

Area of Former Reedsburg Cleaners
Client: WI DNR
335 E. Main Street and 120 & 125 N. Locust Street
Reedsburg, WI 53959
Bay West Project J230382

Written By: Jason Kunze **Date:** 6/20/2023
Jason Kunze, Senior Project Manager

Reviewed By: Mark Gretebeck **Date:** 6/20/2023
Mark Gretebeck, Client Manager

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Site Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) has been prepared based upon known or anticipated site conditions and hazards, and according to requirements set forth by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This SSHP must be kept at the project location until completion of the project and must be made available to all Bay West LLC (Bay West) workers, visitors and subcontractors whose activities are covered under the scope of work described below.

This SSHP shall be reviewed at the beginning of the project/task, daily thereafter and immediately following any modification to its content and by the introduction of new personnel to the site. This SSHP and all associated health and safety documents from this project (such as completed confined space entry permits and tailgate safety meeting reports) shall be filed in the project file at the conclusion of this project. This SSHP has been prepared, in part, from information provided by the client (e.g., scope of work, safety data sheets [SDS], site visits, etc.).

The following is a summary of the work to be performed and information relevant to the implementation of this SSHP:

- Multiple mobilizations of equipment and personnel to the project site in Reedsburg, WI.
- Completion of building surveys at two residential properties and one commercial property.
- Drilling of concrete floors and collection of passive sub-slab soil gas samples at the properties.
- Collection of passive indoor/outdoor air samples at the properties.
- Collection of passive sewer gas samples in select roadways adjoining the properties.

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

1.1.1 Project Manager

The Project Manager (PM) for this site is: Jason Kunze. The PM has responsibility and authority to direct all work operations. The PM coordinates safety and health functions with the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), has the authority to oversee and monitor the performance of the SSHO, and bears ultimate responsibility for the proper implementation of this SSHP. The specific duties of the PM are: Preparing and coordinating the site work plan; providing the site supervisors with work assignments and overseeing their performance; coordinating safety and health efforts with the SSHO; ensuring effective work procedures through coordination with the client; serving as primary site liaison with the client, governing agencies, and site contractors.

1.1.2 Site Supervisor

The Site Supervisor for this site is: Anders Santelman. The Site Supervisor is responsible for field operations, acts as the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), and reports to the PM. The Site Supervisor ensures the implementation of the SSHP requirements and procedures in the field. The specific responsibilities of the Site Supervisor are: executing the work plan and schedule as detailed by the PM; managing the safety and health functions on this site; serving as the site's point of contact for safety and health matters; ensuring site monitoring, worker training, and effective selection and use of personal protective equipment (PPE); assessing site conditions for unsafe acts and conditions and providing corrective action; assisting the preparation and review of this SSHP; coordinating with the client, Site Supervisor, and others as necessary for safety and health efforts.

1.1.3 Site Workers

The Site Workers for this site are: Anders Santelman and others to be determined. The Site workers are responsible for complying with this SSHP, using the proper PPE, reporting unsafe acts and conditions, and following the lines of authority established for this project site.

1.2 Identification of Other Site Contractor

The following site contractor is anticipated for the proposed work:

Possible private utility locator – company to be determined.

2.0 JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

Activity hazard analysis for site work is included as **Appendix 1**. The SSHO will review site hazards with all site works during the site safety and health tailgate meeting and documented on the form included as **Appendix 2**.

2.1 Chemical Hazards

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been identified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WI DNR) in the vicinity as part of the former Reedsburg Cleaners.

Personnel may encounter chemical exposure via inhalation of airborne chemical materials, and skin and eye contact with solids, liquids, or gases during operations from a variety of sources. Personnel shall avoid intentional exposure, by all routes, to vapors, gases, particulates, solids and liquids with or without the use of PPE (respiratory protection or chemical protective clothing). If feasible remain and work upwind from source materials (e.g., soil cuttings from sub-slab drilling).

