

---

# CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

**FOR**

**C BLOCK  
BUILDING C1 - 21 FREEMAN STREET  
BUILDING C2 - 37 FREEMAN STREET  
AND  
BUILDING C3 - 209 WEST STREET  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK  
Brooklyn Borough/Kings County Tax Map  
Block 2502, Portions of Lot 1 and Lot 5  
And  
Block 2510, Portions of Lot 1 and Lot 100**

*Prepared for*

**GPLC HoldCo LLC, GPLC Member LLC and GPLC Owner LLC  
Greenpoint River Associates, LLC  
535 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York**

*Prepared by:*

**Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying  
Landscape Architecture and Geology  
368 Ninth Avenue, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, New York 10001**

**LANGAN**

**January 2026  
Langan Project No. 170229030**

---

368 Ninth Avenue, 8th Floor      New York, NY 10001      T: 212.479.5400      F: 212.479.5444      [www.langan.com](http://www.langan.com)

New Jersey • New York • Connecticut • Massachusetts • Pennsylvania • Ohio • Illinois • North Carolina • Virginia • Washington, DC  
California • Texas • Arizona • Utah • Colorado • Washington • Tennessee • Florida    |    Athens • Calgary • Dubai • London • Panama

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 GENERAL.....	1
1.2 SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND .....	1
1.3 SUMMARY OF WORK TASKS .....	1
1.3.1 Geophysical Investigation - Underground Utility Clearance Policy.....	2
1.3.2 "Soft-Dig" Clearance of Borehole Locations .....	2
1.3.3 Day Lighting Excavation and Soil Screening .....	3
1.3.4 Demolition of Existing Structure(s) .....	3
1.3.5 Excavation and Soil Screening .....	3
1.3.6 Soil Sampling.....	4
1.3.7 Stockpiling.....	4
1.3.8 Waste Characterization - Soil Investigation and Sampling .....	4
1.3.9 Characterization of Excavated Material.....	5
1.3.10 Construction Dewatering .....	5
1.3.11 Excavation Backfill.....	5
1.3.12 Decommissioning and Removal of Underground Storage Tank .....	5
1.3.13 Construction Activity Inspections and Observations .....	5
1.3.14 Storm water Pollution Prevention Inspection .....	6
1.3.15 Sub Slab Vapor Monitoring Point Installation and Sampling .....	6
1.3.16 Installation and operation of a Sub Membrane Depressurization System .....	7
1.3.17 Sub-Slab Depressurization System Inspection .....	7
1.3.18 Installation of an Engineering Composite Cover .....	7
1.3.19 Observation/Monitoring Well Plugging and Abandonment.....	7
1.3.20 QA/QC Sampling .....	8
1.3.21 Equipment Decontamination.....	8
1.3.22 Management of Investigative-Derived Waste .....	8
1.3.23 Drum Sampling.....	8
1.3.24 Surveying.....	9
<b>2.0 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY PERSONNEL/HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 LANGAN PROJECT MANAGER .....	9
2.2 LANGAN CORPORATE CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGER .....	9
2.3 LANGAN SITE HEALTH & SAFETY OFFICER .....	10
2.4 LANGAN FIELD TEAM LEADER RESPONSIBILITIES .....	10
2.5 CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES .....	11
2.5 CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES .....	11
<b>3.0 TASK/OPERATION SAFETY AND HEALTH RISK ANALYSES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 SPECIFIC TASK SAFETY ANALYSIS.....	12
3.1.1 Geophysical Survey .....	12
3.1.2 "Soft Dig" Clearance of Borehole Locations .....	12
3.1.3 Daylighting Test Pit .....	12
3.1.4 Indoor Drilling and Excavation .....	13

---

3.1.5	Demolition of Existing Structures .....	13
3.1.6	Excavation and Soil Screening .....	13
3.1.7	Bedrock Excavation .....	14
3.1.8	Soil Sampling .....	14
3.1.9	Waste Characterization – Soil Investigation and Sampling .....	14
3.1.10	Stockpile Sampling .....	14
3.1.11	Removal of Underground Storage Tank .....	15
3.1.12	Backfilling of Excavated Areas to Development Grade .....	15
3.1.13	Construction Dewatering .....	15
3.1.14	Construction Activity Inspection .....	16
3.1.15	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Inspection .....	16
3.1.16	Vapor Investigation and Sampling .....	16
3.1.17	Additional Vapor Screening .....	16
3.1.18	Installation of SMD .....	17
3.1.19	Operations and Maintenance .....	17
3.1.20	Roof Top Inspection .....	17
3.1.21	Installation of the Composite Cover .....	17
3.1.22	Plugging and Abandonment of Observation/Monitoring Wells .....	18
3.1.23	Drum Sampling .....	18
3.2	RADIATION HAZARDS .....	18
3.3	PHYSICAL HAZARDS .....	18
3.3.1	Explosion .....	18
3.3.2	Heat Stress .....	18
3.3.3	Cold-Related Illness .....	20
3.3.4	Noise .....	21
3.3.5	Hand and Power Tools .....	21
3.3.6	Slips, Trips, and Fall Hazards .....	21
3.3.7	Utilities (Electrocution and Fire Hazards) .....	22
3.3.8	Adequate Lighting .....	23
3.3.9	Physical Hazard Considerations for Material Handling .....	23
3.3.10	Hearing Conservation .....	24
3.3.11	Open Water .....	24
3.4	BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS .....	25
3.4.1	Animals .....	25
3.4.2	Insects .....	25
3.4.3	Plants .....	26
3.4.4	Mold .....	26
3.5	ADDITIONAL SAFETY ANALYSIS .....	26
3.5.1	Presence of Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (NAPL) .....	26
3.6	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS .....	27
<b>4.0</b>	<b>PERSONNEL TRAINING .....</b>	<b>27</b>
4.1	BASIC TRAINING .....	27
4.2	INITIAL SITE-SPECIFIC TRAINING .....	27
4.3	TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFINGS .....	28
<b>5.0</b>	<b>MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE .....</b>	<b>28</b>
5.1	MERCURY MONITORING .....	28

5.2	CORONAVIRUS .....	28
<b>6.0</b>	<b>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT .....</b>	<b>30</b>
6.1	LEVELS OF PROTECTION .....	30
6.2	RESPIRATOR FIT-TEST .....	32
6.3	RESPIRATOR CARTRIDGE CHANGE-OUT SCHEDULE .....	32
<b>7.0</b>	<b>AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND ACTIONS LEVELS .....</b>	<b>32</b>
7.1	MONITORING DURING SITE OPERATIONS .....	32
7.1.1	Volatile Organic Compounds .....	33
7.1.2	Metals .....	33
7.1.3	Methane .....	33
7.2	MONITORING EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION AND MAINTENANCE .....	34
7.3	DETERMINATION OF BACKGROUND LEVELS .....	34
<b>8.0</b>	<b>COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>34</b>
8.1	DUST SUPPRESSION TECHNIQUES .....	35
<b>9.0</b>	<b>WORK ZONES AND DECONTAMINATION .....</b>	<b>36</b>
9.1	SITE CONTROL .....	36
9.2	CONTAMINATION ZONE .....	37
9.2.1	Personnel Decontamination Station .....	37
9.2.2	Minimization of Contact with Contaminants .....	37
9.2.3	Personnel Decontamination Sequence .....	37
9.2.4	Emergency Decontamination .....	37
9.2.5	Hand-Held Equipment Decontamination .....	38
9.2.6	Heavy Equipment Decontamination .....	38
9.3	SUPPORT ZONE .....	38
9.4	COMMUNICATIONS .....	38
9.5	THE BUDDY SYSTEM .....	39
<b>10.0</b>	<b>NEAREST MEDICAL ASSISTANCE .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>11.0</b>	<b>STANDING ORDERS/SAFE WORK PRACTICES .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>12.0</b>	<b>SITE SECURITY .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>UNDERGROUND UTILITIES .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>14.0</b>	<b>SITE SAFETY INSPECTION .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>15.0</b>	<b>HAND AND POWER TOOLS .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>16.0</b>	<b>EMERGENCY RESPONSE .....</b>	<b>41</b>
16.1	GENERAL .....	41
16.2	RESPONSIBILITIES .....	42
16.2.1	Construction Health and Safety Officer (HSO) .....	42
16.2.2	Emergency Coordinator .....	42
16.2.3	Site Personnel .....	43
16.3	COMMUNICATIONS .....	43
16.4	LOCAL EMERGENCY SUPPORT UNITS .....	43
16.5	PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING .....	43

16.6	EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT .....	44
16.8	EMERGENCY SITE EVACUATION ROUTES AND PROCEDURES .....	44
16.8.1	Designated Assembly Locations .....	45
16.8.2	Accounting for Personnel .....	45
16.9	FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION.....	45
16.9.1	Fire Prevention .....	46
16.10	SIGNIFICANT VAPOR RELEASE.....	46
16.11	OVERT CHEMICAL EXPOSURE .....	46
16.12	DECONTAMINATION DURING MEDICAL EMERGENCIES .....	47
16.13	ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS .....	47
16.14	SPILL CONTROL AND RESPONSE .....	47
16.15	EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT .....	49
16.16	RESTORATION AND SALVAGE .....	49
16.17	DOCUMENTATION.....	49
<b>17.0</b>	<b>SPECIAL CONDITIONS.....</b>	<b>49</b>
17.1	SCOPE.....	50
17.2	RESPONSIBILITIES.....	50
17.3	PROCEDURES.....	50
17.3.1	Ladders.....	50
17.3.2	First Aid/Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) .....	52
17.3.3	Hydrogen Sulfide.....	53
17.3.4	Fire Protection/Extinguishers .....	55
17.3.5	Overhead lines .....	55
17.3.6	Trade Secret .....	57
17.3.7	Bloodborne Pathogens .....	57
<b>18.0</b>	<b>RECORDKEEPING .....</b>	<b>60</b>
18.1	FIELD CHANGE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST .....	60
18.2	MEDICAL AND TRAINING RECORDS .....	60
18.3	ONSITE LOG .....	60
18.4	DAILY SAFETY MEETINGS (“TAILGATE TALKS”) .....	61
18.5	EXPOSURE RECORDS.....	61
18.6	HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM - SDS .....	61
18.7	DOCUMENTATION.....	61
18.7.1	Accident and Injury Report Forms.....	61
<b>19.0</b>	<b>CONFINED SPACE ENTRY .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>20.0</b>	<b>CHASP ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM .....</b>	<b>62</b>

### **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table 1</b>	Task Hazard Analysis
<b>Table 2</b>	Contaminant Hazards of Concern
<b>Table 3</b>	Summary of Monitoring Equipment
<b>Table 4</b>	Instrumentation Action Levels
<b>Table 5</b>	Emergency Notification List*
<b>Table 6</b>	Suggested Frequency of Physiological Monitoring For Fit and Acclimated Workers
<b>Table 7</b>	Heat Index

### **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Figure 1</b>	Site Location Map
<b>Figure 2</b>	Route to Hospital (map with directions) *

### **LIST OF APPENDICES**

<b>Attachment A</b>	Standing Orders*
<b>Attachment B</b>	Decontamination Procedures
<b>Attachment C</b>	Employee Exposure/Injury Incident Report
<b>Attachment D</b>	Calibration Log
<b>Attachment E</b>	Material Data Safety Sheets / Safety Data Sheets*
<b>Attachment F</b>	Jobsite Safety Inspection Checklist
<b>Attachment G</b>	Job Safety Analysis Forms
<b>Attachment H</b>	Tailgate Safety Meeting Log
<b>Attachment I</b>	The City of New York Executive Order No. 74

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

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (CHASP) was developed to address disturbance of known and reasonably anticipated subsurface contaminants and comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standard 29 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 1910.120(b)(4), Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response during anticipated site work for the property defined as Block C and includes the following locations 21 Freeman St (Building C1), 37 Freeman St (Building C2), and 209 West St (Building C3) in the Greenpoint neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York (the Site). The site is identified on the Brooklyn Borough/Kings County Tax Map as portions of Lot 1 and Lot 5 in Block 2502 and portions of Lot 1 and Lot 100 in Block 2510.

This CHASP provides the minimum requirements for implementing site operations during future remedial measures. All contractors performing work on this site must implement their own CHASP that, at a minimum, adheres to this CHASP. The contractor is responsible for their own health and safety and that of their subcontractors. Langan personnel will implement this CHASP while onsite.

The content of this CHASP 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 is about 163,000 square feet ( $\pm$ 3.74 acres) in area and is located at 21 Freeman Street (Building C1), 37 Freeman Street (Building C2), and 209 West Street (Building C3) in the Greenpoint neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York. The site is identified on the Brooklyn Borough Tax Map as Block 2502, part of (p/o) Lot 1 and p/o Lot 5, and Block 2510, p/o Lot 1 and p/o Lot 100. The site is bound by Greenpoint Landing Parcel D (Block 2472, Lots 2, 3, 4, 21 and 23, Block 2502, Lot 2 and part of Lot 5) to the north; West Street to the east, a parking lot to the south, and the East River to the west. The site is currently a paved and vacant parcel of land.

Coal, lumber, and masonry materials storage were the primary uses of the site for more than 100 years from the late 1800s until circa 2000. In 1916, the southeastern part of the site was occupied by a manufacturing and packing facility. The Newton Creek Corporation occupied part of the site in 1922, and Newtown Creek Coal and Coke Co. Inc. occupied part of the site in 1928. Parts of the site appeared to have been vacant between 1916 through the 1940s. The site was

again used for lumber storage from the early 1950s to circa 2000. The site has been used by various commercial and industrial tenants since the early 2000s, including Bay Crane and other tenants using the property for parking and storage of construction materials and equipment.

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

#### **1.3.1 Geophysical Investigation - Underground Utility Clearance Policy**

Prior to the commencement of intrusive field activities (i.e., all boreholes, test pits, or excavations); Langan field engineers will follow the Langan Underground Utility Clearance Policy including retaining one or more geophysical consultants, if required, to conduct geophysical surveys using ground penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic detection equipment. The application of the Langan Underground Utility Clearance policy is mandatory unless a site wide or a specific location exemption has been granted in writing by the principal-in-charge (PIC).

The objective of a geophysical survey is to identify any underground storage tank (UST) structures, drains, underground utilities, and other subsurface anomalies that may be encountered during an intrusive investigation. Langan personnel will observe the geophysical survey of each location and confirm the locations are both accessible and free of potential utility or other known or suspected subsurface structures. There will be no exemption to this section unless granted by written approval by the PIC.

