

**SITE  
SAFETY AND HEALTH  
PLAN**

**SPARTON TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
COORS ROAD PLANT**

**JUNE 1998**



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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This section of the site health and safety plan defines general applicability and general responsibilities with respect to compliance with health and safety programs.

### **1.1 Scope and Applicability of the Site Health and Safety Plan**

The purpose of this site health and safety plan is to define the requirements and designate protocols to be followed at the site during intrusive investigation. Applicability extends to all contractors, subcontractors, and visitors.

All personnel on site, contractors and subcontractors included, shall be informed of the site emergency response procedures and any potential fire, explosion, health, or safety hazards of the operation. This health and safety plan summarizes those hazards in TABLE 3.1, and defines protective measures planned for the site.

This plan must be reviewed and an agreement to comply with the requirements must be signed by all personnel prior to entering any exclusion zone at the site.

During development of this plan consideration was given to current safety standards as defined by **EPA/OSHA/NIOSH**, health effects and standards for known contaminants, and procedures designed to account for the potential for exposure to unknown substances. Specifically, the following reference sources have been consulted:

- **OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 and EPA 40 CFR 311**
- **NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards**
- **(ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values - 1992**
- **OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001 and 1926.58**
- **PSJA 29 CFR 1910.1200**
- **AIHA Respiratory Protection - A Manual and Guideline 2nd Ed.**

- **NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA Occupational Safety and Health Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities**
- **EPA Standard Operating Safety Guides - Office of Emergency and Remedial Response**
- **State of New Mexico - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan Procedures Manual**

## **1.2 Visitors**

All visitors entering an exclusion zone (i.e. within 50 feet of a rig) at the Site will be required to read and verify compliance with the provisions of this health and safety plan. In addition, visitors will be expected to comply with any applicable **OSHA** requirements. Visitors will also be expected to provide their own protective equipment (if applicable).

In the event that a visitor does not adhere to the provisions of the health and safety plan, he/she will be requested to leave the work area. All non-conformance incidents will be recorded in the site log.

## 2.0 KEY PERSONNEL / IDENTIFICATION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY PERSONNEL

### 2.1 Key Personnel

The following personnel and organizations are critical to the planned activities at the Site. The organizational structure will be reviewed and updated periodically by the Site Supervisor.

SPARTON TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Richard Mico

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES

Pierce L. Chandler, Jr.

METRIC Corporation

Gary L. Richardson

Peter Metzner

Don Briggs

### 2.2 Site Specific Health and Safety Personnel

The Site Health and Safety Officer (**HSO**) has total responsibility for ensuring that the provisions of this health and safety plan are adequate and implemented in the field. Changing field conditions may require decisions to be made concerning adequate protection programs. Therefore, it is vital that personnel assigned as **HSO** be experienced and meet the additional training requirements specified by **OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.120**. The **HSO** is also responsible for conducting site inspections on a regular basis in order to ensure the effectiveness of this plan.

The **HSO** at the site is Don Briggs

Designated alternates include:

Gary Richardson

Peter Metzner

### **2.3 Organizational Responsibility**

Site Supervisor: The site supervisor is responsible for overall site management and coordination of work performed under this health and safety plan.

**METRIC**, either in the capacity as On-Scene Coordinator (**OSC**), or Site Inspection Officer (**SIO**), is responsible for overall project administration and contractor oversight. As a part of that oversight function, **METRIC**, through the **HSO**, will ensure that project plans meet **OSHA** requirements at a minimum, and that the health and safety of all site personnel is a primary concern.

The Site Supervisor is Gary Richardson

## **3.0 TASK/OPERATION SAFETY AND HEALTH RISK ANALYSIS**

### **3.1 Historical Overview of Site**

The Sparton facility is sited on an approximate twelve-acre parcel of land located on the northwest side of Albuquerque, on State Highway 448, known locally as Coors Road, approximately 0.75 miles north of the intersection of Coors Road and Paseo del Norte (FIGURE 1).

The Sparton facility began operation in 1961. Through 1994, electronic components, including printed circuit boards, were manufactured at the site. Since 1994, Sparton has continued to operate the machine shop at the facility in support of manufacturing conducted at the company's Rio Rancho plant and other locations. Manufacturing process wastes were accumulated on-site originally in a concrete basin and later in lined containment ponds.

