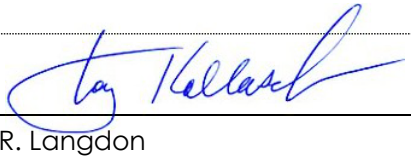
# Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan

## Phoenix Heights VIZC / 25222269.05

## Rev. 231005

| REQUIRED APPROVAL | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCS HSC or designee (name): | T. Kollasch | Date: | 10/5/23 |
| (signature) |  | | |
| SCS PM (name): | R. Langdon | Date: | 10/9/2023 |
| (signature) | Robert Langdon | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Site Address: | 1165 White Rock Avenue, Waukesha, WI 53186 |
| Client Contact: | Jim Walden, WDNR 608-640-6639 |

| EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Emergency Response: | 911* | SCS PM (cell): | 608-212-3995 |
| WorkCare: | 1-888-449-7787 | SCS HSC (cell): | 608-843-3870 |
| Medical Facility: | Waukesha Memorial Hospital ER 262-928-1000 | Site Emergency Contact: | Jennifer Kanter Bieck Mgmt. 414-961-7400 x120 |
| Nearest medical facility (name and address): Waukesha Memorial, 725 American Ave. Directions are on Page 3. | | | |

# Table of Contents

# 1 INTRODUCTION

At SCS, protection of human health and the environment is paramount. This Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (SSHSP) identifies hazards at this job site and describes precautions that employees need to follow for all activities while on the site. This SSHSP is a living document that will be updated as conditions change, new information becomes available, and the project evolves.

Hazards introduced by the project's activities are addressed by Job-Task Safety Analyses (JTSAs), which are considered part of this plan. The JTSAs analyze tasks to identify their hazards and to mandate safeguards and additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

## PROJECT ORGANIZATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Project or Site Team Leader: | Rob Langdon | 608-212-3995 |
| Primary Health and Safety Representative: | Jake Krause | 608-280-1630 |
| On-site Health and Safety Representative: | | |
| Project Manager: | Rob Langdon | 608-212-3995 |
| Client Representative: | Jim Walden, WDNR | 608-640-6639 |

## SCOPE OF WORK

Collect indoor air, sewer gas, and soil gas samples, and sewer liquid samples as part of a vapor intrusion assessment.

# 2 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

To sound an alarm signifying an emergency, call site emergency contact listed on the cover. Call 911 as appropriate to report fires and other emergencies. Repeatedly honk a vehicle horn, use four-way flashers, or shout to alert others or summon assistance. Personal air monitors (such as the Ventis MX4) have a built-in alarm to identify certain hazardous atmospheres and are required at active landfill sites, closed landfills, and other project sites with potentially hazardous atmospheres (see SCS TSOP 207).

## RESCUE AND FIRST AID

Stop work when an injury or accident occurs. SCS employees do not have prescribed rescue duties, except in the case of task-specific rescue (e.g., for confined space entry, working at heights, etc.). Any task-specific rescue procedures are described in the JTSA for the relevant task or are attached to the JTSA.

First aid will be provided on a voluntary basis within the scope of the provider's training. First aid kits and fire extinguishers are available in each SCS work truck.

Contact WorkCare (888-449-7787) as soon as practical. If WorkCare and SCS conclude that the injury is not serious enough to require calling an ambulance, the injured party can be given first aid and taken to the nearest hospital or urgent care clinic, if necessary. SCS should not transport a victim with an injury to the head, neck, or back that might involve spinal injury.

SCS project personnel should call the SCS Project Manager and the Client Representative and inform them of the situation. The Project Manager should evaluate the nature of the emergency and direct project personnel actions from that point.

