingestion, skin absorption and inhalation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Trans-1,3-dichloropropylene trans-1,3-Dichloropropene Propene 1,3-dichloro-(E) (E)-1,3-Dichloropropene trans-1,3-Dichloro-1-Propene trans-1,3-Dichloropropene trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (1E)-1,3-Dichloro-1-propene	10061-02-6	None	Na NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Trichloroethylene Ethylene trichloride TCE Trichloroethene Trilene	79-01-6	PID	100 ppm 1000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; headache, visual disturbance, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, tremor, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, paresthesia; liver injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Trichlorofluoromethane Fluorotrichloromethane Freon® 11 Monofluorotrichloromethane  Refrigerant 11 Trichloromonofluoromethane	75-69-4	PID	1000 ppm 2000 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	incoordination, tremor; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; asphyxia; liquid: frostbite	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Tridecane n-Tridecane	629-50-5	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Causes series injury to eyes and skin May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, may cause drowsiness or dizziness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing, Remove to fresh air, Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Undecane n-Undecane	1120-21-4	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Causes series injury to eyes and skin May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, may cause drowsiness or dizziness	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Remove to fresh air, Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Vanadium	7440-62-2	None	0.1 mg/m3 15 mg/m3	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting; ptosis, strabismus; peri neuritis, tremor; retrosternal (occurring behind the sternum) tightness, chest pain, pulmonary edema; convulsions, chorea, psychosis; liver, kidney damage; alopecia; paresthesia legs	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Vinyl Chloride Chloroethene Chloroethylen Ethylene monochloride Monochloroethene Monochloroethylene VC  Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM)	75-01-4	PID	1 ppm NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); abdominal pain, gastrointestinal bleeding; enlarged liver; pallor or cyanosis of extremities; liquid: frostbite; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Frostbite Skin: Frostbite Breathing: Respiratory support

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/ IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Vinylidene chloride 1,1-DCE 1,1-Dichloroethene 1,1-Dichloroethylene VDC Vinylidene chloride monomer Vinylidene dichloride	75-35-4	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, throat; dizziness, headache, nausea, dyspnea (breathing difficulty); liver, kidney disturbance; pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.15	Zinc	7440-62-2	None	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation	chills, muscle ache, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); metallic taste; headache; blurred vision; low back pain; vomiting; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); chest tightness; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), rales, decreased pulmonary function	Breathing: Respiratory support

#### EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

PID = Photoionization Detector

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (8-hour Time Weighted Average)

IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

ppm = part per million

mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic meter



**TABLE 3**  
**Summary of Monitoring Equipment**

Instrument	Operation Parameters
Photoionization Detector (PID)	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors.</p> <p><b>Application:</b> Detects total concentration of many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors. Some identification of compounds is possible if more than one probe is measured.</p> <p><b>Detection Method:</b> Ionizes molecules using UV radiation; produces a current that is proportional to the number of ions.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> Recharge or replace battery. Regularly clean lamp window. Regularly clean and maintain the instrument and accessories.</p> <p><b>Typical Operating Time:</b> 10 hours. 5 hours with strip chart recorder.</p>
Oxygen Meter	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>).</p> <p><b>Application:</b> Measures the percentage of O<sub>2</sub> in the air.</p> <p><b>Detection Method:</b> Uses an electrochemical sensor to measure the partial pressure of O<sub>2</sub> in the air, and converts the reading to O<sub>2</sub> concentration.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> Replace detector cell according to manufacturer's recommendations. Recharge or replace batteries prior to expiration of the specified interval. If the ambient air is less than 0.5% C O<sub>2</sub>, replace the detector cell frequently.</p> <p><b>Typical Operating Time:</b> 8 – 12 hours.</p>
Additional equipment (if needed, based on site conditions)	
Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI)	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Combustible gases and vapors.</p> <p><b>Application:</b> Measures the concentration of combustible gas or vapor.</p> <p><b>Detection Method:</b> A filament, usually made of platinum, is heated by burning the combustible gas or vapor. The increase in heat is measured. Gases and vapors are ionized in a flame. A current is produced in proportion to the number of carbon atoms present.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> Recharge or replace battery. Calibrate immediately before use.</p> <p><b>Typical Operating Time:</b> Can be used for as long as the battery lasts, or for the recommended interval between calibrations, whichever is less.</p>
Flame Ionization Detector (FID) with Gas Chromatography Option (i.e., Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA))	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Many organic gases and vapors (approved areas only).</p> <p><b>Application:</b> In survey mode, detects the concentration of many organic gases and vapors. In gas chromatography (GC) mode, identifies and measures specific compounds. In survey mode, all the organic compounds are ionized and detected at the same time. In GC mode, volatile species are separated.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> Recharge or replace battery. Monitor fuel and/or combustion air supply gauges. Perform routine maintenance as described in the manual. Check for leaks.</p> <p><b>Typical Operating Time:</b> 8 hours; 3 hours with strip chart recorder.</p>
Potable Infrared (IR) Spectrophotometer	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Many gases and vapors.</p> <p><b>Application:</b> Measures concentration of many gases and vapors in air. Designed to quantify one or two component mixtures.</p> <p><b>Detection Method:</b> Passes different frequencies of IR through the sample. The frequencies absorbed are specific for each compound.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> As specified by the manufacturer.</p>

Instrument	Operation Parameters
Direct Reading Colorimetric Indicator Tube	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Specific gas and vapors.</p> <p><b>Application:</b> Measures concentration of specific gases and vapors.</p> <p><b>Detection Method:</b> The compound reacts with the indicator chemical in the tube, producing a stain whose length or color change is proportional to the compound's concentration.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> Do not use a previously opened tube even if the indicator chemical is not stained. Check pump for leaks before and after use. Refrigerate before use to maintain a shelf life of about 2 years. Check expiration dates of tubes. Calibrate pump volume at least quarterly. Avoid rough handling which may cause channeling.</p>
Aerosol Monitor	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Airborne particulate (dust, mist, fume) concentrations</p> <p><b>Application:</b> Measures total concentration of semi-volatile organic compounds, PCBs, and metals.</p> <p><b>Detection Method:</b> Based on light-scattering properties of particulate matter. Using an internal pump, air sample is drawn into the sensing volume where near infrared light scattering is used to detect particles.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> As specified by the mfr. Also, the instrument must be calibrated with particulates of a size and refractive index similar to those to be measured in the ambient air.</p>
Monitox	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Gases and vapors.</p> <p><b>Application:</b> Measures specific gases and vapors.</p> <p><b>Detection Method:</b> Electrochemical sensor relatively specific for the chemical species in question.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> Moisten sponge before use; check the function switch; change the battery when needed.</p>
Gamma Radiation Survey Instrument	<p><b>Hazard Monitored:</b> Gamma Radiation.</p> <p><b>Application:</b> Environmental radiation monitor.</p> <p><b>Detection Method:</b> Scintillation detector.</p> <p><b>General Care/Maintenance:</b> Must be calibrated annually at a specialized facility.</p> <p><b>Typical Operating Time:</b> Can be used for as long as the battery lasts, or for the recommended interval between calibrations, whichever is less.</p>

**TABLE 4**  
**INSTRUMENTATION ACTION LEVELS**

<b>Photoionization Detector Action Levels</b>	<b>Action Required</b>
Background to 5 ppm <sup>1</sup>	No Respirator, no further action
>5ppm but $\leq$ 15 ppm at the parameter of the work area	Work temporarily halted and monitoring continues If instantaneous readings decrease below 5 ppm above background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring
>5ppm but $\leq$ 25 ppm at the downwind parameter of the hot zone	Work activities will be halted Source of vapors identified Corrective actions taken to abate emissions Continued monitoring Workers will don appropriate respirators and work can resume if vapor levels 200 feet downwind or the hot zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, Work can continue when vapor levels be whichever is less – but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average
>25ppm at the perimeter of the hot zone	Activities will shut down

<b>Particulate Monitoring Action Levels</b>	<b>Action Required</b>
Background to 100 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) <sup>2</sup> , no dust observed	No further action
Background to 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , dust observed leaving the work area	Dust suppression must be employed
100 to 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the downwind perimeter of the hot zone	Work activities will be halted Source of dust identified Dust suppression activities initiated Corrective actions taken to abate emissions Continued monitoring Workers will don appropriate respirators Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM10 concentration to within 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.
>150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the perimeter of the hot zone	Activities will shut down

<sup>1</sup> VOC concentrations are 15-minute averages above site background (upwind parameter)

<sup>2</sup> Particulate concentrations are 15 minute averages above site background (upwind parameter)

**TABLE 5  
EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>CONTACT</b>	<b>TELEPHONE</b>
Local Police Department		911
Local Fire Department		911
Ambulance/Rescue Squad		911
Hospital	Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center	911 or 718-963-8000
Langan Incident Hotline		800-952-6426 ex 4699
Medical Treatment Hotline	Incident Intervention	888-449-7787
Langan Environmental Project Manager	Patrick Farnham	646-593-0849 (cell)
Langan Health and Safety Manager (HSM)	Tony Moffa	215-756-2523 (cell)
Langan Health & Safety Officer (HSO)	William Bohrer	410-984-3068 (cell)
Langan Field Team Leader (FTL)	To Be Determined	
Client's Representative	Jack Teich	914-536-3880 (cell)
National Response Center (NRC)		800-424-8802
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (Chemtrec)		800-424-9300
Center for Disease Control (CDC)		404-639-3534
EPA (RCRA Superfund Hotline)		800-424-9346
TSCA Hotline		202-554-1404
Poison Control Center		800-222-1222

***Immediately following an injury, unless immediate emergency medical treatment is required, the injured employee must contact Incident Intervention® at 888-449-7787.***

***For all other incidents or near misses, unless emergency response is required, either the employee or a coworker must contact the Langan Incident Hotline at 1-(800)-9-LANGAN (ext. #4699).***

**TABLE 6**  
**SUGGESTED FREQUENCY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING**  
**FOR FIT AND ACCLIMATED WORKERS<sup>A</sup>**

<b>Adjusted Temperature<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Normal Work Ensemble<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>Impermeable Ensemble</b>
90°F or above (32.2°C) or above	After each 45 min. of work	After each 15 min. of work
87.5°F (30.8°-32.2°C)	After each 60 min. of work	After each 30 min. of work
82.5°-87.5°F (28.1°-30.8°C)	After each 90 min. of work	After each 60 min. of work
77.5°-82.5°F (25.3°-28.1°C)	After each 120 min. of work	After each 90 min. of work
72.5°-77.5°F (22.5°-25.3°C)	After each 150 min. of work	After each 120 min. of work

a For work levels of 250 kilocalories/hour.