From 1983 until 1998, investigation of the nature and extent of the contamination has been on-going. Based on groundwater analysis, the primary constituents of concern appear to include trichloroethylene (TCE) and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), with lesser amounts of methylene chloride (MeCL), acetone, and 1,1-dichloroethylene (DCE). Various metals have also been detected in both soil and groundwater samples. Historically, chromium has the highest frequency of occurrence at elevated concentrations.

### **3.2 Task by Task Risk Analysis**

The evaluation of hazards is based upon the knowledge of site background presented in Section 3.1, and anticipated risks posed by the specific operation.

The following subsections describe each location/operation in terms of the specific hazards associated with it. In addition, the protective measures to be implemented during completion of those operations are also identified.

The work sites consist of four locations off-site and two locations on-site at the Sparton facility (FIGURE 2). The evaluation of hazards at the site has and will occur in specific locations. The project consists of drilling and installing monitor and recovery wells at the off-site locations, and installing vapor probes at the on-site locations. Soil sampling will be conducted during some or all of these tasks.

TABLE 3.1 provides a summary of hazards and sampling measures planned for each task at the Site.

**TABLE 3.1  
TASK ANALYSIS  
CHEMICAL HAZARDS OF CONCERN**

SOURCE	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE	MONITORING METHOD	CONTAM.	TLV/IDLH	CONC.
1. Well and vapor probe installation area (surface and sub-surface contamination)	Inhalation Dermal analysis for respirable gases	On-site FAD			No hazardous substances are known to be present at the Site.
2. Soil Sampling	**** same as source 1 ****				

### 3.3 Task Hazard Descriptions

#### 3.3.1 Well and Vapor Probe Installation

Hazards encountered during well and vapor probe installation include both chemical and physical agents, and are as follows:

- Contact with or inhalation of contaminants in the PPB range; exposure to airborne contaminants, including particulates and organics, released during intrusive and extrusive activities.
- Exposure to TCE, TCA, DCE, or MeCL during drilling.
- Contact with buried utility lines.
- Overhead hazards associated with drilling rig height and cable snapping near power lines.
- Back strain associated with drilling operations; head injuries, foot crushing and other related injuries from falling objects associated with drilling operation.
- Rig rollover due to wind or uneven terrain.

## **HAZARD PREVENTION**

- To minimize exposure to chemical contaminants, stay upwind of spoils piles, and avoid frequent soil contact. Engineering controls, including fans and respiratory protection will be used as necessary.
- To minimize exposure to particulate contaminants, careful visual observation should be employed to prevent visible emissions when working soil.
- Constant air quality monitoring with a PAD.
- To minimize exposure to chemical contaminants, a thorough review of suspected contaminants shall be completed and an adequate protection

program implemented.

- To prevent drilling through buried utility lines, a line location exercise should be performed before drilling.
- Proper lifting (proper positioning, use of legs, multiple personnel) techniques will prevent back strain.
- Steel toed boots shall be worn by all personnel to protect feet.
- Provide proper rig stabilization through the use of out riggers, stabilizers and leveling devices.
- A wind chill chart (See APPENDIX B) will be consulted to ensure that work does not occur in wind chill conditions that are lower than -20° F. Skin covering and appropriate layered dry clothing will be used. Clothing will be kept dry.

### 3.3.2 Soil Sampling

Hazards encountered during soil sampling include chemical agents, and are as follow:

- Exposure to airborne contaminants released during sampling activities.
- Dermal contact with contaminants during sampling activities.

### HAZARD PREVENTION

- Monitor for airborne contaminants and provide engineering controls such as fans and respiratory protection and protective clothing where necessary.

- Use of personal protective equipment (nitrite gloves), when soil samples must be touched.

## 4.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Consistent with OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.120 regulations, OSHA 24 hour and OSHA 40 hour training are not required of site personnel. In recognition of potential and perceived risks during this investigation, at least one person with OSHA 40 hour training shall be on-site when work is conducted. Also, all personnel are required to be informed about the known hazards on site and shall be required to read this health and safety plan, and sign a statement to that affect, prior to commencing work on this project.

### 4.1 Training and Briefing Topics

This following items will be discussed by a qualified individual at the site pre-entry briefing(s), as well as daily or periodic site briefings.

