

Health and Safety Plan Site Investigation

Chlorinated Solvents

Sandies Dry Cleaners and Laundry (Former)

513 Grant Street

Little Chute, Wisconsin

December 17, 2018

Terracon Project No. 58187198

Prepared for:

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Prepared by:

Terracon Consultants, Inc.

Franklin, Wisconsin

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Site Safety and Health Plan: Limited Site Investigation

Sandies Dry Cleaners and Laundry (Former) ■ Appleton, Wisconsin

December 17, 2018 ■ Terracon Project No. 58187198



INTRODUCTION

This Site Safety and Health Plan has been developed to keep Terracon personnel engaged in test trenching services on the **Sandies Dry Cleaners** Project site safe so that they leave the site uninjured at the conclusion of every work day. Safety expectations of Terracon personnel working on this site will be as follows:

- Follow the safety rules applicable to your job.
- If it is not safe, do not do it; do not have your co-worker do it either.
- If you see something that is unsafe, **speak up** immediately, there and then, to your supervisor, no matter who—no matter what.
- If you are not sure of something or do not understand something, **speak up and ask**.

All Terracon employees have the right to expect management cooperation in helping to keep them safe. Here is what you can expect from Terracon management while engaging in services at this project site:

- If you stop a task for a safety reason, we will back you up.
- If you bring up a safety concern, we will address it promptly. It will not go into a black hole.
- If there is an injury, we will conduct an incident investigation in a way that does not blame anyone—the person or people involved. The investigation will focus on learning, so that we can eliminate the next injury.

We want every employee to conduct field operations in accordance with our Incident and Injury-Free principals:

- Evaluate the hazards of the work you are getting into and control the hazards to the extent practical before engaging in site services.
- Be observant to people who are inexperienced anxious about their work and for those who are being complacent with safe work procedures. Speak up to both, out of care and concern, and help them see that doing their work safely is the right thing to do for both them and their families.
- Be open if someone speaks to you about potential unsafe behaviors or equipment, and cooperate in the spirit of getting the job done safely. Everybody deserves a future.

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1.0 APPLICABILITY

This Site Safety and Health Plan has been developed for the safety of Terracon personnel engaged in excavation activities at the **Sandies Dry Cleaners** site. The purpose of this plan is to help assure that personnel assigned to field activities during this remediation project leave uninjured at the conclusion of every work day. Safety expectations of Terracon personnel working on this site will be as follows:

- Follow the safety rules applicable to your job.
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2.0 SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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The Project Manager is ultimately responsible for ensuring that work on this project is performed in accordance with the safety and health provisions contained in this Plan. The designated Site Safety and Health Officer (SSO) will monitor compliance with this Plan during field activities. All field team members engaged in project activities will be required to sign the "Acknowledgment of Instruction" form included with this Plan. The SSO will maintain a copy of this Plan on site for the duration of project activities.

Subcontractors engaged in project activity at this site will comply applicable provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the safety and health requirements set forth in Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulation 29 CFR 1910.120, where applicable, and any applicable state, city or local safety codes. Each subcontractor will be responsible for supplying and utilizing necessary equipment required for safety precautions for the subcontractor's employees engaged in this project.

In order to reduce the potential for accidents, subcontractors will maintain an orderly and safe work area. It will the responsibility of subcontractors to provide whatever safety barricades or warning devices are deemed necessary by Terracon to prevent accidents or injury to field personnel and the general public.

Subcontractors engaged on this project site may utilize this site Safety and Health Plan for their employees, or each subcontractor may develop and utilize their own site Safety and Health Plan provided the provisions of the subcontractor's site Safety and Health Plan are at least as stringent as the requirements contained in this Plan. Decisions regarding equivalence of safety and health requirements shall be made by Terracon Project Manager and Corporate Safety and Health Manager. Adoption of this Site Safety and Health Plan by subcontract employers shall not relieve any site subcontractor for the responsibility for the health and safety of its employees.

Terracon and subcontractor task leaders (if any) will be responsible for:

- Providing subordinate personnel a copy of this Plan, and briefing them on its content.
- Enforcing the applicable provisions of this Plan.
- Inspecting and maintaining equipment in compliance with applicable federal, state or local safety regulations.
- Enforcement of corrective actions.
- Investigation of accidents or injuries.

The following individuals will be responsible for implementation and enforcement of the Plan:

TITLE

NAME

PHONE

Project Manager	Scott Hodgson	414-209-7640
Safety and Health Director	Jim Wright	913-599-6886
Site Safety Officer(s)	Scott Hodgson	414-209-7640

3.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

All Terracon personnel participating in field operations on this project will be enrolled in a health monitoring program in accordance with the provisions of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 and 1910.134. Each project participant must be certified by a Doctor of Medicine as fit for respirator and semi-permeable/impermeable protective equipment use. The content and frequency of physical examinations will be determined by the Consulting physician in compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120.

Follow-up medical examinations will also be provided in the event of illness or unprotected exposure to contaminants in excess of eight-hour time weighted average permissible exposure limits.

4.0 EMPLOYEE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All Terracon field personnel must have completed 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations Training per the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120. In addition, a current 8-hour annual refresher training certificate will be required for all field personnel.

Prior to the start of site activities, the SSO will conduct a pre-project safety and health briefing for all project participants. The personnel responsible for project safety and health will be addressed, as will site history, scope of work, site control measures, emergency procedures and site communications. The briefing will address site contaminants, air monitoring protocols and results and the level of personal protective equipment to be employed for each project task.

Daily "tailgate" safety and health briefings will be presented by the SSO at the start of each work day. In addition to a general review of the proposed daily activity and safety requirements, the results of previous air monitoring and any procedural changes will be addressed. A daily tailgate safety meeting documentation form is attached as an Appendix to this plan.

5.0 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM

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All respirators employed by Terracon personnel will be NIOSH approved. Cartridges and filters for air purifying respirators will be appropriate for the contaminant(s) of concern. Cartridge/filter selection will be made by the Terracon Corporate Safety and Health Manager. Project personnel required to wear respiratory protection will be medically cleared for respirator use, trained and successfully fit tested in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Personnel required to wear respirators will demonstrate competence in donning/doffing and inspecting the equipment prior to job assignment. All project tasks requiring the use of supplied air respirators will require properly equipped backup personnel.

At a minimum, air purifying respirator cartridges will be changed daily prior to use. More frequent change of respirator cartridges may be specified based on the results of site air monitoring. Under no circumstances will air purifying respirators be used in areas deficient in oxygen (<19.5%), in areas classified as immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) or in areas where contaminants have not been characterized.

Respirators will be inspected and required fit checks will be performed prior to use, and any necessary repairs will be made before proceeding to the project site. Respirators will be sanitized daily after use.