2.1.1 Gases

Gases such as methane may be released when the drilling rig encounters an underground pocket, natural gas from a buried pipeline, or other gases.

2.1.2 Vapors

Vapors associated with soil cuttings, sampling, or headspace analyses may include a variety of volatile solvents or fuels with a wide range of chemical/physical/toxicological characteristics; toxic as well as flammable vapors may be encountered; gasoline vapors associated with contaminated cuttings represent a frequent encounter possibility. In some circumstances, personnel may be exposed to vapors associated with nearby surface sources such as leaking containers, sludge ponds, or contaminated surface soils.

2.1.3 Particulates

Particulates associated with soil cuttings, sampling, headspace analyses, adjacent on-site surface contamination, or work materials (such as cement dust).

2.1.4 Liquids

Liquids including solvents, fuels, corrosives, pesticides, and other hazardous materials may be encountered in soil cuttings, sampling, headspace analyses or adjacent surface contamination, or containers.

Chemical Summary and First Aid Procedures

Chemical	Symptoms/Effect of Exposure	First Aid	IDLH	PEL
VOCs	Irritation to eyes and skin; headache, visual disturbance, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, tremor, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting; dermatitis	Inhalation: move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician. Skin contact: Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician. Eye contact: Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician	NE	Varies. 1ppm for benzene.
<i>C = Ceiling Limit (Exposure not to exceed value during any part of the workday)</i> <i>IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health</i>		<i>NE = Not Expressed</i> <i>PEL = Permissible exposure limit (enforceable by OSHA)</i> <i>ppm = parts per million</i>		

2.2 Physical Hazards

Employees should be aware of and anticipate the following physical hazards that may be encountered during site activities:

2.2.1 Injury

Due to falling objects; slipping, tripping, and falling; contact with pinch-points; contact (entanglement) with rotating portions of the equipment; or traffic accidents.

- All on site personnel shall wear the required PPE;
- Employees shall practice good "housekeeping" around the work site. Supplies shall be kept stacked or stored neatly and securely away from work areas where they may present a tripping hazard. Work areas shall be kept clean, free of materials, and clear of rocks, snow, ice, oil, and grease;
- Damaged tools shall be repaired or discarded. Do not use damaged tools. Keep tools clean; and
- Ensure that the work area is stable and there are not obstructions (power lines, tree limbs, etc.) that may interfere with safe operations.
- Clothing should be close fitting, but comfortable no loose ends, straps, draw strings, or belts or other unfastenable parts that might catch on some rotating or translating component of the hammer drill; and
- Do not wear rings or other jewelry during a work shift.

2.2.2 Back Injury

Due to repetitive lifting using poor technique.

- Think about situations where you need to lift objects. Plan the lift;
- Choose the flattest, straightest, and clearest route, even if it is a little longer;
- Make sure you can see over the load;
- Check the load to determine stability and weight. If it is too heavy (over 50 pounds), ASK FOR HELP;
- Use material handling equipment whenever possible (drum carts, cylinder carts, dollies, hand truck, fork truck, etc.);
- Bend your knees, not your back. Keep your back straight. Lift with your leg muscles; and
- Do not twist your back while lifting or with a load. Move your feet.

2.2.3 Hand/Power Tools

All hand and power tools will be maintained in a safe condition and in good repair. Neither Bay West nor its subcontractors will issue unsafe tools, nor are workers permitted to bring unsafe tools on-site. All tools will be used, inspected, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Throwing tools or dropping tools to lower levels is prohibited. Hand and power tools will be inspected, tested, and determined to be in safe operating condition prior to each use. Any tool that fails an inspection will be immediately removed from service and either discarded or tagged with a "Do Not Use" sign until repairs are made.