#### **1.3.2 “Soft-Dig” Clearance of Borehole Locations**

In accordance with Langan’s Underground Utility Clearance Policy, Langan will instruct the drilling or excavation contractor to “Soft-Dig” each target soil boring, test pit, or excavation location as specified in Section 1.3.1. Soft dig is defined as using a vacuum system (with or without an air knife) or hand auger to clear soil from the proposed soil boring location to a depth of 5-feet. When excavating a test pit or larger excavation, the exaction contractor will “peel” away thin layers of soil with their excavator or shovel to daylight potential underground structures until achieving the required 5-foot depth. If using an excavator, the contractor must have a worker observing the excavator bucket/shovel warning the operator when the bucket/shovel encounters a possible underground structure. At which point, the potential structure must be hand shoveled until it is fully daylighted. Langan personnel will confirm that the “soft dig” activities are completed to these specifications.

### **1.3.3 Day Lighting Excavation and Soil Screening**

Langan may retain one or more excavation contractors to daylight buried unidentified structures. The purpose of the daylighting is to confirm if these structures are subsurface structures of concern including USTs, utilities sewer lines, storm water drains, electrical, gas or other utility line as well as other artifacts pertinent to the work plan. The excavation contractors will contact the appropriate utility mark-out authority and make available to their staff the verification number and effective dates.

The excavation contractor will employ “soft dig” methods as defined in Section 1.3.2. Langan may screen excavated soil for visual, olfactory, and instrumental indicators suggestive of a potential chemical or petroleum release. Instrument screening for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOC) may be performed with a duly calibrated photoionization detector (PID). Contractors will notify Langan personnel if they identify indications suggestive of a potential chemical or petroleum release. Contaminated material shall be handled, and property disposed in accordance with federal, state and city regulations, criteria, and guidelines.

### **1.3.4 Demolition of Existing Structure(s)**

Langan will observe the demolition and removal of existing structure(s) as set forth in the work plan. Langan may monitor air quality for dust and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) if specified in the work plan. Construction and demolition (C&D) debris generated during demolition will be transported as an NYSDEC Part 360 solid waste to a municipal, state, or federal permitted processing, disposal, or recycling facility. Langan may record type and quantities of debris, as well as other information as specified in the work plan. Building demolition will be completed by a 3<sup>rd</sup> party contractor.

### **1.3.5 Excavation and Soil Screening**

Excavation and soil screening are included as part of the proposed activities. Pursuant to these activities, Langan may screen excavated soil for visual, olfactory, and instrumental indicators suggestive of a potential chemical or petroleum release. Instrument screening for the presence of VOCs may be performed with a duly calibrated PID. Langan will observe contractors excavating for utilities, foundation components, and potential grading using heavy equipment and hand tools. Contractors will notify Langan personnel if they identify indications suggestive of a potential chemical or petroleum release. Contaminated material shall be handled, and properly disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and city regulations, criteria, and guidelines.

### **1.3.6 Soil Sampling**

As part of the overall planned excavation activities, soil samples (waste characterization, 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 will be 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.

### **1.3.7 Stockpiling**

Potentially impacted soil may be stockpiled pending laboratory analysis and determining proper off-site disposal. Visibly contaminated soil, if encountered, shall be segregated and stockpiled on at least 10-mil (1/1000<sup>th</sup> of an inch) plastic sheeting; reusable soil and fill shall be segregated and stockpiled separately from unusable fill, concrete and other debris; the stockpiles shall be kept covered with 6-mil-thick plastic sheeting; the plastic sheeting covering the stockpiles shall be anchored firmly in place by weights, stakes, or both; the Contractor shall maintain the plastic sheeting.

### **1.3.8 Waste Characterization - Soil Investigation and Sampling**

Langan may undertake a waste characterization investigation in accordance with the work plan. Langan may retain a drilling contractor to complete the advancing soil borings to a depth below grade surface (bgs) as specified in the work plan. If advanced, 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 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 volatile organic compounds (VOC) may be performed with a duly field-calibrated photoionization detector (PID) (or equivalent). Langan personnel will collect soil samples from following the waste classification sampling plan outlined in the work plan. If advanced, borings 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.

### **1.3.9 Characterization of Excavated Material**

When required by the work plan, Langan personnel will characterize excavated soil or clean backfill in accordance with Langan standards.

### **1.3.10 Construction Dewatering**

Construction dewatering, while not specific to the work plan, may be initiated if needed. If initiated, the dewatering contractor shall be responsible for handling contaminated dewatering fluids in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Dewatering fluids are likely to be discharged to the local sanitary sewer system after treatment and under an approved regulatory permit. Alternatively, the contractor may provide containerized storage to allow for testing of groundwater prior to, and after, treatment and before disposal. If required, Langan field personnel may sample dewatering treatment system liquids from either a discharge standpipe or a storage tank. Dewatering samples will be submitted to an ELAP-certified laboratory for analysis.

### **1.3.11 Excavation Backfill**

Areas of the site that were over-excavated may be backfilled in accordance with specifications included in the work plan. Backfilling may include the placement of geofabric, and placement of crushed stone as specified in the work plan. The restoration to specified grade may include the placement of riprap as specified in the work plan.

### **1.3.12 Decommissioning and Removal of Underground Storage Tank**

If an underground storage tank (UST) is encountered, a UST decommissioning and removal contractor shall furnish all labor and materials, equipment and incidentals required for the proper decontamination, removal and closure of any UST in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Langan personnel will monitor VOCs with a calibrated PID downwind from the UST excavation and record the PID readings.

### **1.3.13 Construction Activity Inspections and Observations**

Langan will observe construction activities including 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 will be inspected by Langan for conformance to the design documents.

#### **1.3.14 Storm water Pollution Prevention Inspection**

If required and in accordance with the work plan, Langan personnel with Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPPP) inspection credentials will conduct SWPPP inspections. Langan will observe the stormwater pollution prevention system install to document that the install is in accordance with the work plan and take appropriate measures if impacted soil is observed during excavation.

#### **1.3.15 Sub Slab Vapor Monitoring Point Installation and Sampling**

Langan (or its contractor) will install one or more sub-slab vapor monitoring points at selected locations. If installed, the sub-slab points will be set at or just below the bottom of the slab in accordance with the work plan. The sub-slab points may be installed using an electric hammer drill to advance small diameter boreholes through the concrete (or equivalent) slab as defined in the work plan. The borings will terminate in and sample from the gravel substrate below the slab. Conditions in the field may require adjustment of sampling locations.

Langan personnel (or contractor) may install VaporPin® vapor points (or equivalent) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The sampling tube will be set either within the base of the concrete slab or within the support gravel underlying the slab.

When using the VaporPin® or equivalent, the installation sleeve will provide the necessary annulus seal required for subsequent sampling. A sand pack is not required for sub-slab vapor points. Unless specified by the work plan, the sub slab points are permanent installations and will be set below top of slab to allow for the placement of a cap.

In addition to monitoring vacuum, the vapor points may be sampled. Sampling will be in accordance with following guidance including Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion published by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) in October 2006, Langan's Sub-Slab Vapor Sampling SOP (SOP #14) and as specified in the work plan. In addition, ambient air and indoor air samples may be collected for use as a comparison sample. As part of the indoor air sampling program, Langan personnel may complete a building inventory inspection. The inspection may take place prior to the commencement of actual field sampling. Vapor samples

will be submitted to a specific lab per the work plan or to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications.

### **1.3.16 Installation and operation of a Sub Membrane Depressurization System**

Langan will document the installation and operation of a Sub-membrane Depressurization (SMD) system as specified in the work plan.

### **1.3.17 Sub-Slab Depressurization System Inspection**

Once active, Langan will perform periodic inspections of the SSD system in accordance with work plan or site management plan (SMP) or as directed by the PM. Inspections will include:

- An assessment of the condition of the SSD system including the four roof-mounted components.
- Collection of vacuum and VOC readings at each of the permanent vapor monitoring points; and
- Collection of flow rate and VOC readings at the effluent at designated points sampling ports in the system.

All work will be duly documented in the O&M work logs and included as required in the O&M reports.

### **1.3.18 Installation of an Engineering Composite Cover**

Langan will observe and document the installation of an engineering composite cover.

### **1.3.19 Observation/Monitoring Well Plugging and Abandonment**

At an unspecified future date, the observation/monitoring wells will be abandoned. Plugging and abandonment will be in accordance with federal and state requirements. Langan may retain a drilling contractor to complete the plugging and abandonment activities. The contractor will contact the appropriate utility mark-out authority and make available to their field staff the verification number and effective dates. Langan may observe the plugging and abandonment of one or more observation/monitoring wells to document that the plugging and abandonment activities were completed in accordance with the work plan and regulations.

### **1.3.20 QA/QC Sampling**

Samples for quality assurance/quality control [QA/QC] may also be collected and submitted to an approved laboratory and analyzed in accordance with work plan specifications. Information regarding the QA/QC samples including required method of analysis may be included in the same COC as the soil samples unless otherwise instructed by the work plan.

### **1.3.21 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 waste and purge water will be temporarily stored on site pending analytical results.

### **1.3.22 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 to the two-thirds full capacity 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 of 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.

### **1.3.23 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.

### **1.3.24 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 on the proposed site activities.

### **2.1 Langan Project Manager**

The Langan Environmental Project Manager (PM) is Greg Wyka, and the Langan Site Civil PM is Liza Kimball, their responsibilities include:

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

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

The Langan Corporate Construction Health and Safety Manager is Tony Moffa. His responsibilities include:

- Updating the *Construction Health and Safety Program for Hazardous Waste Operations*.
- Assisting the site Construction Health and Safety Officer (HSO) with the development of the CHASP, updating CHASP as dictated by changing conditions, job site inspection results, etc., and approving changes to this CHASP.
- Assisting the HSO in the implementation of this CHASP 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 site HSO is William Bohrer. His responsibilities include:

- Participating in the development and implementation of this CHASP.
- 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) is to be determined prior to 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 CHASP 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 maintain community air monitoring activities and instruct the responsible contractor to implement organic vapor or dust mitigation when necessary.
- Overseeing the implementation of activities specified in the IRMWP.

## **2.5 Contractor Responsibilities**

### **2.5 Contractor Responsibilities**

The contractors must develop and implement their own CHASP for their employees, their subcontractors, and consultants. The contractor is responsible for their own health and safety and that of their subcontractors. Contractors operating on the site must designate their own FTL, HSO, and Health and Safety Manager (HSM). The contractor's CHASP will be at least as stringent as this CHASP. The contractor must be familiar with and abide by the requirements outlined in their own CHASP. A contractor may elect to adopt Langan's CHASP as its own if it has given written notification to Langan, but where Langan's CHASP excludes provisions pertinent to the contractor's work (i.e., confined space entry); the contractor must provide written addendums to this CHASP. 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 safety data sheet (SDS) for the material.
- Have knowledge of, understand, and abide by all current federal, state, and local health and safety regulations pertaining 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 of respirator they will wear.
- 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. The Safety Data Sheets for each potential contaminant listed in Table 2 are included in 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 GPR/electromagnetic detection equipment used for surface utility clearance by the contractor. When conducting surface utility clearance surveys, the locations of the boreholes, test pits, and other excavations must be fully marked out. In addition, possible detections by the utility clearance contractor of utilities and other artifacts must also be marked out. Markings should include paint, flags, or color tape (when marking indoor locations that the client has specifically requested not be marked with paint). This information must also be added to the site map.

#### **3.1.2 “Soft Dig” Clearance of Borehole Locations**

“Soft-Dig” clearance will be completed by the contractors. Langan personnel are not permitted to operate or otherwise handle the contractor’s equipment. Langan will update the site map to include the locations of the cleared borehole locations as well as utilities and other artifacts that may interfere with the subsurface investigation.

#### **3.1.3 Daylighting Test Pit**

Excavation daylighting must abide by OSHA excavation standards (Part 1926.651) and conform to the Langan Underground Utility Clearance Policy. Daily inspections of excavations, the adjacent areas, and protective systems shall be made by a competent person for evidence of a situation that could result in cave-ins, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions. An inspection shall be conducted by the competent person prior to the start of work and as needed throughout the shift. Inspections shall also be made after every rainstorm or other hazard increasing occurrence.

No one is to enter an excavation deeper than 5 feet unless the excavation walls are properly sloped in accordance with OSHA regulations. If sampling is required, the sample for excavations deeper than 5 feet without protective systems (sloping) as defined by OSHA are to be collected using suitable mechanical excavation equipment (backhoe or equivalent). When collecting soil samples, Langan will put on chemical resistant gloves in addition to the standard PPE. Langan personnel do not operate excavation equipment. The contractor is responsible for operating all equipment during such soil sampling.

### **3.1.4 Indoor Drilling and Excavation**

The work scope may require indoor excavation 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 with equipment powered by electricity. If such equipment is used and must be directly connected to the building's 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 for 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.

### **3.1.5 Demolition of Existing Structures**

Langan will observe the demolition and removal of the existing structures and debris removal. The work is being completed by a 3<sup>rd</sup> party contractor working under their own CHASP.

### **3.1.6 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 local building authorities. Materials used for construction may be inspected by Langan personnel for conformance to the design documents. Prior to entering excavation, Langan personnel will ensure 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.

### **3.1.7 Bedrock Excavation**

When observing bedrock excavation or inspecting the bedrock wall, Langan must confirm all loose rock has been properly removed from the bedrock wall. When handling rock material, the Langan engineer must put on leather gloves or similar work gloves to provide proper hand protection in addition to the standard PPE.

### **3.1.8 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.

### **3.1.9 Waste Characterization – 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.

### **3.1.10 Stockpile Sampling**

The Langan personnel are not to scale or 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).

### **3.1.11 Removal of Underground Storage Tank**

If UST excavation and removal activity is initiated, Langan personnel will conduct air monitoring for lower explosion limit (LEL) conditions within the UST excavation itself. This task is to be performed 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. Langan personnel are not to enter the UST excavation nor enter an excavated UST.

In addition to monitoring LEL, Langan personnel will monitor atmospheric VOC concentrations directly downwind of the UST excavation in accordance with standard CAMP procedures using calibrated air monitoring equipment.

### **3.1.12 Backfilling of Excavated Areas to Development Grade**

The backfilling contractor 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. Langan personnel may survey backfilling material with a calibrated PID; however, as they are not permitted to climb the material delivery truck, the contractor must provide samples from each truck as required.

### **3.1.13 Construction Dewatering**

If required, Langan may sample dewatering treatment system liquids from either the direct discharge standpipe or from a sample port or valve built into the storage tank, Langan will put on the necessary PPE including nitrile gloves and if necessary, facial splash guard. Sample ports and valves may only be sampled if they are accessible at ground level. Sampling from heights over 6 feet is prohibited unless Langan field personnel are fully accredited in fall protection and are wearing approved fall protection safety apparatus. The discharge samples will be submitted to an ELAP-certified laboratory for analysis in accordance with the work plan.

### **3.1.14 Construction Activity Inspection**

The contractor will operate equipment used during site construction. Langan personnel will observe construction activities in accordance with specification in the work plan and record the data the work plan requires. Construction activities are to be done exclusively by the contractor following their own health and safety specifications outlined in their HASPs. 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.