6.0 SITE HISTORY/SCOPE OF SERVICES

It is anticipated that groundwater at this project site may be impacted by chlorinated solvents. The personal protective equipment and direct-reading air monitoring protocols specified below are designed to prevent personnel exposure to contamination in excess of permissible exposure limits.

6.1 Scope of Services

Services to be conducted on this project site will include the following (please check all that apply):

Soil/Groundwater Sampling

Soil Boring (Hand Auger)

Soil Boring (Drill Rig)

UST Removal (*requires tank removal addendum*)

Remedial System Installation

Monitoring Well Installation

Other

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Work will be conducted at a city block that is improved with two office buildings and a parking lot. Both buildings are currently vacant, however, the parking lot is utilized by other nearby office buildings. Be aware of site conditions.

7.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

7.1 Chemical Hazards

Soils/groundwater at this project site may be contaminated with Chlorinated Solvents and other CVOCs. Benzene is the most significant health hazard contained in petroleum blends and typically comprises less than 1% of regular grade gasolines. Specific health hazard information on petroleum and its most volatile aromatic constituents are provided below. Additional health-hazard information can be found in the chemical information sheets attached to this Plan.

Monitoring Well Sampling Precautions

Personnel engaged in monitoring well sampling are advised that organic vapors from contaminated groundwater can collect in wells and be displaced by bailers.

- Approach monitoring wells from the upwind side
- Remove the cap and allow the well to vent momentarily before introducing bailers.
- Keep breathing zone back and to the upwind side of wells during bailing activities.

GASOLINE

Permissible Exposure Limit

300 ppm ACGIH TLV

Gasoline is irritating to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Dermatitis may result from prolonged contact with the liquid. Gasoline acts as a central nervous system depressant. Exposure may cause staggering gait, slurred speech and mental confusion. Gasoline exposure may affect the liver, kidneys and spleen. Absorption of alkyl lead antiknock compounds contained in many gasolines poses an additional health concern, especially where there is prolonged skin contact.

DIESEL FUEL (No. 2-D)

Permissible Exposure Limit

100 mg/m³ ppm ACGIH TLV (As mist/vapor)

Diesel fuel is a skin and mucous membrane irritant and a central nervous system depressant. Poisoning may affect the liver and kidneys. Skin contact may result in drying and cracking of the skin.

FUEL OIL (No. 6)

Permissible Exposure Limit

400 ppm OSHA PEL (as petroleum distillates/naphtha)

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0.2 mg/m³ OSHA PEL (Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles, "PNA's")

Fuel oil No. 6, or "Bunker Fuel", is of low volatility. It can be irritating to the eyes and skin. This substance is likely to contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNA's), some of which are considered carcinogenic. PNA's present a skin contact hazard. Avoid skin contact with potentially contaminated site materials.

BENZENE

Permissible Exposure Limit

1 ppm OSHA PEL

5 ppm OSHA 15 min STEL

0.5 ppm OSHA Action Level

Benzene is a central nervous system depressant and an eye and skin irritant. Poisoning may cause hemorrhages and immunosuppression. A relationship has been discovered between benzene exposure and leukemia. Benzene is regulated as an occupational carcinogen. Acute exposure may cause dizziness, excitation, weakness, headache, giddiness, breathlessness and chest constriction.

TOLUENE

Permissible Exposure Limit

20 ppm ACGIH TLV

(Skin Absorbable)

Toluene is an eye, skin and mucous membrane irritant and a central nervous system depressant. Poisoning may affect the liver and kidneys. Prolonged exposure may affect the heart and blood. The ingestion of alcoholic beverages may enhance the toxic effects of toluene. Symptoms of exposure include respiratory tract irritation, headache, dizziness and eye irritation. Toluene may be absorbed to the bloodstream via skin contact.

ETHYL BENZENE

Permissible Exposure Limit

20 ppm ACGIH TLV

Ethyl benzene is a skin, eye and mucous membrane irritant. It is moderately toxic by ingestion and slightly toxic by skin absorption. Ethyl benzene is a central nervous system depressant. Poisoning may affect the liver. Symptoms of exposure may include a sense of chest constriction and nervous disorders. Skin contact may result in first and second degree burns. The odor can be detected at 140 ppm and irritation occurs at ~200 ppm.

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XYLENE

Permissible Exposure Limit

100 ppm OSHA PEL

Xylene is a mild eye and mucous membrane irritant, primary skin irritant and a central nervous system depressant. Ingestion causes severe gastrointestinal upset and creates an aspiration hazard. Chronic inhalation results in symptoms that resemble acute poisoning, but are more severe systemically.

TRICHLOROETHYLENE

Permissible Exposure Limit

100 ppm OSHA PEL

200 ppm OSHA STEL

50 ppm ACGIH TLV

Trichloroethylene is a clear, colorless volatile liquid with a sweet, chloroform-like odor. Trichloroethylene is a narcotic, an irritant to the skin and mucous membranes, a liver and kidney toxin and is believed by NIOSH to be a potential human carcinogen. Workers exposed to concentrations averaging 10 ppm complained of headache, dizziness and sleepiness. Prolonged inhalation of vapors may result in central nervous system depression, nausea, narcosis, headache and nausea. Skin contact may cause drying, redness and irritation. Chronic exposure to trichloroethylene vapors may cause kidney and liver damage.

PERCHLOROETHYLENE

Permissible Exposure Limit

100 ppm OSHA PEL

200 ppm OSHA STEL

25 ppm ACGIH TLV

Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene) is a clear, colorless, volatile liquid with an ether-like odor. NIOSH considers perchloroethylene to be a potential human carcinogen. Tetrachloroethylene causes central nervous system depression and liver damage. Defatting action of the skin can lead to dermatitis. Unconsciousness, dizziness, headache, vertigo and light narcosis have occurred in many instances after occupational exposure.

1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE

Permissible Exposure Limit

200 ppm OSHA PEL

1,2-Dichloroethylene is a colorless liquid with a sweet, pleasant odor. Skin contact may irritate skin and mucous membranes. It is a highly narcotic compound. Symptoms of acute exposure include central nervous system depression, nausea, vomiting, weakness and tremor.

1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE
Permissible Exposure Limit
350 ppm OSHA PEL

1,1,1-trichloroethane is a colorless liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Skin contact may irritate the skin and mucous membranes. It is a central nervous system depressant. Excessive absorption through the lungs or gastrointestinal tract produces CNS depression. Mild liver and kidney dysfunction has also been reported.

7.2 Drilling Safety Precautions

Activities to be performed on site may involve drilling and/or hydraulic probe equipment and materials. Personnel should be aware that as personal protective equipment increases, dexterity and visibility may be impacted and performing some tasks may be more difficult. Tape all loose protective clothing to avoid entanglement in rotating equipment.