Workers using hand and power tools who are exposed to falling, flying, abrasive, or splashing hazards are required to wear PPE; eye protection must always be worn when working on-site. Additional eye and face protection (i.e. safety goggles or face shields) may also be required when working with specific hand and power tools. Workers using tools in areas where there is a head injury hazard will wear approved head protection. Hearing protection will always be worn when working with power tools. Workers using tools that may subject their hands to an injury, such as cuts, abrasions, punctures, or burns, will wear protective gloves. Loose or frayed clothing, dangling jewelry, or loose long hair will not be worn when working with power tools.

Electric power-operated tools will be double insulated or grounded, and equipped with an on/off switch. All electrical power devices will utilize a ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI). Guards must be provided to protect the operator and other nearby workers from hazards such as in-going nip points, rotating parts, flying chips, and sparks. All reciprocating, rotating, and moving parts of tools will be guarded if contact is possible. Removing machine guards is prohibited.

2.2.4 Slips, Trips, and Falls

As with any environmental or construction-type project, uneven work surfaces and other slipping or tripping hazards may be present. These hazards are exacerbated when walking/working surfaces become wet. As much as possible, site workers will keep walking/working surfaces free from excessive water or liquids, and avoid climbing on uneven terrain. High traction footwear should be used if the work area becomes slippery. Proper site housekeeping, removal of trash, and orderly stacking and removal of materials will also reduce slipping and tripping hazards.

2.2.5 Repetitive Motion Disorders

Such as tendonitis from overuse of wrists or elbows.

- Rest frequently. Do not overexert yourself;
- Avoid awkward postures of body, hands, wrists or arms;
- Avoid tasks that require substantial force to accomplish; and
- Use appropriate tools for the job.

2.2.6 Hammer Drill Operation & Subslab Utilities

Utilize appropriate techniques to identify the potential of any sub-slab utilities prior to any hammer drilling activities, which may include conversations with building owners/tenants, review of building documents, ground penetrating radar, visual inspection of the property, and utility locates. Perform a pre-task inspection of the work area to identify evidence of any unmarked/identified sub-slab utilities.

The hammer drill will be inspected prior to use. If damaged, the hammer drill will be taken out of service. Utilize a dust-suppression technique, like wetting, if dust generation will be a concern. Remove any loose clothing or jewelry prior to hammer drill operation.

Keep the drill secured and under control by maintaining two hands on the drill anytime the drill is operating. Always replace dull or damaged bits or chisels. The drill must be disconnected from the power source prior to any bit or chisel changing. Do not touch the drill bit, blade, cutter or the workpiece immediately after operation, as they may be hot to the touch.

Immediately cease drilling operations if any unknown material is struck during the drilling process.

2.2.7 Respirable Silica

Crystalline silica is a common material found in the earth's crust. Respirable crystalline silica is created when cutting, sawing, grinding, drilling, and crushing stone, rock, concrete, brick, block, and mortar. Workers who inhale these very small crystalline silica particles are at increased risk of developing serious silica-related disease, including:

- Silicosis, an incurable lung disease that can lead to disability and death;
- Lung cancer;
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); and
- Kidney disease.

During installation of Vapor Pins™ or similar equipment, powered tools used to drill concrete must be equipped with a shroud that is connected to a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter. Dust, with potential respirable silica, must be captured or wet-methods need to be employed.

2.2.8 Building Occupants

Personnel performing sub-slab sampling may be exposed to the threat of physical violence by occupants of the building. Attempt to make contact with the building owner or tenant prior to accessing the property to inform them of the work needing to be performed, and identify an agreed upon time to perform the tasks.

Prior to approaching a property, personnel shall confirm that the property being approached is the correct property needing accessed. Personnel entering properties shall make an effort to not wear unnecessary items of value that may make them a target for robbery.

Once at the property, personnel shall identify themselves and the purpose of the visit. Never enter a property if an occupant is noticeably under the influence of drugs and alcohol, if the occupant is inappropriately dressed, if there is yelling, screaming, breaking glass, or if there is any other dangerous situation present. Personnel shall discuss with the occupant the areas of the property needing accessed, and only those areas should be accessed. If any occupant of the property becomes threatening or intimidating, personnel shall remain calm and exit the property while attempting to keep a barrier between themselves and the aggressor.