Training	Frequency
Personnel assignments and duties	Daily
Animal bites and stings	Weekly
Drilling Rig or Driving Rig	Weekly
Personnel protective equipment Sec. 5.0	Weekly
Engineering controls and work practices	Weekly

## **5.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED**

This section describes the general requirements of the EPA and OSHA designated Levels of Protection (A-D), and the specific levels of protection required for each task at the Site.

All personnel on the work sites within an exclusion zone (i.e. within 50 ft. of the rig) will be required to wear hardhats, eye protection and steel toe shoes.

### **5.1 Levels of Protection**

Personnel must wear protective equipment when response activities involve known or suspected atmospheric contamination, when vapors, gases, or particulates may be generated by site activities, or when direct contact with skin-affecting substances may occur. Full facepiece respirators protect lungs, gastrointestinal tract, and eyes against airborne toxicants. Chemical-resistant clothing protects the skin from contact with skin-destructive and absorbable chemicals.

The specific levels of protection and necessary components for each have been divided into four categories according to the degrees of protection afforded:

**Level A:** Should be worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin, and eye protection is needed.

**Level B:** Should be worn when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed, but a lesser level of skin protection. Level B is the primary level of choice when encountering unknown environments.

**Level C:** Should be worn when the criteria for using air-purifying respirators are met, and a lesser level of skin protection is needed.

**Level D:** Should be worn only as a work uniform and not in any area with respiratory or skin hazards. It provides minimal protection against chemical hazards.

Modifications of these levels are permitted, and routinely employed during site work activities to maximize efficiency. For example, Level C respiratory protection and Level D skin protection may be required for a given task. Likewise the type of chemical protective ensemble (i.e., material, format) will depend upon contaminants and degrees of contact.

The Level of Protection selected is based upon the following:

- Type and measured concentration of the chemical substance in the ambient atmosphere and its toxicity.
- Potential for exposure to substances in air, splashes of liquids, or other direct contact with material due to work being done.
- Knowledge of chemicals on-site along with properties such as toxicity, route of exposure, and contaminant matrix.

In situations where the type of chemical, concentration, and possibilities of contact are not known, the appropriate Level of Protection must be selected based on professional experience and judgment until the hazards can be better identified.

The specific level(s) of protection to be used in this project are described below.

## **5.2 Level D Personnel Protective Equipment**

Required minimum for all personnel within the exclusion zone (i.e. within 50 t. of the rig).

- Boots/shoes, leather or chemical-resistant, steel toe
- Safety glasses
- Hard hat

### **5.3 Reassessment of Protection Program**

The Level of Protection provided by **PPE** selection shall be upgraded or downgraded by the **HSO** based upon a change in site conditions or findings of investigations. When a significant change occurs, the hazards should be reassessed. Some indicators of the need for reassessment are:

- Commencement of a new work phase, such as the start of soil removal, or work that begins on a different portion of the site.
- Change in job tasks during a work phase.
- Change of season/weather.
- When temperature extremes or individual medical considerations limit the effectiveness of PPE.

### **5.4 Work Mission Duration**

Before the workers actually begin work in their PPE ensembles, the anticipated duration of the work task should be established. Several factors limit the length, workers can work each day including:

- Ambient temperature and weather conditions (heat stress, cold stress).
- Capacity of personnel to work in PPE.

## **5.5 Chemical Resistance and Integrity of Protective Material**

The following specific clothing materials are recommended for the site:

Well and vapor probe installation - (Level D - Modified)

Gloves - Work: cloth or leather

Sample handling: Nitrite

Boots - Steel Toe

Soil sampling - (Level D - Modified)

Gloves - Nitrile

Boots - Steel Toe

Level C - Modified PPE will require the items described above with the addition of half-mask air purifying respirator fitted with combination (OV and particulate) cartridges.

## **5.6 Standard Operating Procedures for Personal Protective Clothing**

Proper inspection of PPE features several sequences of inspection depending upon specific articles of PPE and its frequency of use. The different levels of inspection are as follows:

Gloves

Before use:

- Visually inspect for:
- imperfect seams
- tears, abrasions
- non-uniform coating

## 5.7 Specific Levels of Protection Planned for the Site

The following levels of protection will be utilized during activities at the Site.

- Level D
- Level D - Modified

TABLE 5.1 presents the level of protection planned for the completion of individual task assignments and the specific components of each protective ensemble.