Other drilling safety precautions to be observed during this assessment include the following:

- n Before drilling proceeds, underground utilities must be located and marked.
- n All personnel working around drill rigs will be familiarized with emergency shut-down procedures and the position of "kill" switches.
- n No loose fitting clothing, jewelry or unsecured long hair is permitted near the rig.
- n Keep hands and feet away from all moving parts while drilling is in progress. Shovel auger cuttings with long handled shovel. *DO NOT* use hands or feet.
- n Daily inspection of all ropes, cables and moving parts is mandatory.
- n A first aid kit and fire extinguisher will be immediately available at all times.
- n All drill crews must consist of at least two persons.
- n No drilling is permitted during impending electrical storms, tornadoes or when rain creates a hazardous work environment.
- n A minimum horizontal and vertical clearance distance of **20 feet** must be maintained between the drill rig and overhead power lines; use spotters to help rig operator maneuver the vehicle when near overhead power lines.

7.3 Site Physical Hazards/Precautions

The physical hazards associated with intrusive site activities can include inclement weather, material handling, slips/falls etc. Some anticipated hazards and means for preventing injury from those hazards are as follows:

- **Back injuries due to improper lifting** - Use proper lifting techniques. Lift with the legs, not the back. Keep loads close to the body and avoid twisting. Loads heavier than 50 pounds (lbs.) require a second person or mechanical device for lifting. Use mechanical devices such as drum dollies, hand trucks, and tool hoists (for lifting augers) to lift or move heavy loads whenever possible.
- **Ergonomic Stress** - Lift carefully with load close to body with the legs taking most of the weight. Get help with lifts greater than 40 lbs. When working with a heavy tool or object, keep legs under the load and do not overreach or twist to the side. Reposition body to be more square to the load and work. Push loads, rather than pull, whenever feasible. Do not persist with lifting when the load is too heavy. Use a mechanical lifting aid or have a coworker assist with the lift. Rotate repetitive tasks to avoid soft-tissue fatigue.
- **Falls From Elevated Surfaces** - Protect employees from falling off surfaces that have a side or an edge that is 6 ft. or more above a lower level. Provide a safety harness and shock-absorbing lifeline or adequate fall protection where applicable. Employees must wear them when working 6 ft. or higher above the platform or main work deck. Install either a guardrail system or fall arrest system that conforms to 29 CFR 1926.502 (d) and is approved by the American National Standards Institute.
- **Vehicles** - Obey all site traffic signs and speed limits. Seat belts must be functional and in use during operation of any site vehicles (including rentals). Operator shall regularly inspect the vehicle for defective parts, such as brakes, controls, motor, chassis and drives. Always be aware and stay alert to traffic around the work area.
- **Inclement Weather** – The project may be shut down by the SSO during the following inclement weather conditions: poor visibility; precipitation severe enough to impair safe movement or travel; lightning in the immediate area; steady winds in excess of 40 mph; or, other conditions as determined by the SSO or Corporate Safety and Health Manager. Work will resume when the conditions are deemed safe by the SSO.
- **Noise** - Wear hearing protection when speech becomes difficult to understand at a distance of 10 ft. and while standing within 20 to 25 ft. from heavy equipment, pneumatic power tools, steam cleaners, and other equipment in operation that can generate more than 85 decibels (A-weighted scale) (dB).

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- **Slips, Trips, and Falls** - Clear work area of obstructions and debris before setting up. Alter work areas as necessary to provide a safe, reasonably level area. All walking and working surfaces shall continually be inspected and maintained to be free of slip, trip, and fall hazards. Keep platforms, stairs, and immediate work areas clear. Do not allow oil, grease, or excessive mud to accumulate in these areas. Eliminate slip, trip, and fall hazards or identify them clearly with caution tape, barricades, or equivalent means. Store loose or light material and debris in designated areas or containers. Secure tools, materials, and equipment subject to displacement or falling.
- **Traffic Control** - If site activities interrupt the normal flow of pedestrian or vehicular traffic, barricades and warning signs which comply with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and/or State or local ordinances will be erected around affected equipment. Safety orange work vests will be worn by personnel working within 10 feet of any active roadway. All borings or partially completed groundwater monitoring wells will be adequately covered and/or barricaded if left unattended for any period of time.
- **Confined Spaces** – No work will be conducted within confined spaces without discussion with the Corporate Safety and Health Manager and development of a confined space safety plan and permit.

7.4 Biological Hazards

Biological hazards may include ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, spiders or other pests; poisonous plants (poison ivy, poison oak); snakes; thorny bushes and trees; and medical waste.

West Nile virus is primarily spread through the bite of an infected mosquito (usually a *Culex* species). Mosquitoes pick up the virus when they feed on infected birds. The virus must then circulate in the mosquito for a few days before they are capable of transmitting the infection to animals or humans while biting. The virus is found in the salivary gland of the mosquito. During feeding, the virus may be injected into a human or animal where it may multiply and possibly cause disease.

Most persons who are infected with West Nile virus will have no noticeable symptoms, or have an illness syndrome called “West Nile Fever” lasting 2-10 days. Common symptoms of West Nile Fever include headache, fever, and extreme muscle weakness, occasionally accompanied by vomiting or skin rashes. In some cases, West Nile virus infection will cause severe neurologic disease such as meningitis, paralysis, or encephalitis (swelling and inflammation of the brain).

Symptoms of West Nile meningitis or encephalitis may be intense headache, dizziness, stiff neck, marked weakness, muscle tremors, disorientation, mental confusion, or convulsions.

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Workers should protect themselves from mosquito bites by applying insect repellent to exposed skin. Generally, the more active ingredient a repellent contains, the longer it can protect from mosquito bites. A higher percentage of active ingredient in a repellent does not mean that protection is better—just that it will last longer. Choose a repellent that provides protection for the amount of time that you will be outdoors. Repellents may irritate the eyes and mouth. Whenever an insecticide or insect repellent is used, workers must read and follow the manufacturer's DIRECTIONS FOR USE, as printed on the product.

Insect repellent containing diethyltoluamide (DEET) can be sprayed on skin or clothing to provide protection from mosquitoes. A repellent containing permethrin can also be sprayed on clothing. Repellents containing permethrin should not be applied directly to exposed skin. Workers should wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants whenever outdoors.

Workers should consider staying indoors at dawn, dusk, and in the early evening, which are peak mosquito biting times. Note: Vitamin B and "ultrasonic" devices are NOT effective in preventing mosquito bites.

Tick borne diseases

Lyme Disease, Ehrlichiosis, Tularemia, Southern Tick-Associated Rash Illness (STARI), and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) are diseases transmitted by ticks and may occur throughout the United States during spring, summer, and fall.