2.2.9 Heat Stress

Associated with work in warm weather, direct sunlight, high humidity, semi-impermeable chemical protective equipment, lack of hydration and/or lack of acclimatization to warm weather; may take the form of heat rash, fainting, heat exhaustion, or life-threatening heat stroke.

- Recognizing general heat stress conditions and individual sensitivity to these conditions;
- Providing an adequate supply of drinking water or electrolyte replenishing fluids (Gatorade®) for all crew members;
- Drinking water frequently and in quantities slightly more than required to slake thirst and maintain adequate hydration levels;
- Resting at reasonable intervals in shaded or cooled areas;
- Informing your supervisor or crew mates of any ill health you may be experiencing; and
- Performing heat stress monitoring when using chemical protective clothing.

2.2.10 Cold Stress

Associated with work in cold, wet, windy weather with insufficient layers of thermal clothing and/or unprotected skin surfaces.

- Keeping inner clothing dry from rain or wet precipitation;
- Wearing layers of thermal clothing that cover as much exposed skin as feasible;
- Recognizing cold stress conditions by referencing a wind chill index chart; and
- No work should be performed if temperature is -20°F or lower or wind chill index is greater than -21°F.

2.2.11 Noise

Exposure in excess of the OSHA Action Level of 85 decibels (dBA) should be anticipated. Noise overexposure can be minimized by using hearing protection in situations where you must raise your voice to be heard by someone standing next to you, or in situations where the TWA noise exposure will likely be above the OSHA action level of 85 dBA. Do not allow yourself to be exposed to obviously loud noises without hearing protection. Hearing protection must be used prior to the start of hammer drilling.

2.2.12 Weather

Weather conditions are an important consideration in planning and conducting site operations. Prior to each day's tasks, review the day's weather forecast to identify the potential for inclement weather. If performing tasks during inclement weather, work deliberately and adjust the work procedures to address the changed conditions. During storms, rain may cause slippery surfaces. Lightning may also accompany storms, creating an electrocution hazard during outdoor operations. Terminate operations during an electrical storm and move to a safe area.

2.3 Biological Hazards

Biological hazards suspected to be present include: ultraviolet radiation from sunlight, poisonous plants (e.g., poison ivy, poison oak, poison sumac, and wild parsnip), insects (e.g. mosquitos, ticks), animals and pathogenic agents (e.g., through First Aid/CPR). Care should be used to avoid contact. Insect repellent and/or sun screen should be applied prior to exposure. A poison ivy care treatment kit should be utilized after such exposure to remove the toxin and provide skin relief.

2.3.1 COVID-19

During pandemic situations: maintain physical distance between workers and client personnel; practice good hand hygiene, washing hands frequently and using hand sanitizer; cough or sneeze into your elbow, not hand; stay home from work if you don't feel well or if you're unvaccinated and have recently spent time with someone diagnosed with the COVID-19 virus.

3.0 SITE CONTROL

Bay West personnel have permission to enter the various tenant spaces within the site building in accordance with a fully signed access agreement between the WI DNR and the building owners.

4.0 TRAINING PROGRAM

The Bay West corporate training program is designed to ensure that workers receive the training they need to work safely. Bay West Corporate Health & Safety oversees the implementation of this training program and is responsible for ensuring that employees are adequately and currently trained for all tasks they are asked to perform. Training records are maintained up-to-date and are retained at the Bay West Corporate office in Saint Paul, Minnesota.

5.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

All personnel who enter contaminated areas of this site are covered by the medical surveillance program. In addition, all workers assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators receive medical evaluations in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134(e) to ensure they are physically capable to perform the work and use the equipment.

6.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

PPE will be used as needed to eliminate or minimize exposure to physical and chemical hazards that cannot be controlled using engineering or administrative controls. The minimum PPE requirement for all site workers is Level D, upgrade to Modified Level D as needed (when sampling).

