

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

**Brownfield Redevelopment
Hornell Waste Materials Company, Inc.
Hornell, New York**

NYSDEC Site # C851027

Prepared for:

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1.0 Project Personnel Responsibilities

Project organization is presented below in Section 1.5.

1.1 Principle-In-Charge

The Principle-In-Charge for this project will be Michael Rumrill. Mr. Rumrill will act in a supervisory capacity over all Leader Professional Services, Inc. (Leader) employees and their subcontractors and the planned site activities with respect to the project site. Mr. Rumrill has the authority to direct site operations including the performance of this health and safety plan. The project manager will have the required 29CFR 1910.120 40-Hour Training and have an updated 8-Hour Refresher Training Certificate.

1.2 Project Manager

The Project Manager will be Mr. Peter von Schondorf of Leader. If a substitute is required, the Project Supervisor will be an employee of Leader. The project supervisor oversees all field and related activities specific to the project when the project manager is not on the site. The project manager will have the required 29CFR 1910.120 40-Hour Training and have an updated 8-Hour Refresher Training Certificate.

1.3 Health and Safety Officer

Ms. Robin Miszkiewicz is the site's health and safety officer ("HSO"). Ms. Holvey has the authority to stop work if any operation threatens the health and safety of workers or the public. The HSO may designate a member of the work party for site health and safety responsibilities when the HSO can not be on site. The HSO will have the required 29CFR 1910.120 40-Hour Training and have an updated 8-Hour Refresher Training Certificate.

1.4 Project Team

Personnel and subcontractors on the project team will be responsible for the completion of the work plan's required tasks. All personnel on the project team will comply with the site safety plan and ensure the site safety and health officer or supervisor is notified of any unsafe conditions. It is anticipated that the project team will consist of one to three individuals. This may vary due to any changes that occur during the actual site work. All personnel on the project team will have the required 29CFR 1910.120 40-Hour Training and participate in daily tailgate health and safety meetings.

1.5 Project Organization

Project Manager – Peter von Schondorf, Leader
Site Supervisor – Luke Spencer, Leader
Health and Safety Officer – Robin Miskiewicz, Leader

2.0 Site Standard Operating Safety Procedures

Standard operating and safety procedures include safety precautions and operating practices that all personnel will follow. These include:

2.1 Personal Precautions

- Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, or any practice that increases the probability of hand-to-mouth transfer and ingestion of material is prohibited in any area designated contaminated.
- Hands and face must be thoroughly washed upon leaving the work area.
- Whenever decontamination procedures for outer garments are in effect, the entire body should be thoroughly washed as soon as possible after the protective garment is removed.
- No facial hair, which interferes with a satisfactory fit of the mask-to-face seal, is allowed on personnel required wear respirators. Personnel will use the negative pressure fit test prior to each use of the equipment.
- Contact with contaminated or suspected contaminated surfaces should be avoided. Whenever possible, do not walk through puddles, leachate, discolored surfaces, kneel on ground, lean, sit or place equipment on drums, containers, or the ground.
- Medicine and alcohol can enhance or mask the effects from exposure to toxic chemicals. Prescribed drugs should not be taken by field personnel where the potential for absorption, inhalation, or ingestion of toxic substances exists unless specifically approved by a qualified physician. Alcoholic beverages should be avoided, in the off-duty hours, during the project.

2.2 Operations

- All personnel going on-site must be adequately trained and thoroughly briefed on anticipated hazards, equipment to be worn, safety practices to be followed, emergency procedures, and communications.

- Any required respiratory protection and chemical protective clothing must be worn by all personnel going into areas designated for wearing protective equipment.
- Personnel on-site must use the buddy system when wearing respiratory protection. As a minimum, one person, suitably equipped, is required as safety backup during initial entry.
- Visual contact must be maintained between pairs on-site and safety personnel. Entry team members should remain together to assist each other during emergencies.
- During continual operations, on-site workers act as safety backup to each other. Off-site personnel provide emergency assistance.

Communications using radios, hand signals, signs, or other means must be maintained between team members at all times.

