

APPENDIX L

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLANS & SITE INSPECTION REPORT

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)
for
Fort McClellan
Anniston Alabama
Site # BRAC

The purpose of this site visit is to reconnoiter, document, and photograph areas on Fort McClellan, Alabama suspected to be contaminated with unexploded ordnance and/or toxic chemical munitions.

PREPARED BY:	<u>William K. James</u>
OFFICE	<u>USACE, CEMVS-ED-P</u>
ADDRESS	<u>1222 Spruce St. St. Louis, MO</u>
PHONE	<u>(314) 331-8789</u>
DATE PREPARED	<u>5 May 1998</u>

REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:


George Sloan
SSHO, UXO Spec.

NOTE This SSHP is to be used only for non-intrusive site visits and must be approved by safety prior to the start of the field visit. All team members must read, and comply with the SSHP, and attend the safety briefings. The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) shall ensure the Safety Briefing Checklist and the SSHP acceptance form (Appendix C) is filled out prior to the start of the site visit.

A. SITE DESCRIPTION AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

1. Site Description:

a. **Size:** Approximately 16,000 Acres

b. **Present Usage** (check all that apply)

Military Recreational [] Other (specify)

Residential Commercial

Natural Area [] Industrial

[] Agricultural [] Landfill

Secured Active [] Unknown

Unsecured [] Inactive

2. **Past Uses:** Between 1912 and present, the United States acquired 16,000 acres for an artillery training facility located near Anniston, AL in Calhoun County. The site was developed and named Camp McClellan later changed to Fort McClellan. The post was utilized for Brigade Field Artillery Training Center during WWI. Early in WWII, it was again used as a Divisional Training Center. Individual training has been the focus since 1950. Investigation will be limited to any area suspected or known to be utilized as a range during it's history.

3. **Surrounding Population** (check all that apply)

Rural Residential [] Other (specify)

Urban [] Industrial

Commercial

4. **Ordnance/Explosives (OE) Potential:** H.E. Projectiles, H.E. Grenades (hand and rifle), H.E. land mines, H.E. Rockets, Practice Grenades with spotting charges, Practice land mines with spotting charges and small arms.

B. DESCRIPTION OF ON-SITE ACTIVITIES (check all that apply)

Walk-through Drive-through [] Other (specify)

On-Path On-road

Off-Path [] Off-road

C. SITE PERSONNEL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Responsibilities

a. **Project Manager** The Corps of Engineers Project Manager (PM) is overall responsible for the site visit. He will assign a Team Leader, (most situation will be the PM). The PM will ensure that the SSHP is completed. Coordinates and executes the site visit.

b. **Site Safety and Health Officer** Individual designated to conduct safety, enforce the SSHP, conduct safety briefings, and ensure that the team leader can safely fulfill his objectives. The SSHO will maintain the safety gear, and monitor on-site operations. The SSHO is responsible for identifying, marking, and reporting any unexploded ordnance and explosives.

2. Team Members

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>
<u>Tom Murrell</u>	<u>PM/Team Leader</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, MO</u>	<u>(314) 331-8787</u>
<u>William K. James</u>	<u>QASAS/UXO SAFETY</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, MO</u>	<u>(314) 331-8789</u>
<u>John Daly</u>	<u>Historian</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, MO</u>	<u>(314) 331-8839</u>

D. OVERALL HAZARD EVALUATION (check one)

High Moderate Low Unknown

This assessment was developed using the Site Investigation Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment Code Matrix.

E. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS Prior to the on-site visit, all team members are required to read this SSHP and sign the form acknowledging that they have read and will comply with it. In addition, the SSHO shall hold a brief tailgate meeting in which site specific topics regarding the days activities will be discussed. If unanticipated hazardous conditions arise, team members are to stop work, leave the immediate area and notify the SSHO. The buddy system will be enforced at all times.

F. STANDARD OPERATION SAFETY PROCEDURES, ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND WORK PRACTICES

- 1. Site Rules/Prohibitions** At any sign of unanticipated hazardous conditions, stop tasks, leave the immediate area and notify the SSHO. Smoking, eating and drinking allowed in designated areas only.
- 2. Material Handling Procedures** Do not handle.
- 3. Drum Handling Procedures** Do not handle.
- 4. Confined Space Entry** An area identified as a Permit Required Confined space will not be entered. All confined spaces shall be considered permit required confined spaces until the pre-entry procedures demonstrate otherwise. Confined spaces may be entered without a written permit or attendant provided the space is determined not to be a permit required confined space as specified in 29 CFR 1910.146.
- 5. Electrical Protection** Overhead power lines, downed electrical wires and buried cables pose a danger of shock and electrocution. In addition, buildings may contain exposed wiring that may hold a potential load. Workers should avoid contact with any and all exposed wire and cables
- 6. Spill Containment** N/A
- 7. Excavation Safety** Do not enter trenches/excavations.
- 8. Illumination** Site visits will be conducted during daylight hours only.
- 9. Sanitation** Use existing sanitary facilities.
- 10. Buddy System** Individuals will maintain constant contact with other personnel at all times. No one will work alone at any time during the site visit.
- 11. Engineering Controls** N/A
- 12. Insects** Wearing light colored clothing and tucking in the pant legs can reduce contact. In severely infested area it may be necessary to tape all openings. Apply repellents to both clothing and bare skin. Diethyltoluamide

(DEET) is an active ingredient in many repellents, which is effective against ticks and other insects. Repellents containing DEET can be applied on exposed areas of skin and clothing. However, repellents containing permethrin should be used on only clothing. For more information on insect bites, refer to Appendix B.

13. Poisonous Vegetation Recognition and avoidance is the best protection. Cover all exposed skin. If it is known or suspected that an individual has been exposed, wash the effected area with soapy water.

14. Inclement Weather When there are warnings or indications of impending severe weather (heavy rains, strong winds, lightning, tornados, etc.), weather conditions shall be monitored and appropriate precautions taken to protect personnel and property from the effects of the severe weather.

15. Hot Weather In hot environments, cool drinking water shall be made available and workers shall be encouraged to frequently drink small amounts, e.g., one cup every 15 - 20 minutes; the water shall be kept reasonably cool. In those situations where heat stress may impact worker safety and health, work regimens shall be established. Environmental monitoring of the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index shall be conducted and work loads and work regimens categorized as specified in the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) publication "Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices". For more information on Heat Stress refer to Appendix A of this SSHP.