### **3.1.15 Storm Water Pollution Prevention Inspection**

When performing SWPPP inspections, Langan personnel will put on all required PPE and maintain awareness to site traffic and site activities. If using a cell phone or tablet application to record the pertinent data, the engineer will do so in an area protected from site traffic and activities. Certain types of inspections may require additional PPE and safety training including fall protection and open water hazards.

remedial equipment nor assist in the application or surface mixing of the reagent. These tasks are to be completed by the remedial contractor.

### **3.1.16 Vapor Investigation and Sampling**

Sampling vapor 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. Langan personnel are not to operate contractor equipment nor assemble or install the contractor vapor point sampling equipment unless instructed by the work plan. When not instructed by the work plan, these tasks are to be completed by the contractor.

### **3.1.17 Additional Vapor Screening**

Langan personnel may prescreen vapor samples for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), methane, hydrogen sulfide and lower explosion limit (LEL) conditions using duly calibrated devices design to screen vapor for these parameters. Langan personnel may also perform atmospheric screening for LEL. Results of the screening may be used in determining which soil vapor samples will be submitted for analysis.

Work activities will immediately cease, and the work area is to be evacuated if the MultiRAE returns a reading of 10% of the LEL (an alarm will sound). Langan personnel will contact the

Langan PM. Instrument action levels for monitored gases are provided in Table 4.

### **3.1.18 Installation of SMD**

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

### **3.1.19 Operations and Maintenance**

Langan will put on standard PPE including hand and hearing protection when performing remedial system operations and maintenance activities. When and where necessary, Langan will implement lock-out/tag-out protocols. Waste generated during operations and maintenance will be contained as specified in this CHASP and in the work plan. As required, Langan may sample drums generated as specified in this CHASP and the work plan. Specific Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for chemical and consumables related to the operations and maintenance of the SSD system will be kept in the CHASP Attachment I with the Operations and Maintenance manual (on-site).

### **3.1.20 Roof Top Inspection**

Per the workplan, Langan may inspect the mechanical blower/exhaust system portion of the SMD situation at elevation, including components set on the roof. The Langan inspector charged to complete this inspection is required to have completed Fall Awareness Protection training and other safety training as assigned by the Langan Corporate Construction Health and Safety Manager. In addition, the Langan inspector must be fitted with Fall Protection Safety equipment. The Langan inspector must inspect and put on fall protection equipment before entering the roof top or before entering the scissor lift or other mechanical device intended to parlay the inspector to the elevated structure where the inspection is to take place. If a mechanical lift devise (other than an elevator) is being used, Langan inspector is not to operate this lift. This is to be done by the contractor.

### **3.1.21 Installation of the Composite Cover**

Specifically trained contractors are to install the composite cover. Langan personnel are there only to observe and record the data required in the work plan. Installation and assemblage of the composite cover is to be done exclusively by the contractor following their own health and safety specific CHASP.

### **3.1.22 Plugging and Abandonment of Observation/Monitoring Wells**

Langan personnel are not to operate equipment nor assist in the plugging and abandonment of the observation/monitoring wells. These tasks are to be completed by the contractor.

### **3.1.23 Drum Sampling**

Drilling fluid, rinse water, grossly contaminated soil samples, and cuttings will be containerized in 55-gallon drums for disposal off-site. Each drum must be labeled in accordance with the Langan Drum Labeling Standard Operating Procedure (SOP09). Sampling drums requires the donning of work gloves when opening the drums and chemical resistant gloves when sampling in addition to standard PPE.

## **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 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 must 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** spasms 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 a 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 illnesses. 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 equal the amount of water lost in sweat, i.e., eight fluid ounces (0.23 liters) of water must be ingested for every eight ounces (0.23 kilograms [kg]) of weight loss. 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 liters).
  - 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 called frostbite.

- **Hypothermia** - Hypothermia is defined as a decrease in the patient's 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 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 an 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 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 the supervisor and tag and remove equipment out of service. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIs) 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 a review of available utility drawings and by notification of the subsurface work to N.Y. One –Call–Center.

#### *3.3.7.2 Lockout-Tagout*

The potential adverse effects of electrical hazards include burns, arc flashes, and electrocution, which could result in serious injury including death. Therefore, there is a procedure that establishes the requirements for the lockout/tag out (LOTO) of energy isolating devices in accordance with the OSHA electrical lockout and tagging requirements as specified in 29CFR1910.147 and 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 performs work activities.

The facility owner/operator/representative is to be the authorized person that will initiate and perform the LOTO in accordance with applicable rules and practices. Inerting of electrical power sources is to be completed by an authorized and licensed electrician. Langan personnel will follow LOTO protocols and practices including adding a separate lock/signature to the LOTO chain in accordance with said protocols and practices.

**SPECIAL NOTE: Project** personnel will assume that all electrical equipment at the surface, subsurface, and overhead locations are 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 near energized electrical lines or equipment.

The FTL shall accompany the designated facility owner/operator/representative or authorized/licensed electrician in surveying to locate and identify all energy-isolating devices. Langan will note which switches, valves or other isolating devices are used for inerting the equipment and how they are set assuring LOTO. 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 Adequate Lighting**

Indoor or night activities must be done under adequate lighting conditions. The Langan field engineer must be able to clearly see the equipment, all controls and have sufficient lighting to detail color labels. Battery operated lights are sufficient provided they cast a wide enough field to provide the required lighting and there are back-up batteries and emergency flashlights available. Electrically powered lights are suitable provided the electrical source is equipped with a ground fault interrupt circuit (GFIC) and the extensions cords are visually inspected prior to each use, and not used if they show cracked, damaged, or missing insulation. If a generator is supplying the electricity, it must be located outdoors and properly grounded and vented.

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

There are moderate to severe risks associated with moving heavy objects at the Site. The best method of reducing back injuries is to reduce or eliminate manual lifting. Mechanical lifting devices should be used whenever possible.

- Size up the load before attempting to lift it. Heavy objects will be lifted and moved by mechanical devices rather than manual effort whenever possible. Never overexert when lifting.
  - When using a mechanical device, the devices should be appropriate for the lifting of moving tasks and 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 truck 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 always guarded.
  - Accessible fire extinguishers, currently (monthly) inspected, will be available in all mechanical lifting devices.
  - Verify all loads/materials are secure before transportation
- If manual lifting cannot be avoided the following lifting procedures are recommended.
  - If the load is thought to be more than one person can handle, get another person to help with the job.
  - Make sure you can carry the load where you need to go before attempting to lift

- it. Make sure your path is clear of equipment, materials, debris, holes, etc.
- Place your feet close to the object, spread about 12 inches apart.
- Bend your knees and get a good hand hold.
- Lift straight up smoothly, allowing your legs not your back to do the work.
- Keep the load close to the body with your elbows and arms tucked in.
- Do not twist or turn your body once you have made the lift.
- Set the load down properly:
  - Lower the load slowly by bending at your knees, letting your legs do most of the work.
  - Don't let go of the load until it's secure on the surface.

Material handling tasks that are unusual or require specific guidance will need a written addendum to this CHASP. 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.

### **3.3.10 Hearing Conservation**

Under the construction industry standard, the maximum permissible occupational noise exposure is 90 A-weighted decibels (dba) (8-hour TWA), and noise levels more than 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.

### **3.3.11 Open Water**

Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, must 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 must be inspected for defects that would alter their strength or buoyancy. Defective units must 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 the line must be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. The distance between ring buoys must 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 must 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 always operate the skiff 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 always staffed or have someone remain in the immediate area such that the operator can quickly reach the skiff and perform rescue services.
- The skiff operator may be 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.

Regarding 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 H&S 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-sized mammals. Langan personnel are to avoid interacting with any wildlife.

#### **3.4.2 Insects**

Ticks and other biting or stinging insects may be encountered during site operations. Langan personnel should take necessary precautions including putting on long sleeve shirts and insecticide to prevent bites and stings. After fieldwork, Langan personnel should perform a complete visual inspection of their clothing to ensure 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 the effects of exposure. If after fieldwork, 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 Mold**

This section is restricted to subsurface investigations where sampling soil, groundwater, soil or sub-slab vapor or ambient air in an indoor environment with slight to moderate mold impact. Mold exposure symptoms include nasal stuffiness, eye irritation, or wheezing.

The Langan field engineer is required to don a ½ face respirator with a minimum p-100 particulate filter and Tyvek™ type overclothing before entering mold impacted indoor work area. The Langan field engineer must be medically cleared and have been properly fitted for a respirator before donning one.

## **3.5 Additional Safety Analysis**

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

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 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 always use disposable nitrile gloves to prevent skin contact with contaminated materials. They should also consider having available respirators 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 workday, 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 CHASP.

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 at a minimum the following:

- Work plan for the day.
- Review of safety information relevant to planned tasks and environmental conditions.
- New activities/tasks being conducted.
- Driving conditions/hazards/designated parking areas.
- 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 fieldwork 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 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 certified in occupational medicine. Results of medical evaluations are maintained by the HSM.

##### **5.1 Mercury Monitoring**

Langan includes medical monitoring for mercury during the initial baseline and annual physical.

##### **5.2 Coronavirus**

#### **General Preventative Measures**

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

- Avoid touching eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Cover mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing with tissue and throw in the trash.
- Wash hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds after going to the 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 six feet from other people (social distancing).
- Wear face coverings when around other workers to minimize the spread of COVID-19. (May be required in certain states or locations.)

### **Construction Trailers**

Employees should avoid the 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 personnel, restrict use from any workers who are ill or showing symptoms of being ill, use face coverings and ensure a safe distance of six feet can be established between workers.

### **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, use of face coverings, and other potential exposure issues/concerns.

### **Sick/III 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, shortness of breath chills, repeated shaking with chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat, or new loss of taste or smell. 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, 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.

## **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 onsite. Directly 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.

Human exposure to contaminants found in the subsurface can occur through three primary routes:

- Inhalation of gases, vapors, dust, or mist is a common route of exposure. Chemicals can enter and irritate the airways and the lungs. They can become deposited in the airways or can be absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream.
- Direct contact of contaminants with the skin or eyes is a common route of exposure. Some substances are absorbed through the skin and can enter the bloodstream. Broken, cut, or cracked skin will allow substances to enter the body more easily.
- Ingestion or swallowing of food, drink, or other substances is the third route of exposure. Chemicals that get in or on food, utensils, or hands can be ingested. Substances can be absorbed into the blood.

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 side shields or chemical splash goggles
- Safety boots/shoes (toe-protected)
- Disposable chemical-resistant boot covers.
- Coveralls (poly-coated 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 ft of the water)
- Reflective traffic vest

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

- Full or Half face, air-purifying respirator, with NIOSH approved High-Efficiency Particulate Air (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 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 must be in possession of a full or half face piece air-purifying respirator and have been successfully fitted 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 to comply with 29 CFR 1910.134. The respirator cartridge change-out schedule for this project is as follows:

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

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

## **7.0 AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND ACTIONS 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 that 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 CHASP action levels.

During site work involving disturbance of petroleum-impacted or fill material, real-time air monitoring may be conducted for methane and VOCs. A MultiRAE LEL/Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) meter and FID will be used to monitor the LEL of methane, and a PID and/or FID will be used to monitor

concentrations of VOCs at personnel breathing-zone height. Air monitoring will be the responsibility of the HSO or alternative. 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 to or more stringent than the Langan plan.

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

### **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 Areas of Concern (AOCs). Colorimetric Indicator Tubes for benzene may be used as a backup for the PID if measurements remain above background monitor every 2 hours. The HSO will monitor the employee's 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 historic fill, there is a potential for the soils to contain Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (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's 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 milligrams per cubic meter ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ) 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.

### **7.1.3 Methane**

During soil excavation or other intrusive activities, direct reading air monitoring may be performed in the excavation area to determine exposure to workers. Monitoring an LEL/O<sub>2</sub> meter and FID may occur during intrusive work in the AOCs. The HSO will monitor the employees' breathing

zone at least hourly during intrusive activities. If LEL levels are observed above 20% the professional engineer (PE) or their designee will stop work and evacuate the area; warn others; and determine source of readings and take corrective actions. The Contractor will be responsible for mitigating explosive gas levels.

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

Instrument calibration must be documented and included in a dedicated safety and health logbook or on separate calibration pages of the field book. All instruments must 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 responses.

All instruments must be operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications. Manufacturers' literature, including an operation 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, dust and methane 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. If conducted, Langan will implement the generic CAMP outlined below amended to comply with local conditions or standards:

Monitoring for dust and odors will be conducted during all ground intrusive activities by the FTL. Continuous monitoring of 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 is 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 particulate matter less than 10 microns (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 if 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 a 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 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 ensure that only authorized individuals are permitted into potentially hazardous areas. Specific zones will be established on the work site by the Contractor when operations begin for each task requiring such delineation. Maps depicting the zones will be available at the Site.

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 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 must 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 the 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 another physical contact with contamination as PPE is intended to minimize accidental contact. This may minimize the degree of decontamination required and the generation of waste materials from site operations.

Field procedures will be developed to control 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 must 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 exists, such as with open excavation, this area will be covered with polyethylene sheeting to eliminate any potential inhalation hazards. All emergency personnel should be immediately informed of the injured person's condition, and 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 at 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 alternative.

## **9.3 Support Zone**

The support zone or cold zone will include the remaining areas of the job site. Break areas and support facilities (including equipment storage and maintenance areas) will be 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 HSM and emergency support services/facilities.

- Hand Signals - Hand signals must be used by field teams, along with the buddy system. The entire field team must 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 your partner's wrists or place both hands around the waist	Leave immediately without debate
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	OK; I am all right; 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:

New York University -Langone Medical Center  
550 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
New York, New York  
212-263-7300

A map with directions to the hospital is shown in Figure 2. This information will either be posted prominently on the site or will be available to all personnel all the time. Further, all field personnel, including 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 always made available to all personnel. Those who do not abide by these safe work practices will be removed from the site.

## **12.0 SITE SECURITY**

No unauthorized personnel must 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 ten feet from all equipment performing subsurface work.
- Ensure that the one-call (811) system or state utility hotline in your area has been notified. Private mark-outs may require the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR).
- Attempt to stay at least 15 feet from subsurface electrical lines and at least 10 feet from all other utility lines or mark-outs. Minimum clearance distances may increase as per chart below.

- Hand auger subsurface boreholes and test pits to 5 feet below ground surface.

TABLE A--MINIMUM CLEARANCE DISTANCES

Voltage (nominal, kV, alternating current)	Minimum clearance distance (feet)
up to 50	10
over 50 to 200	15
over 200 to 350	20
over 350 to 500	25
over 500 to 750	35
over 750 to 1,000	45
over 1,000	(as established by the utility owner/operator or registered professional engineer who is a qualified person with respect to electrical power transmission and distribution).