Level D

- Safety-toe, leather work boots
- Hard hat
- Safety glasses
- Work attire
- Nitrile gloves

Modified Level D - Same items listed for Level D, with the addition of the following:

- Inner nitrile surgical (sample) gloves (4-mil nitrile)
- Hearing protection (when working with power tools)

7.0 EXPOSURE MONITORING/AIR SAMPLING PROGRAM

The primary objectives of air monitoring programs implemented at the site are to identify and quantify airborne contaminant concentrations and monitor physical hazards during site work (e.g., carbon monoxide, airborne dust, noise, heat and cold stress).

The scope of this project is the collection of passive sub-slab soil gas samples and the collection of indoor/outdoor air and sewer gas air. At this time, there is no documented soil gas or air contamination in the proposed work area.

8.0 HEAT STRESS

Heat stress is one of the most common (and potentially serious) illnesses that affect site workers. When site personnel are engaged in operations involving hot environments, a number of physiological responses can occur that may seriously affect the health and safety of the workers. These effects can be eliminated or controlled through the use of a comprehensive heat stress prevention and monitoring program. First aid treatment for heat exhaustion includes cooling the individual, elevating the feet, and fluid replacement. If the individual does not recover within half an hour, transport the individual to the hospital for medical attention. Refer to the Bay West Thermal Stress SOP for additional information on heat stress prevention, symptoms, monitoring, and work-break schedules.

9.0 SPILL CONTROL PLAN

The SSHO shall manage all releases of hazardous materials. Sorbents and spill control materials will be utilized in the event of a release of hazardous materials. Storage of contaminated material or hazardous materials are to be appropriately bermed, diked, and/or contained to prevent any spillage of material on uncontaminated soil. If the spill or discharge is reportable, and/or human health or the environment is threatened, the SSHO will notify the PM, SHM, and client.

10.0 PERSONAL HYGIENE AND DECONTAMINATION

One important aspect of decontamination is contamination prevention. Good contamination prevention minimizes worker exposure and help to ensure valid sample results by precluding cross-contamination. All site personnel exiting the work area will remove contaminated PPE. Protective clothing will be discarded; never reuse contaminated PPE. All equipment and tools will be cleaned prior to site entry to remove grease, oil, dirt, or any other off-site materials. The SSHO is responsible for inspecting equipment for adequate decontamination prior to removal off-site.

