

Site Specific Health and Safety Plan Stockton Superior Courthouse 180 E Weber Avenue Stockton, California

Judicial Council of California
One Chestnut Avenue | South San Francisco, California 94080

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FIGURE

1 – Route from Site to Hospital

1 SITE DESCRIPTION

A site investigation is being performed by Ninyo & Moore at the property located at 180 East Weber Avenue, Stockton, California for the Judicial Council of California (JCC) with respect to the City's previous development of the site. The objective of the proposed scope of services is to evaluate soil and groundwater conditions in the subsurface, in order to further characterize the site for health risk concerns at the request of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Central Valley Region.

The objective of this fieldwork is to evaluate the presence of chemicals of concern as noted in Section 2 below, at the location described above and as shown in the proposed boring location map.

2 SCOPE OF WORK

Site work will include the following:

- Ninyo & Moore will contact 811 and subcontract a private utility locator;
- Ninyo & Moore will subcontract a California-licensed C-57 driller to advance 7 soil borings to first encountered groundwater using a Direct-push drill rig. All boreholes will be cleared to a minimum of 5 feet below ground surface (bgs) using a hand auger and/or air knife;
- Ninyo & Moore will collect soil and groundwater samples from the 7 borings;
- Ninyo & Moore will subcontract a waste hauler to remove the investigation-derived waste to an appropriate disposal facility; and
- Site restoration and demobilization.

3 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Personnel responsible for fieldwork are identified in Table 1.

Table 1 – Responsible Personnel for the Site			
Title	Name	Daytime	After Hours
Ninyo & Moore Project Manager	Bryan Fong	510-343-3000	510-691-7695
Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO)	Laura Mosqueda	510-967-2403	same
Environmental Corporate Safety and Health Manager	Stephen Waide	858-576-1000	858-449-8619

4 HAZARD ANALYSIS

4.1 Significant Hazards

Significant hazards identified during the job-hazard analysis include drilling hazards such as drill rig operation and underground and overhead utility line strikes; traffic hazards for work in

roadways; and chemical hazards during soil and groundwater sampling activities. The following sections provide more information.

4.2 Physical Hazards

The physical hazards associated with this project are discussed in the following sections.

4.2.1 Noise

Working in close proximity to heavy equipment can subject workers to noise exposures in excess of allowable limits. Nonessential personnel who do not need to be adjacent to the equipment should stay as far away as possible to lower the risk of noise-induced hearing loss. Personnel who operate or must work next to hydraulic equipment generating noises in excess of 85 decibels (dB) will be required to wear hearing protection (ear plugs or muffs) to reduce their exposure to excessive noise.

Subcontractor personnel will implement equivalent effective hearing conservation programs in accordance with Program requirements.

4.2.2 Energized and Rotating Equipment

Whenever feasible, heavy equipment with rotating shafts, gears or augers will be guarded to prevent accidental contact. Only experienced operators are allowed to work around rotating parts that cannot be adequately guarded. Personnel who must work around rotating equipment will not wear loose-fitting clothes that could get snagged. Special precautions should be observed during drilling operations involving casing removal to avoid potential accidents due to equipment failure or breakage.

Site personnel will not operate or handle drilling equipment or heavy equipment owned by subcontractors. The drilling subcontractors will maintain and implement safety procedures according to their safety and health plan. Only qualified subcontractor personnel will operate heavy equipment during field activities. Subcontractors will maintain in operating condition all appropriate safety devices on all machinery and rotating equipment (e.g., backup alarms, emergency stops, guards) at all times. Subcontractors will implement effective safety programs for use of this type of equipment.

4.2.3 Vehicle and Heavy Equipment Operation

Vehicles will only be operated in authorized areas. When moving equipment, caution should be exercised in order not to damage equipment or cause injury. When backing up heavy

vehicles (larger than pickup trucks), passenger vehicles, or pickups with obscured rear vision, a guide will be used to direct the vehicle. Extra caution will be exercised during vehicle operation on dike roads, industrial areas, and other close spaces. Personnel directing traffic will wear orange vests, remain stationary and be able to see the operator of the vehicle at all times. Each vehicle will be equipped with a minimum of one fire extinguisher rated 3A:40B:40C.