## 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 must 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 must be maintained in safe operating condition. All electric-power tools must be inspected before initial use. Damaged tools must be removed immediately from service or repaired. Tools must 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 [WorkCare - Incident Intervention@](mailto:WorkCare-IncidentIntervention@) at 1-888-479-7787 to report their injuries. For all other communications, contact the Langan Incident Hotline at **973-560-4699** 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 acute symptoms from contact with site materials and must be taken to a hospital, a short medical data sheet (Attachment C) 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
- 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.

An incident reporting form is included in Attachment C.

## **16.2 Responsibilities**

### **16.2.1 Construction 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 is 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 limit.

### **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 HSM is 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 must locate emergency phone numbers and identify hospital routes prior to beginning work on the sites. The Emergency Coordinator must 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. All 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 has been stabilized, the injured Langan personnel should contact *WorkCare - Incident Intervention®* at 1-888-479-7787 to report their injuries. For all other communications, contact the Langan Incident Hotline at **973-560-4699** as soon as possible.

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

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 ambulances 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 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 each site vehicle.

## **16.6 Emergency Medical Treatment**

The procedures and rules in this CHASP are designed to prevent employee injury. However, if an injury occurs, 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. First-aid instructions provided from off-site 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. 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, an emergency may develop. Emergencies can be characterized by 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 because 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.

If an emergency 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 carried out. Visitors or other people present in the emergency must 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 the arrival of emergency personnel.

If it is necessary to temporarily control traffic in the event of an emergency, those people 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 contractors and subcontractor supervisors are responsible for the accounting of all personnel assembled at the designed assembly area. The Designated Incident Commander must 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 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 must evacuate.
- Upgrade to Level C Respiratory Protection.
- Downwind perimeter locations must be monitored for volatile organics.
- If the release poses a potential threat to human health or the environment in the community, the Emergency Coordinator must 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 must also be rinsed for 15 minutes if contact with caustics, acids, or hydrogen peroxide occurs. Affected items of clothing must 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 lifesaving first aid and/or medical treatment is required, normal decontamination procedures may need to be abbreviated or omitted. The HSO or alternative 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 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, normal decontamination procedures will be followed.

## **16.13 Adverse Weather Conditions**

In the event of adverse weather conditions, the HSO will determine if work continues 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 must be contained as close to the source as possible. Whenever possible, the SDS 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 of. 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 must have spill kits on them with enough material to contain and absorb the worst-case spill from that vehicle. All vehicles and equipment must be inspected prior to being 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 must be taken by the Emergency Coordinator:

1. Determine nature, identity, and amounts of major spills.
2. Make sure all unnecessary people 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 the 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 CHASP, 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 field personnel must notify the project manager when they observe a spill or encounter conditions suggesting one might have occurred.

### **16.15 Emergency Equipment**

The following minimum emergency equipment must 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 (extension 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 Construction 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 Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP), 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 alerted to changes in site conditions.

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

## **17.3 Procedures**

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

### **17.3.1 Ladders**

Langan safety procedures must be used to ensure employee safety when using ladders in the office or work sites. All ladders must be coated or repaired to prevent injury to the employee from punctures or lacerations and to prevent snagging or clothing. Any wood ladder used must have an opaque cover 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 must only use ladders for the purposes they were designed for and must not be used as scaffolding. Ladders will be maintained and inspected prior to use for slip hazards including oil and grease. Employees must use ladders only on stable and level surfaces unless the ladder is secured to prevent 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 must 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 must 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 must 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 length of the ladder, then the top of the ladder must be secured at its top to a rigid support.

#### *17.3.1.3 Step Stools*

Rungs, cleats, and steps of step stools must 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 must 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 must not be less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches, as measured between the center lines of the rungs, cleats and steps. Ladders must 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 components must 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 in 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 site work, the Langan employees certified in first aid and CPR will be identified in the site-specific CHASP. Langan will ensure having at least one employee at a job site trained and able to render first aid and CPR. The site-specific CHASP 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 CHASP. The CHASP will include emergency contact information including local police and fire departments, hospital emergency rooms, ambulance services, on-site medical personnel, and physicians. The CHASP will also include directions and contact information for 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 must 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 physicians, hospitals, or ambulances must 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 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 must be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use including providing eye wash.

First aid kits will be weatherproof with individually sealed packages of each item. All portable first aid kits must be inspected by Langan employees before and after use to ensure all used items are replaced. When out in the field, employees must 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 must have training in hydrogen sulfide awareness. The training will include the identification of areas where employees could be exposed to hydrogen sulfide, health effects, permissible exposure limits, 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 a build-up of fluids 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 Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) with 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 settings with a low-level alarm at 10 ppm and a high-level alarm at 15 ppm. Langan employees must 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 must 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 person exposed 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.

#### **17.3.4 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 the initial assignment for field work and annually thereafter.

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

#### **17.3.5 Overhead lines**

When field work is performed near overhead lines, the lines must be de-energized and grounded, or other protective measures must be provided before the work commences. If overhead lines

are to be de-energized, arrangements must be made with the client, property owner, or organization that operates or controls the electric circuits involved to de-energize and ground them. If protective measures, such as guarding, isolating, or insulating, are provided, these precautions must 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 must 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 50 kilovolts (kV) 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 must be operated so that a clearance of 10 feet is maintained. If the voltage of the overhead lines is higher than 50kV, the clearance must be increased by 4 inches for every 10kV over that voltage.

If any of the following 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 must be increased to 4 inches 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, must be taken to protect employees from hazardous ground potential, 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 with secret trade 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 allows the employer to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. Langan employees understand that this information should be kept confidential and if required, may enter into a confidentiality agreement with the client.

### **17.3.7 Bloodborne Pathogens**

Langan employees that can anticipate exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material while at work sites must 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 the 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 must 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 how 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 the 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 people 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 determining whether 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 must 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 regard to the use of PPE, which could eliminate or minimize exposure.

Universal precautions must 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. When differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids must be considered potentially infectious materials.

Work practice controls must be used to eliminate or minimize employee exposure, if applicable. Since Langan employees will have occupational exposure only during the 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 must 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, must 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 were 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 people conducting the training; and
- Names and job titles of all people attending the training sessions.

Training records must be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred. Medical records 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 the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Director of OSHA for examination and copying. Medical records must have written consent from the employee before releasing.

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

If there is no 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 are not included in the CHASP 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 on-the-job training (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 HSM.

### **18.3 Onsite Log**

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

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

Completed safety briefing forms (Attachment H) will be maintained by the HSO or FTL.

#### **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 - SDS**

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) have been obtained for applicable substances and are included in this CHASP (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 973-560-4699, 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, the 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, must be reported to the FTL and the PM immediately. The accident/incident report forms, attached in Attachment C, will be filled out on all accidents by the applicable contractor supervision personnel, the FTL, or the HSO. Copies of all accident/incident reports must 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 nonrestricted areas to be readily accessible to all on the site.

#### *18.7.1.2 First Aid Treatment Record*

The forms 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 C.

### **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 is applicable to federal, state, and local regulations. Confined spaces **will not** be entered by Langan personnel.

### **20.0 CHASP ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM**

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



# **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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Noise	Excavation equipment, hand tools, drilling equipment.	Wear hearing protection; maintain safe distance from construction activities	Seek medical attention as required
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Underground/ overhead utilities	Excavation equipment, drill rig auger contacts 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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	1,1'-Biphenyl 1,1-Biphenyl Biphenyl Phenyl benzene Diphenyl	92-52-4	None	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, throat; headache, nausea, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), numb limbs; liver damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene Durene	95-93-2	NA	None None	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, 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 flush 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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	1,2-Dichlorobenzene o-DCB	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	1,2-Dichloroethene 1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,2-DCE trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene 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-;dimethyl1,1- cyclohexane sym-Dichloroethylene Dichloroethylenes trans-1 2-Dichloroethene Total 1,2-Dichloroethene (Cis and Trans)	159-59-2 156-60-5 156-60-2 540-59-0	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 – 1.3.24	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

<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 – 1.3.24	1,3-Butadiene Biethylene BivinyI Butadiene DivinyI 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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	1,3-Dichlorobenzene m-Dichlorobenzol; m-Phenylene dichloride m-dichlorobenzene m-DCB	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 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (6:2FTS) 1,1,2,2- Tetrahydroperfluorooctane sulfonate 1H,1H,2H,2H- Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, 2-(Perfluorohexyl)ethane-1- sulfonic acid 2- (Perfluorohexyl)ethanesulfonic acid 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8- Tridecafluorooctane-1-sulfonic acid 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8- Tridecafluorooctanesulfonic acid THPFOS PFC 6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid, 6:2 FTS,H4PFOS 6:2 FTSA, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8- Tridecafluoro-1-octanesulfonic acid	27619- 97-2	NA	None None	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	2-(N-Methylperfluorooctanesulfonamido)acetic acid N-MeFOSAA N-methylperfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid 2-(N-methyl-perfluorooctane sulfonamido) acetic acid Glycine N-[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]-N-methyl-N-methyl perfluorooctane-sulfonamidoacetic acid NMeFOSAA MeFOSAA	2355-31-9	NA	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane 2,2-Dimethylbutane 2,3-Dimethylbutane Triptane Tetramethylbutane Tetraethylmethane 2,3,3-Trimethylpentane 2,3,4-Trimethylpentane Tetra-tert-butylmethane 2,3-Dimethylhexane 2,5-Dimethylhexane	540-84-1	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);	Get Immediate Medical Attention Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Do Not Induce Vomiting
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	2,4-Dimethylphenol 2,4-Xylenol m-Xylenol 1-Hydroxy-2,4-dimethylbenzene 2,4-Dimethylphenol 4-Hydroxy-1,3-dimethylbenzene 4,6-Dimethylphenol 1,3-Dimethyl-4-hydroxybenze	105-67-9	None	NA NA	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

<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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	2-Chloronaphthalene	91.58-7	NA	NA MA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, nose; skin	Eye: Irrigate immediately, Medical attention Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	2-Methylnaphthalene β-methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion or skin, absorption, eye contact	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and upper respiratory tract. It may also cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anemia, jaundice, euphoria, dermatitis, visual disturbances, convulsions and comatose	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 – 1.3.24	4,4'-DDD Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane 1,1'-(2,2-Dichloroethylidene)bis (4-chlorobenzene) p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	None	NA NA	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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

<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 – 1.3.24	Acenaphthene 1,2-Dihydroacenaphthylene 1,8-Ethylenenaphthalene peri-Ethylenenaphthalene Naphthyleneethylene Tricyclododecapentaene	83-32-9	PID	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact,	irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and upper respiratory tract; If ingested, it can cause vomiting	Eye: Irrigate 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 – 1.3.24	Acenaphthylene Cycopental(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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Acetone Dimethyl ketone Ketone propane 2-Propanone 3-Hexen-2-one	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Acetophenone 1-phenylethanone Methyl phenyl ketone Phenylethanone	98-86-2	None	NA NA	Groundwater 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 – 1.3.24	Aldrin 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-endo-1,4-exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene HHDN Octalene	309-00-2	PID	0.25 ppm 5 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); myoclonic jerks of limbs; colonic, tonic convulsions; coma; hematuria (blood in the urine), azotemia; [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 – 1.3.24	Alpha-BHC alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane -alpha,2-alpha,3-beta,4-alpha,5- beta,6-beta- Hexachlorocyclohexane alpha-1,2,3,4,5,6- Hexachlorocyclohexane alpha-Benzenehexachloride α-1,2,3,4,5,6- hexachlorocyclohexane α-HCH α-Benzenehexachloride alpha-hexacloran(e) alpha-Lindane Alpha Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane possible carcinogenic, effects to liver, blood, and central nervous system	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Alpha-Chlordane Alpha Chlordane a-Chlordane	5103-71- 9	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	Blurred vision; confusion; ataxia, delirium; cough; abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; irritability, tremor, convulsions; anuria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Aluminum	7429-90- 5	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Soil	inhalation, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Fresh air
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Anthracene	120-12-7	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 the skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and upper respiratory tract, abdominal pain if ingested.	Eye: Irrigate immediately, seek medical attention immediately, Skin: Soap wash immediately, Breathing: Move to fresh air, refer to medical attention. Swallow: refer to medical attention

<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 – 1.3.24	Antimony	7440-36-0	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation skin, 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 – 1.3.24	Aroclor 1248	12672-26-6	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Aroclor 1254	11097-69-1	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Aroclor 1260	11096-82-5	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

<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 – 1.3.24	Aroclor 1268	11100-14-4	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Arsenic	NA	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation skin, 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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Benzo(g,h,i)fluoranthene Benzo(ghi)fluoranthene 203-12-3 BENZO(GHI)FLUORANTHENE E pentacyclo[8.8.0.02,7.03,17.013,18]octadeca-1(10),2(7),3,5,8,11,13(18),14,16-nonaene 2,13-Benzofuranthene 2,13-Benzofluoranthene	203-12-3	NA	NA NA	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 – 1.3.24	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	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 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 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 – 1.3.24	Benzyl Alcohol Benzenemethanol Phenyl carbinol alpha-Hydroxytoluene Benzoyl alcohol Phenyl methanol	100-51-6	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	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 – 1.3.24	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

<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 – 1.3.24	Beta BHC Beta Hexachlorocyclohexane 1-alpha,2-beta,3-alpha,4-beta,5-alpha,6-beta- Hexachlorocyclohexane beta-1,2,3,4,5,6- Hexachlorocyclohexane Beta-BHC	319-85-7	None	NA NA	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 – 1.3.24	Beta-Endosulfan Beta Endosulfan Endosulfan II (beta) Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	None	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation skin; nausea, confusion, agitation, flushing, dry mouth, tremor, convulsions, headache; in animals: kidney, liver injury; decreased testis weight