16. Cold Weather Cold injury (frost bite and hypothermia) and impaired ability to work are dangers at low temperatures and when the wind-chill factor is low. To guard against them; wear appropriate clothing; have warm shelter readily available; carefully schedule work and rest periods, and monitor workers' physical conditions.

17. Off-Road Driving Ensure all emergency equipment is available with the vehicle i.e. tire changing equipment. Drivers shall familiarize themselves with the procedures for engaging four-wheel drive systems before the need for added traction arises. Vehicles will not be driven into an environment that is unknown, such as deep water, or an unstable surface. Vehicles will not be driven into a suspected ordnance impact area.

18. Ordnance

a. General Information

(1) The cardinal principle to be observed involving explosives, ammunition, severe fire hazards or toxic materials is to limit the exposure to a minimum number of personnel, for the minimum amount of time, to a minimum amount of hazardous material consistent with a safe and efficient operation.

(2) The age or condition of an ordnance item does not decrease the effectiveness. Ordnance that has been exposed to the elements for extended periods of time become more sensitive to shock, movement, and friction, because the stability agent in the explosives may be degraded.

(3) When chemical agents may be present, further precautions are necessary. If the munitions item has green markings leave the area immediately, since it may contain a chemical filler.

(4) Consider ordnance that has been exposed to fire as extremely hazardous. Chemical and physical changes may have occurred to the contents which render it more sensitive than it was in its original state.

b. On-Site Instructions

(1) DO NOT TOUCH or MOVE any ordnance items regardless of the markings or apparent condition.

(2) DO NOT conduct a site visit during an electrical storm or an approaching electrical storm. If a storm approaches during the site visit leave the site immediately and seek shelter.

(3) DO NOT use a radio or cellular phone in the vicinity of a suspect ordnance item.

(4) DO NOT walk across an area where the ground cannot be seen.

- (5) DO NOT drive a vehicle into a suspected OE area; use clearly marked lanes.
- (6) DO NOT carry matches, cigarettes, lighters or other flame producing devices into a OE site.
- (7) DO NOT rely on color code for positive identification of ordnance items or their contents.
- (8) Approach ordnance items from the side; avoid approaching from the front or rear.
- (9) Always assume ordnance items contain a live charge until it can be determined otherwise.
- (10) Dead vegetation and animals may indicate potential chemical contamination. If a suspect area is encountered, personnel should leave the immediate area and evaluate the situation before continuing the site visit.

c. Specific Action Upon Locating Ordnance

- (1) DO NOT touch, move or jar any ordnance item, regardless of its apparent condition.
- (2) DO NOT be misled by markings on the ordnance item stating "practice", "dummy", or "inert". Practice munitions may contain an explosive charge used for spotting the point of impact. The item may also be mismarked.
- (3) DO NOT roll the item over or scrape the item to read the markings.
- (4) The location of any ordnance items found during site investigations should be clearly marked so it can be easily located and avoided.
- (5) Reporting will be conducted in accordance with CELMS-PM-M, Standard Operating procedure for Reporting Ordnance and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), dated 19 January 1995.

G. SITE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. **Site Map** Map will be maintained by the PM or Safety Officer.

2. **Site Work Zones** N/A

3. **Buddy System** Individuals will maintain constant contact with other personnel at all times. No one will work alone at any time during the site visit.

4. **Communications**

a. **On-Site** Verbal communications will be used among team members.

b. **Off-Site** Communications shall be established on every site. Communications may be established by using an cellular phone or by public or private phone which may be readily accessible. (specify below)

Cellular phone 630-5801

Public/private phone (location

Other _____

c. **Emergency Signals** In the case of small groups, a verbal signal for emergencies will suffice. An emergency signal for large groups (i.e. air horn, whistle) should be incorporated at the discretion of the SSHO. (specify below)

Verbal

Nonverbal (specify)

H. EMERGENCY RESPONSE Team members are to be alert to the dangers associated with the site at all times. If an unanticipated hazardous condition arises, stop work, evacuate the immediate area and notify the SSHO. A First Aid Kit and emergency eye wash (if applicable) will be located in the SSHO's field vehicle. If qualified persons (i.e. fire department, medical facility or physician) are not accessible within five minutes of the site at least two team members shall be qualified to administer first aid and CPR.

1. Emergency/Important Telephone Numbers

Ft. McClellan PMO(205)848-5178
Noble Army Hospital.....(205)848-2200
Stringfellow Memorial Hospital(256)235-8900
722th Ord. Co.(EOD).....(205)848-5124/5430
79th Ord. Bn.(EOD).....(210)221-0476/2457

Huntsville Safety Office(205) 895-1598/1596
Huntsville Safety (after hours).....(205) 895-1180
On-site cellular phone(314) 606-4960
St. Louis Corps of Engineers.....(314) 331-8036

2. Hospital/Medical Facility Information

Name: Stringfellow Memorial Hospital
Address: 301 E. 18th St., Anniston, AL 36207
Phone: (256)235-8900

Distance to hospital: Approximately 9 miles

Route to Hospital: refer to the site map included with this SSHP.

I. MONITORING EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

1. Exposure Monitoring For non-intrusive on-site activities such as site visits, air monitoring is typically not required. However, if the site situation dictates the need for monitoring, complete the following information on a separate page and attach the page to the SSHP.

a. **Monitoring Equipment To Be Utilized** N/A

b. **Equipment Calibration Results** N/A

c. **Action Levels** N/A

2. Heat/ Cold Stress Monitoring

a. Heat Stress monitoring criteria published in Chapter 8 of the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities shall be followed.

b. Cold Stress monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the most current published American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) cold stress standard.

J. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Typically, for non-intrusive site visits, Level D is required. If a higher level of protection is to be used initially or as contingency, a brief discussion will be attached. At a minimum personnel shall wear clothing suitable for the weather and work condition. The minimum for field work shall be short sleeve shirt, long trousers, and leather or other protective work shoes or boots. If a higher level of protection is to be used initially or as contingency, a brief discussion will be attached.

1. Footwear Footwear providing protection against puncture shall meet the applicable requirements as stated in EM 385-1-1, paragraph 05.A.08. All activities which personnel are potentially exposed to foot hazards will be identified and documented in a hazard analysis.