4.2.4 Subcontractor-Furnished Equipment

Each subcontractor is responsible for proper and safe operation of all the equipment they bring to the site. Employees will not operate subcontractor-furnished equipment unless that equipment is expressly provided for use of personnel. This section does not prohibit use of power from subcontractor-provided generators. Only qualified subcontractor personnel will operate heavy equipment during field activities. Subcontractors will maintain in operating condition all appropriate safety devices on machinery and rotating equipment (e.g., backup alarms, emergency stops, and guards) at all times. Subcontractors will implement effective safety programs for use of this type of equipment.

4.2.5 Steam-Cleaning Equipment

The subcontractor is responsible for proper and safe operation of all the equipment they bring to the site. Program employees will not operate subcontractor-furnished equipment unless that equipment is expressly provided for use of Program personnel. This section does not prohibit use of power from subcontractor-provided generators or the handling of drilling tool components such as samplers.

4.2.6 Falling, Slipping, and Tripping

Work zone surfaces will be maintained in a neat and orderly state. Foot traffic will avoid areas where materials are stored on the ground. Tools and materials will not be left randomly on surfaces when not in direct use. Good housekeeping practices will be employed at all times. The excavation crew supervisor will assure that the work area around each excavation operation is maintained in a neat and orderly state. Hoses and cables will be grouped, routed to minimize hazards, and covered with a ramp or bridge or clearly marked with hazard tape or flags if such material will remain in place for more than one shift.

4.2.7 Manual Lifting Techniques

During any manual material-handling tasks, personnel will be trained to lift with the force of the load suspended on their legs and not on their backs. An adequate number of personnel or an appropriate mechanical device must be used to safely lift or handle heavy equipment. When heavy objects must be lifted manually, workers will keep the load close to the body and will avoid any twisting or turning motions to minimize stress on the lower back. The SHSO can provide a lifting orientation and specific back stretching and warm-up exercises to help minimize the potential for back injuries. Use of these exercises by all field personnel at the start of each shift will be encouraged by the SHSO.

4.2.8 Lifting/Twisting Injuries

Use of hand augers subjects the sampler to forces, which could cause back, shoulder or neck injury. Common-sense safety precautions will be followed such as frequent rest breaks, proper lifting technique and careful ergonomic practices.

4.2.9 Work Near Roadways

Work on the shoulder will subject workers to heavy traffic, some moving at high speeds. Traffic will be carefully controlled by a traffic control subcontractor. Jersey barriers and lighted signage will be used as well as traffic cones and early warnings. In addition, workers will maintain high awareness of traffic condition during work location mobilization and during subsequent activity. Whenever possible, work will be conducted behind barriers such as work vehicles or Jersey barriers, which will themselves be marked by early warning signs such as cones, lighted signs or flagmen.

4.2.10 Underground Utilities

Because buried underground utilities may be present at this site, an underground utility check will be performed before excavation operations begin. In addition, where records are inadequate or questionable, a utility search using specialized cable-detection equipment will be performed. Hand clearance of borings will be utilized to locate cables when their presence is suspected.

4.2.11 Overhead Electrical Hazards

Overhead cables may be present on sites. The standard requires that equipment and personnel maintain a distance of at least 10 feet from overhead power lines of 50kV or less and an additional 0.4 inches for every kV over 50. The following summarizes these distances:

Required Clearances for Overhead Power Lines	
Line Voltage	Required Clearance
< 50 kV	10 feet
200 kV	15 feet
350 kV	20 feet
500 kV	25 feet
650 kV	30 feet
800 kV	35 feet

The rule of thumb is if the overhead power line is 50 kV or less, then stay at least 10 feet away (4' in transit). For everything else, keep at least 35 feet away.

4.2.12 Concrete Cutting and Coring

A number of serious hazards are potentially present with cutting or coring concrete slabs or structures. Hazards include airborne silica exposure, serious injury from kickbacks, noise, injury from flying particles, carbon monoxide exposure from equipment exhaust, slippery surfaces and even potential explosive environments from cutting into underground pockets of methane or other gases generated from decomposition of organic material. All concrete cutting locations will be cleared prior to the activity by geophysical clearance or other approved methods. Continuous water application will be used to prevent airborne silica exposure. If coring activity is not performed from a drill rig, drilling apparatus will be positively attached to the substrate to prevent kickback. Excessive water will be immediately cleaned from walking/working surfaces and workers performing cutting or coring activities will be properly protected with personal protective equipment commensurate with the activity.

4.2.13 High-Pressure Hoses

High-pressure hose ends may whip if the fitting becomes disconnected. All hose ends will be secured to minimize whipping, and connections should be secured to prevent accidental disconnects.