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**TABLE 5.1**

**SPECIFIC LEVELS OF PROTECTIVE PLANNED FOR THE  
TASK ASSIGNMENTS AT THE SITE**

---

Level A Tasks

- No activities

Level B Tasks

- No activities

Level C Tasks

- No activities

Level D Tasks

- No activities

Level D - Modified Tasks

- Soil sampling
  - Well and vapor probe installation
-

## **6.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS**

Medical monitoring programs are designed to track the physical condition of employees on a regular basis, as well as survey pre-employment or baseline conditions prior to potential exposures.

Because exposure and sampling data do not exceed **OSHA** Permissible Exposure Limits, or action levels (nor are they expected to), a medical surveillance program will not be implemented as part of this project as allowed by **29 CFR 1910,120 (f)(2)**.

### **6.1 Exposure/Injury/Medical Support**

As a follow-up to an injury or possible exposure above established exposure limits, all employees are entitled to and encouraged to seek medical attention and physical testing. Depending upon the type of exposure, it is critical to perform follow-up testing within 24-48 hours. It will be to the employer's medical consultant to advise the type of test required to accurately monitor for exposure effects.

## **7.0 FREQUENCY AND TYPES OF PERSONAL AIR MONITORING/SAMPLING**

This section explains the general concepts of an air monitoring program and specifies the surveillance activities that will take place during project completion at the Site.

The purpose of air monitoring is to identify and quantify airborne contaminants in order to verify and determine the level of worker protection needed. Initial screening for identification is often qualitative, i.e., the contaminant, or the class to which it belongs, is demonstrated to be present but the determination of its concentration (quantification) must await subsequent testing. Two principal approaches are available for identifying and/or quantifying airborne contaminants:

- The on-site use of direct-reading instruments. This will be used during well and vapor probe installation.
  
- Laboratory analysis of air samples obtained by gas sampling bag, collection media (i.e., filter, sorbent), and/or wet-contaminant collection methods, if needed.

### **7.1 Direct-Reading Monitoring Instruments**

Unlike air sampling devices, which are used to collect samples for subsequent analysis in a laboratory, direct-reading instruments provide information at the time of sampling, enabling rapid decision-making. Data obtained from the real-time monitors are used to assure proper selection of personnel protection equipment, engineering controls, and work practices. Overall, the instruments provide the user the capability to determine if site personnel are being exposed to concentrations which exceed exposure limits or action levels for specific hazardous materials.

Of significance importance, especially during initial entries, is the potential for IDLH conditions or oxygen deficient atmospheres. Real-time monitors can be useful in identifying IDLH conditions, toxic levels of airborne contaminants, flammable atmospheres, or radioactive hazards. Periodic monitoring of conditions is critical, especially if exposures may have increased since initial monitoring or if new site activities have commenced.

TABLE 7.1 excerpted from Occupational Safety and Health Guidelines for Hazardous Waste Site Activities, provides an overview of available monitoring instrumentation and their specific operating parameters.

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**TABLE 7.1**

**SOME DIRECT-READING INSTRUMENTS FOR GENERAL SURVEY**

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Instrument: Ultraviolet (UV) Photoionization Detector (PID) Example: HNU.

Hazard Monitored: Many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors.

Application: Detects total concentration of many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors. Some identification of compounds is possible if more than one eV probe is measured.

Detection Method: Ionizes molecules using UV radiation; produces a current that is proportional to the number of ions.

General Care/Maintenance: Test and recharge or replace weak batteries. Regularly clean lamp window. Regularly clean and maintain the instrument and accessories.

Typical Operating Time: 10 hours. 5 hours with strip chart recorder.

Instrument: Flame Ionization Detector (FAD). Example: OVA

Hazard Measured: Same as PID

Application: Detects total concentration of many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors.

Detection Method: The FAD uses ionization as the detection method, much the same as in the HNU, except that the ionization is caused by a hydrogen flame, rather than a UV light. This flame has sufficient energy to ionize any organic species with an IP of 15.4 or less. The ions are then passed between two charged plates. The conductivity change is measured and the current charge is displayed on an external meter, and read in parts per million.

General Care/Maintenance: Test and recharge or replace weak batteries. Regularly clean and maintain the instrument and accessories.

Typical Operating Time: 16 hours.

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## 8.0 SITE CONTROL MEASURES

The following section defines measures and procedures for maintaining site control. Site is an essential component in the implementation of the site health and safety program.