2. Hand Protection Persons involved in activities which subject the hands to injury (e.g., cuts, abrasions, punctures, burns) shall use leather gloves.

3. Head Protection Hardhats shall be worn when personnel are subject to potential head injury. The identification and analysis of head hazards will be documented in a hazard analysis.

4. Eye Protection Personnel will wear eye protection when activities present potential injuries to the eyes. All eye protection equipment shall meet the requirements as stated in EM 385-1-1, paragraph 05.B.

K. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES Decontamination procedures are not anticipated for this site investigation. Team members are cautioned not to walk, kneel or sit on any surface with potential leaks, spills or contamination.

L. TRAINING All site personnel shall have completed the training required by EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1910.120 (e). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Project Manager shall ensure, and the SSHO shall verify, that all on-site personnel have completed appropriate training. Additionally, the SSHO shall inform personnel before entering, of any potential site-specific hazards and procedures.

M. MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM The USACE Project Manager shall ensure, and the SSHO shall verify, that all on-site personnel are on the Medical Surveillance Program meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120, and ANZI Z-88.2, as appropriate; depending on the PPE and site specific tasks.

Provide the following information on Training and Medical

NAME	HAZWOPER DATE	PROVIDER DATE	MEDICAL
<u>Tom Murrell</u>	<u>Oct 97</u>	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Jun 97</u>
<u>William K. James</u>	<u>Dec 97</u>	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Oct 97</u>
<u>John Daly</u>	<u>Dec 97</u>	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>Jun 97</u>

N. LOGS, REPORTS AND RECORDKEEPING Site logs are maintained by the Project Manager and SSHO. This is to include historical data, personnel authorized to visit the site, all records, standard operating procedures, air monitoring logs and the SSHP.

O. GENERAL The number of personnel visiting the site shall be a limited to a minimum of two, maximum of eight. The more personnel on-site, the greater potential for an accident. The SSHO may modify this SSHP if site conditions warrant it and without risking the safety and health of the team members. This

modification will be coordinated with the team members. The SSHO shall notify Corps of Engineers Safety Office in Huntsville, AL. of the change as the situation allows.

APPENDIX A

HEAT-RELATED INJURIES

Once the signals of a heat-related illness begin to appear, the victim's condition can quickly get worse. A heat related illness can result in death. If you see any of the signals of sudden illness, and the victim has been exposed to extremes of heat, suspect a heat-related illness.

People at risk for heat-related illness include those who work or exercise outdoors, elderly people, young children, and people with health problems. Also at risk are those who have had a heat-related illness in the past, those with medical conditions that cause poor blood circulation, and those who take medications to get rid of water from the body (diuretics).

People usually try to get out of extreme heat before they begin to feel ill. However, some people do not or can not. Those that work outdoors often keep working even after they begin to feel ill. Many times, they might not even recognize that they are in danger of becoming ill.

Heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke are conditions caused by overexposure to heat. You can help prevent heat-stress emergencies by recognizing and properly treating symptoms. Below is a quick reference guide to heat-related emergencies:

HEAT CRAMPS Heat cramps are the least severe, and often are the first signals that the body is having trouble with the heat. *Symptoms* include: Muscle twitching; painful spasms in the legs, arms or abdomen.

WHAT TO DO:

- Have the individual rest in a cool place.
- Give cool water or a commercial sports drink.
- lightly stretch the muscle and gently massage the area.

HEAT EXHAUSTION Heat exhaustion is a more severe condition than heat cramps. *Symptoms* include: cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin, headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, and exhaustion.

HEAT STROKE Heat stroke is the least common but most severe heat emergency. It most often occurs when people ignore the signals of heat exhaustion. Heat stroke develops when the body systems are overwhelmed by heat and begin to stop functioning. **Heat stroke is a serious medical emergency.** *Symptoms*

include: red, hot, dry skin; changes in consciousness; rapid, weak pulse; and rapid, shallow breathing.

WHAT TO DO: When you recognize a heat-related illness in its early stages, you can usually reverse it.

- Get the victim out of the heat.
- Loosen any tight clothing and apply cool, wet cloths, such as towels or sheets.
- If the victim is conscious, give cool water to drink. Do not let the conscious victim drink too quickly. Give about 1 glass (4 ounces) of water every 15 minutes.
- Let the victim rest in a comfortable position, and watch carefully for changes in his or her condition. The victim should not resume normal activities the same day.
- **Refusing water, vomiting, and changes in consciousness mean that the victim's condition is getting worse. Call for an ambulance immediately if you have not already done so.**
- If the victim vomits, stop giving fluids and position them on their side.
- Watch for signals of breathing problems.
- Keep the victim lying down and continue to cool the body any way you can. If you have ice packs or cold packs, place them on each of the victim's wrists and ankles, on the groin, in each armpit, and on the neck to cool the large blood vessels.

APPENDIX B

BITES AND STINGS

Scorpions, Bees and Spiders

Bee stings are painful, but rarely fatal. Some people, however have a severe allergic reaction to an insect sting. This allergic reaction may result in a breathing emergency. If someone is stung by an insect, remove the stinger. Scrape it away with from the skin with your fingernail or plastic car, such as a credit card, or use tweezers. If you use the tweezers, grasp the stinger, not the venom sac. Wash the site with soap and water. Cover it to keep it clean. Apply a cold pack to the area to reduce the pain and swelling. Watch the victim for signals of an allergic reaction.

Scorpions live in dry regions of the southwestern United States and Mexico. They live under rocks, logs, and the bark of certain trees and are most active at night. Only a few species of scorpions have a sting that can cause death.

Spiders; there are also only two spiders in the United States whose bite can make you seriously sick or be fatal. These are the black widow spider and the brown recluse. The black widow is black with a reddish hourglass shape on the underside of its body. The brown recluse is light brown with a darker brown, violin-shaped marking on the top of its body. Both spiders prefer dark, out of the way places. Often, the victim will not know that he or she has been bitten until he or she starts to feel ill or notices a bite mark or swelling.

Symptoms: include nausea and vomiting, difficulty breathing or swallowing, sweating and salivating much more than normal, severe pain in the sting or bite area, a mark indicating a possible bite or sting, and swelling of the area.

First Aid: if someone has been stung by a scorpion or bitten by a spider he or she thinks is a black widow or brown recluse, wash the wound, apply a cold pack to the site, and get medical help immediately.