4.2.14 Cleaning Equipment

Eye and face protection will be used by steam cleaner operators. Only qualified personnel trained in the safe operation and maintenance of steam cleaners will be authorized to use them. Subcontractors operating such equipment will include safety precautions in their code of safe practices.

4.2.15 Storms and Lightning

Whenever possible, schedule outdoor work around inclement weather. The CDC offers the following recommendations for unexpected lightning storms:

- If the weather forecast calls for thunderstorms, postpone your activity.
- Remember: When thunder roars, go indoors. Find a safe, enclosed, preferably non-concrete shelter. If no substantial, non-concrete shelter is nearby, get in your vehicle and wait out the storm.
- Don't forget the 30-30 rule. After you see lightning, start counting to 30. If you hear thunder before you reach 30, go indoors. Suspend activities for at least 30 minutes after the last clap of thunder.
- If no shelter is available, crouch low, with as little of your body touching the ground as possible. Lightning causes electric currents along the top of the ground that can be deadly over 100 feet away.
- Stay away from concrete floors or walls. Lightning can travel through any metal wires or rebar in concrete walls or flooring. Although you should move into a non-concrete structure if possible, being indoors does not automatically protect you from lightning. In fact, about one-third of lightning-strike injuries occur indoors.

In addition to the CDC recommendations above, any visible lightning should cause all drilling activities to stop until at least 30 minutes after the last visible lightning or thunderclap. The boom should be lowered during this time.

4.2.16 General Physical Hazards

The site may include ditches, areas that are poorly drained, rough or uneven terrain, depressed areas (that may present oxygen deficiency or flammable gas collection areas), protruding objects, and impalement hazards. The SHSO will assure that a careful prework walkover is made of all work areas and potential access or egress routes. Unsafe areas may be flagged or taped by the SHSO and will be identified to all personnel.

4.3 Chemical Hazards

This section describes the toxicological (health) hazards associated with exposure to organic and inorganic chemicals and/or metals which may be encountered during the project.

4.3.1 Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) is a term used to describe a large family of several hundred chemical compounds that originally come from crude oil. TPH is a mixture of chemicals, but they are all made mainly from hydrocarbons. Some chemicals that may be found in TPH are hexane, jet fuels, mineral oils, benzene, toluene, xylenes, naphthalene, and fluorene, as well as other petroleum products and gasoline components. Some of the TPH compounds can affect your central nervous system. One compound can cause headaches and dizziness at high levels in the air. Another compound can cause a nerve disorder called "peripheral neuropathy," consisting of numbness in the feet and legs. Other TPH compounds can cause effects on the blood, immune system, lungs, skin, and eyes.

Animal studies have shown effects on the lungs, central nervous system, liver, and kidney from exposure to TPH compounds. Some TPH compounds have also been shown to affect reproduction and the developing fetus in animals. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that one TPH compound (benzene) is carcinogenic to humans. IARC has determined that other TPH compounds (benzo[a]pyrene and gasoline) are probably and possibly carcinogenic to humans. Most of the other TPH compounds are considered not to be classifiable by IARC.

4.3.2 Volatile Organic Compounds

VOCs are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids. VOCs include a variety of chemicals, some of which may have short- and long-term adverse health effects. Health effects may include eye, nose, and throat irritation; headaches, loss of coordination, nausea; damage to liver, kidney, and central nervous system. Some organics can cause cancer in animals; some are suspected or known to cause cancer in humans. Key signs or symptoms associated with exposure to VOCs include conjunctival irritation, nose and throat discomfort, headache, allergic skin reaction, dyspnea, declines in serum cholinesterase levels, nausea, emesis, epistaxis, fatigue, dizziness.

The ability of organic chemicals to cause health effects varies greatly from those that are highly toxic, to those with no known health effect. As with other pollutants, the extent and nature of the health effect will depend on many factors including level of exposure and

length of time exposed. Eye and respiratory tract irritation, headaches, dizziness, visual disorders, and memory impairment are among the immediate symptoms that some people have experienced soon after exposure to some organics. Many organic compounds are known to cause cancer in animals; some are suspected of causing, or are known to cause, cancer in humans. As with TPH above, benzene is usually the principal concern and the basis for establishing action levels for continuous monitoring equipment in the presence of VOCs. The current OSHA PEL for benzene is 1 ppm.