Lyme Disease is a potentially serious disease caused by the bacteria *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Humans can become infected following the bite of an infected deer tick also called the black legged tick (see figure below). Persons bitten by ticks carrying Lyme Disease may have symptoms such as a rash or a peculiar red spot (Bulls Eye) that expands outward in a circular manner (see photo below). Headaches, weakness, fever, a stiff neck, swelling and pain in the joints, and eventually, arthritis may also occur. The primary symptom of RMSF is the sudden appearance of a moderate to high fever. The fever may persist for two to three weeks. A severe headache, deep muscle pain and chills may also occur. A rash will appear on the hands and feet on about the third day and eventually spread to all parts of the body (see photo on the following page). RMSF may cause death if untreated. Ehrlichiosis refers to a disease caused by the bacteria *Ehrlichia* from the bite of the Lone Star Tick (see figure below). Symptoms of ehrlichiosis will generally include a sudden onset of fever, chills, headache, myalgia, and fatigue within 10 to 15 days following a tick bite. The symptoms of ehrlichiosis are similar to RMSF; however, a rash occurs less often. Other symptoms include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and loss of appetite.

Tularemia is a disease caused by the bacteria *Francisella tularensis*. In Oklahomathe ticks commonly associated with Tularemia are the Dog Tick and the Lone Star Tick (see figures below). Symptoms of Tularemia are high fever, chills, fatigue, general body aches, headache, and

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nausea. Tularemia was once known as “Rabbit Fever”. Southern Tick-Associated Rash Illness (STARI) is an illness that is indistinguishable from the early stages of Lyme Disease. These symptoms include the “bull’s eye” rash commonly associated with Lyme Disease. The cause of the disease is not fully understood, but it appears to be associated with the bite of the Lone Star Tick. Lyme Disease is associated with the bite of the Deer Tick.

Early diagnosis of tick borne diseases is essential to treatment of the disease. The following photographs show common symptoms one may develop. Insect repellent, containing diethyltoluamide (DEET), should be used in tick infested areas, and pants legs should be tucked into boots. Another option is to spray clothing with a repellent containing permethrin. Repellents containing permethrin should not be applied directly to exposed skin. Additionally, workers should search the entire body every three or four hours for attached ticks. Ticks should be removed promptly and carefully without crushing. A gentle and steady pulling action should be used to avoid leaving the head or mouth parts in the skin.

Folklore remedies, such as the use of petroleum jelly or hot matches, do little to encourage a tick to detach from skin. In fact, they may make matters worse by irritating the tick and stimulating it to release additional saliva or regurgitate gut contents, increasing the chances of transmitting the pathogen. These methods of tick removal should be avoided. A number of tick removal devices have been marketed, but none are better than a plain set of fine tipped tweezers.

Tick Bite Prevention Tips

Avoiding tick bites is the best way to reduce your risk of developing a tick-borne illness. The following personal tick bite prevention tips are recommended when exposure to a wooded or tick infested area is likely:

- Wear light colored clothing to make ticks easier to see.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants tucked into socks to deprive ticks of attachment sites.
- Check for ticks every three to four hours; particularly along waistbands, in the armpits, and groin area. Don’t forget the back and the scalp!
- Use a tick repellent with DEET on skin and clothing according to the directions.
- Use a tick repellent with permethrin ON CLOTHING ONLY as directed by the label.

Stinging Insects

To avoid stinging insects, it is important to learn what they look like and where they live. Most sting reactions are caused by five types of insects: yellow jackets, honeybees, paper wasps, hornets and fire ants. Yellow jackets are black with yellow markings, and are found in various climates. Their nests, which are made of a paper-Mache material, are usually located underground, but can sometimes be found in the walls of frame buildings, cracks in masonry or woodpiles.

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Honeybees have a rounded, “fuzzy” body with dark brown coloring and yellow markings. Upon stinging, the honeybee usually leaves its barbed stinger in its victim; the bee dies as a result. Honeybees are non-aggressive and will only sting when provoked. However, Africanized honeybees, or so-called “killer bees” found in the southwestern United States and South and Central America, are more aggressive and may sting in swarms. Domesticated honeybees live in man-made hives, while wild honeybees live in colonies or “honeycombs” in hollow trees or cavities of buildings. Africanized honeybees may nest in holes in building frames, between fence posts, in old tires or holes in the ground, or other partially protected sites. Paper wasps' slender, elongated bodies are black, brown, or red with yellow markings. Their nests are also made of a paper-like material that forms a circular comb of cells which opens downward. The nests are often located under eaves, behind shutters, or in shrubs or woodpiles.

Hornets are black or brown with white, orange or yellow markings and are usually larger than yellow jackets. Their nests are gray or brown, football-shaped, and made of a paper material similar to that of yellow jackets' nests. Hornets' nests are usually found high above ground on branches of trees, in shrubbery, on gables or in tree hollows.

Fire ants are reddish brown to black stinging insects related to bees and wasps. They build nests of dirt in the ground that may be quite tall (18 inches) in the right kinds of soil. Fire ants may attack with little warning: after firmly grasping the victim's skin with its jaws, the fire ant arches its back as it inserts its rear stinger into the skin. It then pivots at the head and may inflict multiple stings in a circular pattern. Fire ant venom often causes an immediate burning sensation.

Preventing stings

Personnel should stay out of the “territory” of the stinging insects' nests as much as possible. These insects are most likely to sting if their homes are disturbed, so it is important to have hives and nests around work areas destroyed. Since this activity can be dangerous, a trained exterminator should be hired.

If any flying stinging insects are encountered, workers should remain calm and quiet, and move slowly away from them. Many stinging insects are foraging for food. It is important to not look or smell like a flower—avoid brightly colored clothing and perfume when outdoors. Because the smell of food attracts insects, be careful when eating, or drinking sweet drinks like soda or juice outdoors. Keep food and beverages covered until consumed. Workers should avoid loose-fitting garments that can trap insects between material and skin.

Treating stings

If stung by a honeybee that has left its stinger (and attached venom sac) in your skin, remove the stinger within 30 seconds to avoid receiving more venom. A quick scrape of a fingernail removes the stinger and sac. Squeezing the sac should be avoided—this forces more venom through the stinger and into the skin. Hornets, wasps, and yellow jackets do not usually leave their stingers.

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Try to remain calm, and brush these insects from the skin promptly with deliberate movements to prevent additional stings. Then, quietly and immediately leave the area.