### 8.1 Site Communications Plan

Successful communications between field teams and contact with personnel in the support zone is essential. The following communications systems will be available during activities at the Site.

- Hand Signals

Signal	Definition
Hands clutching throat	Out of air/cannot breath
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	OK/I am alright/I understand
Thumbs down	No/negative
Arms waving upright	Send backup support
Grip partners wrist	Exit area immediately

### 8.2 Work zone Definition

The two general work zones established for this project are the Exclusion Zone, and the Support Zone.

The Exclusion Zone is defined as the area where low level contamination is possible or because of activity, will provide a potential to cause harm to personnel due to safety hazards. Entry into the Exclusion Zone requires familiarity with this Health and Safety Plan and the use of any required personnel protective equipment. The Exclusion Zone consists

of a 50 ft. radius around the drilling equipment.

The Support Zone is situated in clean areas where the chance to encounter hazardous materials or conditions is minimal. Personal protective equipment is not required in the Support Zone.

### **8.3 Nearest Medical Assistance**

FIGURE 3 provides a map of the route to the nearest medical facility which can provide emergency care for individuals who may experience an injury or exposure on-site. The need for medical assistance is determined by the HSO and the route to the hospital should be verified by the HSO. This route should be familiar to all site personnel.

### **8.4 Safe Work Practices**

TABLE 8.1 provides a list of standing orders for the Exclusion Zone.

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<b>TABLE 8.1</b>	
<b>STANDING ORDERS FOR EXCLUSION ZONE</b>	
-	No smoking, eating, or drinking in this zone.
-	No horse play.
-	Implement the communications system.
-	Line of sight must be in position.
-	Wear the appropriate level of protection as defined in the Safety Plan.

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### **8.5 Emergency Alarm Procedures**

The warning signals described in section 10.4 "Evacuation Routes and Procedures," will be deployed in the event of an emergency. Communication signals will also be used according to Section 8.2.

## **9.0 DECONTAMINATION PLAN**

TABLE 5.1 lists the tasks and specific levels of protection required for each task. All tasks are to be performed in Level D or Level D (modified) protection, thus exposure to harmful contaminants and subsequent need for decontamination is not anticipated.

### **9.1 Standard Operating Procedures**

Decontamination involves the orderly controlled removal of contaminants. If unanticipated situations occur where exposure to contaminants is possible, all site personnel should minimize contact with contaminants in order to minimize the need for extensive decontamination.

### **9.2 Levels of Decontamination Protection Required for Personnel**

The level of protection required for personnel assisting with decontamination will be Level D.

Modifications include: none.

The Site Safety Officer is responsible for developing and monitoring decontamination procedures and then determining their effectiveness.

### **9.3 Equipment Decontamination**

Equipment will be cleaned using high pressure steam cleaning to minimize the cross contamination between samples. This is standard operating procedure for borehole sampling.

## 10.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE/CONTINGENCY PLAN

The section describes contingencies and emergency planning procedures to be implemented at the Site.

### 10.1 Pre-Emergency Planning

During the site briefings held daily, all employees will be trained in and reminded of provisions of the emergency response plan, communication systems, and evacuation routes. TABLE 10.1 identifies the hazardous conditions associated with specific site activities. The plan will be reviewed and revised if necessary, on a regular basis by the **HSO**. This will ensure that the plan is adequate and consistent with prevailing site conditions.

### 10.2 Personnel Roles and Lines of Authority

The Site Supervisor or his designated alternate has primary responsibility for responding to and correcting emergency situations. This includes taking appropriate measures to ensure the safety of site personnel and the public. He/she is additionally responsible for ensuring that corrective measures have been implemented, appropriate authorities notified, and follow-up reports completed. The **HSO** or his designated alternate may be called upon to act on the behalf of the site supervisor, and will direct responses to any medical emergency. The individual contractor organizations are responsible for assisting the Site Supervisor in his/her mission within the parameters of their scope of work.

The Site Supervisor is: \_\_\_\_\_ Gary Richardson \_\_\_\_\_

The **HSO** is: \_\_\_\_\_ Don Briggs \_\_\_\_\_

Alternates are:

Gary Richardson

Peter Metzner

### **10.3 Emergency Recognition/Prevention**

TABLE 3.1 provides a listing of chemical hazards on-site. Additional hazards as a direct result of site activities are listed in TABLE 10.1, as are prevention and control techniques/mechanisms. Personnel will be familiar with techniques of hazard recognition from preassignment training and site specific briefings. The **HSO** is responsible for ensuring that prevention devices or equipment are available to personnel.