# MEDICAL FACILITY CONTACT AND LOCATION INFORMATION

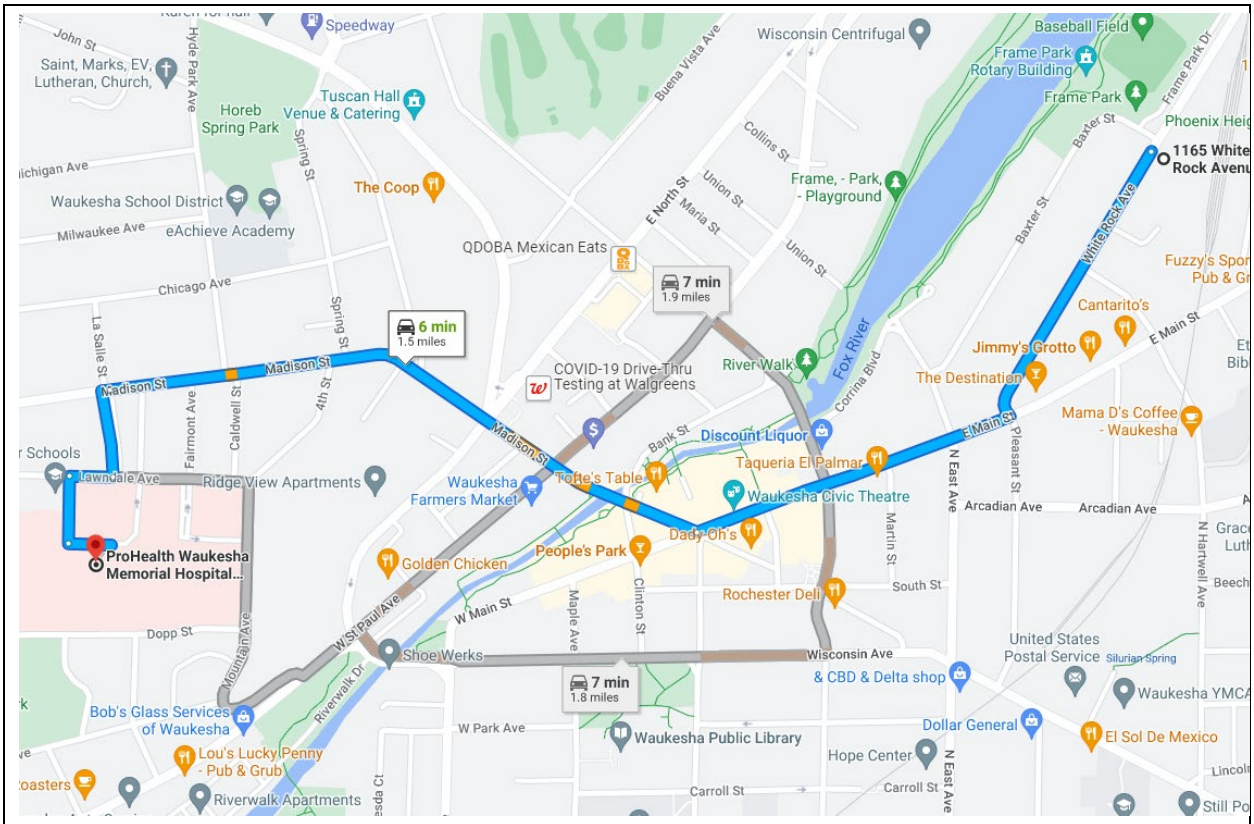



**Figure 1. Map and Directions to Waukesha Memorial Emergency Room**

**Directions:**

**Head southwest on White Rock Ave for 0.3 miles**
**Turn RIGHT onto E Main Street for 0.3 miles**
**Turn RIGHT onto W Broadway for 0.1 miles**
**CONTINUE onto Madison Street for 0.5 miles**
**Turn LEFT onto Hospital Boulevard and PROCEED for 0.1 miles**
**Turn RIGHT onto Lawndale Avenue and PROCEED for 230 feet**
**Turn LEFT onto Greenwood Avenue and PROCEED for 354 feet**
**Destination is on the RIGHT**

Nearest Medical Facility:

Waukesha Memorial Emergency Room
725 American Ave.
Waukesha, Wisconsin
262-928-1000

## REPORTING PROCEDURES FOR INCIDENTS (CLIENT, LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL)

After local emergency services have been notified, SCS project personnel should call the SCS Project Manager and the site emergency contact to inform them of the situation.

In the case of an injury or suspected injury (even if it is perceived as minor), call WorkCare as soon as practical (see Emergency Telephone Numbers on the cover). WorkCare documents the injury and notifies the employee's supervisor, the Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD) and the local HSC.

If the incident is serious (fatality, amputation, work-related hospitalization, or loss of an eye), notify the CHSD immediately. Equipment involved in serious-injury accidents should not be moved until government safety regulators can inspect the accident scene. However, equipment may be moved if doing so is necessary to remove victims or prevent further harm.

# 3 SITE DESCRIPTION

**The project site includes City of Waukesha right-of-ways in the Phoenix Heights area, and one residential building.**

## LOCATION DESCRIPTION

The facility is located in the Phoenix Heights neighborhood of Waukesha, Wisconsin.

# 4 SITE HAZARDS

The following chemical and physical hazards should be considered before performing any task or work at the site. The analysis will depend on a thorough understanding of the site's physical characteristics and the task(s) being performed.

## Chemical and Physical Agent Hazards

**Site Specific Chemical Hazards:** Exposures to chemical hazards during normal work activities at this site are not expected to significantly exceed those experienced by the general public at an operating gasoline station. If large areas of contaminated soil are exposed through activities such as remedial soil excavation, risks of exposure may be increased and additional monitoring and/or PPE may be required beyond what is recommended below for typical investigation activities.

The following is a discussion of the chemicals known to be present in soils on the site.

Chlorinated volatile organic compounds have been detected in sewer and soil gas during prior investigations conducted by others. Potential biological hazards include exposure to human waste while sampling sewers.

### Assessment of Exposure Hazards

**Inhalation:** Soil sampling and excavation activities have important potential for airborne release of contaminants. Appropriate dust and fugitive emission controls, as well as monitoring and the use of appropriate PPE will greatly minimize the potential for exposure.

**Skin Contact:** Direct contact to skin will be minimized through use of hand tools, and dermal protective equipment. Wear Nitrile gloves and wash hands thoroughly with cleaning agent before and after working in the active excavation area.

**Ingestion:** Protection against exposure via ingestion can be accomplished by performance of proper decontamination procedures when exiting contaminated work areas.