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

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

**TABLE 7**  
**HEAT INDEX**

RELATIVE HUMIDITY	ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE (Fahrenheit)										
	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
	APPARENT TEMPERATURE*										
<b>0%</b>	64	69	73	78	83	87	91	95	99	103	107
<b>10%</b>	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	111	116
<b>20%</b>	66	72	77	82	87	93	99	105	112	120	130
<b>30%</b>	67	73	78	84	90	96	104	113	123	135	148
<b>40%</b>	68	74	79	86	93	101	110	123	137	151	
<b>50%</b>	69	75	81	88	96	107	120	135	150		
<b>60%</b>	70	76	82	90	100	114	132	149			
<b>70%</b>	70	77	85	93	106	124	144				
<b>80%</b>	71	78	86	97	113	136					
<b>90%</b>	71	79	88	102	122						
<b>100%</b>	72	80	91	108							

\*Combined Index of Heat and Humidity...what it "feels like" to the body

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

How to use Heat Index:

1. Across top locate Environmental Temperature
2. Down left side locate Relative Humidity
3. Follow across and down to find Apparent Temperature
4. Determine Heat Stress Risk on chart at right

Note: Exposure to full sunshine can increase Heat Index values by up to 15 degrees F.

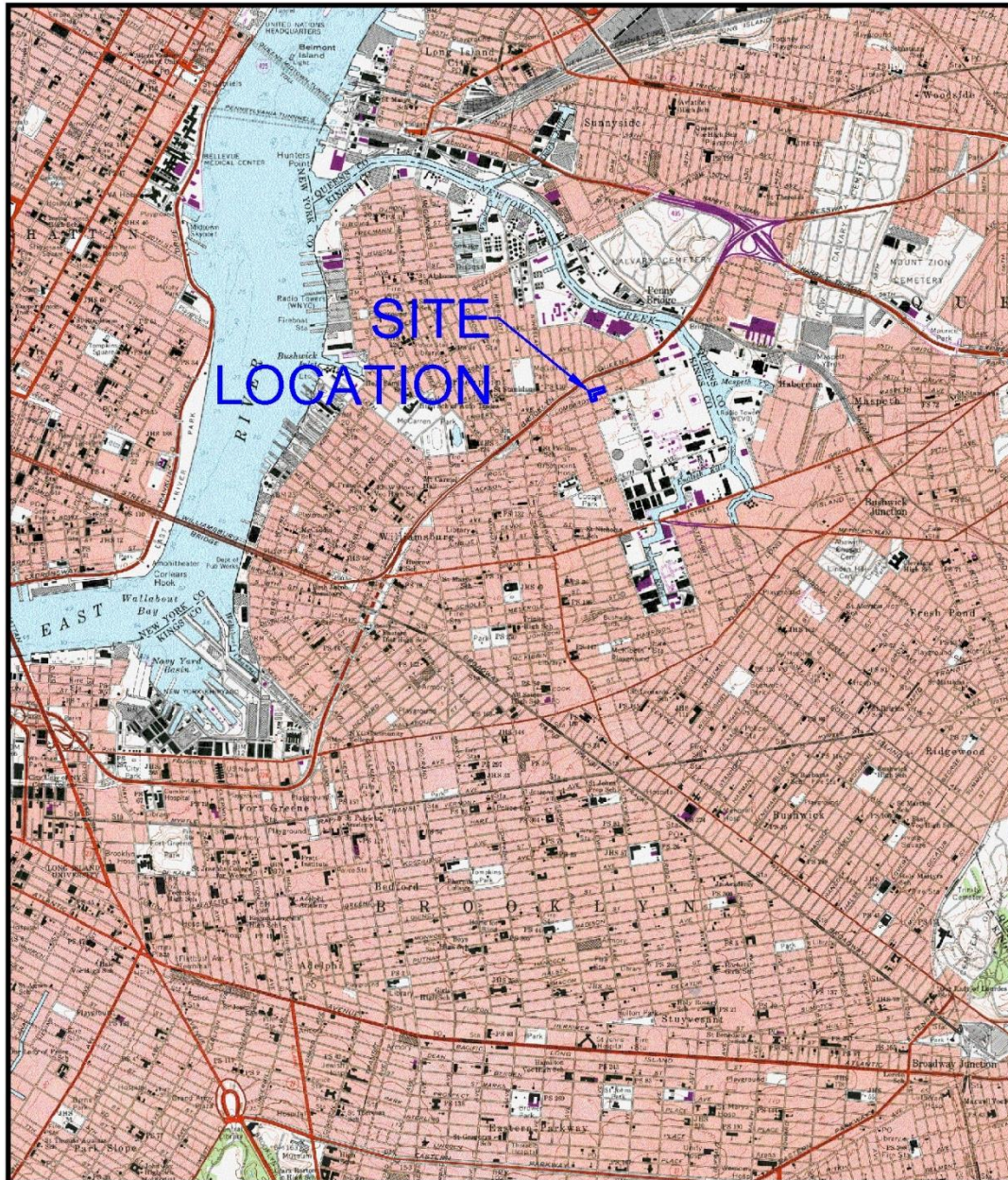
Apparent Temperature	Heat Stress Risk with Physical Activity and/or Prolonged Exposure
90-105	Heat Cramps or Heat Exhaustion Possible
105-130	Heat Cramps or Heat Exhaustion Likely, Heat Stroke Possible
>130	Heatstroke Highly Likely

## FIGURES



# FIGURE 1

## Site Location Map



MAP REFERENCE: NEW YORK, CATSKILLS/N.Y.C./LONG ISLAND - BROOKLYN MAP, DATED 1967, REVISED 1979.



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www.langan.com

NEW JERSEY PENNSYLVANIA NEW YORK CONNECTICUT FLORIDA  
NEVADA VIRGINIA CALIFORNIA

NJ Certificate of Authorization No. 24GA27996400

Project

**46 ANTHONY STREET/95 LOMBARDY STREET**  
**SITE LOCATION MAP**

BROOKLYN

NEW YORK

Project No.  
170157201

Date  
5/24/11

Scale  
NTS

Dwg. No.  
1



## FIGURE 2

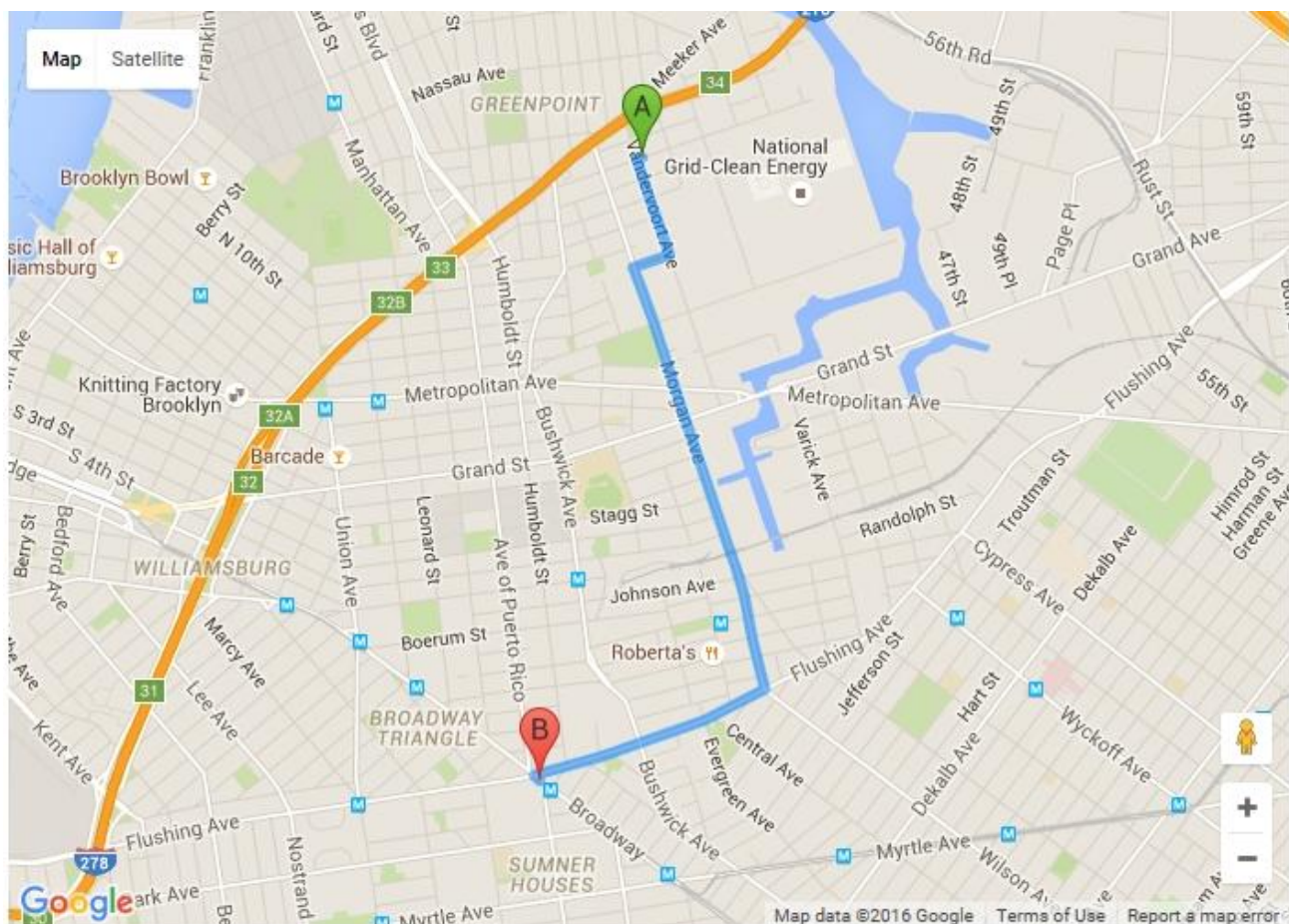
### HOSPITAL ROUTE PLAN

**Hospital Location:**     **Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center**  
**760 Broadway Street**  
**Brooklyn, New York**  
**718-963-8000**

***START: 95 Lombardy Street, Brooklyn, NY***

1. Head west on Lombardy Street toward Vandervoort Avenue
2. Turn left at the first cross street onto Vandervoort Avenue
3. Turn right onto Withers Street
4. Turn left onto Morgan Avenue
5. Turn right onto Flushing Avenue
6. Turn left onto Broadway Street, medical center in on the right.