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether 2-chloro-2-(2-chloropropan-2-yl)oxy)propane) 2,2'-oxybis(1-chloropropane 2,2'-oxybis[1-chloro-; β,β'-Dichlorodiisopropyl ether; DCIP; DCIP (Nematocide); 2,2'-Dichlorodiisopropyl Ether; (2-Chloro-1-methylethyl) ether; Bis(β-chloroisopropyl) ether; Dichlorodiisopropyl ether; Dichloroisopropyl ether; NCI-C50044; 2,2-Dichloroisopropyl ether; Bis(1-chloro-2-propyl) ether; Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether; 2,2'-oxybis(1-chloropropane) Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	108-60-1	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	Toxic by inhalation and ingestion; Strong irritation	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate Di-sec octyl phthalate DEHP Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate Octyl phthalate bis(2-ethylexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	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 – 1.3.24	BTEX Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene M-Xylene, O- Xylene And P-Xylene; BTEX I; BTEX II; BTEX Mixture I; BTEX Mixture II; BTEX Stock Standard Total BTEX	NA	PID	3.19 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1,595 mg/mg <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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Cadmium	7440-43-9	None	0.005 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 9 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Soil	inhalation, ingestion	pulmonary edema, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), cough, chest tightness, substernal (occurring beneath the sternum) pain; headache; chills, muscle aches; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; anosmia (loss of the sense of smell), emphysema, proteinuria, mild anemia; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Carbazole 9-azafluorene Dibenzopyrrole Diphenylenimine diphenyleneimide	86-74-8	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption (liquid), skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to eyes and skin, respiratory irritation	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Chlordane Chlordan Chlordano 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindane Total Chlordane	57-74-9	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	Blurred vision; confusion; ataxia, delirium; cough; abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; irritability, tremor, convulsions; anuria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	NA	NA NA	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Cobalt	7440-48-4	None	0.1 mg/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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Cumene Cumol Isopropylbenzene 2-Phenyl propane 1-methylethy lbenzene Isopropyl Benzene	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 – 1.3.24	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 copious 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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	DDE 4,4-DDE 4,4'-DDE 1,1-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2-dichloroethene Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethene p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	Oral ingestion of food is the primary source of exposure for the general population. Acute and chronic ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach pain, headache, dizziness, disorientation, tingling, sensation, kidney damage, liver damage, convulsions, coma, and death. 4,4' DDE may cross the placenta and can be excreted in breast milk	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Delta BHC Delta-BHC Delta-hexachlorocyclohexane Delta Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-86-8	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; headache; nausea; colonic convulsions; resp difficulty; cyanosis; aplastic anemia; muscle spasm; in animals: liver, kidney damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly 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 – 1.3.24	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene Dibenzo(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 – 1.3.24	Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	None	NA NA	Soil	inhalation, absorption	irritation to eyes, and skin	Eyes: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly.
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Dibutyl phthalate Di-n-butyl phthalate Butyl phthalate n-Butyl phthalate 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid dibutyl ester o-Benzenedicarboxylic acid dibutyl ester DBP Palatinol C, Elaol Dibutyl-1,2-benzene- dicarboxylate Di-n-butylphthalate	84-74-2	None	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 4000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, upper respiratory system, stomach	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Wash regularly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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

<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 – 1.3.24	Dieldrin HEOD 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene	60-57-1	PID	0.25 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Water	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), sweating; myoclonic limb jerks; colonic, tonic convulsions; coma; [potential occupational carcinogen]; in animals: liver, kidney damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Endosulfan I Alpha Endosulfan	959-98-8	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation skin; nausea, confusion, agitation, flushing, dry mouth, tremor, convulsions, headache; in animals: kidney, liver injury; decreased testis weight	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 – 1.3.24	Endosulfan sulfate 1,4,5,6,7,7-Hexachloro-5-norbornene-2,3-dimethanol, cyclic sulfate 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-01,5,5a,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3,3-dioxide	1031-07-8	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	Hypersensitive to stimulation, sensation of prickling, tingling, or creeping on skin. Headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, incoordination, tremor, mental confusion, hyperexcitable state. In severe cases: convulsions, seizures, coma, and respiratory depression.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Endrin 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo,endo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene; Hexadrin	72-20-8	None	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	epileptiform convulsions; stupor, headache, dizziness; abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting; insomnia; aggressiveness, confusion; drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); anorexia; in animals: liver damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Ethanol Absolute alcohol Alcohol cologne spirit drinking alcohol ethane monoxide ethyl alcohol EtOH ethyl alcohol ethyl hydrate ethyl hydroxide ethylol grain alcohol hydroxyethane methylcarbinol	64-17-5	PID	1000 ppm 3300 ppm	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose; headache, drowsiness, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), narcosis; cough; liver damage; anemia; reproductive, teratogenic effects	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breathing: 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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Fluorene	86-73-7	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

<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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	gamma-Chlordane Gamma Chlordane γ-Chlordane	5566-34-7	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	Blurred vision; confusion; ataxia, delirium; cough; abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; irritability, tremor, convulsions; anuria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Helium	7440-59-7	Helium Detector	NA NA	NA	inhalation	dizziness, headache, and nausea	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 – 1.3.24	Heptachlor	76-44-8	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 35 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	In animals: tremor, convulsions; liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Lindane Gamma BHC HCH α-Hexachlorocyclohexane gamma isomer of 1,2,3,4,5,6- Hexachlorocyclohexane gamma- Hexachlorocyclohexane	58-89-9	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat; headache; nausea; colonic convulsions; resp difficulty; cyanosis; aplastic anemia; muscle spasm; in animals: liver, kidney damage	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	m-Cresol meta-Cresol 3-Cresol m-Cresylic acid 1-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzene 3-Hydroxytoluene 3-Methylphenol 3-Methylphenols	108-39-4	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), irregular rapid respiration, 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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Mercury	7439-97-6	None	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin; cough, chest pain, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis, pneumonitis; tremor, insomnia, irritability, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); stomatitis, salivation; gastrointestinal disturbance, anorexia, weight loss; proteinuria	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Methyl chloroform Chloroethene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane-(stabilized) 1,1,1-TCA 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether MTBE Methyl tertiary-butyl ether Methyl <i>t</i> -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 – 1.3.24	Methylcyclohexane Methyl cyclohexane Methylcyclohexane 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

<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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	N-ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido acetic acid NEtFOSAA N-ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido acetic acid (N- EtFOSAA) N- Ethylperfluorooctanesulfonami de N-Ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoac etic Acid N-ethyl perfluorooctane- sulfonamidoacetic acid N-Ethyl-N- [(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulphon yl]glycine	2991-50- 6	NA	None None	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine	621-64-7	None	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine NDFA	86-30-6	PID	NA NA	Groundwater Soil Vapor	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	n-Propylbenzene Isocumene Propylbenzene 1-Phenylpropane 1-Propylbenzene Phenylpropane Propylbenzene-n	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	o-Cresol ortho-Cresol 2-Cresol o-Cresylic acid 1-Hydroxy-2-methylbenzene 2-Hydroxytoluene 2-Methyl phenol 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), irregular rapid respiration, 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

<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 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	p-Cresol para-Cresol 4-Cresol p-Cresylic acid 1-Hydroxy-4-methylbenzene 4-Hydroxytoluene 4-Methylphenol 4-Methylphenols	106-44-5	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), irregular rapid respiration, 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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	p-Diethylbenzene 1,4-Diethylbenzene 1,4-Diethyl benzene	105-05-5	PID	None None	Groundwater Soil Vapor	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory system; skin, burns; in animals: central nervous system depression	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid FC-98 Nonaflate Nonafluorobutanesulphonic acid Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid Perfluorobutane sulfonate PFBS	375-73-5	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	Perfluorobutanoic Acid Heptafluorobutyric acid Heptafluorobutanoic acid Perfluorobutyric acid PFBA	375-22-4	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	Perfluorodecanoic acid PFDA	335-76-2	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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

<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 – 1.3.24	Perfluoroheptanoic acid Perfluoroheptanoic acid Tridecafluoroheptanoic acid PFHpA	375-85-9	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid perfluorohexanesulfonate perfluorohexanesulfonic acid Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid PFHxS	355-46-4	NA	None None	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	Perfluorohexanoic Acid PFHxA	307-24-4	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	Perfluorononanoic Acid Perfluorononanoic Acid PFNA perfluoro-n-nonanoic acid perfluorononanoate	375-95-1	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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

<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 – 1.3.24	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid PFOS	1763-23- 1	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	Perfluorooctanoic Acid PFOA pentadecafluorooctanoic acid perfluorooctanoate perfluorocaprylic acid	335-67-1	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	Perfluoropentanoic Acid PFPeA	2706-90- 3	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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 – 1.3.24	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid PFUnA PFUnDA Perfluoroundecanoic Acid Henicosfluoroundecanoic Acid	2058-94- 8	NA	None None	Groundwater	inhalation, skin, or eye contact, ingestion	irritation to eyes with 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

<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 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 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 because 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 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 – 1.3.24	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

<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 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	sec-Butylbenzene 2-phenylbutane	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 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Silver	7440-22-4	None	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Soil	inhalation, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	blue-gray eyes, nasal septum, throat, skin; irritation, ulceration skin; gastrointestinal disturbance	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Silvex 2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid Fenoprop 2,4,5-TP Acid 2,4,5-TP	93-72-1	PID	NA NA	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; liver injury; reproductive effects	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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; liver injury; reproductive effects	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush 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 – 1.3.24	Tert-Butyl Alcohol Tertiary Butyl Alcohol Tert-Butanol Butyl alcohol 2-Methyl-2-propanol Trimethyl carbinol Tert-Butyl Alcohol 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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Tetrachloroethylene Perchloroethylene Perchloroethylene PCE Perk Tetrachloroethylene 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 – 1.3.24	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 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 – 1.3.24	Thallium	7440-28-0	None	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Total Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons TEPH	TEPH	PID	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	Trans-Chlordane	5103-74- 2	None	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Groundwater Soil	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin, and/or eye contact	Blurred vision; confusion; ataxia, delirium; cough; abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; irritability, tremor, convulsions; anuria	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 – 1.3.24	Trichloroethylene Trichloroethenylenes 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 – 1.3.24	Trichlorofluoromethane Fluorotrichloromethane Freon® 11 Monofluorotrichloromethane Refrigerant 11 Trichloromonofluoromethane Freon 11	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 – 1.3.24	Trivalent Chromium Chromium III Chromium, Trivalent	NA	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 – 1.3.24	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 – 1.3.24	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
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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

Task	Contaminant	CAS Number	Monitoring Device	PEL/IDLH	Source of Concentration on Site	Route of Exposure	Symptoms	First Aid
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	Volatile Organic Compounds VOCs	NA	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 wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately
1.3.1 – 1.3.24	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	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash promptly Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

#### 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

500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**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>(i.e., Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA))</i>	<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 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 parts per million (ppm) <sup>1</sup>	No respirator needed; no further action
>5ppm but $\leq$ 15 ppm at the perimeter of the work area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work temporarily halted and monitoring continues.</li> <li>• If instantaneous readings decrease below 5 ppm above background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring</li> </ul>
>5ppm but $\leq$ 25 ppm at the downwind perimeter of the hot zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work activities will be halted.</li> <li>• Source of vapors identified.</li> <li>• Corrective actions taken to abate emissions.</li> <li>• Continued monitoring.</li> <li>• 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 or commercial structure, whichever is less – but in no case less than 20 feet – is below 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average</li> </ul>
>25ppm at the parameter 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 parameter of the hot zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work activities will be halted.</li> <li>• Source of dust identified.</li> <li>• Dust suppression activities initiated.</li> <li>• Corrective actions taken to abate emissions.</li> <li>• Continued monitoring.</li> <li>• Workers will don appropriate respirators.</li> <li>• Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM10 concentration to within 150 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math> of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.</li> </ul>
>150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ at the parameter 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	New York University - Langone Hospital	911 or 212-263-7300
Langan Incident Hotline		973-560-4699
Medical Treatment Hotline	WorkCare™	911 or 888-449-7757
Langan Environmental Project Manager	Seyena Simpson	646-276-0225 (cell)
Langan Site Civil Project Manager	Liza Kimball	917-439-9161 (cell)
Langan Construction 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	Carson Blair	212-3109768
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 WorkCare - 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 973-560-4699.***

**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 ( $t_{a \text{ adj}}$ ) by using this equation:  $t_{a \text{ adj}}^{\circ\text{F}} = t_a^{\circ\text{F}} + (13 \times \% \text{ sunshine})$ . Measure air temperature ( $t_a$ ) 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

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

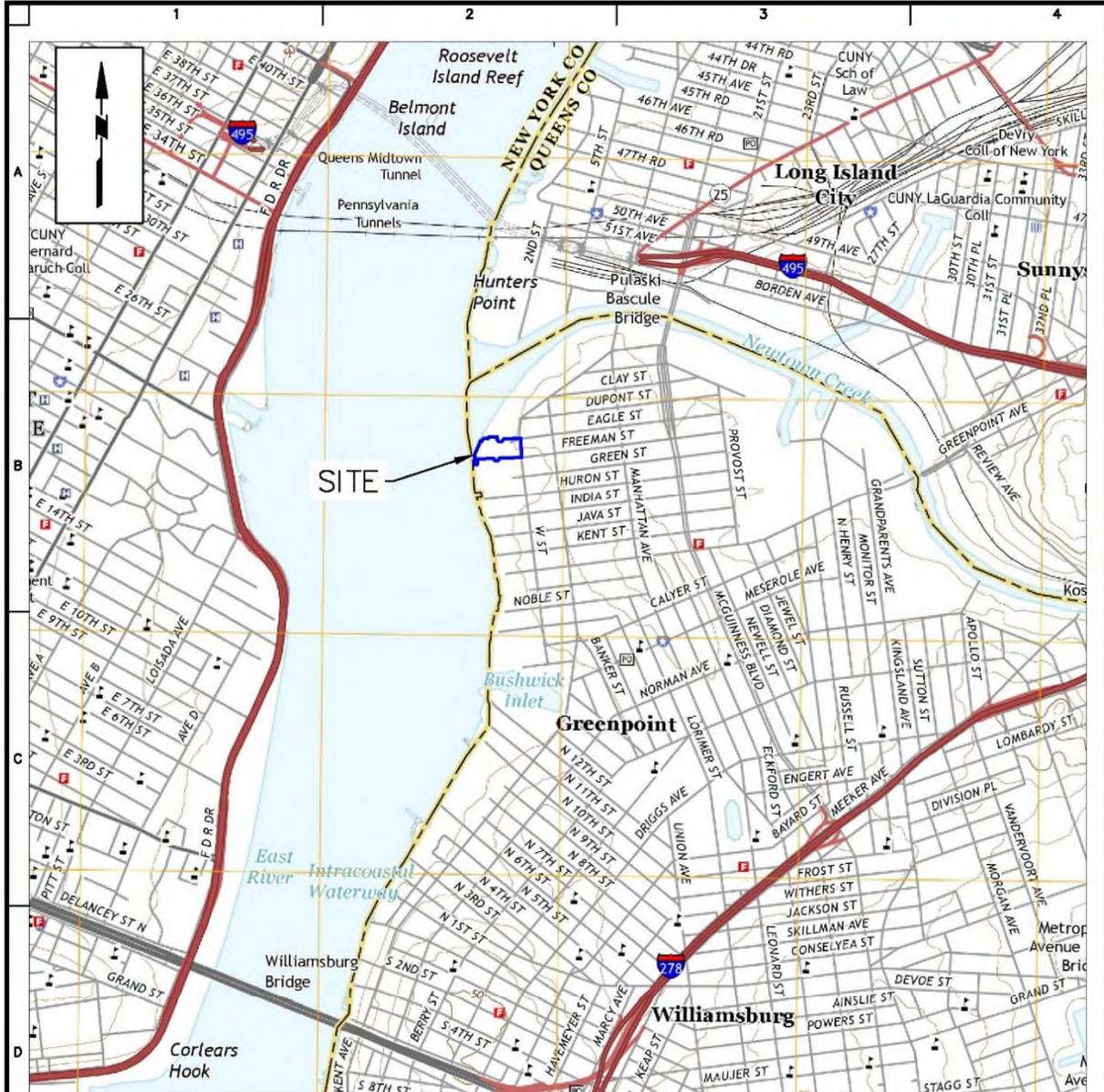
1. Across top locate Environmental Temperature
2. Down left side locate Relative Humidity
3. Follow across and down to find Apparent Temperature
4. Determine Heat Stress Risk on chart at right

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

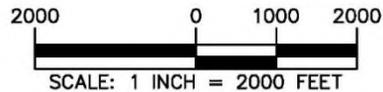


**NOTES**

1. BASE MAP SOURCE: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) (2016) 7.5-MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, QUADRANGLE.
2. NORTH ARROW SHOWS TRUE NORTH.