## Physical Hazards

**Lightning:** Lightning can strike miles ahead of a storm when no rain is present. All operations should be stopped immediately when lightning is visible or thunder is audible. All personnel should seek shelter and remain inside a building (primary) or vehicle (secondary) until the danger passes. Do not take shelter near tall objects such as power lines, trees, antennas, or the flare stack. Work can resume when the lightning is no longer visible and the thunder cannot be heard.

**Heat-Related Injuries:** Elevated body temperatures can cause serious injury or death. Working outdoors or in the sun increases the chance of heat-related injuries. This hazard is especially critical when PPE (such as coveralls or rain gear) is worn, since heat from the body becomes trapped inside clothing. Personnel should drink plenty of liquids and take breaks as needed. The following describes the various **Heat Disorders and Health Effects:**

- **Heat Stroke:** This disorder occurs when the body's system of temperature regulation (e.g., sweating and evaporation) fails and body temperature rises to critical levels. The condition is caused by a combination of highly variable factors, and its occurrence is difficult to predict. Heat stroke is a serious hazard, however. Primary signs and symptoms are confusion, irrational behavior, loss of consciousness, convulsions, a lack of sweating (usually), hot, dry skin, and an abnormally high body temperature. If a worker shows signs of possible heat stroke, call 911 to obtain **immediate** medical assistance. The worker should be placed in a shady area, and his or her outer clothing should be removed. The worker's skin should also be wetted and air movement around the body increased to improve evaporative cooling until professional methods of cooling are initiated and the seriousness of the condition can be assessed. Fluids should be replaced as soon as possible--by mouth only if the worker is conscious. The medical outcome of an episode of heat stroke depends on the victim's physical fitness and the timing and effectiveness of first aid treatment. Regardless of the worker's protests, **no** employee suspected of being ill from heat stroke should be sent home or left unattended unless a physician has specifically approved such an order.

- **Heat Exhaustion:** The signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion include clammy skin, headache, nausea, vertigo, weakness, thirst, and giddiness. Fortunately, heat exhaustion responds readily to prompt treatment. This condition, however, should not be dismissed lightly, for several reasons. One is that fainting associated with heat exhaustion can be dangerous because the victim may be operating machinery or controlling an operation that should not be left unattended. The victim could also be injured when he or she faints. While the signs and symptoms associated with heat exhaustion are similar to those of heat stroke, the notable difference (with heat exhaustion) is clammy skin. Workers suffering from heat exhaustion should be removed from hot environments and given fluid replacement, by mouth only if the workers are conscious. They should also be encouraged to get adequate rest.

- **Heat Rashes:** The most common problem occurring in hot work environments is heat rash. Prickly heat is manifested as red papules and usually appears in areas where the

clothing is restrictive. As sweating increases, the papules give rise to a prickling sensation. Prickly heat occurs in skin that is persistently wetted by unevaporated sweat, and papules may become infected if they are not treated. In most cases, heat rash will disappear when the affected individual returns to a cool environment.

- **Heat Fatigue:** One factor that predisposes individuals to heat fatigue is the lack of acclimatization. Use of a program of acclimatization and training for work in hot environments are advisable. The signs and symptoms of heat fatigue include impaired performance of skilled sensorimotor, high-concentration, or high-vigilance activities. The sole treatment available for heat fatigue is to remove heat stress and increase fluid replacement before a more serious heat-related condition develops.

**Cold-Related Injuries:** In winter weather conditions, there is a potential for injury from cold, including dehydration, frostbite, heavy shivering, excessive fatigue, drowsiness, irritability, and euphoria. If workers show these symptoms, work should cease and affected personnel rest in heated buildings or vehicles.

## Biological Hazards

Contact with animals, insects, and plants can be hazardous. Take care to avoid contact with biological hazards such as:

- Wild animals such as snakes, raccoons, squirrels, and rats, can bite and scratch and can carry transmittable diseases (e.g., rabies).

- Insects such as mosquitoes, ticks, bees, and wasps: Mosquitoes can potentially carry and transmit the West Nile Virus. Ticks can transmit Lyme disease. Bees and wasps can sting by injecting venom, which causes some individuals to experience anaphylactic shock (an extreme allergic reaction). Keep away from high grass, and watch and listen for bee and wasp nests. If bitten by insects, see a doctor if there is any question of an allergic reaction.

- Plants such as poison ivy and poison oak can cause severe rashes on exposed skin. Be careful where you walk, wear long pants, and minimize touching exposed skin with your hands after walking through thickly vegetated areas until after you have thoroughly washed your hands with soap and water.

### Confined Spaces

On-site personnel may be required to enter confined spaces while performing work on this project. Entry into any confined space happens for the purpose of monitoring/testing, or installation, modification, or repair of pipe or equipment. Entry into confined spaces will be performed by qualified personnel trained in accordance with OSHA standards for work in confined spaces. If confined space entry work is required, all participants must comply with the requirements of **Appendix B, SCS Health and Safety Program Manual (Confined Space)**. The possible hazards associated with work in confined spaces may include:

- Engulfment/entrapment.
- Limited access and egress.
- Atmospheric hazards, including methane gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, or oxygen deficiency.