Ticks - Lyme Disease

Transmission:

Lyme Disease (LD) is most commonly transmitted by a tick bite (usually painless). The tick vectors include *Ixodes scapularis* (Deer Tick), *Ixodes dammini* (Deer tick), *Amblyomma americanum* (Lone Star Tick) and *Ixodes pacificus*. *Ixodes dammini* was thought to be the only species responsible for transmission until it was shown to be the same as *Ixodes scapularis* in 1993. The ticks prefer to live in wooded areas, low growing grassland, seashores and yards. Depending on the location, anywhere from less than 1% to more than 90% of the ticks are infected with spirochetes.

The Deer tick has a 2 year life cycle and must feed 3 times. In the larvae stage, it is tan, the size of a pin head and feeds on small animals like the mouse where it can pick up the spirochete. During the nymph stage the tick is the size of a poppy seed, beige or partially transparent and feeds on larger animals such as cats, dogs and humans. The adult ticks are black and/or reddish and feed on cattle, deer, dogs and humans. The Lone Star tick is grey with a white dot. April through October is considered the "tick season" even though Lyme disease is a year round problem. Ticks are very active in the spring and early summer.

Location:

Cases of Lyme disease have been reported in virtually every state, although the Northeastern, Great Lakes, and Pacific Northwest areas are particularly endemic.

Symptoms:

Lyme disease is called the "Great Imitator" because it can mimic many other diseases, which makes diagnosis difficult. A rash can appear several days after infection, or not at all. It can last a few hours or up to several weeks. The rash can be very small or very large (up to twelve inches across). A "bull's-eye" rash is the hallmark of LD. It is a round ring with central clearing. Unfortunately, this is not the only rash associated with Lyme. Various other rashes associated with LD have been reported. One bite can cause multiple rashes. The rash can mimic such skin problems as hives, eczema, sunburn, poison ivy, flea bites, etc. The rash can itch or feel hot or may not be felt at all. The rash can disappear and return several weeks later. For those with dark skin the rash will look like a bruise. If you notice a rash, take a picture of it. Some physicians require evidence of a rash before prescribing treatment.

Early Symptoms: Several days or weeks after a bite from an infected tick, a patient usually experiences "flu-like" symptoms such as aches and pains in their muscles and joints, low grade fever, and/or fatigue.

Other Possible Symptoms -- No organ is spared:

- Jaw -- pain, difficulty chewing
- Bladder -- frequent or painful urination, repeated "urinary tract infection"
- Lung -- respiratory infection, cough, asthma, pneumonia
- Ear -- pain, hearing loss, ringing, sensitivity to noise
- Eyes -- pain due to inflammation, sensitivity to light, scleritis drooping of eyelid, conjunctivitis, blurring or double vision
- Throat -- sore throat, swollen glands, cough, hoarseness, difficulty swallowing
- Neurological -- headaches, facial paralysis, seizures, meningitis, stiffneck, burning, tingling, or prickling sensations, loss of reflexes, loss of coordination, MS like syndrome
- Stomach --pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, anorexia
- Heart -- weakness, dizziness, irregular heart-beat, myocarditis, pericarditis, palpitations, heart block, enlarged heart, fainting inflammation of muscle or membrane, shortness of breath, chest pain
- Joint -- arthralgias or arthritis, muscle inflammation and pain
- Other Organs -- liver infection, elevated liver enzymes, enlarged spleen, swollen testicles, irregular or ceased menses
- Neuropsychiatric -- mood swings, irritability, poor concentration, cognitive loss, memory loss, loss of appetite, mental deterioration, depression, disorientation, sleep disturbance
- Pregnancy -- miscarriage, premature birth, birth defects, stillbirth
- Skin -- single or multiple rash, hives

The above is a list of possible symptoms. They can occur in any combination. You may have one or several symptoms but not everyone will experience every symptom. Lyme affects each host in a different way. Having one or many of these symptoms does not indicate that you have Lyme disease. Diagnosis for Lyme is a clinical one and must be made by a physician experienced in recognizing LD. Serological testing is not reliable.

Lyme Disease Prevention:

- Dress properly, wear long-sleeved shirts that button at the wrist, long pants tucked into socks, and closed shoes. Choose light-colored fabric so you can spot and brush off ticks.

- Apply approved tick repellent and use only as directed. Products that contain DEET are tick repellents. They do not kill the tick and are not 100% effective in discouraging a tick from feeding on you. Products like Permanone contain permethrin and are known to kill ticks. However, they are not to be sprayed on the skin. Permanone can be sprayed on clothing. Once it is dry it is assumed to be safe. Ticks are anti-gravitational. They are generally seeking the highest point. If they get on your body below the clothes line, one hopes they will travel up and die once they come in contact with treated clothing.

- Always do regular tick checks when outdoors.

- Shower after all outdoor activities are over for the day. If the tick is still wandering it may wash off. Check all body parts that bend. Run fingers gently over skin. If there is a tick and it is attached, it will feel like the last piece of scab left before a cut completely heals. Remove ticks promptly and properly from yourself.

Proper Tick Removal:

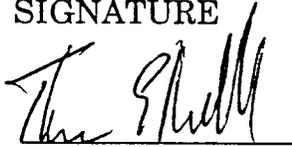
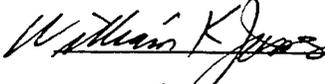
Using fine-tipped tweezers, grasp tick close to the skin. Apply gentle, steady straight upward pressure to remove. Disinfect the bite site. Do not squeeze the body, apply Vaseline, use a burnt match, or clean with alcohol while the tick is attached. Any of these actions could cause transmission of the bacteria. Save the tick for testing. Put it in a vial or ziplock bag with a blade of grass. Contact your doctor for further instructions.

The best defense against LD is education. Know your facts.

APPENDIX C

**SSHP ACCEPTANCE FORM
ABBREVIATED SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN
FOR
Ft. McClellan
Anniston, AL**

I have read and agree to abide by the contents of the Site Safety and Health Plan.