### **10.4 Evacuation Routes/Procedures**

In the event of an emergency which necessitates an evacuation of the site, the following alarm procedures will be implemented:

#### **THREE CONSECUTIVE (5 SECOND) BLASTS ON THE AIR HORN**

Personnel will be expected to evacuate the area immediately, proceed to the closest exit, and move to the safe distance area associated with the evacuation route. Personnel will remain at that area until the Re-entry alarm (**Three 5 second blasts on an air horn**) is sounded or the **HSO** authorizes or provides further instructions.

APPENDIX A provides FIGURE 2 depicting evacuation routes for the site and immediate area.

**TABLE 10.1**  
**EMERGENCY RECOGNITION/CONTROL MEASURES**

Specific Condition/ Hazard	Location	Prevention/Control
Fire/Explosion	All Areas	Fire extinguisher Fire Inspections
Spill	Berms/Dikes Ponds	Shovels

### 10.5 Emergency Contact/Notification System

TABLE 10.2 provides names and telephone numbers for emergency contact personnel. In the event of a medical emergency, personnel will take direction from the HSO and notify the appropriate emergency organization. In the event of a fire or spill, the site supervisor will notify the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.

**TABLE 10.2**  
**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Organization	Contact	Telephone
Ambulance:		911
Police:		911
Fire:		911
State Police:	Los Lunas District Office	865-5553
Hospital 1:	Presbyterian Hospital	841-1111
Hospital 2:	UNM	843-2411
Poison Control Center		(800) 432-6866
National Response Center		(800) 424-8802
Center for Disease Control		(404) 633-5313
Chemtrec		(800) 424-9555

## **10.6 Emergency Medical Treatment Procedures**

No special decontamination procedures are required for emergency medical treatment at this site. Also, special training is not required for medical emergency response personnel needing access to this site.

## **10.7 Fire or Explosion**

In the event of a fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. Upon fire department arrival, the project manager or designated alternate will advise the fire commander of the location, nature, and identification of the hazardous materials on-site.

If the **HSO** or Site Supervisor deems it safe to do so, site personnel may:

- Use fire fighting equipment (hand-held fire extinguishers) available on-site to control or extinguish the fire; and,
- Remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials which may contribute to the fire.

## **10.8 Emergency Equipment/Facilities**

No physical facilities or equipment are maintained on the site. The following safety equipment will be maintained in all vehicles present on the site.