**LEGEND**

— APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY



<p><b>LANGAN</b> Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying, Landscape Architecture and Geology, D.P.C. 368 Ninth Avenue, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001 T: 212.479.5400 F: 212.479.5444 www.langan.com</p>	<p>Project <b>C BLOCK</b> BLOCK NO. 2502, p/o LOT NOS. 1 &amp; 5, AND BLOCK NO. 2510, p/o LOT NOS. 1 &amp; 100 KINGS NEW YORK</p>	<p>Figure Title <b>SITE LOCATION MAP</b></p>	<p>Project No. 170229030 Date 05/13/2025 Drawn By VK Checked By GW</p>	<p>Figure <b>1</b> Sheet 1 of 13</p>
---	---	--	--	--



## **ATTACHMENTS**

**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 personal protective equipment (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 carry 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 ensure 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 signal operator 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

---

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, backhoes 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 bucket, tub, or other containers. 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 many 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 of 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 the incident was reported (Time and Date):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

List the names of other persons affected during this incident:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

---

---

---

Weather conditions during incident:

---

---

**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 Construction Health and Safety Plan?  
Yes  No  Not Applicable:

Describe protective equipment and clothing used by the employee:

---

---

---

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

---

---

---

---

---

Employee Signature

Date

---

---

Langan Representative

Date

**ATTACHMENT D**

**CALIBRATION LOG**



# **ATTACHMENT E**

## **SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 5.1  
Revision Date 02/09/2015  
Print Date 04/11/2016

---

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : Residual Solvent Class 1 - 1,1,1-Trichloroethane,  
United States Pharmacopeia (USP) Reference  
Standard

Product Number : 1601226  
Brand : USP

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : Sigma-Aldrich  
3050 Spruce Street  
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103  
USA

Telephone : +1 800-325-5832  
Fax : +1 800-325-5052

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # : (314) 776-6555

---

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

#### 2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

---

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### 3.2 Mixtures

No components need to be disclosed according to the applicable regulations.

---

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

No data available

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

---

### 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

No data available

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

No data available

### 5.4 Further information

No data available

---

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For personal protection see section 8.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

No data available

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

No data available

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

---

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

For precautions see section 2.2.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

No data available

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

---

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

### 8.2 Exposure controls

No data available

---

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| a) Appearance                                   | Form: liquid      |
| b) Odour  | No data available |
| c) Odour Threshold                              | No data available |
| d) pH   | No data available |
| e) Melting point/freezing point                 | No data available |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range      | No data available |
| g) Flash point                                  | No data available |
| h) Evaporation rate                             | No data available |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas)                    | No data available |
| j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | No data available |
| k) Vapour pressure                              | No data available |
| l) Vapour density                               | No data available |
| m) Relative density                             | No data available |

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| n) Water solubility                       | No data available |
| o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | No data available |
| p) Auto-ignition temperature              | No data available |
| q) Decomposition temperature              | No data available |
| r) Viscosity                              | No data available |
| s) Explosive properties                   | No data available |
| t) Oxidizing properties                   | No data available |

## **9.2 Other safety information**

No data available

---

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

### **10.1 Reactivity**

No data available

### **10.2 Chemical stability**

No data available

### **10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

No data available

### **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

No data available

### **10.5 Incompatible materials**

No data available

### **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

In the event of fire: see section 5

---

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity**

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

**Carcinogenicity**

**Reproductive toxicity**

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure**

**Aspiration hazard**

**Additional Information**

RTECS: Not available

---

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1 Toxicity****12.2 Persistence and degradability****12.3 Bioaccumulative potential****12.4 Mobility in soil****12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

---

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

No data available

---

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****DOT (US)**

NA-Number: 1993

Class: NONE

Packing group: III

Proper shipping name: Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (DMSO (USP Specification))

Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

**IMDG**

Not dangerous goods

**IATA**

Not dangerous goods

---

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

---

**16. OTHER INFORMATION****Preparation Information**

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation

Product Safety – Americas Region

1-800-521-8956

Version: 5.1

Revision Date: 02/09/2015

Print Date: 04/11/2016

# **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. CHASP available onsite for inspection?				
2. Health & Safety Compliance agreement (in CHASP) 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 logbook?				
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 CHASP?				
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 powerlines?				
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: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# **ATTACHMENT G**

## **JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS FORM**



## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Construction Health and Safety

JSA TITLE:

DATE CREATED:

CREATED BY:

JSA NUMBER:

REVISION DATE:

REVISED BY:

Langan employees must review and revise the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) as needed to address the any site-specific hazards not identified. Employees must provide their signatures on the last page of the JSA indicating they have review the JSA and are aware the potential hazards associated with this work and will follow the provided preventive or corrective measures.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED: (PPE):**     Required     As Needed

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steel-toed boots   | <input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile gloves                | <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Protection (Specify)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Long-sleeved shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> Leather/ Cut-resistant gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> High visibility vest/clothing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety glasses     | <input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Hard hat                      |

**ADDITIONAL PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT NEEDED (Provide specific type(s) or descriptions)**

- |   |                                       |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Monitoring:    | <input type="checkbox"/> Respirators: | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Protection: | <input type="checkbox"/> Cartridges:  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE OR CORRECTIVE ACTION
1.	1. 2.	1a. 1b. 2a. 2b.
2.	1.	1
Additional items identified in the field.		
Additional Items.		

**If additional items are identified during daily work activities, please notify all relevant personnel about the change and document on this JSA.**

# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Construction 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ask yourself and your managers – is this work essential? Can this be done remotely?</li> <li>2. Stay home if sick or showing symptoms of COVID-19 (e.g., fever, cough, etc.).</li> <li>3. Carry nitrile gloves, alcohol-based hand sanitizer, face coverings and disinfectant wipes/spray during field work.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>7. Do not touch your face, to the extent possible.</li> <li>8. Wear face coverings when around other worker to minimize spread of COVID-19. (May be required in certain states or locations.)</li> </ol>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>12. Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Travel to Jobsite</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between passengers</li> <li>2. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 from previous occupants (rental and fleet vehicles)</li> <li>3. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 while refueling</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limit the number of occupants to each vehicle to 2 people. Employees should sit as far away from each other as possible.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. Use hand sanitizer before and after pumping gas and only return to the inside of the vehicle after refueling is complete.</li> <li>4. Wear nitrile gloves if available or disinfect the keypad, pump handle, and fuel grade button prior to use.</li> <li>5. Recommend face coverings are worn to minimize spread of COVID-19.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Conduct Tailgate Safety Meeting &amp; Complete H&amp;S Paperwork</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between meeting participants</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Practice social distancing, maintaining at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and others.</li> <li>2. Recommend face coverings are worn when around other workers to minimize spread of COVID-19,</li> <li>3. Hold meetings outside and keep in mind wind direction. To the extent possible, remain crosswind from other people.</li> <li>4. Designate a single person to maintain sign-in sheets/permits throughout the day to limit the passing of pens/clipboards between people.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>6. Include COVID-19 topics and prevention measures in safety meetings.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Conduct Site Work</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transmittal/exposure of COVID-19 between site workers and public.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Practice social distancing maintaining 6 feet of distance between yourself and others.</li> <li>2. Recommend face coverings are worn when around other workers to minimize spread of COVID-19,</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. 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>6. 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>1. Avoid use of shared trailers, if possible. Minimize trailer use to essential personnel.</li> <li>2. Practice social distancing; maintaining 6 feet of distance between yourself and others in trailer.</li> <li>3. 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>1. To the extent possible, bring your own food.</li> <li>2. 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>3. 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>1. Cigarette smokers are 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>2. Wash hands thoroughly before and after smoking.</li> <li>3. 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>1. 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>2. Use the front door, and not peripheral entrances. Front doors of hotels are usually automatic.</li> <li>3. Request ground floor room to avoid elevator use and a room that has not be utilized in 48-72 hours.</li> <li>4. 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>5. 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>6. Place the "Do Not Disturb" Sign on your door to prevent people (housekeeping) from entering your room.</li> <li>7. Avoid common spaces and hotel sponsored events where crowds will be present.</li> <li>8. 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>1. Plan your travel to limit the need to visit retail/shipping centers.</li> <li>2. 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>3. 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>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		bags), counter tops (i.e. ask clerk if you can hold the items while they are scanned) and bulk/buffet items (i.e. just avoid them). 4. Disinfect your hands before and after visiting a retail/shipping center.

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

# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Construction 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 repellent 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) Construction 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Back/strain</li> <li>Slip/Trip/Falls</li> <li>Traffic</li> <li>Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment</li> <li>Accidents due to vehicle operations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport</li> <li>Minimize distance to work area/unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures</li> <li>Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing)</li> <li>Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes)</li> <li>Observe posted speed limits/ Wear seat belts at all times</li> </ol>
6. Traffic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hit by moving vehicle</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use traffic cones and signage/ Use High visibility traffic vests and clothing/ Caution tape when working near active roadways.</li> </ol>
7. Field Work (drilling, resistivity testing, and inspection)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biological Hazards: insects, rats, snakes, poisonous plants, and other animals</li> <li>Heat stress/injuries</li> <li>Cold Stress/injuries</li> <li>High Energy Transmission Lines</li> <li>Underground Utilities</li> <li>Electrical (soil resistivity testing)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Wear proper clothing (light colored)/ drink plenty of water/ take regular breaks/use sun block.</li> <li>Wear proper clothing/ dress in layers/ take regular breaks.</li> <li>Avoid direct contact with high energy transmission lines/ position equipment at least 15 feet or as required by PSE&amp;G from the transmission lines/ wear proper PPE (dielectric overshoes 15 kV minimum rating).</li> </ol>

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 / Takes 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) Construction 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 preventative/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 where 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) Construction 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 repellent / 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) Construction 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 preventative/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	

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 / Takes 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) Construction 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)
30. Remove and open acetate liner.	41. Pinched fingers while removing macrocore.	1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, cut-resistant or leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
5. Remove and open acetate liner (cont'd)	42. Cuts/lacerations when cutting acetate liner open. 43. Exposure to hazardous vapors  44. Skin contacts with contaminated soil	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 Construction 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 contacts 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 repellent / 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
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>
-------------------	------------------	-------------



# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Construction 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.



**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: _____				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
33. Transport equipment to work area	24. Back/strain 25. Slip/Trip/Falls 26. Traffic 27. Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment	18. Use proper lifting techniques/Use wheeled transport 19. Minimize distance to work area/unobstructed path to work area/follow good housekeeping procedures 20. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 21. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes)
34. Supervision of subcontractor and all other activities	12. Slip/Trips/Falls 13. Hand injuries 14. Foot injuries 15. Back injuries/Strains 16. Traffic 17. Wildlife a. Wildlife b. Mice/rats c. Vectors (i.e., mosquitoes, bees, etc.)  7. Heat/Cold Stress	10. 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. 11. 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. 12. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes)/ Be aware of uneven terrain) 13. Use proper lifting techniques/ Buddy system when lifting/ use wheeled transport. 14. Wear proper PPE (high-visibility shirts and vests)/ use cones if appropriate/ notify equipment operators of work area. 15. 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.
35. 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 dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e., mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 51. High Noise levels 52. Overhead hazards 53. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 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. 55. Wear Langan approved safety shoes. 56. 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. 57. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area. 58. 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. 59. Wear proper hearing protection. 60. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 61. 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. 62. 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: 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	

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

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
36. Transport equipment to work area	28. Back Strain 29. Slips/Trips/Falls 30. Traffic 31. Cuts/abrasions/contusions from equipment	22. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 23. Minimize distance to work area / Have 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, safety shoes)
37. Earth Moving Equipment	18. Equipment running over employee 19. Swing radius of equipment 20. Site constraints 21. Line of Fire incidents 22. Crushing hazards	16. Ensure you have direct line of sight with operator of equipment; 17. Don't walk behind equipment; 18. Maintain a safe distance away from equipment. 19. Use spotters to communicate with equipment operator 20. Competent person onsite 21. Designate/cone-off swing radius of equipment 22. Excavator bucket grounded while collecting samples 23. Shut-down equipment prior to collecting samples 24. Wear proper PPE (high vis vest/clothing)
38. Excavation	11. Excavation collapse 12. Confined space 13. Soil	9. 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. 10. Langan employees are not authorized to enter a confined space; 11. Soil and equipment is kept at least 2 feet from edge of excavation
39. 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
40. All activities	55. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	63. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
	56. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 57. Foot injuries 58. Back injuries 59. Traffic 60. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 61. High Noise levels 62. Overhead hazards 63. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 64. Eye Injuries	64. 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 65. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes) 66. 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 67. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 68. 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 69. Wear hearing protection 70. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 71. 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 72. 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:** 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 preventative/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
41. Transport equipment to work area	32. Back Strain 33. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 34. Traffic 35. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 36. 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)
42. Installation of piping from vapor wells to skid connections and from discharge piping to effluent stack	23. Pinch fingers when connecting pipes 24. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 25. Machinery Hazards	3. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 4. 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 5. Wear proper PPE (safety vest) / Maintain safe distance from operating machinery
43. Remediation equipment installation	14. Back strain when lifting heavy equipment 15. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 16. Traffic	5. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport / Minimize distance to vehicle 6. 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 7. Wear proper PPE (safety vest)
44. All activities	65. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 66. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 67. Foot injuries 68. Back injuries	73. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures / Mark significant hazards 74. 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

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
4. All activities (cont'd)	69. Traffic 70. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 71. High Noise levels 72. Overhead hazards 73. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 74. Eye Injuries	75. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 76. 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 77. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 78. 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 79. Wear hearing protection 80. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 81. 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 82. 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: Ladder Use  
JSA Number: JSA056