NAME	OFFICE	SIGNATURE	DATE
<u>Tom Murrell</u>	<u>USACE-STL, CEMVS-ED-P</u>		<u>11 May 98</u>
<u>William K. James</u>	<u>USACE-STL CEMVS-ED-P</u>		<u>11 May 98</u>
<u>John Daly</u>	<u>USACE-STL, CEMVS-ED-</u>		<u>11 may 98</u>

NAME (Print)

ORGANIZATION

SIGNATURE

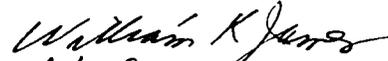
Tom Murrell

USACE-STL, CEMVS-ED-P



William K. James

USACE-STL, CEMVS-ED-P



John Daly

USACE-STL, CEMVS-ED-P



NAME	MAP LOC.	BLDG NUMBER	TELEPHONE NUMBER	NAME	MAP LOC.	BLDG NUMBER	TELEPHONE NUMBER
39TH AG BN	K-13	500	4829	HAYNES OUTDOOR			
40TH MP BN	R-14	1802	3002	POOL	T-15		3391
82ND CHEM BN	J-9	2262	3917	HOUSING DIV	N-9	T-60	4125
84TH CHEM BN	H-10	1060	4712	IG	O-10	143A	5392
701ST MP BN	R-10	3160	3927	LAKE YAHOU	U-7		INFO 5663
787TH MP BN	T-16	1601	4468	MARSHALL FIELD	H-10		
795TH MP BN	R-14	1801	3511	MEDDAC	K-13	292	2200
HQ TNG BDE	T-17	1602	4107	MILLER GYM	P-11	130	4802
HQ BN	R-7	3161	5200	MPD/MILPO	O-11	162	5192
USACMLS	I-11	1081	5327	MP MUSEUM	R-11	3182	3522
USAMPS	R-11	3181	3028	NCO CLUB	Q-8	3212	5294
ABRAMS LIBRARY	O-11	2102	3715	NOBLE ARMY			
ACS	K-9	2203	4525	HOSPITAL	K-13	292	2200
ALCOHOL & DRUG				OUTDOOR REC			
ABUSE PREV CTR	M-13	283	6163	CHECKOUT CTR	L-15	699	5205
ALLEN GYM	S-15	1701	4160	OFFICERS' CLUB	M-9	51	5406
ARCHERY RANGE	I-14		INFO 5663	ONE STOP JOB			
AUTO CRAFTS				INFO CENTER	R-8	3213	3289
SHOP	R-12	1800	5146	PAO	O-10	144	5377
BOWLING CENTER	Q-13	1928	5149	PMO	O-10	63	5178
BURGER KING	Q-13	1967	820-9648	PX (MAIN PX)	P-14	1965	820-9400
CAMP GROUNDS				POST OFFICE	Q-13	1966	820-6595
REILLY LAKE	B-15		INFO 5663	POST THEATRE	P-11	2101	3861
YAHOU LAKE	U-7		INFO 5663	PX SERVICE			
CAR WASH	R-12	1800	5146	STATION	P-11	2109	820-9250
CHEM MUSEUM	K-10	2299	3355	RED CROSS	N-13	272	3169
CHILD DEV CTR	L-11	2213	4857	(EMERGENCY			
CID	O-10	63	5141	AFTER DUTY			
CLASS VI STORE	P-13	2042	820-9280	HOURS)			820-9110
CLOTHING SALES	N-12	229	4193	REILLY LAKE	B-15		INFO 5663
COMMISSARY	P-14	2041	3130	RUNNING TRACK	Q-10		
CREDIT UNION	Q-15	1122	820-1500	RV DUMP STATION	D-16		INFO 5663
DCP	O-10	143B	3115	SAFETY OFFICE	O-14	2090	5603
DEH	M-12	215	3215	SILVER CHAPEL	O-10	67	5351
DENTAC/STOUT				SJA	O-10	63	5435
DENTAL CLINIC	Q-14	1929	3911	SKEET & TRAP			
DOD POLYGRAPH				RANGE	T-7		INFO 5663
INSTITUTE	S-11	3165	5915	SOUTHTRUST			
DOL	N-12	241	5427	BANK	P-12	2105	820-2500
DPCA	O-10	143B	4425	STOUT DENTAL			
DPTMSEC	O-10	143A	3588	CLINIC	Q-14	1929	3911
DRM	P-9	65	5233	TENNIS COURTS	M-13		INFO 3091
EDUCATION CTR	N-14	328	5263		&R-7		
EEO	O-10	143A	3227	TMP	O-12	O-12	4724
ELEM SCHOOL	O-3	3681	820-2420	TRADEWINDS	P-15	1120	820-9530
EO	O-10	143B	5322	TRANSPORTATION	M-11	241	4625
FAMILY FIT CTR	P-11	128	5249	TRAINEE/			
FAMILY HOUSING	N-9	T-60	4125	STUDENT PROC			
FT MCCLELLAN				CENTER	O-13	2051	5582
LODGE	Q-11	3127	4916	TRUMAN GYM	J-11	1012	4656
FINANCE	O-10	142	4653	TRUMAN OUTDOOR			
GAME MGMT OFF	L-15	698	5663	POOL	J-12		3102
GO KART TRACK	P-12	T-2098	5357	TSC	N-14	267	4503
GOLF COURSE	L-8	2250	820-7299	UTILITY CLEAR-			
GORDON FIELD	Q-10			ING HOUSE	O-9	T-60	820-9019
GUILLION FIELD	R-9			WAC MUSEUM	G-11	1077	3512
HAYNES GYM	S-16	1702	4681	WELCOME CENTER	Q-9	3295	4338/3546
				YOUTH SERVICES	Q-3	3600	3607

POST BILLETING FACILITIES		
FACILITY	MAP LOC.	
BILLETING OFFICE WELCOME CENTER 205-848-4338/3546	Q-9	3295
DVQ BLDG	M-8 N-15 N-16 I-9	57 300 900 1026
VOQ BLDG	J-10	2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2275 2276 2277 3133 3134 3136 3137
VEQ BLDG	N-14 O-16	269 337 943 944 945 946

AV CODE 865-XXXX (OP ASST 865-1110)
DIRECT DIAL: AREA CODE 205-848-EXT
*ON POST MILITARY PHONE DIAL 5-XXXX
POST DUTY OFFICER (B-3295) EXT 3821
POST OPERATOR 205-848-4611