If stung by fire ants, carefully brush them off to prevent repeated stings, and leave the area. Fire ant stings usually result in the development of a blister about 24 hours after the sting. The material in this will become cloudy and appear to be pustular. IT IS NOT! Fire ant venom kills bacteria, this is just dead tissue and should be left alone. It will dry and heal within the next 7 – 10 days. If the blister is opened it must be monitored for secondary bacterial infection. Diabetics and others with circulatory disorders, including varicose veins and phlebitis, can be particularly at risk for complications, and should see a physician to monitor their condition after being stung. Up to 50% of patients develop large local reactions at the site of fire ant stings—swelling may last for several days and may be accompanied by itching, redness and pain.

Use topical steroid ointments or oral antihistamines to relieve itching. See your doctor if swelling progresses or if the sting site seems infected.

Poisonous Plants

Poison ivy, poison oak or poison sumac may be present in the work area. Personnel should be alerted to the presence of these plants, and instructed on methods to prevent exposure.

The main control is to avoid contact with the plant, cover arms and hands, and use Ivy Block barrier cream on exposed skin. Particular attention must be given to avoiding skin contact with objects or protective clothing that have touched the plants. Treat every surface that may have touched the plant as contaminated, and practice contamination avoidance. If skin contact is made, the area should be washed immediately with Ivy Wipes or soap and water, and observed for signs of reddening.

Snakes

The possibility of encountering snakes exists, specifically for personnel working in heavily wooded/vegetated areas. Avoid walking in areas where snakes may nest or hide. When walking, always look ahead for signs of snakes. Employees should make as much noise as possible when approaching a possible snake area to give snakes time to leave. Use a long handled shovel, heavy equipment or other tools when moving or lifting objects that could be used by snakes as cover. Never reach under or behind objects or into other areas where snakes may hide. Look before placing your hands or feet anywhere, and do not put your hands or feet into places you cannot see. Avoid walking alone in snake-infested areas. Do not go out of your way to disturb or kill a snake. Avoid snakes – living and dead. Even dead snakes can bite reflexively.

If an employee is bitten by a snake the following actions are recommended: An attempt should be made to identify the snake. Do not try and capture or kill the snake.

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The victim should be transported to the nearest hospital within 30 minutes. First aid consists of washing the area around the wound to remove any unabsorbed venom. Keep the victim calm and limit the victim's physical activity. While limiting movement of the bitten body part, keep the bitten area at the level of the heart.

Remove all constricting clothing or jewelry from the bite site because swelling may occur. Remove shoes if bitten on the leg.

- Do not apply a tourniquet.
- Clean the wound if possible.
- Do not pack wound in ice or apply heat.
- Do not give the victim a sedative or alcohol.
- Do not waste time capturing or killing the snake.
- Do not cut into the bite area; you might damage important nerves, tissues or muscles

8.0 SITE CONTROL

An exclusion zone, contaminant reduction zone and a support zone will be established whenever project activities require Level C or Level B personal protective equipment. Defined access and egress points will be established and personnel will enter only through those points.

As permitted by site topography, the area within a 50 foot radius of a drill rig, probe unit or excavation equipment be considered the site exclusion zone. Only those personnel designated by the Project Manager/SSO are allowed to enter the Exclusion Zone. Where practical, or where their use will prevent public injury, temporary signs or barricade fencing will be established to define the Exclusion Zone. No smoking is permitted within 100 feet of any soil boring or probe location on petroleum contaminated project sites.

If unauthorized personnel attempt to enter the exclusion zone, the SSO will verbally inform the individual(s) to leave the project site. If unauthorized individuals refuse to leave the exclusion zone or are considered in danger or pose danger to project personnel, the SSO will cease project activities (i.e., shut down drill rigs, excavation equipment, etc.) and notify the client representative or the local police of the situation. Site activities will not resume until unauthorized personnel have left the project site.

9.0 AIR MONITORING AND SITE ACTION LEVELS

This air monitoring protocol is designed to prevent personnel exposure to airborne contaminants in excess of established permissible exposure limits. The results of field air monitoring will be used to determine the adequacy of initial personal protective equipment selection. Air monitoring equipment required for petroleum contaminated sites will include the following:

· **Photoionization Detector**

Task Leader(s) will be knowledgeable in the operation of the photoionization detector. A manual on the operation of the PID and the appropriate calibration kit will be mobilized to the project site with the instrument. Photoionization detectors will be calibrated under field conditions *each day* prior to use. Task Leaders are instructed to consult the manufacturer's specifications for appropriate calibration gas and calibration techniques.

A photoionization detector (PID) will be used to determine approximate hydrocarbon vapor concentrations in the BREATHING ZONE of site personnel. Continuous breathing zone air monitoring will be conducted during initial phases of intrusive activities (i.e., boring, excavation). If PID readings are less than 10 ppm, monitoring may be conducted at intervals of 10 minutes. If initial PID readings exceed 10 ppm, or if hydrocarbon odors become evident upon during auger advancement, continuous breathing zone air monitoring will be conducted.

If sustained PID readings in the breathing zone exceed 25 ppm, personnel will upgrade to respiratory protection as outlined below. Personnel will remain in air purifying respirators until the photoionization detector readings in the breathing zone have fallen and stabilized below 25 ppm.

9.1 Site Action Levels

Level D/D Modified	Level C	Site Evacuation
< 25 ppm	> 25 ppm	> 300 ppm

The Action Levels indicated above are for air in the breathing zone and NOT applicable to vapor above containerized soil samples. The Action Levels are established to prevent exposure to airborne petroleum hydrocarbon vapors in excess of established exposure limits. Although the Action Levels indicated for Site Evacuation are within the protective capacity of the respirator cartridges specified below, personnel will evacuate to the UPWIND side of the site if the continuous breathing zone vapor concentrations exceed these limits. The SSO will contact the Corporate Safety and Health Manager for discussion and re-evaluation of personal protective equipment and air monitoring requirements if airborne contamination exceeds Site Evacuation Action Levels. In the event that site evacuation is required, a modification of this safety and health plan will be issued with contingencies for combustible gas monitoring and upgrading to Level B personal protective equipment.

10.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The air monitoring regimen identified above will allow initial project activity to begin in LEVEL D personal protective equipment to include:

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- **Hard Hat**
- **Safety Footwear (ASTM spec; Impermeable or with outer impermeable covers)**
- **Nitrile or Neoprene Rubber Outer Gloves**
- **Nitrile Glove Liners**
- **Safety Eye Wear (ANSI Z-87 specification)**
- **Hearing Protection (if within 10 feet of drill rigs, concrete coring or other equipment which impairs normal conversation at < 5 feet.)**

If petroleum saturated soils and potential splashing conditions develop during the course of the assessment, personnel will upgrade to LEVEL D MODIFIED personal protective equipment. Level D Modified personal protective equipment ensemble consists of the above, plus:

- **Laminated Tyvek Coveralls**
- **Tape Sleeves/Legs to Gloves and Boots**

If air monitoring exceeds Action Level specified for upgrade to LEVEL C personal protective equipment, personnel will do:

- **Full Face Air Purifying Respirator**
- **Equipped with Combination Organic Vapor/Acid Gas/HEPA Cartridges**

Respirator cartridges will be changed daily prior to start of site activity.