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 type="checkbox"/> Long Sleeves	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Vest (Class 2)	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Gloves
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Other: _____				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
45. Use of Ladders and Inspection of Ladders Before Use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ladders (portable, fixed)</li> <li>2. Rolling or pinching objects</li> <li>3. Sharp objects</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Inspect all ladders for structural defects prior to each use. Decals, weight restrictions, non painted surfaces.</li> <li>27. Use the correct type and size of ladder to safely work.</li> <li>28. . Do not use metal or wooden ladders</li> </ol>
46. Use of Ladder(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Ladders (portable, fixed)</li> <li>27. Elevated work platform or stairs</li> <li>28. Slippery surfaces (water, ice, snow)</li> <li>29. Rolling or pinching objects</li> <li>30. Sharp objects</li> <li>31. Poor Housekeeping</li> <li>32. Repetitive motion or other ergonomic concerns</li> <li>33. Airborne dust</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25. Maintain three points of contact when ascending and descending ladders.</li> <li>26. Insure area at bottom of ladder is free of obstructions and tripping hazards.</li> <li>27. Never carry tools in your hands while ascending or descending a ladder.</li> <li>28. Utilize rope buckets to pull tools up to you or tool belts. Extension ladders will extend up to 36 inches above the landing that is being accessed and be tied off and secured to prevent them from moving or falling.</li> <li>29. A spotter must hold the ladder if the employee needs to climb the ladder to tie the ladder off. When using an extension ladder, for every 4' of rise, the base must come out 1' (4 to 1 ratio)</li> <li>30. If working from a ladder 6 ft. or higher, fall protection is required. Fall protection is not required for climbing ladders less than 20 ft. in height.</li> </ol>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		31. Use the proper ladder for the job at all times. 32. The belt buckle may never extend past either rail on the side of the ladder. 33. Do not climb higher than the second tread from the top on a stepladder or the third rung 34. Before ascending or descending a ladder, wait until other workers have completely cleared the ladder. Do not stand directly below a person who is climbing or descending a ladder to avoid falling objects.
47. All activities	75. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 76. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 77. Foot injuries 78. Back injuries 79. Eye Injuries	83. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 84. 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 85. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes) 86. 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 87. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 88. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas were overhead hazards exist. 89. 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 90. Wear safety glasses

<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: Mechanical Connection Oversight  
JSA Number: JSA027-01

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 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
48. Transport equipment to work area	37. Back Strain 38. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 39. Traffic 40. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 41. Contusions from dropped equipment	11. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 12. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 13. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 14. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 15. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes)
49. Piping and connections	6. Pinch Hazard 7. Cuts/abrasions to knuckles/hands 8. Back Strain 9. High pressure water spray	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves or cut resistant gloves) 3. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 4. Ensure connections are tight and secure/ Wear proper PPE (face shield and safety glasses)
50. All activities	80. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 81. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 82. Foot injuries 83. Back injuries 84. Traffic 85. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 86. High Noise levels 87. Overhead hazards 88. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 89. Eye Injuries	91. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 92. Inspect for jagged/sharp edges, rough or slippery surfaces / Keep fingers away from pinch points / Wipe off greasy, wet, slippery or dirty objects before handling / Wear leather and/or cut-resistant gloves 93. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 94. Use proper lifting techniques / Consider load location, task repetition, and load weigh / Obtain assistance when possible 95. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 96. Be aware of surroundings for presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray animals / Carry or use animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		97. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection) 98. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 99. 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 100. 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><i>Prepared by:</i></b>		
<b><i>Reviewed by:</i></b>		

# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

JSA Title: Soil Sampling from Excavator Bucket  
JSA Number: JSA057

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 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 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
51. Drive to site and/or sample location.	42. Rough/Off-Road terrain; 43. Low-light or other hazardous environmental conditions.	1. Pay attention to road conditions such as road erosion, unprotected embankments, and soft road conditions; 2. Ensure vehicle is properly equipped and outfitted for the terrain and all environmental conditions.
52. Initial Site Arrival Site Assessment.	1. Unsafe driving conditions including personnel walking within driving areas, open excavation or pits, steep slopes etc.; 2. Biological hazards (snakes, poison oak, bees).	1. Maintain situational awareness upon arriving to the work site (be alert of your surroundings). Secure the work area from through traffic.
53. Unpack and transport equipment to work area.	1. Back Strains; 2. Slip/Trips/Falls; 3. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment; 4. Contusions from dropped equipment.	1. Use proper lifting techniques and use wheeled transport; 2. Minimize distance to work area and create unobstructed path to work area. Follow good housekeeping procedures. Mark slip/trip/fall hazards with orange safety cones and/or caution tape; 3. Wear proper PPE (gloves, long sleeves, etc.); 4. Wear proper PPE (Langan-approved safety shoes, hardhat, etc.).
54. Earth Moving Equipment.	1. Equipment striking, crushing, running over employee etc.	1. Place traffic cones and use caution tape to clearly delineate the excavators front and rear swing radius. Do not enter the excavators or other heavy equipment swing radius/travel paths while in operation; 2. Ensure all employees working in the vicinity of the excavator/heavy equipment maintain direct line of sight with the operator at all times; don't walk behind equipment or within the operators blind spots; maintain a safe distance away from the equipment; 3. Designate one employee as the "spotter" to communicate with the excavator operator, and establish a shut-down signal that, when

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		<p>sounded, instructs the excavator operator to freeze/stop all movement of the equipment;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Direct operator to completely power down the excavator before approaching (i.e. breaking the swing radius plane) the excavator bucket to collect a sample;</li> <li>5. Direct the operator keep the equipment completely powered-down until all employees are at a safe distance, and it is safe to continue work. The designated spotter should be the only person directing the operator to power the equipment back on.</li> <li>6. Conduct a planned pause anytime there is a change in procedure or before beginning a new task;</li> <li>7. Wear proper PPE (high vis vest/clothing).</li> </ol>
<p>55. Icing of Samples &amp; Transporting coolers/equipment from work area.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Back Strains</li> <li>2. Slips/Trips/Falls</li> <li>3. Cuts/Abrasions from equipment</li> <li>4. Pinch/Crushing Hazards.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drain coolers of water. Use proper lifting techniques. Use wheeled transport whenever possible;</li> <li>2. Plan for and utilize a safe and unobstructed path of travel to and from work area. Maintain situational awareness when traveling to and from work area;</li> <li>3. Wear proper PPE (Leather gloves, long sleeves);</li> <li>4. Wear proper PPE (Leather gloves, long sleeves, hard hat, Langan approved safety shoes).</li> </ol>
<p>56. Excavated soil.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hazardous substances.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use proper equipment to monitor excavated soil for contaminants;</li> <li>2. Ensure levels do not exceed PEL's for contaminants;</li> <li>3. Wear proper PPE.</li> </ol>
<p>57. Changing site conditions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stockpiles and/or excavations/trenches/pits creating unsafe paths of travel.</li> <li>2. Unforeseen conditions</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take time to plan out stockpile, excavation, trench, and/or test pit locations, ensuring that the planned work will not create unsafe conditions or paths of travel once performed;</li> <li>2. Maintain situational awareness throughout the work day (be alert of the evolving site conditions);</li> <li>3. If stockpile, excavation, trench, and/or test pit locations create pinch points, site constraints, or unsafe paths of travel or other unsafe site conditions, stop work immediately and direct the excavator operator to correct the unsafe conditions by moving stockpiles, backfilling excavations, trenches, and/or test pits etc.;</li> <li>4. Use stop work and conduct a planned pause to address changed site conditions.</li> </ol>
<p>58. All activities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls;</li> <li>2. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials;</li> <li>3. Foot injuries;</li> <li>4. Back injuries;</li> <li>5. Traffic;</li> <li>6. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.);</li> <li>7. High Noise levels;</li> <li>8. Overhead hazards;</li> <li>9. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress;</li> <li>10. Eye Injuries.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be aware of potential trip hazards. Follow good housekeeping procedures. Mark significant hazards;</li> <li>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 proper PPE (leather/ cut-resistant gloves);</li> <li>3. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes);</li> <li>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;</li> <li>5. Wear high visibility clothing &amp; vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area;</li> </ol>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION	
		6. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife. Do not approach stray dogs. Carry/use dog/animal repellent. 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	
<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: Site Inspection  
JSA Number: JSA024-01

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 preventative/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 type="checkbox"/> Cut Resist. Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall Protection	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistant Clothing	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Other: _____				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
59. Jobsite Pre-briefing	44. None	29. Review JSA, SOP's, and discuss hazards that may be present and control measures for present hazards while on-site.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
2. Working near railroads	1. Passing Trains. 2. Slip/Trips/Falls.	1. Wear reflective vest/ Stay away from tracks/ Do not cross tracks within 10 ft. of train car or when there is a train within view/listen for train horn. 2. Be aware of tripping hazards/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards with spray paint or cones.
3. Walking around site	10. Uneven terrain 11. Wildlife: Stray animals, mice/rats, vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 12. Weather: Heat/cold stress 13. Slip/Trips/Falls 14. Foot injuries 15. Eye injuries	9. Pay attention to surrounding area (puddles, wet, frozen, uneven areas); Mark with cones or spray paint. 10. Use bug spray/ Avoid stray animals/Use repellent when needed. 11. Dress for the correct weather situation/ Use sunscreen or protective clothing in sunlight, layers in cold weather/ Drink plenty of fluids/ Take breaks when needed. 4. Be aware of tripping hazards/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards with spray paint or cones. 5. Wear proper PPE (Langan approved safety shoes)/ Change wet socks during cold weather. 6. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/goggles).
4. Working near road	1. Passing vehicles 2. Slip/Trips/Falls	1. Wear reflective vest/ Stay away from roadway/ Use buddy system/ Place signage or cones when needed. 2. Be aware of tripping hazards/ Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards with spray paint or cones.
5. All activities	90. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 91. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 92. Foot injuries 93. Back injuries 94. Traffic 95. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 96. High Noise levels 97. Overhead hazards 98. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 99. Eye Injuries	101. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 102. 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 103. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 104. 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 105. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 106. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 107. Wear hearing protection 108. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 109. 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 110. Wear safety glasses
Additional items.		

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
Additional Items identified while in the field.  (Delete row if not needed.)		

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



**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 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
60. Transport equipment to work area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Back Strain</li> <li>Slips/ Trips/ Falls</li> <li>Traffic</li> <li>Cuts/abrasions from equipment</li> <li>Contusions from dropped equipment</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport.</li> <li>Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures.</li> <li>Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing)</li> <li>Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves)</li> <li>Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)</li> </ol>
61. Remove well cover	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scrape knuckles/hand</li> <li>Strain wrist/bruise palm</li> <li>Pinch fingers or hand</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> <li>Using a hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip of bolts.</li> <li>Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> </ol>
62. Remove well cap and lock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well can pops from pressure.</li> <li>Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure</li> <li>Scrape knuckles/hand</li> <li>Strain wrist/bruise palm</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove cap slowly to relieve pressure / Do not place face over well when opening / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)</li> <li>Use direct air monitoring/reading instrument (i.e., PID) / Be familiar with and follow actions prescribed in the CHASP / Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves)</li> <li>Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)</li> <li>Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip</li> </ol>
63. Measure head-space vapor levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not place face over well when collecting measurement</li> </ol>
64. Remove dedicated tubing (if necessary)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure</li> <li>Tubing swings around after removal</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, Tyvek sleeves)</li> <li>Wear proper PPE (safety glasses)</li> </ol>
65. Set-up plastic sheeting for work site around the well	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lacerations when cutting plastic sheeting.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use scissors to cut plastic sheeting / Cut motions should always be away from body and body parts</li> </ol>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
66. 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>
67. 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>
68. 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 lines</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 lines</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>100. Slips/ Trips/ Falls</li> <li>101. Hand injuries, cuts, or lacerations during manual handling of materials</li> <li>102. Foot injuries</li> <li>103. Back injuries</li> <li>104. Traffic</li> <li>105. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e., mosquitoes, bees, etc.)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>111. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards.</li> <li>112. 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>113. Wear Langan approved safety shoes.</li> </ol>

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
	106.High Noise levels 107.Overhead hazards 108.Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 109.Eye Injuries	114.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. 115.Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area. 116. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed. 117.Wear hearing protection 118.Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 119.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. 120. 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><i>Prepared by:</i></b>		
<b><i>Reviewed by:</i></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 preventative/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
69. Move equipment to work site	45. Back strain when lifting equipment. 46. Slips/ Trips/ Falls while moving equipment. 47. Traffic (if applicable) 48. Pinched fingers or running over toes during GeoProbe set-up. 49. Overturn drilling rig while transporting to loading dock on flat-bed tow truck	30. 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 31. 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 32. Wear high visibility safety vests or clothing / Exercise caution 33. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves) / Stay alert, be aware of geoprobe rig at all times 34. 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
70. Calibration of monitoring equipment	37. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals 38. Pinch fingers in monitoring equipment	35. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/ goggles) 36. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
37. Set-up GeoProbe rig	21. Geoprobe rig movement	12. All field personnel should stay clear of the GeoProbe rig while moving/ Use a spotter when backing up the GeoProbe
38. Advance GeoProbe rods below ground surface to desired depth	16. Underground utilities 17. High noise levels	12. Clean all subsurface soil borings to a minimum of 5 feet below grade. 13. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
39. Remove and open acetate liner.  5. Remove and open acetate liner (cont'd)	110. Pinched fingers while removing macrocore. 111. Cuts/lacerations when cutting acetate liner open. 112. Exposure to hazardous vapors 113. Skin contacts 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 contacts 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 contacts 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	121. Use drum cart for moving drums / Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance. 122. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)  123. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant or leather gloves)  124. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves underneath work gloves)  125. Follow good housekeeping procedures / Ensure route to move drum and storage space is free from obstructions. 126. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) / Work in a safe manner to prevent dropped drum

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
<p>13. All activities</p> <p>13. All activities (cont'd)</p>	<p>11. Slips/ Trips/ Falls</p> <p>12. Hand injuries, cuts, or lacerations during manual handling of materials</p> <p>13. Foot injuries</p> <p>14. Back injuries</p> <p>15. Traffic</p> <p>16. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e., mosquitoes, bees, etc.)</p> <p>17. High Noise levels</p> <p>18. Overhead hazards</p> <p>19. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress</p> <p>20. Eye Injuries</p>	<p>11. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>13. Wear Langan approved safety shoes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>15. Wear high visibility clothing &amp; vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area.</p> <p>16. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed.</p> <p>17. Wear hearing protection</p> <p>18. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>20. Wear safety glasses</p>
Additional items.		
<p>Additional Items identified while in the field.</p> <p>(Delete row if not needed.)</p>		