4.3.3 Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are produced from coal tar and other sources and are used in a variety of industrial products. PAH is a recognized human carcinogen. Exposure by any route to PAH and other recognized human carcinogens will be maintained at the absolute practicable minimum level.

4.3.4 Crystalline Silica

Crystalline silica is a basic component of soil, sand, granite, and many other minerals. Quartz is the most common form of crystalline silica. Cristobalite and tridymite are two other forms of crystalline silica. All three forms may become respirable size particles when workers chip, cut, drill, or grind objects that contain crystalline silica. Crystalline silica has been classified as a human lung carcinogen. Additionally, breathing crystalline silica dust can cause silicosis, which in severe cases can be disabling, or even fatal. The respirable silica dust enters the lungs and causes the formation of scar tissue, thus reducing the lungs' ability to take in oxygen. There is no cure for silicosis. Since silicosis affects lung function, it makes one more susceptible to lung infections like tuberculosis. In addition, smoking causes lung damage and adds to the damage caused by breathing silica dust. Total and respirable silica will be monitored during concrete cutting and grinding operations during the first phase of this work.

4.3.5 Cement Dust

Many cements contain substances that can be hazardous, like silica, lime, gypsum, nickel, cobalt, and chromium compounds. These materials can cause chronic bronchitis, silicosis (from the crystalline silica) used in many cements, and even cancer (from the small amounts of chromium compounds found in some cements). (Scientists are still debating whether the silica in cement dust may also cause cancer.)

Acute silicosis can occur after just a few weeks of very high exposure (for example, in sandblasters). Symptoms are shortness of breath, coughing, fever, and weight loss. Chronic silicosis is rarely seen in workers with less than ten years of exposure. It permanently damages your lungs. Silicosis also increases your chance of getting tuberculosis.

Cement can also be dangerous if you get cement dust or wet cement on your skin. Getting cement dust or wet cement on your skin can cause burns, rashes, and other kinds of skin irritation. Lime, found in most cements, is often the cause. Some workers slowly become allergic to cement if they have skin contact with it over a long period of time. Cement dust and wet cement can also irritate your eyes.

4.4 Biological Hazards

The SHSO will screen the area for biological hazards during the initial site visit and will discuss any problems with installation personnel during the pre-work review. Multiple biological hazards are present at the site. The most common hazards anticipated are discussed below.

4.4.1 COVID-19 Special Protocols

Prior to beginning fieldwork each day, the SSHO will conduct a tailgate meeting and discuss the key features of the HSP and the COVID-19 Health and Safety Plan Addendum to assist in mitigating potential exposure and transmission risks associated with conducting field operations during the virus pandemic. Each day, the SSHO will review the contents of the addendum with field staff who will respond to questions related to their potential exposure to the virus and each field team member will sign the “Tailgate Wellness Check Log.” Items to be discussed will include appropriate social distancing, face coverings, personal hygiene and cleaning/decontamination of surfaces and tools that are shared. See the attached addendum for more detailed information.

4.4.2 Insects and Arachnids

Bees, wasps, yellow jackets, black widow spiders, scorpions, and brown recluse spiders all present a potential hazard for workers working outdoors, especially so for those individuals sensitized to those bites or stings. Prior to initial assignment on this project, personnel with known allergic responses to insect stings will be identified and field supervisors made aware of this condition. These personnel will also carry an antidote kit if so advised by their physician. The SHSO will confirm that the antidote kit is accessible and notify the emergency medical service providers in the event of any incident.

In all cases, a victim suspected of being bitten by either a black widow or brown recluse spider, or stung by a scorpion will receive medical attention. The venom from the brown recluse spider is capable of causing coma and kidney failure in its victim.

Protection methods against insects may be employed, such as the use of protective clothing or insect repellents, as well as extermination measures, and training in recognition and identification of harmful insects.

4.4.3 Sewage and Wastewater

Sewage and wastewater contain bacteria, fungi, parasites and viruses that can cause intestinal, lung, and other infections. If equipment, work practices, and personal protective equipment (PPE) don't protect you from swallowing these agents, you can get sick. The following guidelines will be enforced at the worksite:

- Do not touch your nose, mouth, eyes, or ears with your hands, unless you have just washed. Most of the time, people get these diseases when they have germs on their hands and they touch their mouth or nose or eyes.
- Keep your fingernails short; use a stiff soapy brush to clean under your nails.
- Wear waterproof gloves when you clean pumps or screens and when you handle wastewater, sludge, or grit.
- Always wear gloves when your hands are chapped or burned or you have a rash or a cut.
- Shower and change out of your work clothes before you leave work.
- Do not keep your soiled work clothes with your other clothes.
- Report any injury or illness you think you got from work right away.