- Wind indicators visible to all site personnel should be strategically located throughout the site.
- Personnel and equipment in the contaminated area should be minimized to reduce the potential for cross contamination and the generation of decontamination waste.
- Work areas for various operational activities will be established by the project manager, or his designee, and the HSO.
- Procedures for leaving a contaminated area must be planned and implemented prior to going on-site. Work areas and decontamination procedures have been established based on expected site conditions and are described in the project Work Plan.

3.0 Health and Safety Hazards

The potential hazards that may be experienced during the performance of the Work Plan include: chemical exposures from contact with contaminated soil and groundwater; hazards inherent to working with drilling and sampling equipment and working within an active truck terminal; slip, trip and fall hazards; and heat stress from performing heavy work while wearing protective clothing. The extent of contamination is well known, but monitoring for the presence of organic vapors will be conducted. To prevent un-necessary exposures to vapors and to limit the potential for cross-contamination, all work areas will be limited from general access. The formation of distinctive work zones will also assist in reducing the potential hazards that may exist at working at the trucking terminal. To further

reduce the potential for accidents to involve moving trucks and forklifts, Leader will coordinate each field activity with the terminal manager(s) so drivers and terminal personnel know where investigative activities are occurring on the Site. To reduce accidents from occurring that involve slip, trip and fall hazards and hypothermia, work will be monitored by the Site HSO and workers will be encouraged to use the “buddy-system” while lifting heavy tools or items to reduce early fatigue while wearing protective clothing.

Table 1 list potential health and safety hazards that may be encountered based on general site tasks. This list has been compiled based on the scheduled activities and potential site conditions.

4.0 Personal Protective Equipment

4.1 Protective Equipment

All personnel will be provided with appropriate personal safety equipment and protective clothing. Each individual will be properly trained in the use of this safety equipment before the start of field activities. Safety equipment and protective clothing shall be used as directed by the Project Manager and/or Site HSO. All such equipment and clothing will be cleaned and maintained in proper condition by the personnel. The Site HSO will monitor the maintenance of personnel protective equipment to ensure proper procedures are followed.

Personal protective equipment will be worn at all times designated by this Health and Safety Plan. Levels of protective clothing and equipment are not expected to exceed Level C. Results from the previous groundwater samplings and on-site readings will be used to set action levels and levels of personal protection.

The personal protective equipment levels designated below are in conformance with EPA criteria for Level A, B, C, and D protection. All respiratory protective equipment used will be approved by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (“NIOSH”) and Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”). Although the conditions within the proposed work areas are well known monitoring will be completed at all times, but it is doubtful that levels of respiratory protection will exceed Level D.

4.2 Level C Protection

A. Personal Protective Equipment

- Half-face, air-purifying, canister-equipped respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approved) for acid/gas/organic vapor with particulate filter

- Chemical-resistant clothing (coveralls and long sleeved jacket; coveralls or hooded, one piece or two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical resistant one-piece suits)
- Work Clothes (Long Sleeve Shirt and pants)
- Gloves (outer), chemical resistant
- Gloves (inner), chemical resistant
- Boots (inner), leather work shoe with steel toe and shank
- Boots (outer), chemical resistant (disposable*)
- Hard Hat (face shield*)
- Safety Glasses or goggles
- Taping between suit and gloves, and suit and boots

*Optional

B. Criteria for Selection

Meeting all of these criteria permits use of Level C Protection.

- Measured air concentration of identified substances will be reduced by the respirator to, at, or below the substance's Threshold Limit Value (TLV)/Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) and the concentration is within the service limit of the canister.
- Atmospheric contaminant concentrations do not exceed IDLH levels.
- Atmospheric contaminants, liquid splashes, or other direct contact will not adversely affect the small area of skin left unprotected by chemical resistant clothing.

4.3 Level D Protection

A. Personal Protective Equipment

- Work Clothes (Long sleeve shirt and pants)
- Leather, steel-toed boots

- As required:
 - Hard hat
 - Safety glasses/goggles
 - Hearing protection
 - Gloves

B. Criteria for Selection

Meeting all of these criteria permits the use of Level D Protection.