***END: Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center, 760 Broadway Street, Brooklyn, NY***



**ATTACHMENT A**

**STANDING ORDERS**

## **STANDING ORDERS**

### **GENERAL**

- No smoking, eating, or drinking in this work zone.
- Upon leaving the work zone, personnel will thoroughly wash their hands and face.
- Minimize contact with contaminated materials through proper planning of work areas and decontamination areas, and by following proper procedures. Do not place equipment on the ground. Do not sit on contaminated materials.
- No open flames in the work zone.
- Only properly trained and equipped personnel are permitted to work in potentially contaminated areas.
- Always use the appropriate level of PPE.
- Maintain close contact with your buddy in the work zone
- Contaminated material will be contained in the Exclusion Zone (EZ).
- Report any unusual conditions.
- Work areas will be kept clear and uncluttered. Debris and other slip, trip, and fall hazards will be removed as frequently as possible.
- The number of personnel and equipment in the work zone will be kept to an essential minimum.
- Be alert to the symptoms of fatigue and heat/cold stress, and their effects on the normal caution and judgment of personnel.
- Conflicting situations which may arise concerning safety requirements and working conditions must be addressed and resolved quickly by the site HSO.

### **TOOLS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT**

- Do not, under any circumstances, enter or ride in or on any backhoe bucket, materials hoist, or any other device not specifically designed to carrying passengers.
- Loose-fitting clothing or loose long hair is prohibited around moving machinery.
- Ensure that heavy equipment operators and all other personnel in the work zone are using the same hand signals to communicate.
- Drilling/excavating within 10 feet in any direction of overhead power lines is prohibited.
- The locations of all underground utilities must be identified and marked out prior to initiating any subsurface activities.
- Check to insure that the equipment operator has lowered all blades and buckets to the ground before shutting off the vehicle.
- If the equipment has an emergency stop device, have the operator show all personnel its location and how to activate it.
- Help the operator ensure adequate clearances when the equipment must negotiate in tight quarters; serve as a signalman to direct backing as necessary.
- Ensure that all heavy equipment that is used in the Exclusion Zone is kept in that zone until the job is done, and that such equipment is completely decontaminated before moving it into the clean area of the work zone.
- Samplers must not reach into or get near rotating equipment such as the drill rig. If personnel must work near any tools that could rotate, the equipment operator must completely shut down the rig prior to initiating such work. It may be necessary to use a remote sampling device.

## **ATTACHMENT B**

# **DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES**

## PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION

---

### LEVEL C DECONTAMINATION

---

Station 1:	Equipment Drop	1. Deposit equipment used on-site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, cool down stations may be set up within this area.
Station 2:	Outer Garment, Boots, and Gloves Wash and Rinse	2. Scrub outer boots, outer gloves and chemical-resistant splash suit with decon solution or detergent and water. Rinse off using copious amounts of water.
Station 3:	Outer Boot and Glove Removal	3. Remove outer boots and gloves. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
Station 4:	Canister or Mask Change	4. If worker leaves Exclusion Zone to change canister (or mask), this is the last step in the decontamination procedure. Worker's canister is exchanged, new outer gloves and boot covers donned, joints taped, and worker returns to duty.
Station 5:	Boot, Gloves and Outer Garment Removal	5. Boots, chemical-resistant splash suit, inner gloves removed and deposited in separate containers lined with plastic.
Station 6:	Face piece Removal	6. Face piece is removed (avoid touching face with fingers). Face piece deposited on plastic sheets.
Station 7:	Field Wash	7. Hands and face are thoroughly washed. Shower as soon as possible.

---

### LEVEL D DECONTAMINATION

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Station 1:	Equipment Drop	1. Deposit equipment used on-site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, cool down stations may be set up within this area.
Station 2:	Outer Garment, Boots, and Gloves Wash and Rinse	2. Scrub outer boots, outer gloves and chemical-resistant splash suit with decon solution or detergent and water. Rinse off using copious amounts of water.
Station 3:	Outer Boot and Glove Removal	3. Remove outer boots and gloves. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
Station 4:	Boot, Gloves and Outer Garment Removal	4. Boots, chemical-resistant splash suit, inner gloves removed and deposited in separate containers lined with plastic.
Station 5:	Field Wash	5. Hands and face are thoroughly washed. Shower as soon as possible.

## **EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION**

### **GENERAL:**

Equipment to be decontaminated during the project may include tools, monitoring equipment, respirators, sampling containers, laboratory equipment and drilling equipment.

All decontamination will be done by personnel in protective gear, appropriate for the level of decontamination, as determined by the site HSO. The decontamination work tasks will be split or rotated among support and work crews.

Depending on site conditions, backhoe and pumps may be decontaminated over a portable decontamination pad to contain wash water; or, wash water may be allowed to run off into a storm sewer system. Equipment needed may include a steam generator with high-pressure water, empty drums, screens, screen support structures, and shovels. Drums will be used to hold contaminated wash water pumped from the lined pit. These drums will be labeled as such.

Miscellaneous tools and equipment will be dropped into a plastic pail, tub, or other container. They will be brushed off and rinsed with a detergent solution, and finally rinsed with clean water.

### **MONITORING EQUIPMENT:**

Monitoring equipment will be protected as much as possible from contamination by draping, masking, or otherwise covering as much of the instruments as possible with plastic without hindering the operation of the unit. The PID, HNu or OVA meter, for example, can be placed in a clear plastic bag, which allows reading of the scale and operation of knobs. The probes can be partially wrapped keeping the sensor tip and discharge port clear.

The contaminated equipment will be taken from the drop area and the protective coverings removed and disposed in the appropriate containers. Any dirt or obvious contamination will be brushed or wiped with a disposable paper wipe.

### **RESPIRATORS:**

Respirators will be cleaned and disinfected after every use. Taken from the drop area, the masks (with the cartridges removed and disposed of with other used disposable gear) will be immersed in a cleaning solution and scrubbed gently with a soft brush, followed by a rinse in plain warm water, and then allowed to air dry. In the morning, new cartridges will be installed. Personnel will inspect their own masks for serviceability prior to donning them. And, once the mask is on, the wearer will check the respirator for leakage using the negative and positive pressure fit check techniques.

## **ATTACHMENT C**

### **EMPLOYEE EXPOSURE/ INJURY INCIDENT REPORT**

# EMPLOYEE INCIDENT/INJURY REPORT

## LANGAN ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

*(Complete and return to Tony Moffa in the Doylestown Office)*

Affected Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Incident type: ☐ Injury ☐ Report Only/No Injury

☐ Near Miss ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

---

### **EMPLOYEE INFORMATION** (Person completing Form)

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Employee

No: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Office

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Length of time employed or date of hire: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: M ☐ F ☐ Birth date: \_\_\_\_\_

Business phone & extension: \_\_\_\_\_

Residence/cell

phone: \_\_\_\_\_

---

### **ACCIDENT INFORMATION**

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Project

#: \_\_\_\_\_

Date & time of incident: \_\_\_\_\_ Time work started & ended: \_\_\_\_\_

Site location: \_\_\_\_\_

Incident Type: Possible Exposure ☐

Exposure ☐

Physical Injury ☐



Names of person(s) who witnessed the incident: \_\_\_\_\_

Exact location incident occurred: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe work being done: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe what affected employee was doing prior to the incident occurring: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe in detail how the incident occurred: \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of the incident (List the parts of the body affected): \_\_\_\_\_

Person(s) to whom incident was reported (Time and Date): \_\_\_\_\_

List the names of other persons affected during this incident: \_\_\_\_\_

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Possible causes of the incident (equipment, unsafe work practices, lack of PPE, etc.):

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Weather conditions during incident:

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### **MEDICAL CARE INFORMATION**

Did affected employee receive medical care? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, when and where was medical care received: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Provide name of facility (hospital, clinic, etc.):

\_\_\_\_\_

Length of stay at the facility?