If you do get sick, be sure to tell your doctor that you were exposed to sewage or wastewater treatment processes. That information will help the doctor know what to look for.

4.4.4 Medical Waste

Improperly disposed medical waste is broadly classified as any item that comes into contact with body fluids that is not disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local guidelines. Medical waste may include paper towels, wipes, gloves, syringes without needles and syringes with needles or sharp objects. Medical waste is considered biohazardous and dangerous for the environment and the general population. Licensed medical waste management companies must collect the refuse and make it safe before recycling. A needle

stick from a sharp can let a blood borne pathogen in under your body's defenses. That said, sticks do not always mean infection. There is a plan to fall back on if you're injured by a sharp. If you get a needle stick or a cut from a sharp, the CDC advises taking the following steps without delay:

- Wash the cut/needle stick with soap and water.
- Flush any splashes to your skin, mouth, or nose with water.
- Irrigate eye contamination with saline, sterile irrigants, or clean water.
- Report the needle stick or cut to a supervisor.
- Seek immediate medical treatment
(<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/bbp/emergnedl.html>).

5 SITE CONTROL

For intrusive field activities such as drilling operations, precautions shall be taken to assure that only authorized personnel with the proper training and PPE enter work areas associated with the operation of heavy equipment and/or the potential for exposure to hazardous conditions/materials. In these areas, access may be controlled with caution tape and/or barricades.

6 DECONTAMINATION

6.1 Personnel Decontamination

A minimal decontamination procedure (consisting of washing exposed skin with soap and water) shall be required at the project site.

6.2 Vehicle and Equipment Decontamination

The primary focus of any decontamination program is to minimize the spread of contaminated material beyond a given site. During field activities, a variety of heavy equipment, vehicles, and small equipment is anticipated. The level of potential contamination for vehicles and equipment at this site is low for support vehicles used in uncontaminated areas and/or for non-intrusive field activities, and medium for intrusive activities in potentially contaminated sites. For equipment coming from contaminated areas, items will be steam-cleaned and the cleaning solution captured and contained.

7 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

Site personnel will be required to participate in their employer's medical surveillance program before being permitted to work on location. The medical surveillance program for Ninyo & Moore employees is described in the Ninyo & Moore Injury and Illness Prevention Program. Teaming partner or subcontractor medical surveillance programs are described in respective company documents. Subcontractors will be required to demonstrate, by document submittal, their maintenance of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-compliant programs, including Title 8 California Code of Regulations, Section 5192, and to maintain records as required by the applicable contract. Specific exceptions to the medical surveillance requirements may be granted by the SHSO for site access by specialty subcontractors performing non-intrusive activity. If level C becomes necessary on site, an appropriate exclusion zone will be established and personnel without medical clearance for respiratory protection or the appropriate PPE will be prohibited entry.

8 HAZARD MONITORING

During field activities, the following monitoring requirements will be mandated:

Table 2 – Chemical/Physical Agent Monitoring Requirements

Scope of Work Task	Chemical/Hazard	Instrument	Responsible Group	Initial Frequency
Moderate Hazard				
Drilling and subsurface soil sampling	VOCs	PID meter	SHSO	Hourly and as needed
	Particulates	Visual Observations	SHSO	Continuous

Note:

PID – photoionization detector

Table 3 – Monitoring Methods and Action Levels for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Only¹ Sites Using Screening Survey Instruments

Hazard	Method	Action Level ²	Protection Action
Total Organic Vapor (benzene suspected)	PID ³ or FID ⁴	Background to 5 ppm ⁵ above background	No action required
		> 5 ppm	Air purifying respirator, half or full face, level C protection with organic vapor cartridges
		> 50 ppm	Supplied air protection, Level B
		> 100 ppm	STOP WORK
Total Organic Vapor (benzene absent ⁶)	PID or FID	Background to 25 ppm above background	No action required
		> 25 ppm	Air purifying respirator, half or full face, level C protection with organic vapor cartridges
		> 200 ppm	Supplied air protection, Level B
		> 500 ppm	STOP WORK

Notes:

¹ Action levels based on gasoline, aviation gasoline, and diesel contaminants only. A conservative 20% benzene is assumed where benzene is not verified absent from atmosphere. Action levels should be reestablished based on periodic analysis of atmosphere.