- Measured air concentrations of identified substances are below the substances Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) or TLV.
- Oxygen content is > 19.5%.
- No unknown substances are present.

5.0 Decontamination

It is expected that the usual level of protection to be Level D. Level C will be used when potential exposures to contaminants justify increased protection. A decontamination zone will be set up at the entrance of each work zone. Based on the level of expected exposure to contaminants, the following decontamination protocol will be used.

5.1 Personnel Decontamination

It is expected that a minimum of Level D decontamination will be continually in effect at the site. On these occasions when higher levels of protection are required, appropriate decontamination procedures will be used. The extent of the decontamination procedures will be at the discretion of the site Health and Safety Officer.

In general, decontamination involves removing potentially contaminated soil from gloves and clothing, followed by scrubbing with a non-phosphate soap/water solution and clean water rinses. As a general rule, protective clothing will be removed in the reverse order as it was put on: gloves and boots off first, followed by protective suits and then breathing apparatus. As the different types of waste are generated, the team members will segregate the waste into different drums. Potentially contaminated soil and sediment will be placed into one drum and decontamination waste fluid into a second drum. All disposable items will be placed into a dry goods drum.

Certain parts of contaminated respirators, harness assemblies and leather or cloth components, are difficult to decontaminate. If grossly contaminated, they may have to be discarded. Rubber components can be soaked in soap and water and scrubbed with a brush. In addition to being decontaminated, all respirators, non-disposable protective clothing, and other personal articles must be sanitized before they can be used again unless they are assigned to individuals. The manufacturer's instruction should be followed in sanitizing the respirator masks. The Site HSO will be responsible for supervising the proper protective equipment.

All decontamination wastewaters will be collected and disposed of according to applicable regulations. This disposal will be done at the direction of the Project Manager.

5.2 Equipment Decontamination

Decontamination will be applicable to all activities on site and be completed in the contamination reduction zone ("CRZ") section of the exclusion zone. All equipment (i.e., tools, monitoring equipment, etc.) will receive initial decontamination. All equipment that has been in contact with contaminants shall be stored in an area within the limits of the existing exclusion zone or shall be thoroughly decontaminated prior to leaving the area. Decontamination will consist of cleaning of the entire piece of equipment to the satisfaction of the Site Supervisor or the HSO. Decontamination will be a multi-process task, first all loose dirt or other foreign materials will be removed from equipment surface. Scrubbing with a synthetic wire brush may be required to remove materials that adhere to the surfaces. After the loose dirt is removed, the equipment will be washed using a detergent and water solution and a wire brush followed by successive rinses with clean water. Washing with hot water from a power washer may be substituted for a synthetic wire brush.

All dirty equipment will be stored on plastic sheeting in such a manner that decontamination waters can be collected and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Clean equipment not in use will be covered with plastic and stored at a designated storage area.

Air monitoring equipment will be protected with an outer coating (i.e. plastic), if there is a potential for the equipment to come into contact with potentially contaminated materials prior to the initial entry into the exclusion zone. Decontamination will then consist of removal of the protective coating in a manner that will not contaminate the air monitoring equipment.

6.0 Site Air Monitoring

Field activities associated with the work tasks at the Site may pose hazardous conditions, such as the release of hazardous substances into the worker's

breathing zone. These substances may be in the form of vapors, dusts, or mists that can enter the body through ingestion, inhalation, or direct skin or eye contact. If the HSO, relying on instrument observations and odor, determines that a condition exists in which workers may be exposed to airborne hazardous materials, the HSO will upgrade the team's level of respiratory protection and complete chemical specific monitoring.

The following paragraphs describe the monitoring parameters to be evaluated during the start of the project. As the project continues, other site-specific monitoring will be required based on site conditions and experience at the site. Because this project will be completed in the winter and the proposed work area is covered with asphalt, the concern about contaminated dust being an issue is reduced. Similarly, combustible materials have not been identified as a contaminant in the soil or groundwater, thus the necessity for oxygen and combustible gas monitors is not supported. All instruments to be used during site activities will meet the established requirements set forth by OSHA, MSHA, NIOSH, and state agencies where applicable.