11.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN

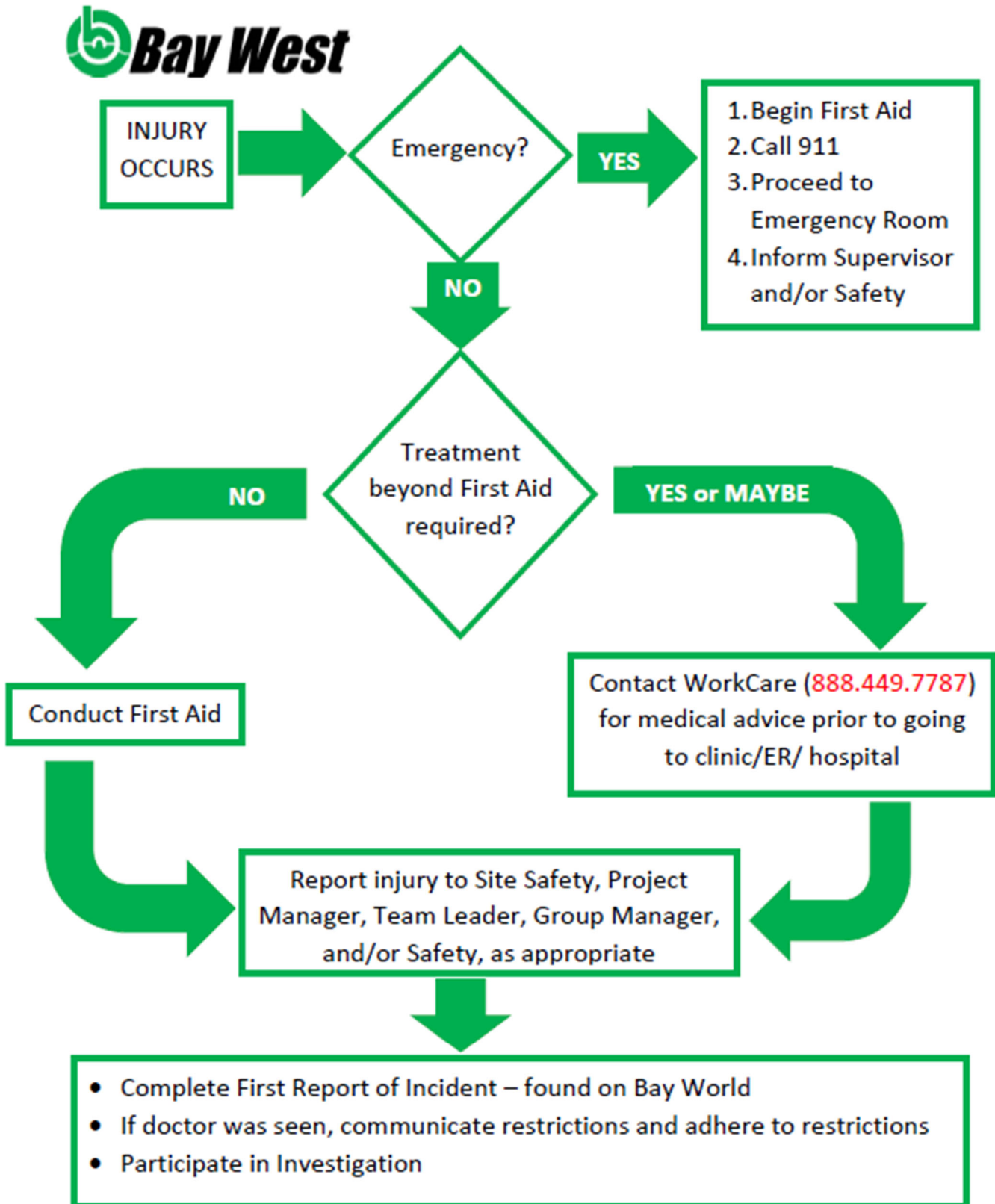
11.1 Site Support Facilities

PRIOR to commencement of work on a Site the SSHO will determine what, if any, client emergency facilities are available for use by Bay West personnel. If such facilities are available, inform each employee and show them where they are.

11.2 Personnel Injury or Illness

Follow the decision-making flowchart located in this section. The site supervisor, site safety officer, or employee will evaluate and initiate first aid as necessary. Decontaminate (if necessary) to the extent possible. For emergency medical care, contact ambulance or proceed to a hospital. A hospital location map is included as Appendix 5. For guidance with non-emergency injuries, contact a medical professional or WorkCare Incident Intervention (888.449.7787).

Contact Project Manager or Safety immediately after any injury. No work will be conducted until the cause of the injury has been evaluated and if necessary, rectified. Emergency Contact information is included as Appendix 4.



11.3 Chemical Overexposure

Inhalation: Remove victim from exposure area to a clean air area. Monitor the victim's breathing. If breathing stops, initiate CPR. Call emergency medical services.

Eye Contact: IMMEDIATELY flush the victim's eyes with water for at least 15 minutes to remove the material. Consult a physician.

Skin Contact: PROMPTLY remove any and all affected clothing. Decontaminate affected skin areas with soap and water. Consult a physician if residual skin damage is evident.

11.4 Fire

On discovery of a fire, activate a fire alarm. Attempt to extinguish the fire only if you can do so without risk of harming yourself.

11.5 Emergency Equipment

The following emergency equipment shall be maintained on the work site near where work is being performed.