² All action levels are readings observed above background

³ photoionization detector

⁴ flame ionization detector

⁵ parts per million

⁶ Confirm benzene is less than 1 ppm with chromatography or colorimetric indicator tube specific for benzene in the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons (Dräger, benzene 0.05, #CH24801)

9 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Based on analytical results for soil and groundwater samples collected and tested during previous investigations, the anticipated level of PPE for most of the field activities will be Level D. Level C PPE will be required at any work site where the levels of contaminants exceed the action levels listed in this Section.

As summarized in Table 4, Level D PPE includes:

- Hard hat;
- Safety glasses;
- Steel-toe work boots;
- High visibility vest;
- Proper gloves for the task (work, nitrile, etc.); and
- Normal work clothes, including long pants.

Upgrading to Level C PPE involves modified Level D PPE with the addition of a half or full-face respirator with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) and organic vapor (OV) cartridges.

Table 4 – Personal Protective Equipment (potential or actual chemical exposure)

Task	Hazard	Level	Body	Respirator	Skin	Other
Non-intrusive activities	No chemical exposure anticipated	Level D	Normal work clothes, long pants	NA	NA	NA
Excavation and other intrusive activities	Minimal chemical exposure; possible skin contact	Level D	Normal work clothes, long pants	Half-face with HEPA and OV ready for use	Latex or nitrile gloves if potential to contact contaminated soil	Hard hat Safety glasses Steel-Toe Boots
Decontamination of equipment	Minimal chemical exposure; possible skin contact	Level D	Normal work clothes, long pants	Half-face with HEPA and OV ready for use	Latex or nitrile gloves, PE coated tyvek at SHSO discretion	Hard hat Safety glasses Steel-Toe Boots

Notes:

where the potential for heat stress exists, modified Level D may be downgraded to Level D if continuous monitoring verifies the absence of organic vapor

PE – polyethylene

HEPA – high-efficiency particulate air

OV – organic vapor filter

10 EMPLOYEE TRAINING ASSIGNMENTS

10.1 General Training Requirements

A matrix summarizing training requirements for PeneCore Drilling personnel, subcontract supervisors and personnel, visitors, and vendors is presented in Table 5.

Table 5 – Training Assignment Matrix

Category	40-Hour Basic	8-Hour Refresher	24 Hours Supervised Experience	8-Hour Supervisor	Site-Specific	Miller Safety Orientation	Excavation Competent Person	First Aid/CPR
Ninyo & Moore Employee	X	X	X		X	X		
Subcontractors	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Visitor	X	X	X		X			
Vendor	X	X	X		X			

11 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

11.1 General

In the event of a medical emergency or fire during fieldwork at the site, the emergency telephone number shall be called from the on-site mobile phone. A mobile telephone will be available during all field activities. On a daily basis, and at each work location, the SHSO and/or field team leader will verify that mobile phones are operational.

Pertinent personnel phone numbers are listed in Section 3. Emergency facility locations and phone numbers are listed below. All project vehicles shall maintain a copy of this section

(Section 12) together with the appropriate emergency maps at all times, in a readily accessible location.

Table 3 – Emergency Numbers

Emergency	Number	Contact	Notes
Medical, Fire or Police	911	Emergency Operator	
Emergency Room	(209) 944-5550	Dameron Hospital 525 Acacia Street, Stockton, CA 95203	

Directions and a map to Dameron Hospital are provided in the Figures section of this HASP.

12 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES

12.1 Preventive Measures

- Inspect all containers upon delivery to the site for visible defects and ensure that each drum or container includes a re-sealable lid.
- Set any 55-gallon drums on wooden pallets to facilitate transport via forklift.
- Perform weekly inspections of the storage area.
- Select flat areas for temporary storage away from high-traffic zones and storm or sewer drains.