11.0 DECONTAMINATION

Equipment decontamination is required on all sites with petroleum hydrocarbon impact. Personnel decontamination for projects below personal protective Level C will consist of washing off safety footwear, proper cleaning or disposal of outer and inner gloves and thorough washing of face, arms and hands. For projects involving Level C personal protective equipment, a decontamination station will be established and the following procedures enforced.

11.1 Personal Decontamination

Personnel will establish a decontamination station on the interface of the Exclusion Zone. A Contaminant Reduction Zone will be established and will extend 10 feet beyond from the decontamination station.

- Two Wash Tubs
- Scrub Brush
- Plastic Bags
- Water and Alconox Detergent

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The wash tub on the exclusion zone side of the site will contain a solution of water and Alconox detergent; the second wash tub will contain clean rinse water. Personnel decontamination will consist primarily of detergent washing and rinsing of reusable exterior protective gear. Coveralls will be removed by turning the clothing inside out.

Personnel may not leave the contaminant reduction zone without proceeding through the decontamination sequence described below. The general decontamination sequence should be as follows:

- Wash work gloves, boots and poly laminated protective coveralls,
- Rinse work gloves, boots and coveralls,
- Remove tape at wrists and ankles,
- Remove protective coveralls,
- Remove respirator
- Dispose of spent cartridges; wash and rinse respirator
- Remove outer gloves
- Remove inner gloves

Expendable personal protective equipment will be placed in plastic trash bags, sealed and disposed of per client agreement. Decontamination solutions will be containerized or disposed of as arranged by Project Manager.

11.2 Equipment Decontamination

Decontamination of equipment will be performed to limit the migration of contaminants off-site. All equipment will be cleaned prior to site entry to remove grease, oil and encrusted soil.

Decontamination of large equipment will consist of physically removing gross contamination with shovels, brushes etc. followed by detergent and water high pressure wash with a clean water rinse. The Project Manager is responsible for determining if decontamination solutions must be containerized. If so, a decontamination sump or polyethylene sheeting and fluid containers will be mobilized and established in the decontamination area. Decontamination of hand samplers and similar small equipment will be performed at a designated location within the Contaminant Reduction Zone. Decontamination of such equipment will consist of detergent solution wash and clean water rinse.

11.3 Power Washer/Decontamination Safety

The operator should wear safety glasses or a face shield at all times during use of the power washer. Caution should be used while operating the washer to ensure that all Site personnel are out of the area.

12.0 SITE COMMUNICATIONS

Communication between personnel within the Exclusion Zone will be via verbal communication or hand signals. Visual contact between members of task teams should be possible throughout the course of project activities. Contact with the SSO will be through direct verbal communication. The following hand signals will be used by personnel wherever respiratory protection and/or equipment noise limit verbal communication.

Signal	Meaning
Thumbs Up	OK; all is well
Grab throat with both hands	Can't breathe
Shake head, thumbs down	NO, negative
Point right (when facing equipment operator)	Move/steer left
Point left (when facing equipment operator)	Move/steer right
Grab partner's wrist	Leave area immediately

13.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The Project Manager is responsible for obtaining and recording the following emergency information prior to site mobilization:

Location of Nearest Telephone: Cell phones

Nearest Hospital/Clinic: ThedaCare Regional Medical Center-Appleton, 1818 N Meade St, Appleton, WI 54911

See directions at end of Report.

Estimated Drive Time: 10 minutes

Directions From Site: (Attach a Site Diagram as an Appendix to this Plan) See last page of HASP

Ambulance:	911
WorkCare (Managed Care Provider)	888-449-7787
Fire Department:	920-788-7399
Police:	920-788-7505
Poison Control Center:	1-800-222-1222

Project Manager: 920-791-9206

Safety and Health Manager: 913-599-6886

13.1 Personal Injury

The SSO and at least one other individual on site will be appropriately trained to administer first aid and CPR. A certificate issued by the American Red Cross, National Safety Council or equivalent will be considered appropriate.

In the event of non-life threatening injuries such as minor cuts, burns, exhaustion, heat cramps, insect stings, etc., the affected employee will be removed to a safe location and appropriate first aid measures should be rendered. It is the responsibility of every employee to report all unsafe acts and incidents (equipment or facility damages as well as injury accidents) to their direct supervisor as soon as possible. Personnel who incur injuries not requiring immediate medical attention are instructed to call WorkCare at 888-449-7787. The affected supervisor will complete an Accident/Injury Investigation form within 48 hours of the incident, and forward it to their home office or enter it directly into Terracon's Automated Claims Management System. Details will be shared with the client and/or contractor as may be required by contractual agreement. A root cause analysis will be prepared by the affected Office Manager. All reports must include written recommendations of actions the office will take to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

For more serious injuries the Site Safety Officer or designee will summon an ambulance to the project site. No attempt will be made by Terracon personnel to move the victim, without the aid and/or instructions of qualified medical personnel.

Where air monitoring indicates the absence of toxic gases or vapors, the ambulance will be directed to the affected employee. If site conditions warrant and as time permits, the wheels of the ambulance will be decontaminated with high pressure wash. The SSO or designee will accompany the ambulance to the medical facility, and provide guidance concerning additional decontamination which may be required for the injured employee, ambulance or attendants.

Whenever an injury occurs on sites with contamination requiring personal protective equipment greater than Level D modified, a minimum of two employees will don appropriate equipment and proceed to the victim. An ambulance will be called immediately. If the extent of injuries permit, the injured employee will be removed to fresh air. Appropriate first aid will be administered.

If rescuer(s) assess that the victim cannot be removed without a stretcher or other specialized equipment, the victim will be removed at the earliest possible moment by appropriately attired Terracon personnel with the direction and/or assistance of qualified medical response personnel. The injured employee will be immediately decontaminated and transported to the nearest medical

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facility. A crew member designated by the SSO will inform the ambulance crew of contaminants of concern and provide assistance with additional decontamination if required.

13.2 Evacuation and Shutdown Procedures

The SSO will establish and notify site personnel of emergency "rally" points. In the event of a site emergency, personnel will immediately exit the site and assemble at the designated rally point. Evacuation routes will be dependent on site topography and wind conditions. The routes will be selected and presented by the SSO daily prior to site activity.

If emergency evacuation becomes necessary, the SSO will sound the emergency alarm (e.g. support vehicle horn or compressed air horn). Personnel will safely shutdown all electrical and mechanical equipment and quickly proceed to closest designated rally point. The SSO will then account for each crew member on site.