14 May 98

SUBJECT: Fort McClellan Site Visit for Chemical Warfare Material

1. During 11-13 May, 1998, John Daly, Kirk James and Tom Murrell from the St. Louis Engineer District inspected many areas suspected of being used for chemical warfare training or Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) storage.
2. On 11 May 98, the following three areas were walked:
 - a. An area east of Reilly Airfield was inspected for a 200m long trench which was dug during World War I. The trench was located, but no surface evidence of CWM or indications of any burial activities were found. Two end caps for artillery propellant cases were found at the south end of the trench area. These caps had been painted blue and looked like simulated training mines.
 - b. The west end of Range 31 was walked. Time fuse was found and also firing wire. Remnants of 40mm grenades were also found.
 - c. The area southeast of Reservoir Ridge was walked. The expended livens round located in previous investigations was again located. No other indications of surface contamination or burials were found.
3. On 12 May 98, the following eleven areas were walked:
 - a. The area due south of Reservoir Ridge was walked. One sign was located directing traffic to Area S and Area R for smoke training. No other indications of surface contamination or burials were found.
 - b. The area south of Summerall Gate Road east of the entrance gate was walked. The nose of a concrete bomb was found sticking out of the ground in a small open area. The bomb nose was sticking straight up and may have been used as some sort of marker. About 20' from the concrete bomb a small metal can was found. The can resembled the type used to ship fuzes and boosters for various types of ordnance. No other indications of surface contamination or burials were found.
 - c. The area south of Summerall Gate Road know as Area T-4 was walked. This area was used for Biological Warfare (BW) training. No surface contamination or indications of burials were found.

SUBJECT: Fort McClellan Site Visit for Chemical Warfare Material

- d. The area south of Summerall Road and west of Iron Mountain Road was walked to locate an old gas chamber. The gas chamber has been removed. A trench was found along with a rusted 55 gallon drum and a rusting wall locker. No surface contamination or indications of burials were found.
 - e. The open filed between the current PX and Range Control Building (old Tradewinds) was walked. This are was identified on one map as an Agent ID area. No surface contamination or indications of burials were found.
 - f. The general area south of 23rd Street and around Sunset Hill was walked. Rusted metal cans and a burn pit with metal screening were discovered east of Sunset Hill. No other indications of surface contamination or burials were found.
 - g. The large blacktop area near the Physical Security school was inspected. Part of the paved area is fenced and is used to store cars. No surface contamination or indications of burials were found.
 - h. The general area around Area T-5 was walked. The gas chamber in this area has been removed. The dog kennel area has a high metal fence a quonset hut and a sub section fenced off inside the area. The dog training area was fenced with older type fencing. The concrete pad in this area is extremely deteriorated and parts of the concrete have bubbled up. No other indications of surface contamination or burials were found.
 - i. The area around Bldg 3174 (former gas chamber) was walked. No surface contamination or indications of burials were found.
 - j. The small Kane Creek area near Area T-6 was walked. No surface contamination or indications of burials were found.
 - k. The area north of the current posted Area T-6 was walked. A fenced in area with a sign stating "Former Toxic Training Area" was found on the gate. The fence line had old signage stating do not enter and do not dig. Inside the gate was an old "Naylor Field" dedication sign. Due to the signage the inside area was not extensively walked.
4. On 13 May 98, five areas were visited or walked.
- a. The area near the hot cell area was walked in attempt to locate where VX demonstrations may have occurred. No obvious locations were found.

SUBJECT: Fort McClellan Site Visit for Chemical Warfare Material

b. The Reaction Area behind Area T-5 was walked. One small section of the dirt roadway contained a paved pad. No surface contamination or indications of burials were found.

c. The Detection and Identification Area was walked. An old single wire barb wire fence was discovered with posted signs stating do not enter and do not dig. An older sign stating toxic training area was found beside a tree. Due to the signage the inside area was not walked.

d. The high rise area was photographed. This area at one time was shown on a map as being a CBR Proficiency Area. The construction of the two high rise buildings has removed any surface evidence of the former training area.

e. Range 24A was visited. General Pictures for the report were taken. The site was being used at the time and was not walked.

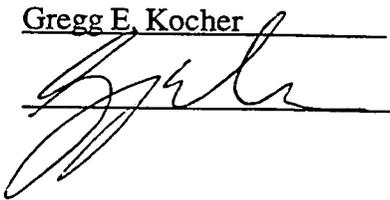


THOMAS E. MURRELL
Project Manager

SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)
for
FORT McCLELLAN
Anniston, Alabama
Site # BRAC

The purpose of this site visit is to reconnoiter, document, and photograph areas on Fort McClellan, Alabama suspected to be contaminated with unexploded ordnance and/or toxic chemical munitions.

SSHP PREPARED BY: Hank Counts
OFFICE USACE, CELMS-PM-M
ADDRESS 1222 Spruce St. St. Louis, Mo
PHONE (314) 331-8762
DATE PREPARED 6-4-96

SSHP REVIEWED/APPROVED BY: Gregg E. Kocher


NOTE: This SSHP is to be used only for non-intrusive site visits and must be approved by safety prior to the start of the field visit. All team members must read, and comply with the SSHP, and attend the safety briefings. The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) shall ensure the Safety Briefing Checklist and the SSHP acceptance form (Appendix C) is filled out prior to the start of the site visit.

A. SITE DESCRIPTION AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

1. Site Description

a. Size: Approximately 16,000 acres

b. Present Usage

(check all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Area | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landfill | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

- | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unsecured | <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive | |

2. Past Uses: Between 1912 and present, the United States acquired 16,000 acres for an artillery training facility located near Anniston, AL in Calhoun County. The site was developed and named Camp McClellan later changed to Fort McClellan. The post was utilized for Brigade Field Artillery Training Center during WWI. Early in WWII, it was again used as a Divisional Training Center. Individual training has been the focus since 1950. Investigation will be limited to any area suspected or known to be utilized as a range during it's history.

3. Surrounding Population (check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | _____ |

4. Previous Sampling/Investigation Results

a. Ordnance/Explosives (OE) Encountered: Information obtained through archival research indicates the following ordnance and explosives may be present on this site.