12.2 Spill Containment Measures

The following actions will be taken by field personnel assigned to the field activities in the event of a spill:

- The site Coordinator (field team leader) and SHSO are to be notified immediately;
- Workers not involved in spill containment and/or cleanup shall evacuate the immediate area and designated emergency response personnel attired in appropriate PPE (see Section 9), shall proceed to the spill area with a spill cleanup and control kit, including absorbent materials;
- Attempts shall be made to stop the source(s) of spillage immediately;
- The SHSO shall monitor for exposure to chemicals or hazardous substances during spill cleanup work and shall stay at the spill area until the area has been cleared, inspected, and readied for reentry;
- A spill incident report shall be prepared by the SHSO;

13 RECORD KEEPING AND NOTIFICATIONS

The SHSO and Field Team Leader shall thoroughly document the spill in an Incident Report which will be forwarded to the Corporate Safety Manager and Project Manager. Records of all hazardous materials releases shall be maintained with the project files and the facility operating record. The Project Manager will make any necessary notifications to off-site authorities and he and the Safety Manager will approve the reentry to the site for routine use and will issue a final release report pertaining to cleanup of the area.

14 SIGNATURES

All site personnel are required to read the above plan and by signing below, acknowledge that they are familiar with its provisions.

	<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Signature/Date</u>
Ninyo & Moore Personnel	_____	_____
Field Team Leader/SHSO	_____	_____
Field Team Members	_____	_____
Field Team Members	_____	_____
Field Team Members	_____	_____
Field Team Members	_____	_____
Field Team Members	_____	_____
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Contractors	_____	_____
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Client/Agency Personnel	_____	_____
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	_____	_____
	_____	_____

15 CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST REVIEW

The above site-specific health and safety plan has been reviewed and approved by the CIH indicated below.

Stephen J. Waide, CIH, CSP
Certified Industrial Hygienist No. CP 7005
Expires 6/1/22