- Eyewash bottles or station (Identify nearest station during tailgate)
- First aid kit (Identify nearest kit during tailgate)
- Fire extinguisher – 20 lb. ABC (Identify nearest extinguisher during tailgate)

12.0 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PROCEDURES

Confined Spaces are not anticipated for this project.

13.0 TRAINING/INDOCTRINATION

All personnel and subcontractors performing work in association with this project are required to read and understand this SSHP prior to performing work. The site supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all workers are familiar with the contents of this plan and for ensuring that workers comply with the guidelines contained herein. Document receipt and understanding of this SSHP below:

Signature	Printed Name	Company	Date

14.0 RECORDKEEPING

File this SSHP and all safety and health related documents in the project job file at the conclusion of site activities.

Appendix 1: Activity Hazard Analysis	Soil Gas, Air, and Sewer Air Sampling	Overall Risk Assessment Code (RAC) (Use Highest Code)	M					
Project Location	Area of Former Reedsburg Cleaners	Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Matrix						
Job Number	BWJ230382	Severity	Probability					
Date Prepared	6/20/2023		Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely	
Prepared by (Name/Title):	Jason Kunze, Senior Project Manger	Catastrophic	E	E	H	H	M	
Reviewed by (Name/Title):	Mark Gretebeck, Client Manager	Critical	E	H	H	M	L	
Notes: (Field Notes, Review Comments, etc.)		Marginal	H	M	M	L	L	
		Negligible	M	L	L	L	L	
		Step 1: Review each "Hazard" with identified safety "Controls" and determine RAC (see above)						
		"Probability" is the likelihood to cause an incident, near miss, or accident, and identified as: Frequent, Likely, Occasional, Seldom, or Unlikely.					RAC Chart	
		"Severity" is the outcome/degree if an incident, near miss, or accident did occur and identified as Catastrophic, Critical, Marginal, and Negligible.					E = Extremely High Risk	
		Step 2: Identify the RAC (Probability/Severity) as E, H, M, or L for each "hazard" on AHA. Annotate the overall highest RAC at the top of AHA.					H = High Risk	
						M = Moderate Risk		
						L = Low Risk		
Job Steps	Hazards	Controls					RAC	
<u>Mobilization / Site Preparation:</u> 1. Site Safety Meeting 2. Collect and Load Equipment 3. Establish Site Boundaries 4. Don PPE <u>Site Work</u> 1. Mobilization of equipment and personnel to the project site, 2. Passive air and vapor installs 3. Demobilization from the project site. <u>Demobilization:</u> 1. Decontamination 2. Waste and PPE Disposal 3. Remove equipment. 4. Demobilize	Vehicle accidents/collisions.	1. Wear high visibility safety vests when working around motor vehicles/UTV 2. Vehicle/equipment operators should look in the direction of travel; look before backing up. 3. Speed limit is 25 mph unless otherwise noted. 4. Ensure the operator acknowledges your presence before walking near equipment in operation. 5. Minimize distractions					L	
	Injury from improper use of hand or power tools.	1. Only trained personnel will use hand and power tools. 2. All tools will be inspected prior to use. Damaged tools will be repaired or taken out of service. 3. Power tools and equipment will be equipped with a shutoff switch. 4. All rotating parts will be properly guarded. 5. Guard against burns from hot equipment.					L	
	Property Occupants	1. Ensure property being accessed is correct property. 2. Minimize wearing of unnecessary valuables. 3. Do not enter a property with aggressive or intoxicated occupants. 4. Immediately exit the property if occupants become aggressive or threatening.					L	