\_\_\_\_\_

Did the employee miss any work time? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined ☐

Date employee last worked: \_\_\_\_\_ Date employee returned to work: \_\_\_\_\_

Has the employee returned to work? Yes ☐ No ☐

Does the employee have any work limitations or restrictions from the injury? : Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, please describe:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Did the exposure/injury result in permanent disability? Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐

If Yes, please describe:

\_\_\_\_\_

---

### **HEALTH & SAFETY INFORMATION**

Was the operation being conducted under an established site specific HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable: ☐

Describe protective equipment and clothing used by the employee:

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Did any limitations in safety equipment or protective clothing contribute to or affect exposure / injury? If so, explain:

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Employee Signature

Date

---

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Langan Representative

Date

**ATTACHMENT D**

**CALIBRATION LOG**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PROJECT:**\_\_\_\_\_

## CALIBRATION LOG

[illegible]

# **ATTACHMENT E**

## **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

### **SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

*All Langan Field Personnel Completing This Work Plan Are To Have Real Time Accessibility To Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDs) or Safety Data Sheet (SDSs) Through Their Smart Phone.*

*The link is <http://www.msds.com/>*

*The login name is "drapehead"*

*The password is "2angan987"*

*If You Are Unable To Use the Smart Phone App, You Are To Bring Printed Copies of the MSDs/SDSs to the Site*

## **ATTACHMENT F**

### **JOBSITE SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST**

## Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Inspected By:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Location:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Project #:** \_\_\_\_\_

Check one of the following: **A:** Acceptable **NA:** Not Applicable **D:** Deficiency

	A	NA	D	Remark
1. HASP available onsite for inspection?				
2. Health & Safety Compliance agreement (in HASP) appropriately signed by Langan employees and contractors?				
3. Hospital route map with directions posted on site?				
4. Emergency Notification List posted on site?				
5. First Aid kit available and properly stocked?				
6. Personnel trained in CPR/First Aid on site?				
7. MSDSs readily available, and all workers knowledgeable about the specific chemicals and compounds to which they may be exposed?				
8. Appropriate PPE being worn by Langan employees and contractors?				
9. Project site safe practices ("Standing Orders") posted?				
10. Project staff have 40-hr./8-hr./Supervisor HAZWOPER training?				
11. Project staff medically cleared to work in hazardous waste sites and fit-tested to wear respirators, if needed?				
12. Respiratory protection readily available?				
13. Health & Safety Incident Report forms available?				
14. Air monitoring instruments calibrated daily and results recorded on the Daily Instrument Calibration check sheet?				
15. Air monitoring readings recorded on the air monitoring data sheet/field log book?				
16. Subcontract workers have received 40-hr./8-hr./Spvsr. HAZWOPER training, as appropriate?				
17. Subcontract workers medically cleared to work on site, and fit-tested for respirator wear?				
18. Subcontract workers have respirators readily available?				
19. Mark outs of underground utilities done prior to initiating any subsurface activities?				
20. Decontamination procedures being followed as outlined in HASP?				
21. Are tools in good condition and properly used?				
22. Drilling performed in areas free from underground objects including utilities?				



23. Adequate size/type fire extinguisher supplied?				
24. Equipment at least 20 feet from overhead power lines?				
25. Evidence that drilling operator is responsible for the safety of his rig.				
26. Trench sides shored, layer back, or boxed?				
27. Underground utilities located and authorities contacted before digging?				
28. Ladders in trench (25-foot spacing)?				
29. Excavated material placed more than 2 feet away from excavation edge?				
30. Public protected from exposure to open excavation?				
31. People entering the excavation regarding it as a permit-required confined space and following appropriate procedures?				
32. Confined space entry permit is completed and posted?				
33. All persons knowledgeable about the conditions and characteristics of the confined space?				
34. All persons engaged in confined space operations have been trained in safe entry and rescue (non-entry)?				
35. Full body harnesses, lifelines, and hoisting apparatus available for rescue needs?				
36. Attendant and/or supervisor certified in basic first aid and CPR?				
37. Confined space atmosphere checked before entry and continuously while the work is going on?				
38. Results of confined space atmosphere testing recorded?				
39. Evidence of coordination with off-site rescue services to perform entry rescue, if needed?				
40. Are extension cords rated for this work being used and are they properly maintained?				
41. Are GFCIs provided and being used?				

Unsafe Acts:

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Notes:

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**ATTACHMENT G**

**JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS FORM**

# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: COVID-19 Awareness – Site Work

JSA Number: JSA046-00

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work “TAKE 5” and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Boots	<input type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Alcohol-based hand sanitizer, disinfectant wipes/spray				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. All Activities	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19	1. Ask yourself and your managers – is this work essential? Can this be done remotely? 2. Stay home if sick or showing symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g. fever, cough, etc.). 3. Carry nitrile gloves, alcohol-based hand sanitizer, face coverings and disinfectant wipes/spray during field work. 4. Check federal, state, and/or local travel restrictions <b>prior</b> to travel. Many states, counties, and cities are passing strict “shelter-in-place” or business restrictions in response to COVID-19. 5. Immediately notify Beverly Williams or Rory Johnston (Supervisor if employee chooses) if you display symptoms of COVID-19. Symptoms include fever (over 100.4 F), cough, and shortness of breath. 6. Notify Beverly Williams or Rory Johnston, Supervisor and Coronavirus Task Force if you had close contact with an individual who tested positive or displayed symptoms of COVID-19. 7. Do not touch your face, to the extent possible. 8. Wear face coverings when around other worker to minimize spread of COVID-19. (May be required in certain states or locations.)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		9. Practice social distancing, maintaining at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. Avoid gatherings of more than 10 people. Limit, to the extent possible, contact with public items/objects. 10. Clean your hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds especially after you have been in a public place, or after blowing your nose, coughing, sneezing, or using the rest room. 11. If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry. 12. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow. 13. Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily, for example, cell phones, computer equipment, headsets, tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, toilets, faucets, and sinks.
2. Travel to Jobsite	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between passengers 2. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from previous occupants (rental and fleet vehicles) 3. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 while refueling	1. Limit the number of occupants to each vehicle to 2 people. Employees should sit as far away from each other as possible. 2. Disinfect high "hand-traffic" areas of the vehicle: Door handles, steering wheel, turn signal and control rods, dashboard controls, seatbelts, armrests, etc. To the extent possible, do not use recycled air for heat/AC and travel with the windows open. 3. Use hand sanitizer before and after pumping gas and only return to the inside of the vehicle after refueling is complete. 4. Wear nitrile gloves if available or disinfect the key pad, pump handle, and fuel grade button prior to use. 5. Recommend face coverings are worn to minimize spread of COVID-19.
3. Conduct Tailgate Safety Meeting & Complete H&S Paperwork	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between meeting participants	1. Practice social distancing, maintaining at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. 2. Recommend face coverings are worn when around other workers to minimize spread of COVID-19, 3. Hold meetings outside and keep in mind wind direction. To the extent possible, remain cross-wind from other people. 4. Designate a single person to maintain sign-in sheets/permits throughout the day to limit the passing of pens/clipboards between people. 5. Each person should complete their own JSA, even if they are completing similar tasks as others in order to limit the passing of paper/pens/clipboards between people. 6. Include COVID-19 topics and prevention measures in safety meetings.
4. Conduct Site Work	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between site workers and public.	1. Practice social distancing maintaining 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. 2. Recommend face coverings are worn when around other workers to minimize spread of COVID-19, 3. To the extent possible, do not interact with the public. If it is necessary, politely explain you are practicing social distance and request they stay at least 6 feet away and they do not attempt to pass objects to you. 4. Wear nitrile gloves during site work underneath the appropriate gloves for your task. Utilize appropriate decontamination procedures, securely bag all waste (including nitrile gloves) generated during site work and dispose of.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not share tools. Each person should be equipped with the tools to complete their task or tasks should be divided to remove the need to share tools. If tools must be shared, surfaces should be disinfected.</li> <li>Clean and disinfect surfaces of rental tools and equipment upon receipt. To the extent possible rent equipment from Langan's internal equipment reservation center, where cleaning/disinfecting procedures can be verified.</li> </ol>
5. Use of Construction Trailers	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between site workers and others.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid use of shared trailers, if possible. Minimize trailer use to essential personnel.</li> <li>Practice social distancing; maintaining 6 feet of distance between yourself and others in trailer.</li> <li>Clean and disinfect areas including desks, phones, chairs and other common areas, before and after use.</li> </ol>
6. Purchasing Food from a Restaurant	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from other customers, staff, surfaces.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the extent possible, bring your own food.</li> <li>If you must visit a restaurant, call ahead for take-out or "contactless delivery". Do not dine in. When picking up food, follow guidelines for <u>Job Step #8: Purchasing Supplies at Retail/Shipping Centers</u>.</li> <li>Wash hands before and after eating.</li> </ol>
7. Smoking Cigarettes	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 by touching mouth with hands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cigarette smokers maybe at greater risk of complications arising from COVID-19. Nicotine patches/lozenges/gum, smoking cessation programs, and prescription medications may aid in "kicking the habit" if you decide to quit.</li> <li>Wash hands thoroughly before and after smoking.</li> <li>Discard cigarette butts properly. Do not light cigarettes from others and do not give cigarettes to others.</li> </ol>
8. Hotel Stay	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from previous occupants, hotel staff, common areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verify the hotel chain/brand has modified cleaning procedures to reflect risk of COVID-19. Most hotel companies have issued statements on their websites and in email blasts reflecting these new procedures.</li> <li>Use the front door, and not peripheral entrances. Front doors of hotels are generally automatic.</li> <li>Request ground floor room to avoid elevator use and a room that has not be utilized in 48-72 hours.</li> <li>If elevator use is required, do not directly touch elevator buttons with your hands. Do not ride elevators with other people, to the extent possible.</li> <li>Bring disinfecting wipes or sanitizing spray. Upon arrival, disinfect high "hand-traffic" areas of the hotel room: Door handles, light switches, shower/sink faucet handles, TV remote, curtain/blind handles. Clean these surfaces daily.</li> <li>Place the "Do Not Disturb" Sign on your door to prevent people (housekeeping) from entering your room.</li> <li>Avoid common spaces and hotel sponsored events where crowds will be present.</li> <li>Confirm hotel cleaning procedures have been modified to address COVID-19. Confirm no COVID-19 cases have occurred in hotel</li> </ol>
9. Purchasing Supplies at Retail/Shipping Centers	1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from other customers, staff, surfaces.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan your travel to limit the need to visit retail/shipping centers.</li> <li>Practice social distancing, maintaining at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and others. If the store is too crowded/small, consider visiting another store or returning at a different time.</li> <li>Avoid high "hand-traffic" items/areas like door handles (i.e. use your shoulder, hip/butt, or open with a disposable napkin/paper towel), credit cards terminals (i.e. use Apple/Android pay if available), shopping carts/baskets (i.e. bring your own shopping</li> </ol>



# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

**JSA Title:** Environmental Sampling  
**JSA Number:** JSA021-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek Sleeves				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
1. Drive to sample location	1. Rough/Off Road terrain	1. Pay attention to road conditions such as road erosion, unprotected embankments, and soft road conditions.
2. Sample Collection (Walking)	1. Slip/Trips/Falls 2. Back strains 3. Wildlife (Insects, Stray animals, rodents) 4. Poisonous vegetation	1. Minimize distance to sample area/ Plan route and check surface prior to carrying heavy equipment/ Locate safest access point/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant below grade hazards (holes, trenches) with spray paint or cones/ Wear foot protection with ankle support and gripping soles. 2. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ Obtain assistance where and when needed/ Consider load weight when evaluating what is safe and unsafe to carry. 3. Be aware of surroundings for the presence of wildlife. Do not approach stray animals. Carry and use animal repellant when needed/ Use bug spray when needed. 4. Keep skin covered/ Identify and avoid poisonous vegetation/ Clean areas after contact with suspected vegetation.
3. Sample Collection (Water)	1. Drowning Hazards 2. Chemical burns (when adding acid preservative to sample) 3. Back Strains 4. Ergonomic issues 5. Slip/Trips/Falls	1. Use buddy system/ Wear flotation vest if water is deeper than 2 feet or swift moving/ Select working area with stable footing. Do not attempt to cross or stand in swift moving water. 2. Wear proper PPE (Nitrile gloves, Tyvek Sleeves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ Obtain assistance where and when needed/ Consider load weight when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to carry. 4. When possible avoid bending over for long periods of time/ Use a small stool for sitting or knee pad for kneeling.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		5. Minimize distance to sample area/ Plan route and check surface prior to carrying heavy equipment/ Locate safest access point/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant below grade hazards (holes, trenches) with spray paint or cones/ Wear foot protection with ankle support and gripping soles/ Avoid standing water or slippery terrain.
4.All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 5. Traffic 6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. High Noise levels 8. Overhead hazards 9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 10. Eye Injuries	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 5. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 6. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 7. Wear hearing protection 8. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 9. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 10. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b><u>Prepared by:</u></b>		
<b><u>Reviewed by:</u></b>		





# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Subsurface Investigation  
JSA Number: JSA030-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Dielectric Overshoes, Sun Block				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
5. Transport equipment to work area	2. Back/strain 3. Slip/Trip/Falls 4. Traffic 5. Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment 6. Accidents due to vehicle operations	1. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 2. Minimize distance to work area/unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures 3. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes) 5. Observe posted speed limits/ Wear seat belts at all times
6. Traffic	1. Hit by moving vehicle	1. Use traffic cones and signage/ Use High visibility traffic vests and clothing/ Caution tape when working near active roadways.
7. Field Work (drilling, resistivity testing, and inspection)	1. Biological Hazards: insects, rats, snakes, poisonous plants, and other animals 2. Heat stress/injuries 3. Cold Stress/injuries 4. High Energy Transmission Lines 5. Underground Utilities 6. Electrical (soil resistivity testing)	1. Inspect work area to identify biological hazards. Wear light colored long sleeve shirt and long pants/ Use insect repellent as necessary/ Beware of tall grass, bushes, woods and other areas where ticks may live/ Avoid leaving garbage on site to prevent attracting animals/ Identify and avoid contact with poisonous plants/Beware of rats, snakes, or stray animals. 2. Wear proper clothing (light colored)/ drink plenty of water/ take regular breaks/use sun block 3. Wear proper clothing/ dress in layers/ take regular breaks. 4. Avoid direct contact with high energy transmission lines/ position equipment at least 15 feet or as required by PSE&G from the transmission lines/ wear proper PPE (dielectric overshoes 15 kV minimum rating).

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		5. Call one-call service before performing intrusive field work/ Review utility mark-outs and available utility drawings (with respect to proposed work locations)/ Follow Underground Utility Guidelines 6. See AGI Sting R1 operating manual for specific concerns during operating instrument
8.All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 5. Traffic 6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. High Noise levels 8. Overhead hazards 9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 10. Eye Injuries	7. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 8. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 9. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 10. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 11. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 12. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 13. Wear proper hearing protection 14. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 15. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Take breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 16. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b><u>Prepared by:</u></b>		
<b><u>Reviewed by:</u></b>		



# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Field Sampling

JSA Number: JSA022-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



S – Stop, what has changed?

T – Think about the task

E – Evaluate potential hazards

P – Plan safe approach

S - Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
9. Unpack/Transport equipment to work area.	7. Back Strains 8. Slip/Trips/Falls 9. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 10. Contusions from dropped equipment	6. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 7. Minimize distance to work area/Unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures. Mark slip/trip/fall hazards with orange safety cones. 8. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves). 9. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes).
10. Initial Site Arrival-Site Assessment	5. Traffic	5. Situational awareness (be alert of your surroundings). Secure area from through traffic.
11. Surface Water Sampling	6. Contaminated media. Skin/eye contact with biological agents and/or chemicals.	6. Wear appropriate PPE (Safety glasses, appropriate gloves). Review (M)SDS for all chemicals being.
12. Sampling from bridges	1. Struck by vehicles	1. Wear appropriate PPE (Safety Vest). Use buddy system and orange safety cones.
13. Icing of Samples/Transporting coolers/equipment from work area.	11. Back Strains 12. Slips/Trips/Falls 13. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 14. Pinch/Crushing Hazards.	17. Drain coolers of water. Use proper lifting techniques. Use wheeled transport. 18. Have unobstructed path from work area. Aware of surroundings. 19. Wear proper PPE (Leather gloves, long sleeves) 20. Wear proper PPE (Leather gloves, long sleeves)
14. Site Departure	1. Contaminated PPE/Vehicle	1. Contaminated PPE should be disposed of on-site. Remove boots and soiled clothing for secure storage in trunk. Wash hands promptly.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
15. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 15. Traffic 16. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 17. High Noise levels 18. Overhead hazards 19. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 20. Eye Injuries	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 21. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 22. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 23. Wear hearing protection 24. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 25. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 26. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b><u>Prepared by:</u></b>		
<b><u>Reviewed by:</u></b>		


# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

**JSA Title:** Equipment Transportation and Set-up  
**JSA Number:** JSA012-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	

☐ Other:

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
16. Transport equipment to work area	11. Back Strain 12. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 13. Traffic 14. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 15. Contusions from dropped equipment	1. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 2. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 3. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
17. Moving equipment to its planned location	6. Pinch Hazard 7. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Practice good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint
18. Equipment Set-up	7. Pinch Hazard 8. Cuts/abrasions to knuckles/hands 9. Back Strain	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport
19. All activities	21. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 22. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 23. Foot injuries 24. Back injuries 25. Traffic 26. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.)	27. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 28. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 29. Wear Langan approved safety shoes



JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
4. All activities (cont'd)	27. High Noise levels 28. Overhead hazards 29. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 30. Eye Injuries	30. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 31. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 32. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 33. Wear hearing protection 34. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 35. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 36. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.		
(Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b><u>Prepared by:</u></b>		
<b><u>Reviewed by:</u></b>		


# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: 55-gallon Drum Sampling  
JSA Number: JSA043-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: All Drums are required to be labeled. Langan employees do not open or move undocumented drums or unlabeled drums without proper project manager authorization.				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
20. Unpack/Transport equipment to work area.	16. Back Strains 17. Slip/Trips/Falls 18. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment 4. Contusions from dropped equipment	10. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 11. Minimize distance to work area/Unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures. Mark slip/trip/fall hazards with orange safety cones. 12. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves). 4. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes).
21. Open Drums	1. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid. 2. Pressure from drums.	1. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches. 2. Open drum slowly to relieve pressure. Wear proper PPE: face shield and goggles; correct gloves; and over garments.
22. Collecting Soil/Fluid Sample	8. Irritation to eye from vapor, soil dust, or splashing 9. Irritation to exposed skin	6. Wear proper eye protection including safety glasses/ face shield/goggles and when necessary, splash guard. If dust or vapor phase is present, wear appropriate safety breathing gear (1/2 mask or full face mask with correct filter) 7. Wear proper skin protection including nitrile gloves.
23. Closing Drums	1. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid.	7. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
24. Moving Drums	2. Hand Injuries, cuts or lacerations when untightening drum locking bolt, removing drum lid strap, or removing lid. 3. Back Strains	2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves. Use non-metallic mallet and non-sparking tools/wrenches. 3. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport
25. All activities	31. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 32. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 33. Foot injuries 34. Back injuries 35. Traffic 36. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 37. High Noise levels 38. Overhead hazards 39. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 40. Eye Injuries	37. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 38. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 39. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 40. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 41. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 42. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 43. Wear hearing protection 44. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 45. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Take breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 46. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b><u>Prepared by:</u></b>		
<b><u>Reviewed by:</u></b>		



# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

**JSA Title:** Direct-Push Soil Borings  
**JSA Number:** JSA004-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Half-face respirator, dust cartridges, PID (if applicable)				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
26. Move equipment to work site	19. Back strain when lifting equipment 20. Slips/ Trips/ Falls while moving equipment 21. Traffic (if applicable) 22. Pinched fingers or running over toes during geoprobe set-up 23. Overturn drilling rig while transporting to loading dock on flat-bed tow truck	13. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back)/ Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle 14. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back) / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle / Have unobstructed path to vehicle or collection point / Do not lift/walk with boxes that are heavy/difficult to lift 15. Wear high visibility safety vests or clothing / Exercise caution 16. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves) / Stay alert, be aware of geoprobe rig at all times 17. Drill rig should be parked in center of flat-bed tow truck / Emergency brake shall be used at all times during transport on the flat-bed truck/ All unnecessary personnel should stay away from the flat-bed truck during moving activities
27. Calibration of monitoring equipment	10. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals 11. Pinch fingers in monitoring equipment	8. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/ goggles) 9. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
28. Set-up geoprobe rig	10. Geoprobe rig movement	8. All field personnel should stay clear of the geoprobe rig while moving / Use a spotter when backing up the geoprobe
29. Advance geoprobe rods below ground surface to desired depth	4. Underground utilities 5. High noise levels	4. Clean all subsurface soil borings to a minimum of 5 feet below grade 5. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
30. Remove and open acetate liner  5. Remove and open acetate liner (cont'd)	41. Pinched fingers while removing macrocore 42. Cuts/lacerations when cutting acetate liner open 43. Exposure to hazardous vapors  44. Skin contact with contaminated soil	1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Do not place face over acetate liner when opening / Monitor hazardous vapors in air with PID / Upgrade PPE as necessary based on levels contained in the Health and Safety Plan 4. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves)
31. Sample Collections a) Monitor parameters b) Prepare sample containers and labels	1. Contact with potentially contaminated soil 2. Lacerations from broken sample bottles 3. Back strain while transporting full coolers 4. Internal exposure to contaminants and metals through inhalation of dust  5. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	1. Use monitoring devices / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Do not over-tighten bottle caps / Handle bottles safely to prevent breakage 6. Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 7. Avoid creating dust / If necessary, wear a half mask respirator with applicable dust cartridge / Inspect respirator for damage and cleanliness prior to use / Clean respirator after each use and store in a clean, secure location 8. Be alert / Follow good housekeeping procedures
32. Remove excess soil from acetate liner and place in 55-gallon drum (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	1. Cuts/lacerations from acetate liner 2. Pinched fingers/hand while opening/closing drum 3. Skin contact with contaminated soil 4. Soil debris in eyes	1. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 4. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
8. Transport drums to central staging location (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	1. Back, arm or shoulder strain from moving drums 2. Pinch fingers/hand in drum cart when moving drums 3. Pinch fingers/hand when operating lift-gate on vehicle 4. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater when moving improperly sealed drums 5. Slips when moving drums 6. Drop drum on feet/toes	47. Use drum cart for moving drums / Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 48. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 49. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 50. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves underneath work gloves) 51. Follow good housekeeping procedures / Ensure route to move drum and storage space is free from obstructions 52. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) / Work in a safe manner to prevent dropped drum
9. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 4. Back injuries 5. Traffic 6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 7. High Noise levels 8. Overhead hazards 9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 5. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 6. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 7. Wear hearing protection 8. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 9. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Take breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 10. Wear safety glasses
9. All activities (cont'd)	10. Eye Injuries	
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
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# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Sub-slab soil gas temporary point installation and sampling  
JSA Number: JSA037-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
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### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek Sleeves				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
33. Transport equipment to work site	24. Back injuries 25. Slips/Trips/Falls 26. Traffic 27. Hand injuries	18. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ Get assistance when need with moving equipment/ Minimize distance from vehicle 19. Minimize distance from vehicle/ Have unobstructed pathway to vehicle and collection points/ Mark tripping hazards with spray paint, cones, or caution tape/ Observe good housekeeping procedures. 20. Wear proper PPE (High Visibility vest and clothing)/ Exercise caution (stay alert-stay alive) 21. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)/ Keep finger and hands clear of pinch points.
34. Mark area for drilling	12. Slips/Trips/Falls	10. Minimize distance from vehicle/ Have unobstructed pathway to vehicle and collection points/ Mark tripping hazards with spray paint, cones, or caution tape/ Observe good housekeeping procedures
35. Drill sampling points with hammer drill	11. Eye injuries 12. Dust exposure 13. Hand injuries 14. Catch items (clothing) 15. Electric shock 16. Chemical atmosphere hazard (vapor) 17. Slips/Trips/Falls	9. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 10. Wear proper PPE (dust mask) 11. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)/ Keep hands and fingers out of pinch points/ Avoid drill catching on ground and twisting wrist or hand/ Release drill grip if drill becomes caught/ Ensure drill is unplugged prior to inserting bit. 12. Tie up or tuck-in all loose clothing/ Maintain distance from drill 13. Inspect power cable for cuts or nicks before use/ Use GFCI outlet on power cord/ Do not use in wet conditions 14. Monitor air, vapors with Photo-ionization detector (PID)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		15. Minimize distance from vehicle/ Have unobstructed pathway to vehicle and collection points/ Mark tripping hazards with spray paint, cones, or caution tape/ Observe good housekeeping procedures
36.Measure vapor content and depth to bottom of hole	1. Chemical atmosphere hazard (vapors)	1. Monitor air, vapors with Photo-ionization detector (PID)/ Keep face away from opening of hole while collecting measurements
37.Set-up of shroud and sampling canister system	1. Hand injuries 2. Chemical atmosphere hazard (vapors) 3. Slips/Trips/Falls	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, nitrile gloves)/ Keep fingers away from pinch points when installing pump/ Do not use open blades, use tubing cutter 2. Monitor air, vapors with Photo-ionization detector (PID)/ Keep face away from opening of hole while collecting measurements 3. Minimize distance from vehicle/ Have unobstructed pathway to vehicle and collection points/ Mark tripping hazards with spray paint, cones, or caution tape/ Observe good housekeeping procedures
38.Purge soil gas	1. Chemical atmosphere hazard (vapors)	1. Monitor air, vapors with Photo-ionization detector (PID)/ Keep face away from exhaust port of pump
39.Sample collection (opening and closing valves)	1. Hand injuries	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)/ Keep fingers away from pinch points
40.Sealing sampling holes	1. Back injuries 2. Concrete dust 3. Eye injuries	1. Use proper lifting techniques for lifting of cement bags 2. Wear proper PPE (dust mask) 3. Wear proper PPE ( safety glasses)
41. All activities	45. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 46. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 47. Foot injuries 48. Back injuries 49. Traffic 50. Wildlife: Stray animals, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 51. High Noise levels 52. Overhead hazards 53. Heat or cold injuries 54. Eye Injuries	53. Be aware of potential trip hazards/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 54. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces/ Keep fingers away from pinch points/ Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling/ Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes) 55. Use proper lifting techniques/ Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift/ Obtain assistance when possible 56. Wear high visibility clothing & vest/ Use cones or signs to designate work area 57. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray animals/ Carry and use animal repellant when needed/ Use bug spray when needed 58. Wear hearing protection 59. Wear hard hat/ Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 60. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreens or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather)/ Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration/ Take breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 61. Wear safety glasses



# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Indoor Air Sampling  
JSA Number: JSA007-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



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### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: PID, Respiratory Protection (if necessary)				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
42. Building walkthrough and background contaminant removal	28. Slips / Trips/ Falls 29. Exposure to substances/vapors during removal	6. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint 7. Monitor indoor air concentrations with a PID / Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) / Wear proper respiratory protection if necessary
43. Transport equipment to work area	1. Back Strain 2. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 3. Traffic 4. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 5. Contusions from dropped equipment	1. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 2. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 3. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
44. Mark out areas for indoor air sampling	13. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	3. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint
45. Set-up canisters and begin indoor air sampling	18. Dropping crates or canisters 19. Pinch hazard	5. Exercise caution when moving crates and canisters / Use proper housekeeping of materials during sample events / Do not carry too many items at one time / Perform several trips, if necessary 6. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
46. Sample collection	1. Dropping crates or canisters 2. Pinched fingers from opening valves	1. Exercise caution when moving crates and canisters / Use proper housekeeping of materials during sample events / Do not carry too many items at one time / Perform several trips, if necessary 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Keep fingers away from pinch points
47. Pack up equipment	1. Back strain	1. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport



# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Hammer Drill  
JSA Number: JSA049

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



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### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	

☐ Other:

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
49. Transport equipment to work area	30. Back Strain 31. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 32. Traffic 33. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 34. Contusions from dropped equipment	8. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 9. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 10. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 11. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 12. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
50. Electrical Connection	14. Inspect electrical cord to drill 15. Inspect hammer drill 16. Inspect extension cord 17. Test GFCI	4. Check the plug, insure all connections are in place, check cord for frayed sections. If plug or cord are worn, do not use equipment until repaired 5. Inspect chuck for proper grasping and holding of bit, check that plastic housing is not cracked or missing pieces. Do not use if chuck doesn't work properly or housing is compromised. 6. Inspect extension cord, if worn or stripped pull from service and replace 7. Test GFCI, replace if GFCI fails
51. Drill Bit	1. Inspect drill bit	1. Replace if worn 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) when installing and removing drill bit. 3. Ensure equipment is unplugged from electrical power when removing and installing drill bit.
52. Use of Hammer Drill	1. Hazards associated with using hammer drill, flying objects, heavy equipment, ground level hazards and dust 2. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 3. Hazards associated drilling into concrete slab	1. Maintain a safe distance from other site operations / Wear proper PPE (hard hat, safety glasses, safety shoes, safety vest, ear protection and leather gloves) 2. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark extension cord pathway with safety cones 3. Do not push hammer drill during use.





# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Geophysical Investigation  
JSA Number: JSA023-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



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### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
54. Transport equipment to work area	35. Back/strain 36. Slip/Trip/Falls 37. Traffic 38. Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment	22. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 23. Minimize distance to work area/unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures 24. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 25. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes)
55. Supervision of subcontractor and all other activities	18. Slip/Trips/Falls 19. Hand injuries 20. Foot injuries 21. Back injuries/Strains 22. Traffic 23. Wildlife a. Wildlife b. Mice/rats c. Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.)  7. Heat/Cold Stress	11. Be aware of potential trip hazards/follow good housekeeping procedures/mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches, wires, ropes) with safety cones or spray paint. 12. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)/watch wear you place your hands/inspect material or equipment for jagged, rough or slippery surfaces/ watch for pinch points/ wipe off slippery, wet, or dirty items prior to handling. 13. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes)/ Be aware of uneven terrain) 14. Use proper lifting techniques/ Buddy system when lifting/ use wheeled transport. 15. Wear proper PPE (high-visibility shirts and vests)/ use cones if appropriate/ notify equipment operators of work area. 16. Be aware of surroundings at all times for the presence of wildlife. a. Do not approach stray animals b. Carry animal repellent/ use if situation arises. c. Use bug spray when needed. 7. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen, protective clothing in

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		sunlight or layer clothing in cold weather)/ drink plenty of fluids/ take regular breaks.
56. All activities	75. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 76. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 77. Foot injuries 78. Back injuries 79. Traffic 80. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 81. High Noise levels 82. Overhead hazards 83. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 84. Eye Injuries	82. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 83. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 84. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 85. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 86. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 87. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 88. Wear proper hearing protection 89. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 90. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 91. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b><u>Prepared by:</u></b>		
<b><u>Reviewed by:</u></b>		


# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

**JSA Title:** Groundwater Sampling  
**JSA Number:** JSA008-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



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### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek sleeves, Dermal Protection, PID				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
57. Transport equipment to work area	6. Back Strain 7. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 8. Traffic 9. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 10. Contusions from dropped equipment	6. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 7. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 8. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 9. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 10. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
58. Remove well cover	24. Scrape knuckles/hand 25. Strain wrist/bruise palm 26. Pinch fingers or hand	8. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 9. Using a hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip of bolts 10. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
59. Remove well cap and lock	20. Well can pops from pressure 21. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure 22. Scrape knuckles/hand 23. Strain wrist/bruise palm	7. Remove cap slowly to relieve pressure / Do not place face over well when opening / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 8. Use direct air monitoring/reading instrument (i.e. PID) / Be familiar with and follow actions prescribed in the HASP / Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 9. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 10. Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip
60. Measure head-space vapor levels	3. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation	3. Do not place face over well when collecting measurement
61. Remove dedicated tubing (if necessary)	4. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure 5. Tubing swings around after removal	4. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, Tyvek sleeves) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)
62. Set-up plastic sheeting for work site around the well	1. Lacerations when cutting plastic sheeting	1. Use scissors to cut plastic sheeting / Cut motions should always be away from body and body parts

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
63. Measure depth to water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure</li> <li>2. Pinch fingers or hand in water level instrument</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves)</li> <li>2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> </ol>
64. Calibrate monitoring equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals</li> <li>2. Pinch fingers or hand in monitoring equipment</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves)</li> <li>2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Avoid pinch points</li> </ol>
65. Install sampling pump in well	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hand injuries during installation of pump</li> <li>2. Lacerations when cutting tubing</li> <li>3. Back strain during installation of pump</li> <li>4. Physical hazards associated with manual lifting of heavy equipment</li> <li>5. Back strain from starting generator</li> <li>6. Burns from hot exhaust from generator</li> <li>7. Electrical shock from improper use of generator and pump</li> <li>8. Contaminated water spray from loose connections</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, nitrile gloves)</li> <li>2. Use safety tubing cutter</li> <li>3. Use proper lifting techniques</li> <li>4. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment</li> <li>5. Use arm when starting generator / Do not over-strain if generator does not start</li> <li>6. Do not touch generator near exhaust / Use proper handle to carry / Allow generator to cool down before moving</li> <li>7. Properly plug in pump to generator / Do not allow the pump or generator to contact water / Check for breaks in the cord</li> <li>8. Check all tubing connections to ensure they are tight and secure</li> </ol>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
10. Purge water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater</li> <li>2. Back strain from lifting buckets of water</li> <li>3. Tripping potential on sample discharge lines and pump electric line</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves)</li> <li>2. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport</li> <li>3. Organize discharge of electric line to keep out of way as much as possible / Mark potential tripping hazards with caution tape or safety cones</li> </ol>
11. Sample water collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater through dermal exposure</li> <li>2. Contact with and burns from acid used for sample preservation</li> <li>3. Tripping potential on sample discharge lines and pump electric line</li> <li>4. Lacerations from broken sample bottles</li> <li>5. Back strain when transporting coolers full of collected samples</li> <li>6. Slips/ Trips/ Falls</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves)</li> <li>2. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) / Ensure sample bottle lids are secure before use and after sample collection</li> <li>3. Organize line to keep out of the way as much as possible / Mark potential tripping hazards with caution tape or safety cones</li> <li>4. Do not over-tighten bottle caps / Handle bottles safely to prevent breakage / Wrap glass bottles in bubble wrap, if possible</li> <li>5. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport / Seek assistance if coolers weight exceeds 50lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle</li> <li>6. Have unobstructed path to vehicle or collection point / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Do not lift/walk with coolers that are too heavy/difficult to lift</li> </ol>
12. Remove pump and pack up equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Back strain when removing pump or lifting heavy equipment</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use proper lifting technique / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment</li> </ol>
13. Replace well cap and lock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scrape fingers/hand</li> <li>2. Strain wrist/bruise palm</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> <li>2. Using hammer, tap the end of the well cap to tighten grip</li> </ol>
14. Replace well cover	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scrape knuckles/hand</li> <li>2. Strain wrist/bruise palm</li> <li>3. Pinch fingers or hand</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> <li>2. Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to tighten the grip of the bolts</li> <li>3. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> </ol>
15. Transport drums to disposal staging location	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Back, arm or shoulder strain from moving drums</li> <li>2. Pinch hazard</li> <li>3. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater when moving improperly sealed drums</li> <li>4. Slips/ Trips/ Falls when moving drum</li> <li>5. Drop drum on feet/toes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use drum cart for moving drums / Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance, if needed</li> <li>2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> <li>3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves under leather gloves) / Properly seal drum to prevent leak</li> <li>4. Ensure route to move drum to storage space is dry and free from obstructions</li> <li>5. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)</li> </ol>
16. Place used PPE in designated disposal drum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pressure build-up inside drum</li> <li>2. Pinch hazard</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove cap from bung hole in drum to relieve pressure</li> <li>2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> </ol>
17. Decontaminate equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Splashing water/soap from decontamination</li> <li>2. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater through dermal exposure</li> <li>3. Electrical shock from broken electric cords</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)</li> <li>2. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, dermal protection)</li> <li>3. Properly plug in pump to generator / Do not allow the pump or generator to contact water / Check for breaks in the cord</li> </ol>
18. All activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>85. Slips/ Trips/ Falls</li> <li>86. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials</li> <li>87. Foot injuries</li> <li>88. Back injuries</li> <li>89. Traffic</li> <li>90. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>92. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards</li> <li>93. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves</li> <li>94. Wear Langan approved safety shoes</li> </ol>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
	91. High Noise levels 92. Overhead hazards 93. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 94. Eye Injuries	95. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 96. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 97. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 98. Wear hearing protection 99. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 100. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 101. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b><u>Prepared by:</u></b>		
<b><u>Reviewed by:</u></b>		




# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Well Installation  
JSA Number: JSA019-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: PID, Tyvek sleeves				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
66. Move equipment to work site	39. Back strain when lifting equipment  40. Slips/ Trips/ Falls while moving equipment  41. Traffic (if applicable) 42. Pinched fingers or running over toes during geoprobe set-up 43. Overturn drilling rig while transporting to loading dock on flat-bed tow truck	26. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back)/ Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle 27. Use proper lifting technique (use legs for bending and lifting and not the back) / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment / Get assistance when handling loads greater than 50 lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle / Have unobstructed path to vehicle or collection point / Do not lift/walk with boxes that are heavy/difficult to lift 28. Wear high visibility safety vests or clothing / Exercise caution 29. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves) / Stay alert, be aware of geoprobe rig at all times 30. Drill rig should be parked in center of flat-bed tow truck / Emergency brake shall be used at all times during transport on the flat-bed truck/ All unnecessary personnel should stay away from the flat-bed truck during moving activities
67. Calibration of monitoring equipment	27. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals 28. Pinch fingers in monitoring equipment	17. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/ goggles) 18. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
19. Set-up geoprobe rig	24. Geoprobe rig movement	16. All field personnel should stay clear of the geoprobe rig while moving / Use a spotter when backing up the geoprobe
20. Advance geoprobe rods below ground surface to desired depth	6. Underground utilities 7. High noise levels	9. Clean all subsurface soil borings to a minimum of 5 feet below grade 10. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
21. Remove and open acetate liner  5. Remove and open acetate liner (cont'd)	95. Pinched fingers while removing macrocore 96. Cuts/lacerations when cutting acetate liner open 97. Exposure to hazardous vapors 98. Skin contact with contaminated soil	5. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, cut-resistant or leather gloves) 6. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 7. Do not place face over acetate liner when opening / Monitor hazardous vapors in air with PID / Upgrade PPE as necessary based on levels contained in the Health and Safety Plan 8. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves)
6. Remove excess soil from acetate liner and place in 55-gallon drum (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	5. Cuts/lacerations from acetate liner 6. Pinched fingers/hand while opening/closing drum 7. Skin contact with contaminated soil 8. Soil debris in eyes	5. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 6. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 7. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 8. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)
7. Attach hollow-stem augers to the geoprobe rig; Advance augers and attach additional augers until desired depth is reached	1. Strain wrist/bruise palm 2. Pinched fingers 3. Back Strain 4. Clothing entanglement 5. Carbon monoxide poisoning 6. Bruise toes/foot 7. High noise levels 8. Skin contact with contaminated soil	1. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques 4. Wear proper work attire(no loose clothing/strings) 5. Properly ventilate work area 6. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) 7. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection) 8. Wear proper PPE (Tyvek sleeves, nitrile gloves)
8. Install monitoring well	1. Pinched fingers 2. Lacerations/abrasions 3. Back Strain	1. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques
9. Tremie-grout annulus space above bentonite seal	1. Back strain 2. Pinched fingers	1. Use proper lifting techniques 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)
10. Install flush-mount monitoring well pad	1. Splashed concrete 2. Pinched fingers 3. Cuts/lacerations	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)
11. Decontaminate equipment	1. Splashing water/soap 2. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater/soil through dermal exposure 3. Electrical shock from broken electric cords	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 2. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, dermal protection) 3. Properly plug in pump to generator / Do not allow the pump or generator to contact water / Check for breaks in the cord
12. Transport drums to central staging location (IF NOT PERFORMED BY LANGAN, REMOVE!)	7. Back, arm or shoulder strain from moving drums 8. Pinch fingers/hand in drum cart when moving drums 9. Pinch fingers/hand when operating lift-gate on vehicle 10. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater when moving improperly sealed drums 11. Slips when moving drums 12. Drop drum on feet/toes	102. Use drum cart for moving drums / Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 103. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)  104. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)  105. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves underneath work gloves)  106. Follow good housekeeping procedures / Ensure route to move drum and storage space is free from obstructions 107. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) / Work in a safe manner to prevent dropped drum