Personnel must follow all procedures outlined in the OSHA Confined Space Standard while performing work in confined spaces. These procedures include:

- Preparing a Confined Space Entry Permit (**Appendix B, Attachment E**).
- Posting Hazard Notice placards at the entrance of the confined space.
- Continuous monitoring of the confined space for methane gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, and oxygen deficiencies during work within the confined space.

# SAFETY PROCEDURES

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and SCS Health and Safety written programs are compiled in the SCS Injury Illness Protection Program (IIPP) available on the SCS intranet. SCS's general code of safe work practices is SOP 1. These documents are considered a part of this plan.

# JOB TASK SAFETY ANALYSIS (JTSA) AND PPE ASSESSMENT

JTSAs (attached) identify safe work practices and PPE requirements for tasks that involve potential hazards to employees. The JTSAs list the task steps and describe the hazards and required safeguards, critical actions, and PPE. Review the JTSA before starting work and sign it to acknowledge that its content is understood.

# PPE/SAFETY EQUIPMENT

All project tasks are anticipated to require only **Level D** PPE, as defined by OSHA, unless specified otherwise in an attached JTSA. Any employee who will wear a respirator (in a Level C or B environment) must be enrolled in the SCS respiratory protection program and be properly fit-tested for the needed respiratory protection defined in the applicable JTSA.

The following table lists the minimum PPE required during site operations and additional PPE that may be necessary.

| Type | Material | Additional Information |
|---|---|---|
| **Minimum PPE:** | | |
| Safety Vest | High-visibility | With reflective tape visible from all sides |
| Boots | Leather | ANSI approved safety toe |
| Eye Protection | Plastic | ANSI Approved – full face shield with or without Safety Glasses |
| Hard Hat | Plastic | ANSI Approved |
| Hearing Protection | Ear plugs and/ or muffs | In hazardous noise areas |
| Work Uniform | | Long pants, shirt with sleeves |
| **Additional PPE (as needed):** | | |
| Leather Gloves | Any | If working with sharp objects or powered equipment. |
| Protective Chemical Gloves | Nitrile or equivalent | When collecting environmental samples. |
| Protective Chemical Overalls | Tyvek or equivalent | If prevalent dusty or muddy conditions. |
| Protective Chemical Boots | Rubber, Neoprene, PVC | |
| Level C Respiratory Protection (as needed) | Half-face or Full-face or equivalent equipped with appropriate cartridges (Dust and VOC, acid, etc.) | (if respiratory protection needed, stipulate the appropriate cartridges and equipment) |
| Face Shield | Debris/splash shield | |
| Cold Weather Gear | Hard Hat liner, hand warmers, coveralls, and insulated gloves | In cold weather |

## TAILGATE HEALTH AND SAFETY MEETINGS

Tailgate health and safety meetings are required for all HAZWOPER sites. For construction-related projects, supervisory employees will conduct "toolbox" or "tailgate" safety meetings, or equivalent, with their crews at least every 10 working days to emphasize safety.

On each day when outdoor temperatures are predicted to equal or exceed 95 degrees Fahrenheit, pre-shift meetings will be held before work commences to review the high-heat procedures, encourage employees to drink plenty of water, and remind employees of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary. (See **SOP 25**.)

At HAZWOPER sites, the tailgate meetings will inform employees and contractors of the hazards and the nature, level, and degree of exposure likely from participating in the work. The meetings will also include a review of site-specific health and safety procedures to familiarize everyone with the location of health and safety equipment and supplies, emergency communications, first aid, and similar matters. Attendees should include all SCS and contractor staff who will be working on the project phase. The meeting's content and attendees will be documented in the project's daily log or other project-specific document. These informational meetings will be held at the outset of fieldwork, following any incident or emergency at the site, and prior to commencing each new phase of work. The goal is to hold periodic tailgate meetings on a weekly basis while intrusive fieldwork is underway.

## SITE CONTROL

Our clients are responsible for providing SCS employees with safe site access, which includes sites that are free of threats from transients or other aggressive people or dogs. If an SCS employee encounters an aggressive person or dog, they should withdraw from the site and contact the Site Representative and their SCS supervisor. The Site Owner is responsible for removing the threats, and SCS employees should not take any affirmative action of their own.

Control of the site should be maintained at all times to limit hazards and exposures to other on-site personnel and the general public. During drilling activities the work zone should be delineated with cones or caution tape. Pedestrian traffic through the area should be redirected with signs and temporary barrier fencing if necessary. Open excavations or other dangerous conditions should be protected with barrier fencing secured to posts or other adequate supports. At no time should other personnel on site or the general public be exposed to airborne contaminant concentrations exceeding OSHA or NIOSH exposure limits.

Work zones will be established to restrict access to hazardous areas (significant contamination) or activities. These will include an exclusion zone, where only those protected with appropriate PPE will be allowed; a contamination-reduction zone that is restricted to those who are decontaminating after activities in the exclusion zone; and a support zone, where PPE is not necessary. Work zones are established using physical markers (e.g., fencing or tape).

## DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

The amount of decontamination should be based on the degree and type of contaminant exposure. Typically decontamination includes only removal of disposable gloves and hand washing. If dusty or muddy conditions exist or if contamination is present at the ground surface, disposable over-boots should be discarded and disposed following use. Non-disposable over-boots should be brushed and/or washed of gross contamination at the site adjacent to the area of contamination. Contaminated personal clothing may be discarded or washed separately from other laundry if not grossly contaminated. Used PPE may be disposed in plastic bags and disposed with general trash unless otherwise required in this plan.