	Hammerdrill Operations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize hearing protection when operating hammerdrill. Remove any loose clothing or jewelry prior to any hammerdrilling activities. Maintain two hands on drill any time drill is operational. Wait for hammerdrill to come to complete stop before removing a hand. Disconnect drill from power source prior to any hammerdrill maintenance or changing of bits. 	M
	Contact with overhead or underground utilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize appropriate techniques to identify location of any subslab utilities prior to any drilling activities. Immediately cease drilling operations if any unknown material is struck during drilling activities. 	L
	Muscle strain from improper lifting techniques.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stretch prior to beginning work activities. Follow proper lifting techniques; No manual lifting of heavy loads over 50 lbs without assistance 	L
	Hands/feet caught in pinch points.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, be aware of and keep hands and feet out of potential pinch points; Wear heavy work gloves 	L
	Chemical Exposure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PPE will be upgraded as necessary to protect employees. 	L
	Noise Exposure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize hearing protection when operating the hammer drill, or when working with or near any loud tools or equipment, or if ambient noise levels require raising your voice to speak to someone at arm's distance away. 	L
	Slips, trips, or falls.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Practice good housekeeping procedures by keeping walking and working surfaces free from slip and trip hazards. Walk around obstacle instead of over when possible Do not run; plan route of travel and walk Wear boot with slip resistance sole 	L
	COVID-19 Exposure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Don't report to the jobsite if feeling any COVID-19 symptoms, or if unvaccinated and having any reason to believe you may have been exposed to the virus. Maintain social distancing whenever possible. Wear a face covering when sharing a room or vehicle with another individual, or if outside an unable to maintain social distancing. Frequently wash/sanitize hands. 	L
	Crystalline Silica	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize a HEPA vacuum or wetting methods while drilling to minimize the generation of dust which may contain crystalline silica. Cease drilling operations if dust generation becomes excessive. 	L
	Unauthorized Personnel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain positive site control; Immediately cease operations if unauthorized entry is made. 	L

Equipment to be Used	Training Requirements / Competent or Qualified Personnel name(s)	Inspection Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Vehicles • Communications Equipment • First Aid Kit • Fire Extinguisher • Eye Wash Bottles • Cordless Hammer Drill and HEPA Vacuum • Level D+ PPE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety-toe boots • Hard Hat • Safety Glasses • Sample Gloves (Nitrile) • Coverall (work attire) something that says Bay West • Hi-Vis safety vest • Sample containers (summa cans) from Pace 	<p>Training to be performed by the SSHO unless otherwise specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSHA 1910.120 HAZWOPER Program • Equipment familiarity as required. • Knowledge of the Emergency Response and Notifications procedures. • First Aid and CPR training as required by the SSHP. • Safe work practices and precautions associated with tasks being performed • Specific task response training. • Personnel will meet requirements for the training and use of PPE. • OSHA qualifications and training as required • DOT qualifications and training as required 	<p>Inspections to be performed by the SSHO unless otherwise specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily serviceability check of equipment. • Daily communications checks. • Daily checks of first aid kits and weekly inventory of kits. • Daily check for serviceability, fit, and comfort of PPE.

Appendix 2

Safety and Health Forms

Safety and Health Meeting Report Forms

SSHP AMENDMENT FORM

A line on this table will be completed when the conditions or procedures of a Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) must be amended based on a change in site safety requirements. For example, if confined space entry becomes necessary to complete the job, or if unexpected conditions are encountered and new safety mitigations, such as atmospheric monitoring or the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) must be instituted in response. All amendments require approval by Project Manager or Corporate Health & Safety. All Site Workers performing work on the project after amendment implementation must sign and date the form.

Date of Amendment	Description of Amendment and Reason	Approved By	Site Worker signature and date

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Appendix 3: Emergency Contacts

Contact	Number
Medical Emergencies	911
Fire Emergencies	911
Reedsburg Area Medical Center - Emergency 2000 North Dewey Ave. Reedsburg, WI 53959	608-524-6487
Police Dept. – Emergency Situations	911
Police Dept. – Non-emergency Situations (Reedsburg)	(608) 524-2376
Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222
Federal OSHA Hotline	(800) 321-6742
Project Manager (PM) – Jason Kunze	Cell: (612) 360-0727
Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) – Anders Santelman	Cell: (651) 829-1390
WorkCare Incident Intervention	888-449-7787

Appendix 4: Hospital Location Map