- Artillery, H.E. 3", 6" Stokes Mortars, 60 MM mortars, 37,57,75,105 & 155 MM rounds,
- Rockets, H.E.
- Hand & Rifle Grenades, H.E. & Smoke

b. Samples (Air, Water, Soil, Vegetation)

- No samples are available.
 Samples available

Chemical	Concentration	Media	Location
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B. DESCRIPTION OF ON-SITE ACTIVITIES

(check all that apply)

- Walk-through Drive-through Other (specify)
- On-Road Off road _____
- On Path Off path _____

C. SITE PERSONNEL AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Responsibilities

a. Project Manager: The Corps of Engineers Project Manager (PM) is overall responsible for the site visit. He will assign a Team Leader, (most situation will be the PM). The PM will ensure that the SSHP is completed. Coordinates and executes the site visit.

b. Site Safety and Health Officer: Individual designated to conduct safety, enforce the SSHP, conduct safety briefings, and ensure that the team leader can safely fulfill his objectives. The SSHO will maintain the safety gear, and monitor on-site operations. The SSHO is responsible for identifying, marking, and reporting any unexploded ordnance and explosives.

2. Team Members

Name	Position	Address	Phone
<u>Tom Murrell</u>	<u>PM/Team Leader</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, MO</u>	<u>(314) 331-8787</u>
<u>Hank Counts</u>	<u>SSHO, UXO Spec</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, MO</u>	<u>(314) 331-8762</u>
<u>Tim Pinner</u>	<u>Project Assistant</u>	<u>USACE, St. Louis, MO</u>	<u>(314) 331-8848</u>

D. OVERALL HAZARD EVALUATION:

- High Moderate Low Unknown

This assessment was developed using the Site Investigation Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment Code Matrix.

E. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS: Prior to the on-site visit, all team members are required to read this SSHP and sign the form acknowledging that they have read and will comply with it. In addition, the SSHO shall hold a brief tailgate meeting in which site specific topics regarding the days activities will be discussed. If unanticipated hazardous conditions arise, team members are to stop work, leave the immediate area and notify the SSHO. The buddy system will be enforced at all times.

F. STANDARD OPERATION SAFETY PROCEDURES, ENGINEERING CONTROLS AND WORK PRACTICES

- 1. Site Rules/Prohibitions:** At any sign of unanticipated hazardous conditions, stop tasks, leave the immediate area and notify the SSHO. Smoking, eating and drinking allowed in designated areas only.
- 2. Material Handling Procedures:** Do not handle.
- 3. Drum Handling Procedures:** Do not handle.
- 4. Confined Space Entry:** A area identified as a Permit Required Confined space will not be entered. All confined spaces shall be considered permit required confined spaces until the pre-entry procedures demonstrate otherwise. Confined spaces may be entered without a written permit or attendant provided the space is determined not to be a permit required confined space as specified in 29 CFR 1910.146.
- 5. Electrical Protection:** Overhead power lines, downed electrical wires and buried cables pose a danger of shock and electrocution. In addition, buildings may contain exposed wiring that may hold a potential load. Workers should avoid contact with any and all exposed wire and cables
- 6. Spill Containment:** N/A
- 7. Excavation Safety:** Do not enter trenches/excavations.
- 8. Illumination:** Site visits will be conducted during daylight hours only.
- 9. Sanitation:** Use existing sanitary facilities.
- 10. Buddy System:** Individuals will maintain constant contact with other personnel at all times. No one will work alone at any time during the site visit.
- 11. Engineering Controls:** N/A
- 12. Insects:** Wearing light colored clothing and tucking in the pant legs can reduce contact. In severely infested area it may be necessary to tape all openings. Apply repellents to both clothing and bare skin. Diethyltoluamide (DEET) is an active ingredient in many repellents, which are effective against ticks and other insects. Repellents containing DEET can be applied on exposed areas of skin and clothing. However, repellents containing permethrin should be used on only clothing. For more information on insect bites, refer to Appendix B.

13. Poisonous Vegetation: Recognition and avoidance is the best protection. Cover all exposed skin. If it is known or suspected that an individual has been exposed, wash the effected area with soapy water.

14. Inclement Weather: When there are warnings or indications of impending severe weather (heavy rains, strong winds, lightning, tornados, etc.), weather conditions shall be monitored and appropriate precautions taken to protect personnel and property from the effects of the severe weather.

15. Hot Weather: In hot environments, cool drinking water shall be made available and workers shall be encouraged to frequently drink small amounts, e.g., one cup every 15 - 20 minutes: the water shall be kept reasonably cool. In those situations where heat stress may impact worker safety and health, work regimens shall be established. Environmental monitoring of the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature Index shall be conducted and work loads and work regimens categorized as specified in the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) publication "Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices". For more information on Heat Stress refer to Appendix A of this SSHP.

16. Cold Weather: Cold injury (frost bite and hypothermia) and impaired ability to work are dangers at low temperatures and when the wind-chill factor is low. To guard against them: wear appropriate clothing; have warm shelter readily available; carefully schedule work and rest periods, and monitor workers' physical conditions.

17. Off-Road Driving: Ensure all emergency equipment is available with the vehicle i.e. tire changing equipment. Drivers shall familiarize themselves with the procedures for engaging four-wheel drive systems before the need for added traction arises. Vehicles will not be driven into an environment that is unknown, such as deep water, or an unstable surface. Vehicles will not be driven into a suspected ordnance impact area.

18. Ordnance:

a. General Information

(1) The cardinal principle to be observed involving explosives, ammunition, severe fire hazards or toxic materials is to limit the exposure to a minimum number of personnel, for the minimum amount of time, to a minimum amount of hazardous material consistent with a safe and efficient operation.

(2) The age or condition of an ordnance item does not decrease the effectiveness. Ordnance that has been exposed to the elements for extended periods of time become more sensitive to shock, movement, and friction, because the stability agent in the explosives may be degraded.

(3) When chemical agents may be present, further precautions are necessary. If the munitions item has green markings leave the area immediately, since it may contain a chemical filler.

(4) Consider ordnance that has been exposed to fire as extremely hazardous. Chemical and physical changes may have occurred to the contents which render it more sensitive than it was in its original state.

b. On-Site Instructions

(1) DO NOT TOUCH or MOVE any ordnance items regardless of the markings or apparent condition.

(2) DO NOT conduct a site visit during an electrical storm or an approaching electrical storm. If a storm approaches during the site visit leave the site immediately and seek shelter.

(3) DO NOT use a radio or cellular phone in the vicinity of a suspect ordnance item.

(4) DO NOT walk across an area where the ground cannot be seen.

(5) DO NOT drive a vehicle into a suspected OE area; use clearly marked lanes.