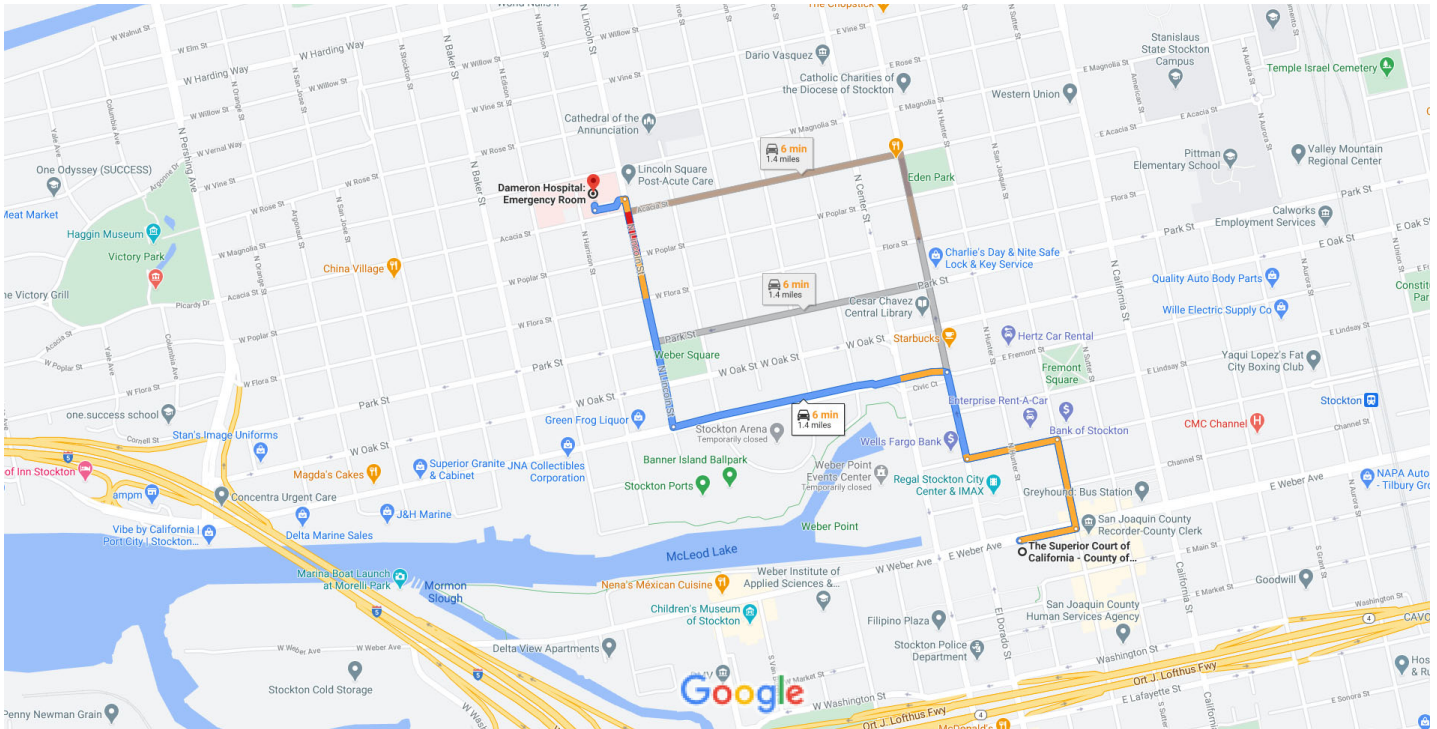


FIGURE



The Superior Court of California - County of San Joaquin to Dameron Hospital: Emergency Room

Drive 1.4 miles, 6 min



Map data ©2020 500 ft

The Superior Court of California - County of San Joaquin

180 E Weber Ave, Stockton, CA 95202

1. Head east on E Weber Ave toward N San Joaquin St

27 s (476 ft)

Take E Miner Ave to N El Dorado St

2 min (0.3 mi)

2. Turn left onto N San Joaquin St

0.1 mi

3. Turn left onto E Miner Ave

0.1 mi

Drive along E Fremont St and N Lincoln St

3 min (0.9 mi)

4. Turn right at the 2nd cross street onto N El Dorado St

0.1 mi

5. Turn left onto E Fremont St

0.4 mi



6. Turn right onto N Lincoln St

0.4 mi

Drive to your destination

41 s (322 ft)



7. Turn left

282 ft



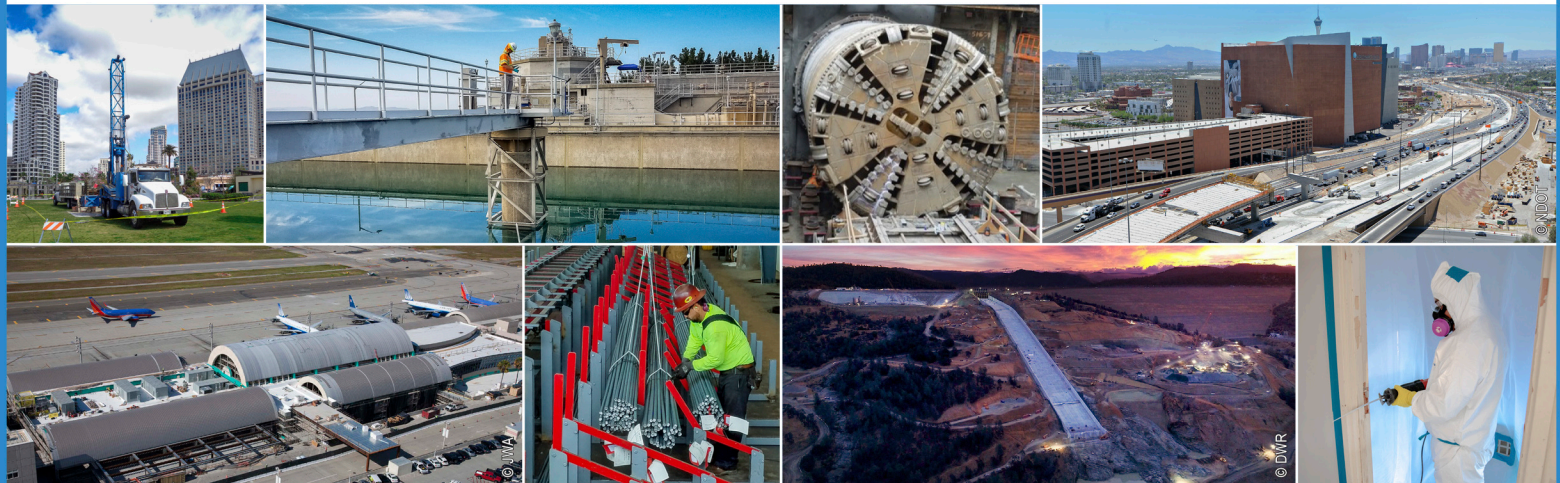
8. Turn right

39 ft

Dameron Hospital: Emergency Room

525 Acacia St, Stockton, CA 95203

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that construction projects, traffic, weather, or other events may cause conditions to differ from the map results, and you should plan your route accordingly. You must obey all signs or notices regarding your route.



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