<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
71. Transport equipment to work area	50. Back Strains 51. Slips/Trips/Falls 52. Traffic 53. Cuts/Abrasions/Contusions from equipment	35. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use wheeled transport/ use buddy system when lifting equipment. 36. Minimize distance from work area/ unobstructed path to collection points and vehicle/ Follow good housekeeping procedures. 37. Wear high-visibility vest or clothing/Exercise caution/ Use traffic cones or signage if needed. 38. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes).
72. Measure depth of water	39. Exposure to hazardous substances 40. Pinched fingers	40. Wear proper PPE (Nitrile gloves, Safety glasses/Face shield). 41. Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves).
73. Install Tremie pipe in the monitoring well and connect to water source.	22. Hand injuries during installation (pinched fingers/hands). 23. Back strain from holding Tremie pipe. 24. High pressure water spray.	13. Wear proper PPE (Nitrile gloves/cut-resistant gloves). 14. Use proper lifting techniques/ Use two personnel when lowering pump greater than 80 feet. 15. Ensure all those connections are tight and secure/ Use proper PPE (face shield and safety glasses).
74. 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	18. Hand injuries during pump installation and sample tubing cutting. 19. Back strain 20. Electric shock 21. Exhaust gases from generator 22. Burns from hot equipment	14. Wear proper PPE when installing pump and cutting sample tubing (Nitrile and cut-resistant gloves)/ Use tubing cutter. 15. 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. 16. 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)		17. Position generator so that exhaust is flowing away from work area. 18. 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)
75. 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.	114.Hand injuries 115.Face injuries 116.Contaminated spray from water	127.Wear proper PPE (cut-resistant gloves and nitrile gloves). 128.Wear proper PPE (face shield and safety glasses)/do not stand over well opening. 129.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.
76. 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.
77. 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. 130.Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves, Langan approved safety shoes).
78. All activities	1. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 2. Hand injuries, cuts, or lacerations during manual handling of materials 3. Foot injuries 117.Back injuries 118.Traffic 119.Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e., mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 120.High Noise levels 121.Overhead hazards 122.Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 123.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 repellent / 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. 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><i>Prepared by:</i></b>		
<b><i>Reviewed by:</i></b>		

# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

**JSA Title:** Groundwater/Product Purging/Sampling with Bailer  
**JSA Number:** JSA053

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 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 checked="" 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: Tyvek sleeves, Dermal Protection, PID, absorbent pads				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
79. 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)
80. Remove well cover	41. Scrape knuckles/hand 42. Strain wrist/bruise palm 43. Pinch fingers or hand	9. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 10. Using a hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip of bolts. 11. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
81. Remove well cap and lock	25. Well can pops from pressure. 26. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation or dermal exposure 27. Scrape knuckles/hand 28. Pinch points 29. Strain wrist/bruise palm	12. Remove cap slowly to relieve pressure / Do not place face over well when opening / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, face shield, hand protection) 13. Use direct air monitoring/reading instrument (i.e., PID) / Be familiar with and follow actions prescribed in the CHASP / Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves) 14. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 15. Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to loosen grip
82. Measure head-space vapor levels	2. Exposure to hazardous substances through inhalation	2. Do not place face over well when collecting measurement
83. Set-up plastic sheeting/absorbent pads	2. Lacerations when cutting plastic sheeting/absorbent pads.	2. Use scissors to cut plastic sheeting/absorbent pads / Cut motions should always be away from body and body parts

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
for work site around the well		
84. Lower Bailer sleeve into well	7. Repetitive motion injury (pulled arm/back muscles) 8. Dehydration	7. Take breaks while lowering bailer into well/ Use a mechanical device to lower bailer into well/ Rotate employees (take turns conducting the manual labor portion) 8. Take breaks and drink water.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
7. Purge/Sample water/product collection	1. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater or product through dermal exposure 2. Contact with and burns from acid used for sample preservation 9. Tripping potential on sampling lanyard 10. Lacerations from broken sample bottles 11. Back strain when transporting coolers full of collected samples. 12. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves, safety shield, Tyvek) 2. Ensure sample bottle lids are secure before use and after sample collection 3. Organize lanyard to keep out of the way as much as possible / Mark potential tripping hazards with caution tape or safety cones 9. Do not over-tighten bottle caps / Handle bottles safely to prevent breakage / Wrap glass bottles in bubble wrap, if possible 10. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport / Seek assistance if coolers weight exceeds 50lbs. / Minimize distance to vehicle. 11. 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
8. Retrieval of bailer	9. Repetitive motion injury (pulled arm/back muscles) 10. Dehydration	9. Take breaks while retrieving bailer out of the well/ Use a mechanical device to raise bailer out of well/ Rotate employees (take turns conducting the manual labor portion) 10. Take breaks and drink water.
9. Pack-up equipment	2. Back strain when removing or lifting heavy equipment	2. Use proper lifting technique / Use wheeled transport for heavy equipment
10. Replace well cap and lock	3. Scrape fingers/hand 4. Strain wrist/bruise palm	3. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 4. Using hammer, tap the end of the well cap to tighten grip
11. Replace well cover	4. Scrape knuckles/hand 5. Strain wrist/bruise palm. 6. Pinch fingers or hand	4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 5. Using hammer, tap the end of the wrench to tighten the grip of the bolts. 6. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
12. Place used PPE in designated disposal drum	3. Pressure build-up inside drum 4. Pinch hazard	3. Remove cap from bung hole in drum to relieve pressure. 4. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 5. Product drums may require additional spill protection/electrical grounding, check local regulations
13. Decontaminate equipment	4. Splashing water/soap from decontamination 5. Contact with potentially contaminated groundwater through dermal exposure.	4. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 5. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, dermal protection)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
14. All activities	124. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 125. Hand injuries, cuts, or lacerations during manual handling of materials 126. Foot injuries 127. Back injuries 128. Traffic 129. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e., mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 130. High Noise levels 131. Overhead hazards 132. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 133. Eye Injuries	131. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards. 132. 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. 133. Wear Langan approved safety shoes. 134. 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. 135. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area. 136. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed. 137. Wear hearing protection 138. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 139. 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. 140. 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: 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 preventative/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
85. Transport equipment to work area	54. Back Strain 55. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 56. Traffic 57. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 58. Contusions from dropped equipment	16. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport. 17. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures. 18. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 19. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 20. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
86. Electrical Connection	44. Inspect electrical cord to drill. 45. Inspect hammer drill. 46. Inspect extension cord. 47. Test GFCI	12. Check the plug, ensure all connections are in place, check cord for frayed sections. If plug or cord are worn, do not use equipment until repaired. 13. Inspect chuck for proper grasping and holding of bit, check that plastic housing is not cracked or missing pieces. Do not use if chuck does not work properly or housing is compromised. 14. Inspect extension cord, if worn or stripped pull from service and replace 15. Test GFCI, replace if GFCI fails
87. 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.
88. 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: Test Pits  
JSA Number: JSA016-01

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 preventative/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
90. Transport equipment to work area	59. Back Strain 60. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 61. Traffic 62. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 63. Contusions from dropped equipment	21. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 22. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 23. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 24. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 25. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
91. Digging Test Pit	48. Back Strain 49. Unstable walls of excavation	16. Observe proper digging technique. Ensure spoil pile and equipment are at least 2 feet from edge of excavation. 17. Excavate test pit in a stepped manor.
92. All activities	144. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 145. Hand injuries, cuts, or lacerations during manual handling of materials 146. Foot injuries 147. Back injuries 148. Traffic 149. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e., mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 150. High Noise levels 151. Overhead hazards 152. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 153. Eye Injuries	151. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 152. 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 153. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 154. 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 155. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
3. All activities (cont'd)		156. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed. 157. Wear hearing protection 158. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 159. 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. 160. 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><i>Prepared by:</i></b>		
<b><i>Reviewed by:</i></b>		

# LANGAN

## Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Health and Safety

**JSA Title:** Hand Auger Soil Sampling  
**JSA Number:** JSA003-01

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 checked="" 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
93. Unpack equipment	64. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 65. Physical hazards including strains and hand injury	1. Be aware of hazards in area/ Place safety cones in areas of potential slips/trips/falls 2. Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance / Avoid putting hands near pinch points / Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
94. Calibration of monitoring equipment	50. Skin or eye contact with calibration chemicals 51. Pinch fingers in monitoring equipment	42. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses/ goggles) 43. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
95. Advancing and removing hand auger	30. Physical hazards including back strain and hand injury	16. Twist auger using arms and shoulders/ Do not over exert / Keep back in neutral position, bend at the knees / Request assistance when needed / Remove auger from ground keeping back in neutral position and lift using legs
96. Sample collections a) Monitor parameters b) Prepare sample containers and labels c) Collect soil sample d) Securely cap containers, label and store in sample cooler until shipping e) Deliver cooler to lab or courier to lab	23. Contact with potentially contaminated soil 24. Lacerations from broken sample bottles 25. Back strain with transporting coolers 26. Internal exposure to contaminants through inhalation of dust 27. Slips/ Trips/ Falls	19. Use monitoring devices / Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 20. Do not over-tighten bottles caps / Handle bottles safely to prevent breakage 21. Use proper lifting techniques / Do not lift heavy loads without assistance 22. Avoid creating dust / If necessary, wear a half-face respirator with applicable dust cartridges / Inspect respirator for damage and cleanliness prior to use / Clean respirator after each use and store in a clean, secure location 23. Be alert / Follow good housekeeping procedures
97. Decontamination of equipment	154. Splashing water/soap from decontamination 155. Contact with potentially contaminated soil	161. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, gloves) 162. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, gloves)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
98. All activities  6. All activities (cont'd)	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 were 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:** Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Testing  
**JSA Number:** JSA017-01

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.

### 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	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
99. Transport equipment to work area	66. Back Strain 67. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 68. Traffic 69. Cuts/abrasions from equipment 70. Contusions from dropped equipment	26. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 27. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 28. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 29. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 30. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
100. Assemble the dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP)	52. Pinching Hazard	18. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Identify and avoid pinch points
101. Place DCP on the ground with pointed end down	31. Foot injuries	16. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
102. Lift hammer on top of small cylinder and release without slamming the hammer against the top	1. Pinching Hazard 2. Back Strain	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Identify and avoid pinch points 2. Use proper lifting techniques
103. All activities	156. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 157. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 158. Foot injuries 159. Back injuries 160. Traffic 161. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.)	163. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 164. 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 165. Wear Langan approved safety shoes

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
5. All activities (cont'd)	162.High Noise levels 163.Overhead hazards 164.Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 165.Eye Injuries	166.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 167.Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 168. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 169.Wear hearing protection 170.Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist. 171.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 172. 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: Geotechnical Drilling  
JSA Number: JSA014-01

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 type="checkbox"/> Traffic Cones/Signs	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Vest/Jacket	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: NomeX (as needed)				

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
104. Transport equipment to work area	71.Back Strain 72.Slips/ Trips/ Falls 73.Traffic 74.Cuts/abrasions from equipment 75.Contusions from dropped equipment	31. Use proper lifting techniques / Use wheeled transport 32. Minimize distance to work area / Have unobstructed path to work area / Follow good housekeeping procedures 33. Wear proper PPE (high visibility vest or clothing) 34. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves, long sleeves) 35. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes)
105.Set-up HSA/SPT rig	53.Slips/ Trips/ Falls 54.Pinch Hazards 55.High noise levels 56.Clothing entanglement 57.Electrocution/falling equipment and debris from raising HSA/SPT rig mast 58.Carbon monoxide poisoning 59.HSA/SPT rig roll-over 60.HSA/SPT rig movement	19. 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 20. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 21. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection) 22. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 23. Wear proper PPE (hard hats) / Be aware of locations at all times / Look up, down and around before raising mast / Check HSA/SPT drill rig mast for loose objects/debris before rasinging 24. Stand upwind of rig engine 25. Do not move rig with mast raised / Set stabilizers prior to raising mast / Inspect work area / If area appears unstable, the boring locations should be moved. 26. All field personnel should stay clear of rig while moving / Use a spotter when backing up the rig
106. Advance HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing below ground surface	32. Strain wrist/bruise palm 33. Pinched fingers 34. Back strain	17. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Use proper technique for preparing rods / Use second person, if necessary 18. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
107. Advance HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing below ground surface (cont'd)	35. Clothing entanglement 36. Carbon monoxide poisoning 37. Bruised/Broken toes/feet 38. High noise levels	19. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 20. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 21. Stand upwind of the rig 22. Wear proper PPE (safety shoes) 23. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)
108. Remove and open split spoon	28. Pinched fingers 29. Cuts/lacerations 30. Skin contact with contaminated soil and groundwater	1. Wear proper PPE (nitrile and leather gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, safety glasses)
109. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until desired depth is reached	5. See steps 3 and 4	1. See steps 3 and 4
110. Remove HSA/SPT rods, augers and casing and place in storage rack	1. Clothing entanglement 2. Back strain 3. Pinched fingers 4. Carbon monoxide poisoning 5. High noise levels	1. Wear proper attire for HSA/SPT rig (no loose clothing, strings, etc.) 2. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 3. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) 4. Stand upwind of rig engine 5. Wear proper PPE (hearing protection)
111. Tremie-grout borehole with a cement-bentonite grout mixture	1. Splash cement/bentonite grout on face/eyes 2. Back strain 3. Pinched fingers	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses) 2. Use proper lifting techniques / Obtain assistance if needed 3. Wear proper PPE (nitrile gloves, leather gloves)
112. Decontaminate equipment	1. Contact with potentially impacted material 2. Contact with sharp pieces of equipment	1. Wear proper PPE (safety glasses, nitrile gloves) 2. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
113. Patch soil boring location to return to pre-existing conditions (i.e. concrete, asphalt, grass)	1. Cuts/lacerations 2. Splashed concrete on face/eyes 3. Hammer fingers/hands when patching asphalt	1. Wear proper PPE (leather gloves) / Use scissors for cutting 2. Use proper PPE (safety glasses) 3. Be aware of hands/fingers during hammering / Wear proper PPE (leather gloves)
114. All activities	166. Slips/ Trips/ Falls 167. Hand injuries, cuts or lacerations during manual handling of materials 168. Foot injuries 169. Back injuries 170. Traffic 171. Wildlife: Stray dogs, Mice/rats, Vectors (i.e. mosquitoes, bees, etc.) 172. High Noise levels 173. Overhead hazards 174. Heat Stress/ Cold Stress 175. Eye Injuries	173. Be aware of potential trip hazards / Follow good housekeeping procedures/ Mark significant hazards 174. 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 175. Wear Langan approved safety shoes 176. 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 177. Wear high visibility clothing & vest / Use cones or signs to designate work area 178. Be aware of surroundings at all times, including the presence of wildlife/ Do not approach stray dogs / Carry/use dog/animal repellent / Use bug spray when needed 179. Wear hearing protection 180. Wear hard hat / Avoid areas where overhead hazards exist.

JOB STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	PREVENTATIVE / CORRECTIVE ACTION
		181. 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 182. 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><i>Prepared by:</i></b>		
<b><i>Reviewed by:</i></b>		

# **ATTACHMENT H**

## **TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFING FORM**

## LANGAN TAILGATE SAFETY BRIEFING

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

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

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

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

Work Task:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### **ATTENDEES**

PRINT NAME	COMPANY	SIGNATURE