Equipment observations will be made during work progress with direct reading organic vapor meter. Monitoring will take place in the work zone and workers breathing zone, up and down-wind from the work zone and at the Site perimeter. Monitoring within the work zone will be taken at least every 15 to 30-minutes. Monitoring up and down-wind of the work zone will be completed at least every 30 to 60 minutes and monitoring at the Site perimeter will be completed at least every 60 minutes. If elevated readings are obtained (elevated compared to up-wind readings or compared to Site specific action levels), then the frequency of taking measurements will be increased at the monitoring stations.

Based on preliminary monitoring well sampling data, it is anticipated that organic vapors will be below 1 ppm. Organic vapor concentrations will be the primary measure for upgrading or downgrading worker respiratory protective equipment and implementing additional precautions or procedures (See Table 2, Action Levels).

All site monitoring will be conducted by or under the direction of the Site HSO. All readings obtained will be recorded in a dedicated site notebook maintained by the Project Supervisor or designate. The Site HSO will maintain all monitoring instruments throughout the site investigation to ensure their reliability and proper operation.

7.0 Action Levels

Action levels have been established for the upgrade and downgrade in the levels of personal protective equipment. Table 2 lists the action levels, airborne concentrations and their respective personal protection for unknown sources of

organic vapor concentrations. Section 8.0 discusses the minimal personal protection required for specific site activities based on current information. Changes to these specified levels are dependent on the result of air monitoring as outlined below.

8.0 Site Activities and Associated Personnel Protective Requirements

The levels of protection have been assigned anticipated Site activities (below) and represent a best estimate of exposure potential and protective equipment needed for that exposure. The site HSO will revise those levels of protection, up or down, based on air monitoring results, and on-site assessments of actual exposures.

- *Level D* - General site work with limited physical contact with contaminated soil by personnel. If workers must pick up contaminated tools or a soil samples, protective chemical resistant gloves will be worn. Respiratory protection is not required because contaminant action levels cited on Table 2 are not exceeded.
- *Modified Level C* - General site work where personnel will be in direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater, but respiratory protection is not required because contaminant action levels cited on Table 2 are not exceeded.
- *Level C* - General site work where personnel will be in direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater, and organic vapor measurements or dust measurements are greater than those action levels cited on Table 2.

9.0 Contingency Plan

The Project Manager/Supervisor or HSO is responsible for implementing the Contingency Plan whenever there is either a threat to human health or an environmental hazard. Possible Contingency Plan situations include actual or imminent fires, explosions or spills.

The individual discovering the emergency situation is to notify the Project Supervisor or HSO who will then notify the appropriate organizations as described in Table 3.

9.1 Assessment

The Project Manager/Supervisor is responsible for ascertaining any possible health or environmental hazards and determining the need for evacuation and notification of the proper authorities.

9.2 Control Procedures

The team member or site employee discovering a fire, explosion, spill or other emergency situation is responsible for notifying the Project Supervisor or Site HSO and as much as possible, provide the information listed in Table 3.0. The Project Supervisor or Emergency Response Coordinator will assess the situation to determine if it can be adequately handled by site personnel or if additional assistance is needed.

Before any team member attempts to extinguish a fire, clean-up and contain a spill or take any action, he or she must be aware of the properties of the material involved and its associated hazards. All team members are familiarized with this information during the initial tail grate safety meeting and are instructed on the proper protective clothing to be worn in such a situation.

Table 3 includes a list of the organizations that are available to provide emergency assistance.

9.3 Fire and/or Explosion

The most serious emergency situation that could be faced at the site would be a chemical release or major fire. In the event of a fire or explosion, the Project Supervisor or Site HSO should be notified as described in the preceding section. The Project Supervisor or Emergency Response Coordinator is responsible for determining the requirements for outside assistance as well as the necessity for site evacuation.

The Fire Department should be notified immediately once a fire is detected. Small fires can be extinguished using a fire extinguisher located at the site. Larger fires will require the assistance of the fire department. The fire department will be informed of the nature of the fire and wastes at the site, and if water can be used to extinguishing fire.