Decontaminate before eating, drinking, or leaving a contaminated area. Decontaminate equipment first, discard contaminated disposable PPE and equipment, and decontaminate hands and face last. Decontamination procedures will be monitored by the site safety and health supervisor or senior SCS employee to determine their effectiveness. When the decontamination procedures are found to be ineffective, appropriate steps will be taken to correct any deficiencies.

# AIR MONITORING

## Monitoring Equipment and Exposure Limits

The following table specifies the monitoring equipment that will be used for this project.

| Instrument | Manufacturer/Model | Substances Detected |
|---|---|---|
| Photo Ionization Detectors (PID) | RAE Systems mini-RAE lite PGM 7300 (10.6 eV bulb) or equivalent<br>Thermo Environmental Instruments OVM 580B (10.0 eV bulb) or equivalent | Petroleum Hydrocarbons Organic Solvents |
| Four Gas Meter | Honeywell/RA Systems MultiRAE Lite or equivalent. | Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, and combustible gases (LEL) |

Calibrate all monitoring equipment at the beginning and middle of each workday, and during use when obtaining erratic or questionable readings. Stop work if instrument is not functioning. If the PID reads greater than twice the screening threshold described below at any time, immediately remove yourself from the area of contamination, and re-approach from an upwind direction to re-evaluate whether work may continue. Record time and results of monitoring in field notebook and/or on field forms.

Site characterization data has been reviewed to determine which toxic compounds or materials may be present in unsafe concentrations. Table 1, Atmospheric Hazards and Air Monitoring Plan summarizes site-specific airborne hazards, action levels, monitoring locations and frequency, and responses to action level exceedances.

Table 1. Atmospheric Hazards and Air Monitoring Plan

| Chemical/ Parameter | PEL | TLV | IDLH | Action Level | Monitoring Equipment | Monitoring Location and Frequency | Procedures When Action Levels Exceeded |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oxygen ($O_2$) | Accepted range = 19.5% to 23.5% | N/A | <19.5% | <19.5% >23.5% | 4-gas personal monitor | Before entry, at high, middle, and low points in each space where potential for a hazardous atmosphere might exist.<br><br>Examples include manholes, vaults, enclosed flares, in the vicinity of open pipes or wells, and any excavation at a landfill that will be entered.<br><br>Use a personal 4-gas meter at all times while on an active landfill. | Exit the area in an upwind direction and ventilate until levels fall below Action Level before re-entering.<br><br>**Caution:** If ventilation will not reduce levels to less than the action level, respirators may be used by employees currently enrolled in the respiratory protection program and following its procedures for respirator selection, fitting, and use. |
| Methane ($CH_4$) | N/A | 1,000 ppm TWA (for aliphatic hydrocarbon gases) | 50,000 ppm (100% of LEL) | 5,000 ppm (10% of LEL) | 4-gas personal monitor | | |
| Carbon Monoxide (CO) | 25 ppm 8-hr TWA 200 ppm CEILING | 125 ppm STEL | 1,200 ppm | 13 ppm | 4-gas personal monitor | | |
| Hydrogen Sulfide ($H_2S$) | 10 ppm 8-hr TWA 15 ppm STEL 50 ppm CEILING | 1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL | 100 ppm | | 4-gas personal monitor | | |
| Tetrachloro-ethylene (Perchloro-ethylene) | 25 ppm 8-hr TWA 100 ppm STEL 300 ppm CEILING | 25 ppm TWA 100 ppm STEL | 150 ppm | 13 ppm | PID/FID | Breathing zone at maximum intervals of 15 minutes during potential exposure | Withdraw to a safe atmosphere and ventilate work area |
| Trichloroethylene | 25 ppm 8-hr TWA 100 ppm STEL 300 ppm CEILING | 10 ppm TWA 25 ppm STEL | 1,000 ppm | 13 ppm | PID/FID | Breathing zone at maximum intervals of 15 minutes during potential exposure | Withdraw to a safe atmosphere and ventilate work area |

**Table Key:**

PEL: Federal or state OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are legal employee-exposure limits of a toxic material to which an average person in average health may be exposed on a day-to-day basis with no adverse health effects. PELs are based on specified lengths of time, typically 8 hours (see also Ceiling, TWA, and STEL).

TLV: Threshold Limit Values (TLV's) are guidelines (not standards) prepared by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc. (ACGIH), to assist industrial hygienists in making decisions regarding safe levels of exposure to various hazards found in the workplace.

| Chemical/ Parameter | PEL | TLV | IDLH | Action Level | Monitoring Equipment | Monitoring Location and Frequency | Procedures When Action Levels Exceeded |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

IDLH: An atmosphere that is immediately dangerous to life or health (would cause irreversible adverse health effects, or would impair an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere).
TWA: Time-Weighted Averages are an average concentration over a certain period of time (e.g., 8-hour work period or 40-hour work week).
STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit is the maximum average chemical concentration in which an employee can be exposed for up to 15 minutes. At no time can the employee exposure concentration exceed the "Ceiling" limit.
Ceiling: The maximum instantaneous chemical concentration in which an employee can be exposed to at any time.
%: Percent gas by volume.
% LEL: Percent of the lower explosive limit.
PPM: Parts per million.