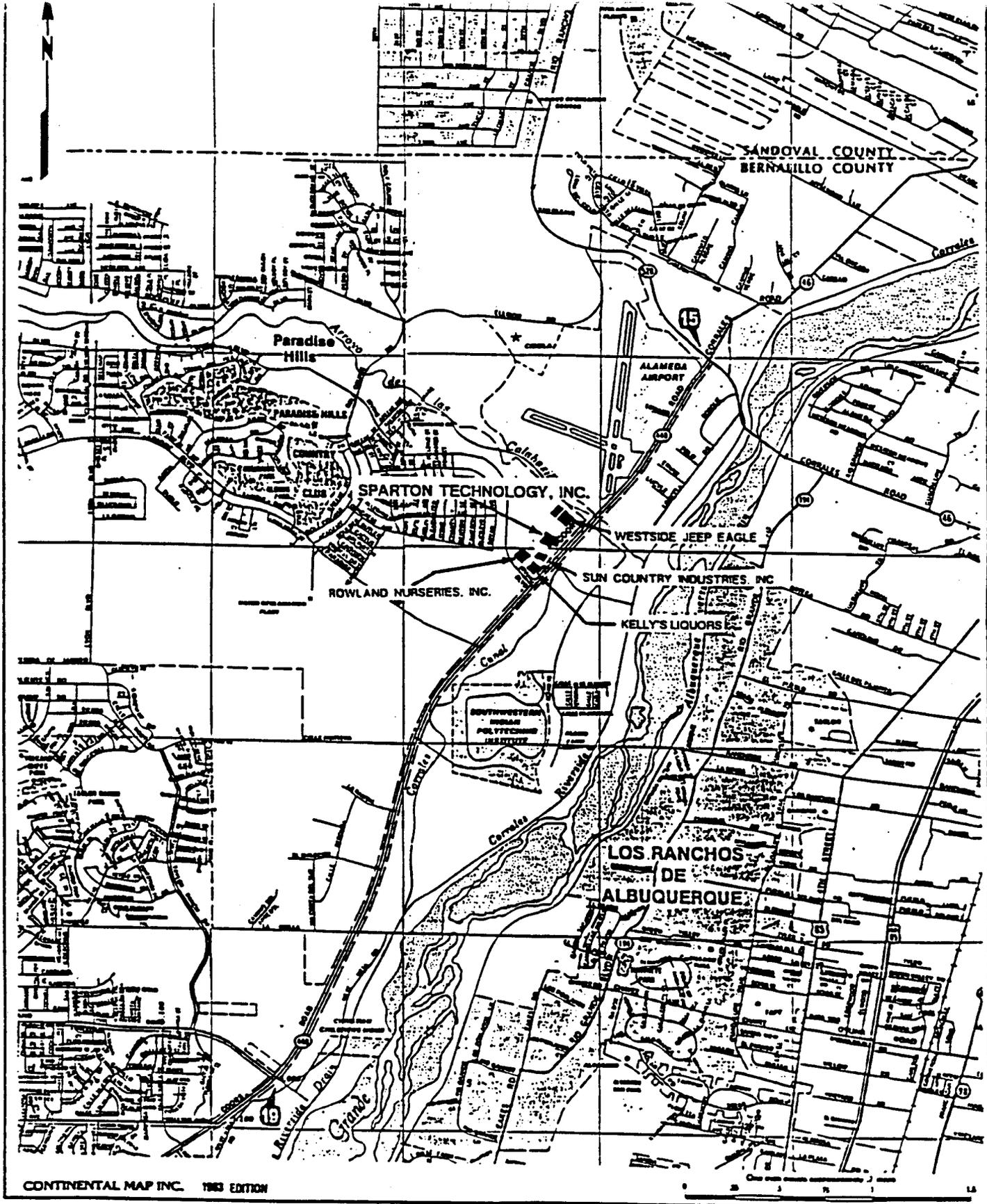
- First Aid Kit
- Fire Extinguisher
- Site Mobile Telephone

## 11.0 DRUM HANDLING PROGRAM

The procedures defined in this section comprise the drum handling program in place for activities at the Site.

- All drums and containers used during the project shall meet the appropriate **DOT, OSHA, and EPA** regulations for the waste that they will contain.
- Drums and containers shall be inspected and their integrity assured prior to being moved. Drums or containers that cannot be inspected before being moved because of storage conditions, shall be positioned in an accessible location and inspected prior to further handling.
- Operating on site will be organized so as to minimize the amount of drum or container movement.
- Employees involved in the drum or container operations shall be warned of the hazards associated with the containers.
- Drums or containers that cannot be moved without failure, shall be emptied into a sound container.
- Fire extinguishing equipment meeting 29 CFR part 1910. subpart L shall be on hand and ready for use to control fires.
- Drum handling will be conducted using a buddy system or with the use of mechanical assistance.

APPENDIX A  
PROJECT MAPS



**LOCATION MAP**  
**SPARTON TECHNOLOGY, INC.**  
 9621 COORS ROAD NW  
 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