9.4 Spill and/or Material Releases

The procedure for notification of the Project Manager/Supervisor and, or Site HSO are described in Section 9.2. Immediately following the discovery of a spill the NYSDEC will be notified. In addition, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability act of 1980 (CERCLA, or Superfund) requires that the National Response Center be notified of any release in excess of the reportable quantity of a listed material.

Spill clean-up poses no danger under normal conditions. The first step is to determine the source of the spill and correct it. This may involve patching a leaking drum, closing a valve or turning off a pump. In the event of a small spill,

absorbent granules or sorbent pads will be utilized to soak up the spilled material. The granules would then be swept up and containerized in Department of Transportation approved drums.

In the event a large spill occurs, Hornell Site Development's preferred remedial contractor will be called to bring in pumps and vacuum trucks, and transfer spilled material from the collection area into storage tanks or drums. All absorbent materials would be placed in DOT approved drums.

Any contaminated structures and equipment must be properly cleaned before being returned to service. This procedure will include use of pressure washers and sorbent materials. All affected floors and equipment, pumps and hoses, will be cleaned with an appropriate detergent and rinsed with clear clean water.

10.0 Work Areas

The Project Manager/Supervisor and HSO, and if needed the Contractor, will clearly layout and identify work areas in the field and will limit equipment, operations, and personnel as defined in the following areas:

- a) "Exclusion Zone" - This area will include all areas where environmental monitoring has shown or it is suspected that a contamination may exist and be a potential exposure problem to workers. The level of personnel protective equipment required in these areas will be determined by the Site HSO. The area will be clearly delineated from the decontamination area. As work within the hazardous zone proceeds, the delineating boundary will be relocated as necessary to prevent the accidental contamination of nearby people and equipment. The Exclusion Zone will be delineated by plastic caution tape, barriers, or fencing (e.g., chain link, snow, or orange plastic fencing).
- b) Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) - This zone will occur at the interface of "Contaminated" and "Clean" areas and will provide for the decontamination of equipment and materials and the transfer of equipment from the Clean Area to the Exclusion Zone. This area will contain all required emergency equipment, etc. This area will be clearly delineated by plastic tape, barriers or fencing (e.g., chain link, snow, or orange plastic fencing).
- c) Support Zone ("Clean" Area) - This area is the remainder of the work site and project site. The "Clean" area will be clearly delineated and procedures implemented to prevent active or passive contamination from the work site.

The function of the “Clean” area includes:

- 1) An entry area for personnel, material, and equipment to the “Contaminated Zone” area of site operations through the neutral zone.
- 2) An exit for decontaminated personnel, materials, and equipment from the “CRZ” area of site operations; and
- 3) A clean storage area for safety and work equipment.

11.0 Safety Equipment and Protective Clothing Specifications

All project team members and contractors will have the following safety equipment:

- Air purifying respirator with appropriate cartridges
- All protective clothing including, but not limited to:
 - Tyvek and washable PVC rain suits
 - Gloves
 - Boots
- Safety glasses
- Hearing protection
- Hard hats

12.0 Air Emissions Control

The Project Team and subcontractor shall have on site all equipment and personnel necessary to monitor and control air emissions.

It is not expected that air emissions will pose a significant risk to health and safety or to the environment due to the nature of the contaminants on this project.

The Project Manager(s) and/or the Site HSO will make the determination for requiring monitoring and control of air emissions with the assistance of the following monitoring equipment and the action levels cited on Table 2. It is anticipated that an organic vapor analyzer and chemical specific detection tubes will be used to measure the concentration of most organic contaminants in the air. These two measurement devices will handle the bulk of the real-time contaminant monitoring.