In the event that a Terracon employee does not report to the designated rally point within 5 minutes of the evacuation alarm, the SSO will perform an immediate assessment of site conditions. If site conditions do not pose an immediate hazard to life or health, the SSO will initiate search and rescue efforts utilizing two crew members attired in appropriate personal protective equipment.

14.0 THERMAL STRESS

14.1 Heat Stress

Whenever ambient temperature exceeds 70 degrees F and personal protective equipment requirements are Level D or Level D modified, the following heat stress monitoring and preventive measures will be implemented:

- Mobilize at least one gallon of water for each field employee during each day of site activity.
- Periodically observe personnel for signs of heat stress (excessive perspiration, flushed skin, nausea, etc.).
- Move affected workers out of contaminant zones,
- Loosen protective clothing and permit them to rest
- Have conscious, affected personnel drink at least one 8 oz. glass of cool water.
- Check pulse; personnel should not return to work until pulse rate is less than 90 beats/min.

14.2 Heat Stress in Level C/Level B PPE

In addition to the above precautions, the following procedures will be implemented whenever the ambient temperature exceeds 70° F and personal protective equipment requirements are Level

C or above. Ambient temperature will be measured with a dry bulb thermometer and percent cloud cover will be estimated:

- 1.0 = No Clouds
- 0.75 = 25% Clouds
- 0.5 = 50% Clouds
- 0.25 = 75% Clouds
- 0.0 = 100% Clouds).

Calculate the adjusted temperature using the following formula:

$$\text{ADJUSTED TEMPERATURE} = 13(\% \text{ CLOUD COVER}) + \text{DRY TEMPERATURE}$$

Rest regimens will be implemented at frequencies dependent upon adjusted temperature. Monitor pulse during each rest period.

Adjusted Temperature	Rest Period/Monitoring Frequency
90+	After 15 minutes
87.5-90	After 30 minutes
82.5-87.4	After 60 minutes
77.5-82.5	After 90 minutes
70.5-77.4	After 120 minutes

Employees will return to work only after their pulse rate is below 90. Fluid replacement will be encouraged during each rest period. The use of stimulants and alcoholic beverages in off hours should be discouraged to prevent heat related illnesses.

14.3 Cold Stress

Persons working outdoors in low temperatures are subject to cold stress, especially if the temperature is at or below freezing. Exposure to cold for a short period of time can cause severe injury to the surface of the body (frostbite), or result in profound general cooling, potentially resulting in clinical hypothermia and death. Areas of the body with high surface to volume area, such as fingers, toes, and ears are the most susceptible. In general, the body's response to cold stress progresses from frostbite to hypothermia. Recognition of the symptoms of cold stress is essential to worker protection when operating in low temperatures.

Utilize cold weather clothing available from Terracon's personal protective equipment vendor, including thermal hardhat liners, gloves, and footwear traction devices to prevent slips and falls on slick and icy walking surfaces.

15.0 TRAFFIC CONTROL

Worksites confront motorists with a situation they do not expect, cannot anticipate and find confusing. They also tend to create hazards with which the driver can collide. Worksites distract motorist's attention from the driving tasks and expose workers to oncoming traffic.

Some inadequate traffic control measures that have led to worksite traffic accidents include:

- Inadequate advance warning
- Inadequate and inappropriate signs and messages
- Confusing messages
- Inadequate guidance through the work zone
- Conflicting pavement markings
- Unprotected hazard such as shoulder drop offs

Whenever project sites under Terracon control will disrupt vehicle traffic or expose Terracon personnel to the hazards of vehicle traffic, (i.e., work on an active roadway, including shoulders) adequate traffic control measures must be implemented.

Terracon's preferred method for implementing traffic control is to request that clients assume this responsibility. Where clients refuse to assume responsibility, Terracon will attempt to subcontract the service to a reputable traffic control firm. Terracon personnel with no training or experience in traffic flagging or the placement of traffic control devices such as signs, barricades or flashers are prohibited from engaging in traffic control operations unless directed by a trained and experienced individual.

Project-Specific Traffic Control Requirements

The Project Manager will be primarily responsible for assuring that traffic control measures utilized on the various compressor station project sites (where applicable) are in accordance with Department of Transportation requirements. All Terracon personnel working within 10 feet of an active roadway will wear ANSI Class III traffic safety vests as the outermost garment. All Terracon field personnel will participate in site traffic control briefings with affected field representatives where requested.

16.0 MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY

Vehicles must be periodically inspected in accordance with Terracon motor vehicle operations policies. Any vehicle found to be unsafe shall not be operated and shall be removed from service until it can be repaired or serviced and rendered safe. Driving at the maximum posted speed limit can be too fast for safety in some situations.

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Drivers shall use good judgment and proceed at a speed suitable for the conditions of the vehicle, road, traffic, and weather. Vehicles are not to be moved until all passengers are properly seated inside the vehicle. All operators and passengers must use seat belts and shoulder harnesses, if the vehicle is so equipped.

Before driving, all windows should be cleared of any materials such as frost, mud, or dew that may reduce visibility. Drivers should not engage in distracting activities while a vehicle is in motion. The vehicle should be pulled over to the side of the road and stopped when performing activities such as dialing or using a mobile telephone or taking notes. If the phone rings while driving, let the cellular voice mail service take the call and listen to the message later when you are parked.

Vehicles should be properly parked. When possible, they should be parked so that no backing is required when leaving, unless doing so creates a greater hazard. Where backing is required when leaving a location, the driver shall walk around the vehicle prior to backing and inspect the area for any potential obstructions, or use a spotter. Hazard lights shall be utilized when parking on a road shoulder. Bridge load limits should be reviewed and a pre-approved route established prior to transporting heavy equipment over county road bridges.

Items carried inside the vehicle should be secured to prevent them from being thrown about in event of emergency braking or sharp maneuvers. Items that cannot be secured must be carried in an enclosed trunk or luggage compartment that is physically separated from the passenger area.

All large tools should be carried outside the cab of the vehicle and be properly secured. All fittings, tools, supplies, equipment, and other cargo carried on cargo beds or in the back of trucks must be properly secured and restrained.

17.0 WORK AROUND OPEN WATER

Work around open water and boats presents an unstable surface that may lead to falls and potential for drowning or injury. The following safety precautions are required. The "buddy system" shall be used during all sampling tasks. Within 6 feet of unguarded water more than 3 feet deep, workers will don USCG Type III, V, or better personal floatation device (PFD) with retro reflective tape worn by all personnel aboard boat at all times. The maximum capacity (weight and passenger number) of the boat shall not be exceeded at any time (this number is listed on the boat tag). Workers should be cautious when boarding and keep weight toward center of boat. Personnel will not stand in the boat when underway. All equipment must be secured to the boat or securely stowed during transit. Appropriate footwear should be worn when it is necessary to access the shoreline by wading, and nonskid footwear must be worn on board. Employees should dress appropriately for the weather (sunscreen must be worn when sunburn is a threat). The boat must always proceed at a safe speed, under control, and ready to stop within a safe distance. A ring

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buoy with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. In open water areas, at least one life saving skiff shall be immediately available.