FIGURE 1

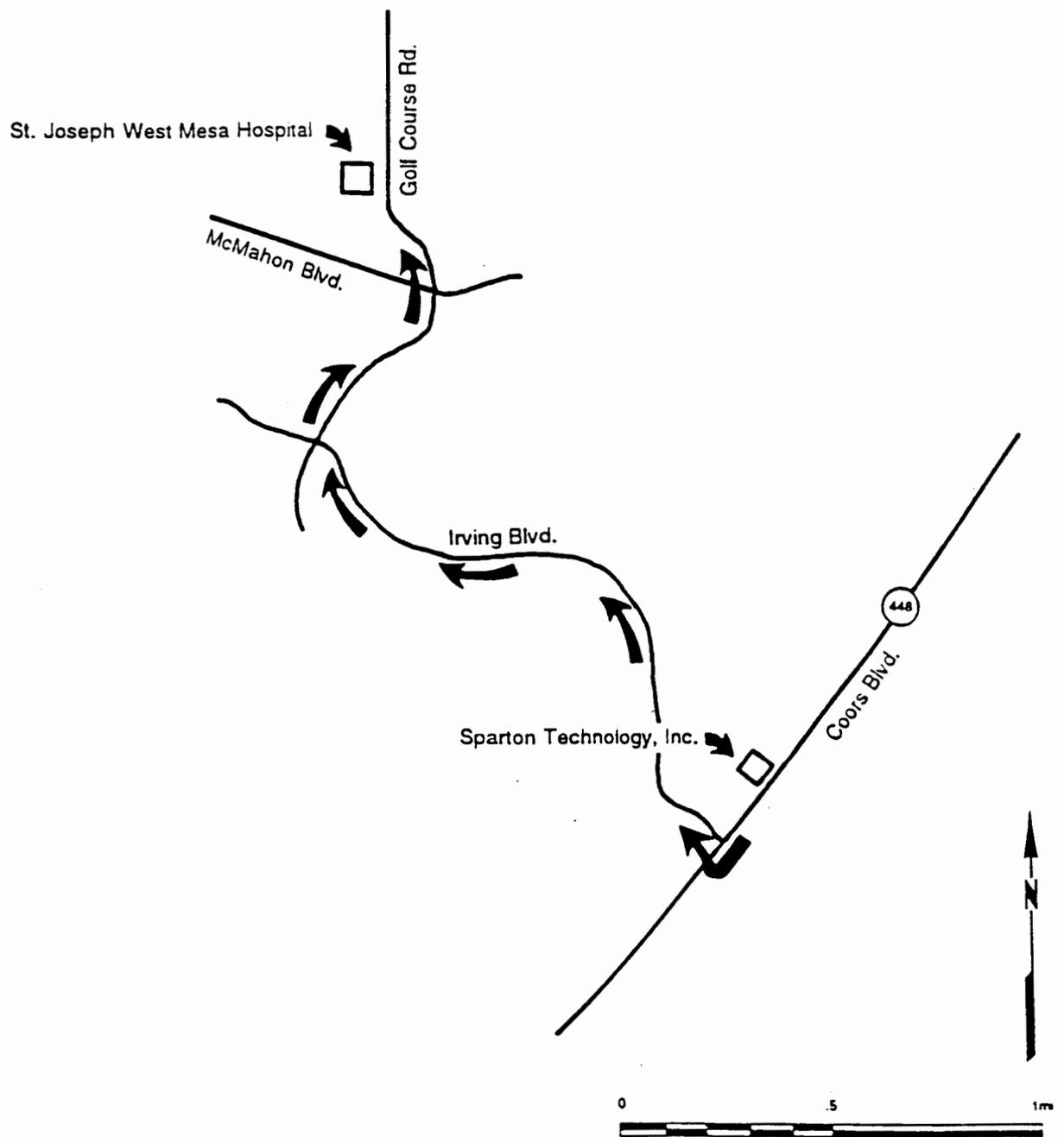


FIGURE 3

MAP DEPICTING ROUTE TO NEAREST HOSPITAL FACILITIES  
(APPROXIMATELY 2.5 MILES)

APPENDIX B  
WINDCHILL INDEX

## WIND CHILL CHART

WIND SPEED (MPH)	LOCAL TEMPERATURE (F)										
	32	23	14	5	-4	-13	-22	-31	-40	-49	-58
5	29	20	10	1	-9	-18	-28	-37	-47	-56	-65
10	18	7	-4	-15	-26	-37	-48	-59	-70	-81	-92
15	13	-1	-13	-25	-37	-49	-61	-73	-85	-97	-109
20	7	-6	-19	-32	-44	-57	-70	-83	-96	-109	-121
25	3	-10	-24	-37	-50	-64	-77	-90	-104	-117	-130
30	1	-13	-27	-41	-54	-68	-82	-97	-109	-123	-137
35	-1	-15	-29	-43	-57	-71	-85	-99	-113	-127	-142
40	-3	-17	-31	-45	-59	-74	-87	-102	-116	-131	-145
45	-3	-18	-32	-46	-61	-75	-89	-104	-118	-132	-147
50	-4	-18	-33	-47	-62	-76	-91	-105	-120	-134	-148

For Properly Clothed Persons    Little Danger    Considerable Danger    Very Great Danger

DANGER FROM FREEZING OF EXPOSED FLESH