13.0 Additional Health and Safety Comments

- 1) The Site HSO will ensure that all safety equipment and protective clothing is kept clean and well maintained.
- 2) All prescription eyeglasses in use on this project will be safety glasses and will be compatible with respirators. No contact lenses shall be allowed on-site.
- 3) All disposable or reusable gloves worn on the site will be approved by the HSO.
- 4) During periods of prolonged respirator usage in contaminated areas, respirator filters will be changed upon breakthrough and at a minimum filters will be changed daily.
- 5) Footwear used on-site will be covered by rubber over-boots when entering or working in the "Exclusion Zone" area or "CRZ." Boots will be washed with water and detergents to remove dirt and contaminated sediment before leaving the "CRZ."
- 6) All personnel protective equipment used on-site will be decontaminated or disposed of at the end of the workday.
- 7) All air purifying respirators will be individually assigned and not interchanged between workers without cleaning and sanitizing.
- 8) Any team member or Contractor unable to pass a fit test as a result of facial hair or facial configuration shall not enter or work in an area that requires respiratory protection.
- 9) The Contractor will ensure that all project team members shall have vision or corrected vision to at least 20/40 in one eye.
- 10) Team members found to be disregarding any provision of this plan will, at the request of the HSO, be barred from the project.
- 11) Used disposable outerwear will be removed upon leaving CRZ and will be placed inside disposable containers labeled for that purpose. These containers will be stored at the site at the designated staging area. Leader will be responsible for proper disposal of these materials at the completion of the project.
- 12) Tyvek or PVC rain suits that become torn or badly soiled will be replaced immediately.

- 13) Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, etc., will be prohibited in the exclusion zones and CRZ zones.
- 14) All personnel will thoroughly cleanse their hands, face, forearms, and other exposed areas prior to eating, smoking, or drinking.
- 15) All personnel will wash their hands, face, and forearms before using toilet facilities.
- 16) No alcohol, firearms, or drugs (without prescription) will be allowed on-site at any time.

14.0 Miscellaneous Health and Safety Items

14.1 Hypothermia

Pervious Clothing: When the ambient air temperature dips below 40° F. the Site HSO will begin to monitor employees for signs of hypothermia. Monitoring will take the form of measuring oral temperatures. The air temperature will be measured two times a day when the air temperature is expected to be below 40° F or as determined by the Site HSO.

Impervious Clothing: When the ambient air temperature has dip below 40° F. the Site HSO will begin to monitor employees for signs of hypothermia. Monitoring will take the form of measuring oral temperatures and checking an individual's verbal and physical responses. As the air temperature dips below 32° F., oral temperatures will be measured at the direction of the Site HSO and, or every hour during work periods.

In the event that the oral temperature at the beginning of the rest period drops below 96° F., the employee will be decontaminated and be advised to proceed to a heated room or vehicle and remove wet clothing and to drink warm fluids. At the end of the rest period, the oral temperature will be taken again to ensure that the employee's temperature is above 96° F. If the oral temperature has remained below 96° F., the employee will be advised to take a shower to increase his/her temperature. However, if the oral temperature still remains below 96° F. after the shower, the employee will be immediately sent to consult with a physician.

A fluid/electrolyte replacement will be used as necessary to minimize fluid loss. This liquid supplement will be stored in a cooler or thermos at the edge of the decontamination zone in plastic squeeze bottles. The plastic bottles will be marked with individual's names. Disposable cups with lids and straws may be used in place of the squeeze bottles.

Prior to drinking within the decontamination zone, the project personnel shall follow the following decontamination procedures:

- 1) Personnel shall wash and rinse their outer gloves and remove them.
- 2) Personnel shall remove their hard hats and respirators and place on a table.
- 3) Personnel shall remove their inner gloves and place them on a table.
- 4) Personnel shall wash and rinse their face and hands.
- 5) Personnel shall carefully remove their personal bottle or cup from the cooler to ensure that their outer clothes do not touch any bottles, cups, etc.
- 6) The used bottle or cups will not be returned to the cooler, but will be placed in a receptacle or container to be cleaned or disposed of.
- 7) Personnel shall replace their respirators, hard hats, gloves, and tape gloves prior to re-entering the hazardous zone.

14.2 Retention On-Site

During the course of the project, it is expected that waste materials will be retained on-site until removed by Hornell Site Development. All waste containers will be labeled according to DOT and other regulations where appropriate. Waste materials, both drummed and bulk, will be stored in designated areas. All waste drums will be sealed before they are moved from the exclusion zone.

14.3 Equipment and Material Decontamination

All equipment and material used in this project shall be thoroughly decontaminated using procedures described in the project Work Plan before it is removed from the project site. Debris and contaminated clothing and tools which cannot be decontaminated, shall be disposed of.