Note: Instrument alarm levels and required responses are defined in TSOP 207.

# 5 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

## SAFE OBSERVATIONS

The SCS SAFE Observation Checklist will be used by field and project personnel to document safe and at-risk behaviors and conditions. The checklist also helps familiarize employees with SCS "critical actions", which are the things most important to safe, successful work. Applicable SAFE observation checklists for the project or site include:

- SAFE Observation Form for Environmental Services, Engineering, and Solid Waste Staff Field Activities
- SAFE Observation Form for Field Services Construction, OM&M, and Energy Field Activities
- SAFE Observation Form for Office and Administrative Work Locations

Copies of the appropriate SAFE observation checklists can be found on the SCS intranet Health and Safety page. Additionally, Safe Observation forms can be accessed and submitted on the SCS MobileForms app.

## OTHER INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Periodic site inspections may be made by the CHSD, Project Supervisor, Project Manager, Health and Safety Coordinator, and Regional Health and Safety Specialist. Also the client or regulatory agencies may visit and inspect the site. SCS personnel are to perform tasks in compliance with all contractual, regulatory, and company requirements at all times.

# 6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT PAGE

An SCS project team member who is knowledgeable about the project and site must review this plan with each SCS employee working on the site. This plan must be available to employees for review, and a copy must be present at the site whenever SCS employees are working there. Our subcontractors must also review and sign this plan. For further information, or an explanation of duties under this plan, contact Rob Langdon.

"I have read the attached Health and Safety Plan for 25222269.05 dated October 5, 2023. I have discussed any questions and/or concerns that I have regarding the contents of this document with the designated SCS project safety representative, and I understand its requirements."

| Name | Signature | Company | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
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# 7 APPENDICES

☐ JTSAs and PPE Assessments for each job task

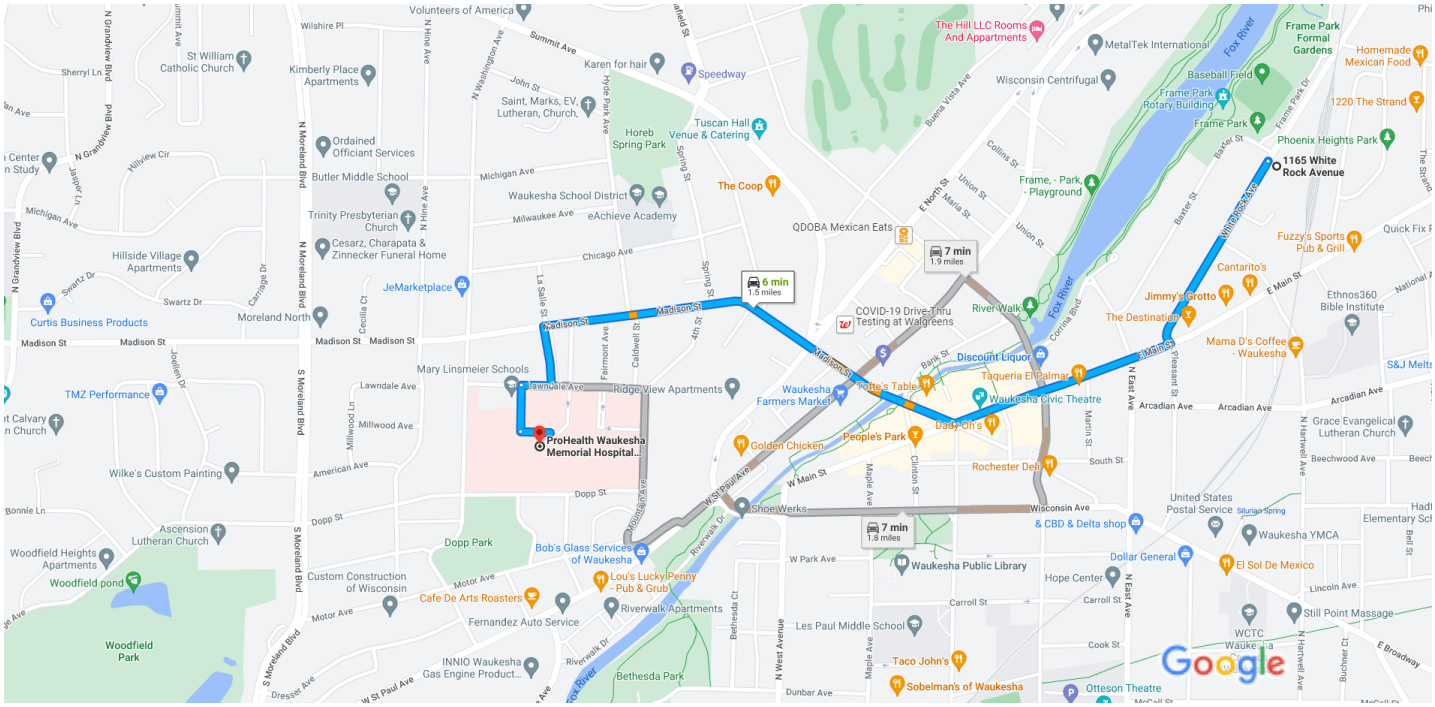
☐ Route map to medical facility

☐ Other:

Google Maps

# 1165 White Rock Ave, Waukesha, WI 53186 to ProHealth Waukesha Memorial Hospital Emergency Department, 725 American Ave, Waukesha, WI 53188

Drive 1.5 miles, 6 min




Map data ©2023 500 ft

1165 White Rock Ave
Waukesha, WI 53186

## Take E Main St and Madison St to Hospital Blvd

5 min (1.3 mi)

1. Head southwest on White Rock Ave toward Saints Pl

0.3 mi

2. Use any lane to turn right onto E Main St

0.3 mi

3. Turn right onto W Broadway

0.1 mi

4. Continue onto Madison St

0.5 mi

## Continue on Hospital Blvd. Take Greenwood Ave to American Ave

2 min (0.2 mi)

5. Turn left onto Hospital Blvd

0.1 mi

6. Turn right onto Lawndale Ave

230 ft

7. Turn left onto Greenwood Ave

354 ft

8. Greenwood Ave turns left and becomes American Ave

Destination will be on the right

226 ft

**ProHealth Waukesha Memorial Hospital Emergency Department**

725 American Ave, Waukesha, WI 53188

| Job Task Safety Analysis Form | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Task Type (Check all that apply)** | **OM&M - X**<br>**Construction - X**<br>**Energy - X**<br>**Engineering Services - X** | **Task Description** : Vehicle Operations<br>(Cars and trucks < 10,000 lbs GVW) | **Location or Project: various**<br>**Date:** June 12, 2012<br>**Project #/Revision #: Various** | |
| **Analysis Team Member** | | **Position Title** | **Reviewed by** | **Position Title** |
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| **Special Training Required** | | Valid Drivers License<br><br>*Note – This JTSA does not address the requirements for the operation of vehicles in excess of 10,000 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW). If the total weight f the vehicle and trailer exceed 10,000 lbs. additional requirements are necessary.* | | |
| **Applicable SAFE Checklist(s): Specify type and category number** | | Weekly Vehicle Inspection Form | | |

| Job Task Safety Analysis Form | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Job Task Step** | **Potential Environmental and Personal Hazards[1]** | **Critical Actions** | **PPE Required** |
| Perform Vehicle Safety Inspection | Do not pinch fingers/ hands in hood<br><br>Do not smoke near flammable liquids<br><br>Use caution/ watch for traffic | Do not have keys in ignition while checking under hood | Head - None<br>Body - None<br>Foot - None<br>Hand - None<br>Respiratory - None<br>Hearing – None |
| Ensure all equipment & materials are properly secured | Watch for slip, trip and fall hazards<br><br>Do not contact sharp corners/ items<br><br>Do not crush hands/ feet under or between moving items | Watch for unstable equipment/ items | Head - None<br>Body - None<br>Foot-non slip/ as needed<br>Hand-as needed for sharp items<br>Eyes – safety glasses as needed<br>Hearing – None |
| Adjust seat, mirrors, and fasten seat belt | Do not pinch hands or skin in seat belt | Perform these actions before starting and moving vehicle | Head - None<br>Body - None<br>Foot - None<br>Hand - None<br>Respiratory - None<br>Hearing – None |
| Activate “hand-free” & (cell phone) and GPS devices | Set volume at appropriate level so that driver will not be startled. | Perform these actions before starting and moving vehicle | Head - None<br>Body - None<br>Foot - None<br>Hand - None<br>Respiratory - None<br>Hearing – None |

| Job Task Step | Potential Environmental and Personal Hazards[1] | Critical Actions | PPE Required |
|---|---|---|---|
| Start vehicle | Ensure hood is closed and that no foreign objects are in engine compartment<br><br>Keep others away from outside of vehicle | Ensure personnel are clear of vehicle and exhaust when starting | Head - None<br>Body - None<br>Foot - None<br>Hand - None<br>Respiratory - None<br>Hearing - None |
| Drive/ operate vehicle | Follow speed limit, road signs and traffic laws. Use directional signals when changing lanes or turning. Be courteous to other drivers.<br><br>If driving off-road, pay attention to tilt angles and terrain conditions.<br><br>Drive straight up and down slopes to reduce chances of roll-over.<br><br>Avoid mud and water. | When in doubt get out and look to ensure safe passage is possible<br><br>Increase following distance as needed for load and road and weather conditions | Head - None<br>Body- seat belt<br>Foot-non slip/ as needed<br>Hand-as needed for sharp items<br>Eyes – safety glasses as needed<br>Hearing - None |
| Stop and park vehicle | Do not park in road or in a manner that blocks other needed access points/ areas (set park brake)<br><br>Turn off lights and lock all compartments as needed | Park in safe, well lighted and designated area | Head - None<br>Body - None<br>Foot - None<br>Hand - None<br>Respiratory - None<br>Hearing – None |
| Properly, store valuables (computer, GPS, GEM etc.) | Use proper lifting techniques | Do not carry too much at one time<br><br>Do not leave items in plain view | Head - None<br>Body - None<br>Foot - None<br>Hand - None<br>Respiratory - None<br>Hearing – None |