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
13. All activities	11. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	11. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards
13. All activities (cont'd)	12. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials	12. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves
	13. Foot injuries	13. Wear Langan approved safety shoes
	14. Back injuries	14. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible
	15. Traffic	15. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area
	16. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.)	16. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed
	17. High Noise levels	17. Wear hearing protection
	18. Overhead hazards	18. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist.
	19. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress	19. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress
	20. Eye Injuries	20. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Sign Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b><u>Prepared by:</u></b>		
<b><u>Reviewed by:</u></b>		


# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Monitoring Well Development  
JSA Number: JSA026-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Tyvek Sleeves				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
68. Transport equipment to work area	44. Back Strains 45. Slips/Trips/Falls 46. Traffic 47. Cuts/Abrasions/Contusions from equipment	31. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ use buddy system when lifting equipment. 32. Minimize distance from work area/ unobstructed path to collection points and vehicle/ Follow good housekeeping procedures. 33. Wear high-visibility vest or clothing/Exercise caution/ Use traffic cones or signage if needed. 34. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes).
69. Measure depth of water	29. Exposure to hazardous substances 30. Pinched fingers	22. Wear proper PPE (Nitrile gloves, Safety glasses/Face shield). 23. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves).
70. Install Tremie pipe in the monitoring well and connect to water source.	25. Hand injuries during installation (pinched fingers/hands). 26. Back strain from holding Tremie pipe. 27. High pressure water spray.	17. Wear proper PPE (Nitrile gloves/cut-resistant gloves). 18. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use two personnel when lowering pump greater than 80 feet. 19. Ensure all hose connections are tight and secure/ Use proper PPE (face shield and safety glasses).
71. Install pump in to well a. Connect pump to sample tubing. b. Lower pump to desired depth in well. c. Connect sample tubing to flow cell d. Connect pump to power source	8. Hand injuries during pump installation and sample tubing cutting. 9. Back strain 10. Electric shock 11. Exhaust gases from generator 12. Burns from hot equipment	11. Wear proper PPE when installing pump and cutting sample tubing (Nitrile and cut-resistant gloves)/ Use tubing cutter. 12. Proper lifting techniques/ Two personnel when installing pump at depths greater than 80 feet/ Use buddy when lifting heavy loads (pump, generator)/Use wheeled transport. 13. Ensure equipment is ( LO/TO: locked out/tagged out) prior to performing any electrical connections/ Inspect wires for frays or cuts/Ensure generator is properly grounded prior to starting.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
(generator) e. Turn on power source (generator)		14. Position generator so that exhaust is flowing away from work area. 15. Do not touch exhaust or any hot part of generator/ Allow equipment time to cool down prior to carrying/ Use proper PPE (long sleeves, leather gloves)
72. Develop monitoring well a. Jet water into well using Tremie pipe b. Turn pump on and adjust to desired flow rate. c. Surge pump up and down well to remove sediment from screen d. Containerize all purge water from well.	99. Hand injuries 100.Face injuries 101.Contaminated spray from water	108.Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves and nitrile gloves). 109.Wear proper PPE (face shield and safety glasses)/do not stand over well opening. 110.Wear proper PPE (Face shield and safety goggles)/Tyvek over garments/ Ensure all connections are secure and tight/ Tubing outlet is contained in an overflow container.
73. Drum staging area.	1. Back, Arm, and shoulder strain. 2. Pinch points 3. Cross contamination 4. Slip/Trips/Falls	1. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use drum carts when moving drums/ use buddy system for moving of drums if needed/Move drums shortest distance needed. 2. Keep fingers and feet away from pinch points/ Use proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves, Langan approved safety shoes) 3. Use proper PPE (Nitrile gloves, Tyvek sleeves) 4. Ensure pathway is clear prior to moving equipment/ Mark all hazards/ Use additional person as a spotter if needed.
74. Equipment pack-up	1. Back Strains 2. Slips/Trips/Falls 3. Traffic 4. Cuts/Abrasions/Contusions from equipment.	1. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ use buddy system when lifting equipment. 2. Minimize distance from work area/ Unobstructed path to collection points and vehicle/ Follow good housekeeping procedures. 3. Wear high-visibility vest or clothing/Exercise caution/ Use traffic cones or signage if needed. 111.Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes).
75. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 102.Back injuries 103.Traffic 104.Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 105.High Noise levels 106.Overhead hazards 107.Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 108.Eye Injuries	1. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 2. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 3. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 4. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh when evaluating what is safe or unsafe to lift / Obtain assistance when possible 5. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 6. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellant / Use bug spray when needed 7. Wear hearing protection 8. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 9. Wear proper attire for weather conditions (sunscreen or protective clothing)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		in sunlight, layers for cold weather) / Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration / Takes breaks as necessary to avoid heat/cold stress 10. <u>Wear safety glasses.</u>
Additional items.		
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

[illegible]

# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

**JSA Title:** Excavation Oversight  
**JSA Number:** JSA041-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?

**T** – Think about the task

**E** – Evaluate potential hazards

**P** – Plan safe approach

**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: <span style="background-color: #cccccc; display: inline-block; width: 50px; height: 15px;"></span>				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
76. Transport equipment to work area	48. Back Strain 49. Slips/Trips/Falls 50. Traffic 51. Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment	35. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 36. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 37. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 38. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, safety shoes)
77. Earth Moving Equipment	31. Equipment running over employee	24. Ensure you have direct line of sight with operator of equipment; don't walk behind equipment; maintain a safe distance away from equipment. 25. Wear proper PPE (high vis vest/clothing)
78. Excavation	28. Excavation collapse 29. Confined space 30. Soil	20. Use proper shoring/benching/sloping techniques; Ladder is properly situated in excavation; no water in excavation; competent person has inspected excavation prior to allow employees to enter. 21. Langan employees are not authorized to enter a confined space; 22. Soil and equipment is kept atleast 2 feet from edge of excavation
79. Excavated soil	1. Hazardous substances	1. Use proper equipment to monitor excavated soil for contaminants; ensure levels do not exceed PEL's for contaminants; Wear proper PPE
80. All activities	109. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 110. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 111. Foot injuries 112. Back injuries 113. Traffic	112. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 113. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 114. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes)





# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

**JSA Title:** General Construction Activities  
**JSA Number:** JSA010-01

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) must identify all job steps required to complete the task, the potential hazards employees could be exposed to while performing the job step and the preventative/corrective actions required to reduce/mitigate the identified potential hazards. Employees must certify that they have either prepared the JSA or have reviewed the JSA and are aware of the potential hazards associated with this task and will follow the provided preventive/corrective actions. Prior to the start of any work "TAKE 5" and conduct a Last Minute Risk Assessment.



**S** – Stop, what has changed?  
**T** – Think about the task  
**E** – Evaluate potential hazards  
**P** – Plan safe approach  
**S** – Start task / Stop & regroup

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (Required or to be worn as needed):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Shoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face Shield	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots
<input type="checkbox"/> Insect/Animal Repellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ivy Blocker/Cleaner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	

☐ Other:

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
81. Transport equipment to work area	52. Back Strain 53. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 54. Traffic 55. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 56. Contusions from dropped equipment	13. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 14. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 15. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 16. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 17. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
82. Installation of piping from vapor wells to skid connections and from discharge piping to effluent stack	32. Pinch fingers when connecting pipes 33. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 34. Machinery Hazards	11. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 12. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Practice good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint 13. Wear proper PPE (safety vest) / Maintain safe distance from operating machinery
83. Remediation equipment installation	31. Back strain when lifting heavy equipment 32. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 33. Traffic	11. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport / Minimize distance to vehicle 12. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Practice good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant below-grade hazards (i.e. holes, trenches) with safety cones or spray paint 13. Wear proper PPE (safety vest)
84. All activities	119. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 120. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 121. Foot injuries 122. Back injuries 123. Traffic	122. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant hazards 123. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, and rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather/ cut-resistant gloves 124. Wear Langan approved safety shoes



# **ATTACHMENT H**

## **TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFING FORM**

## **LANGAN TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFING**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Leader: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Task:

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### **SAFETY TOPICS (provide some detail of discussion points)**

Chemical Exposure Hazards and Control: \_\_\_\_\_

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Physical Hazards and Control: \_\_\_\_\_

Air Monitoring: \_\_\_\_\_

PPE: \_\_\_\_\_

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Communications: \_\_\_\_\_

Safe Work Practices: \_\_\_\_\_

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Emergency Response: \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital/Medical Center Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Nos.: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **FOR FOLLOW-UP (the issues, responsibilities, due dates, etc.)**

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### **ATTENDEES**

PRINT NAME	COMPANY	SIGNATURE