14.4 Communications

Telephone communications will be available at all times on the site. A telephone will be maintained with the Project Manager or Site Supervisor.

Communication procedures are outlined in the Contingency Plan in Section 9.0 of the Health and Safety Plan.

Table 3 contains an emergency call list and will be posted in one of the team member's vehicles and in the Hornell Waste office.

14.5 On-Site Hygiene Facilities

The office lavatories will be available for decontaminated team members and subcontractors. Water will be available in the CRZ for decontamination.

A first aid kit will be kept in the support zone at the Site at all times.

15.0 Tailgate Safety Meetings

The HSO or the designated representative will conduct daily tailgate safety meetings each workday and will be mandatory for all project personnel. The meetings will provide information on the anticipated site conditions and the work to be completed that day. Appendix A contains a form for documenting Safety Meetings. Completed forms will be retained in Leader's project file.

Additional safety meetings will be held on an as required basis.

16.0 Medical Surveillance

All team members and subcontractors that may potentially have contact with hazardous substances at concentrations above the permissible exposure level (PEL) will be part of a Medical Monitoring Program as outlined in 29CFR 1910.134 and 29CFR 1910.120.

TABLE 1

KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS
HORNELL WASTE MATERIALS SITE
HORNELL, NEW YORK

Known and Potential Site Hazards: *Chemical* (See Appendix B for information sheets and/or MSDSs)

1) Contaminants

- Acetone
- PCB
- Arsenic
- Barium
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Lead
- Mercury

2) Review of Symptoms

Symptoms of exposure to hazardous wastes and in particular to the contaminants above will be reviewed with all site personnel. Symptoms of both acute and chronic exposures will be covered. In addition, the on-site coordinators will be advised to watch for outward evidence of changes in workers' health. These outward symptoms may include fatigue, tremor, insomnia, skin irritations or discoloration, eye, nose and throat irritation, cough, or abdominal soreness.

Note the number and nature of potential contaminants mandate that contact of waste materials with the exposed skin must not be allowed to occur under any circumstances.

Known and Potential Site Hazards: *Non-Chemical*

- General Physical Hazards. Since the project will take place at an active truck terminal, the physical hazards include:
 - Vehicular traffic
 - Underground and aboveground utilities
 - Slip, trip, and fall

TABLE 2
ACTION LEVELS
HORNELL SITE DEVELOPMENT
HORNELL, NEW YORK

Unknown Organic Vapor Concentrations (ppm)¹	Level of Protection
< 1	Level D
≥ 1 < 10	Level C
>10	Level B
Anticipated Chemical Contaminants²	Time Weight Average (ppm)
Acetone	250
Metals (as Mercury dust)	<0.025 mg/cubic meter
PCBs	0.5 mg/C.M.

Note:

- 1 Unknown organic vapor action levels are based on the lowest known exposure limits for chlorine (PEL = 1 ppm, IDLH = 30 ppm). The air purifying cartridge limitation for chlorine is 10 ppm.

TABLE 3

EMERGENCY CALL LIST
HORNELL WASTE MATERIALS SITE
HORNELL, NEW YORK

Fires - Spills

Town of Hornell Fire Department	911
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Public Services

Town of Hornell Police Emergency	911
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Emergency Medical Services

St. James Mercy Health System	(607) 324-8000
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SPILL NOTIFICATION

Agencies

National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
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Local DEC Office Region 8	(585) 226-2466
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Provide the following information to the agencies:

- Name of person making the call
- Company and location
- Nature of fire (fire calls only)
- Name and estimated amount of chemical released to the environment (spills only)
- Time of release
- Remedial action taken to correct the problem

Site Contacts

Matthew Gillette (NYSDEC Project Manager)	(585) 226-2466
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Michael Rumrill (Leader Professional Services – Rochester)	(585) 248-2413
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APPENDIX A

SAFETY MEETING SIGN-OFF SHEETS

SAFETY MEETING ATTENDENCE SIGN-OFF SHEET

Person	Date

APPENDIX B

MSDS