Hip waders shall be worn when sampling in shallow waters without a boat to safe guard against stepping on a deep hole or getting stuck in the mud. A PFD should be worn with the waders if you cannot always see to bottom. Use the “buddy system” but keep some distance apart when walking from point A to point B to reduce the risk of both people at the same time stepping in a deep hole. A ring buoy with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. If working in a small area close to shore, secure the worker with safety line and harness with the line tended by a second person on shore.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INSTRUCTION

I understand this project involves the excavation of soils impacted by chlorinated solvents and other VOCs. I have read this Safety and Health Plan and have received instructions for safe work practices, personal protective equipment and air monitoring requirements. I further understand that if I encounter unanticipated contamination or site conditions I am to leave the site and immediately notify the Project Manager and Corporate Safety and Health Manager of the conditions observed.

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TERRACON JOB #: 58187198

<u>Name (Please Print)</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Date</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT UTILIZED:

LEVEL D LEVEL D MOD. LEVEL C

Safety briefing performed by: _____ Date: _____

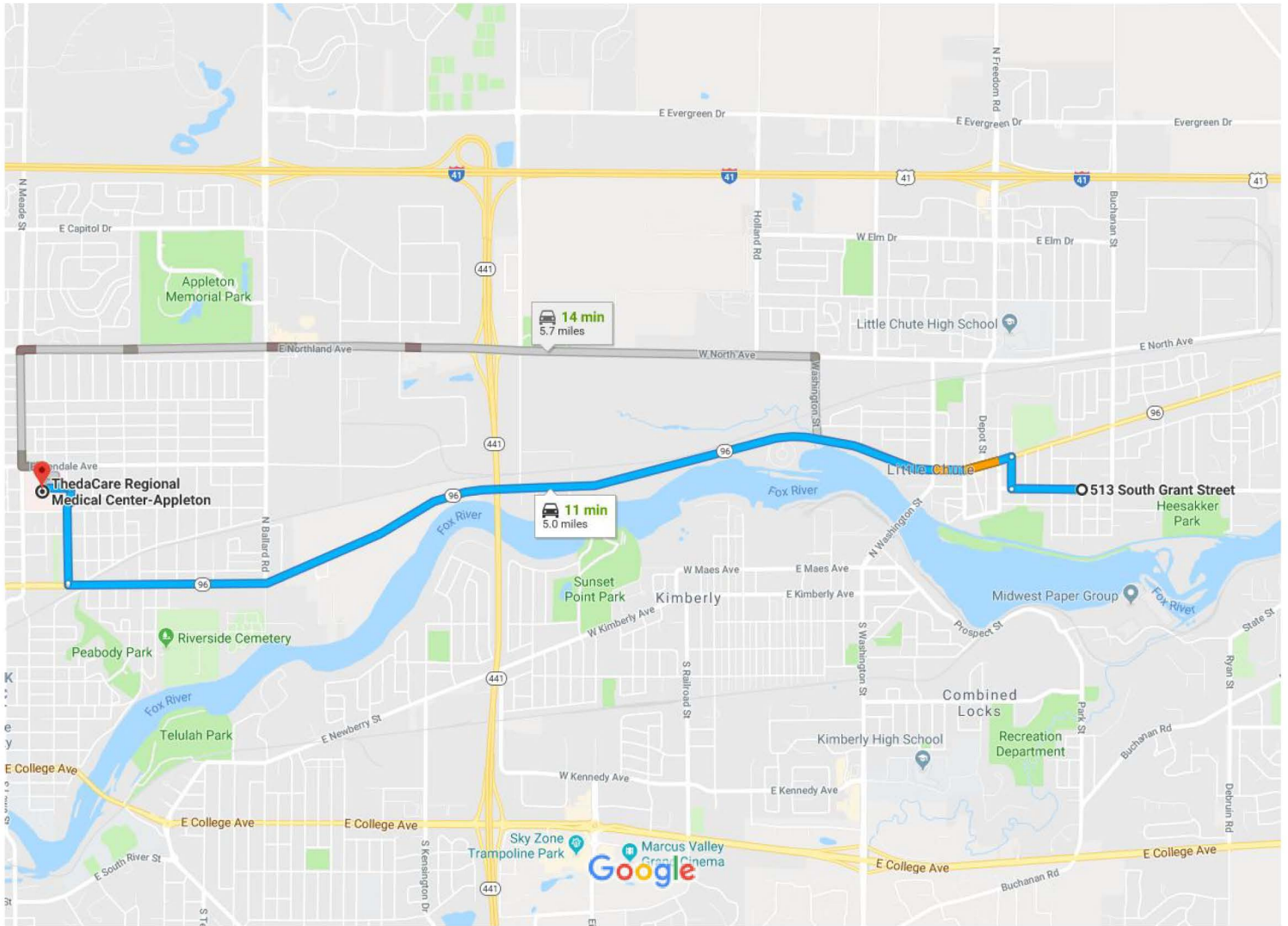
PETROLEUM CONTAMINANT(S): Fuel Oil, used/waste oil, compressor oil, gasoline/diesel

AIR MONITORING RESULTS (Attach separate page if required.)



513 S Grant St, Little Chute, WI 54140 to ThedaCare Regional Medical Center-Appleton

Drive 5.0 miles, 11 min



Map data ©2018 Google 2000 ft

513 S Grant St

Little Chute, WI 54140

Take E Lincoln Ave to WI-96 W/E Main St


- 1 min (0.4 mi)


↑ 1. Head west on E Lincoln Ave/Riverside Dr toward Franklin St
i Continue to follow E Lincoln Ave
- 0.3 mi


➤ 2. Turn right onto Jackson St
- 0.1 mi


↶ 3. Turn left at the 1st cross street onto WI-96 W/E Main St
i Continue to follow WI-96 W
- 7 min (4.1 mi)


Take N Viola St to your destination



-
- 3 min (0.5 mi)
-  4. Turn right onto E Randall Ave

43 ft
-  5. Continue straight onto N Viola St

0.3 mi
-  6. Turn right

62 ft
-  7. Turn left

299 ft
-  8. Turn left

92 ft
-  9. Slight left
 Destination will be on the left

404 ft

ThedaCare Regional Medical Center-Appleton

1818 N Meade St, Appleton, WI 54911

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.