[2] See ***Table SOP 4-2*** (below) for examples of Personal Hazards.

| Job Task Safety Analysis Form (JTSA-ES-01) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Task Type (Check all that apply)** | **Engineering Services -** | **Task Description** :<br><br>Sample Collection – From Groundwater Monitoring Well | **Location or Project:**<br><br>**Date:** May 15, 2012<br><br>**Project #/Revision #:** | |
| **Analysis Team Member** | | **Position Title** | **Reviewed by** | **Position Title** |
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| **Special Training Required** | | On-the-job training with more experienced employee. | | |
| **Applicable SAFE Checklist(s): Specify type and category number** | | Engineering SAFE observation checklist | | |

| Job Task Step | Potential Environmental and Personal Hazards[1,2] | Critical Actions | PPE Required |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Review & Sign SSHSP/SOP/JTSA | | Determine potential hazards at sampling locations. | None |
| 2. Unpack lab packs, check inventory, review laboratory instructions. | Sample bottles may contain acid preservative. Any free liquid encountered in a cooler should be considered to be a acid. | Check for leaking containers. Ensure you have everything you need to complete the task. | Hand – Chemical resistant gloves<br>Eyes – Safety glasses |
| 3. Clean and calibrate field sampling equipment. | Splash hazard | Ensure sampling equipment is clean and probes, meters and instruments are calibrated per manufacture's instructions. | Head – Hard hat, if necessary per HASP<br>Body – High visibility vest or shirt<br>Foot- Steel-toe ANSI boots<br>Hand – Chemical resistant gloves<br>Eyes – Safety glasses<br>Hearing protection - None |
| 4. Travel to monitoring well location. | Slip/trip hazards; traffic | Use spike overlays for snow or icing conditions, use boots that are slip resistant. Observe surroundings and use safety vest and cones for visibility. | Head – Hard hat, if necessary per HASP<br>Body – High visibility vest or shirt<br>Foot- Steel-toe ANSI boots<br>Hand – Chemical resistant gloves<br>Eyes – Safety glasses as needed<br>Hearing protection - None |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Assess and open (unlock) the well or probe. | Well may be under pressure, insects. | Avoid spider webs and avoid sticking hands into dark / blind spaces. Use care in opening wells. | Head – Hard hat, if necessary per HASP<br>Body – High visibility vest or shirt<br>Foot- Steel-toe ANSI boots<br>Hand - Chemical resistant gloves<br>Eyes – Safety glasses<br>Hearing protection – None |
| 6. | Measure the depth to water level. | Splash hazard, overextension. | Decontaminate liquid level probe before and after use.<br>Hold liquid level equipment close to body, not at arms length. | Head – Hard hat, if necessary per HASP<br>Body – High visibility vest or shirt<br>Foot- Steel-toe ANSI boots<br>Hand - Chemical resistant gloves<br>Eyes – Safety glasses<br>Hearing protection - None |
| 7. | Purge the well. | Splash hazard, overextension, electrical hazard if pump is used. | Ensure pump or bailer is clean before and after use.<br>Keep arms close to body when lifting.<br>Ensure hose connections are tight and inspect condition of the hose and cable, if used. | Head – Hard hat, if necessary per HASP<br>Body – High visibility vest or shirt<br>Foot- Steel-toe ANSI boots<br>Hand - Chemical resistant gloves<br>Eyes – Safety glasses<br>Hearing protection - None |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Label containers and collect samples. | Splash hazard, overextension. | Ensure pump or bailer is clean before and after use.<br>Keep arms close to body when lifting.<br>Seal sample containers immediately and store properly.<br>Fill out sample log. | Head – Hard hat, if necessary per HASP<br>Body – High visibility vest or shirt<br>Foot- Steel-toe ANSI boots<br>Hand - Chemical resistant gloves<br>Eyes – Safety glasses<br>Hearing protection - None |
| 9. | Securely reseal, cover, lock well / probe covers. | Be careful not to get fingers pinched. | Clean edges of well cover as needed to allow for proper seal.<br>Ensure cover is secured. | Head – Hard hat, if necessary per HASP<br>Body – High visibility vest or shirt<br>Foot- Steel-toe ANSI boots<br>Hand – As needed.<br>Eyes – Safety glasses<br>Hearing protection - None |
| 10. | Transport containerized water, if applicable. | Be careful as water containers are heavy. | Follow proper guidelines for lifting with legs, take care to prevent or reduce splash | Head – Hard hat, if necessary per HASP<br>Body – High visibility vest or shirt<br>Foot- Steel-toe ANSI boots<br>Hand – Chemical resistant gloves<br>Eyes – Safety glasses<br>Hearing protection - None |
| 11. | Prepare samples to be shipped to lab. | Take care in handling samples. Lifting hazard. | Follow proper guidelines for lifting with legs, shipping samples. | None |
| **End of JTSA** | | | | |

[1] See SCS Injury Illness and Prevention Plan *Table SOP 4-1* for examples of Environmental Hazards.
[2] See SCS Injury Illness and Prevention Plan Table SOP 4-2 for examples of Personal Hazards.