(6) DO NOT carry matches, cigarettes, lighters or other flame producing devices into a OE site.

(7) DO NOT rely on color code for positive identification of ordnance items or their contents.

(8) Approach ordnance items from the side; avoid approaching from the front or rear.

(9) Always assume ordnance items contain a live charge until it can be determined otherwise.

(10) Dead vegetation and animals may indicate potential chemical contamination. If a suspect area is encountered, personnel should leave the immediate area and evaluate the situation before continuing the site visit.

c. Specific Action Upon Locating Ordnance

(1) DO NOT touch, move or jar any item, regardless of its apparent condition.

(2) DO NOT be misled by markings on the ordnance item stating "practice", "dummy", or "inert". Practice munitions may contain an explosive charge used for spotting the point of impact. The item may also be mismarked.

(3) DO NOT roll the item over or scrape the item to read the markings.

(4) The location of any ordnance items found during site investigations should be clearly marked so it can be easily located and avoided.

(5) Reporting will be conducted in accordance with CELMS-PM-M, Standard Operating procedure for Reporting Ordnance and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), dated 19 January 1995.

19. Other: (specify)

G. SITE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. Site Map: Refer to Appendix A

2. Site Work Zones: N/A

3. Buddy System: Individuals will maintain constant contact with other personnel at all times. No one will work alone at any time during the site visit.

4. Communications

a. On-Site: Verbal communications will be used among team members.

b. Off-Site: Communications shall be established on every site. Communications may be established by using an cellular phone or by public or private phone which may be readily accessible. (specify below)

Cellular phone

Public/private phone (location _____)

Other Range Control Radio

c. **Emergency Signals:** In the case of small groups, a verbal signal for emergencies will suffice. An emergency signal for large groups (i.e. air horn, whistle) should be incorporated at the discretion of the SSHO.

- Verbal
- Nonverbal (specify)

H. **EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** Team members are to be alert to the dangers associated with the site at all times. If an unanticipated hazardous condition arises, stop work, evacuate the immediate area and notify the SSHO. A First Aid Kit and emergency eye wash (if applicable) will be located in the SSHO's field vehicle. If qualified persons (i.e. fire department, medical facility or physician) are not accessible within five minutes of the site at least two team members shall be qualified to administer first aid and CPR.

1. Emergency/Important Telephone Numbers

Fort McClellan Military Police: (205) 848-4531
Hospital: (205) 848-2151/52 (mil)
Poison Control Center, NJ (800) 962-1253
547th EODCT (404) 363-5225
142th EOD (205) 848-5124
Huntsville Safety Office: (205) 895-1582/1579
Huntsville's 24 hour number: (800) 627-3532, PIN 777-2534
On-site cellular phone (314) 606-4955
St Louis Corps of Engineers (314) 331-8036

2. Hospital/Medical Facility Information

Name: Regional Medical Center
Address: 400 E Tenth ST.
Anniston, AL
Phone: (205) 235-5121

Distance to hospital 9 miles

Route to Hospital refer to the site map

I. MONITORING EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

1. **Exposure Monitoring:** For non-intrusive on-site activities such as site visits, air monitoring is typically not required. However, if the site situation dictates the need for monitoring, complete the following information on a separate page and attach the page to the SSHP.

a. **Monitoring Equipment To Be Utilized:** N/A

b. **Equipment Calibration Results:** N/A

c. **Action Levels:** N/A

2. Heat/ Cold Stress Monitoring

a. Heat Stress monitoring criteria published in Chapter 8 of the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities" shall be followed.

b. Cold Stress monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the most current published American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) cold stress standard..

J. **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Typically, for non-intrusive site visits, Level D is required. If a higher level of protection is to be used initially or as contingency, a brief discussion will be attached. At a minimum personnel shall wear clothing suitable for the weather and work condition. The minimum for field work shall be short sleeve shirt, long trousers, and leather or other protective work shoes or boots. If a higher level of protection is to be used initially or as contingency, a brief discussion will be attached.

1. **Footwear:** Footwear providing protection against puncture shall meet the applicable requirements as stated in EM 385-1-1, paragraph 05.A.07. All activities which personnel are potentially exposed to foot hazards will be identified and documented in a hazard analysis.

2. **Hand Protection:** Persons involved in activities which subject the hands to injury (e.g., cuts, abrasions, punctures, burns) shall use leather gloves.

3. **Head Protection:** Hardhats shall be worn when personnel are subject to potential head injury. The identification and analysis of head hazards will be documented in a hazard analysis.

4. **Eye Protection:** Personnel will wear eye protection when activities present potential injuries to the eyes. All eye protection equipment shall meet the requirements as stated in EM 385-1-1, paragraph 05.B.

K. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES: Decontamination procedures are not anticipated for this site investigation. Team members are cautioned not to walk, kneel or sit on any surface with potential leaks, spills or contamination.

L. TRAINING: All site personnel shall have completed the training required by EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1910.120 (e). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) Project Manager shall ensure, and the SSHO shall verify, that all on-site personnel have completed appropriate training. Additionally, the SSHO shall inform personnel before entering, of any potential site-specific hazards and procedures.

M. MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM: The USACE Project Manager shall ensure, and the SSHO shall verify, that all on-site personnel are on the Medical Surveillance Program meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120, and ANZI Z-88.2, as appropriate, depending on the PPE and site specific tasks.

Provide the following information on Training and Medical

NAME	HAZWOPER DATE	PROVIDER	MEDICAL DATE
<u>Tom Murrell</u>	<u>6-28-95</u>	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>4-96</u>
<u>Hank Counts</u>	<u>1-9-96</u>	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>9-95</u>
<u>Tim Pinner</u>	<u>5-3-96</u>	<u>Corps of Engineers</u>	<u>4-96</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

N. LOGS, REPORTS AND RECORDKEEPING: Site logs are maintained by the Project Manager and SSHO. This is to include historical data, personnel authorized to visit the site, all records, standard operating procedures, air monitoring logs and the SSHP.

O. GENERAL: The number of personnel visiting the site shall be a limited to a minimum of two, maximum of eight. The more personnel on-site, the greater potential for an accident. The SSHO may modify this SSHP if site conditions warrant it and without risking the safety and health of the team members. This modification will be coordinated with the team members. The SSHO shall notify Corps of Engineers Safety Office in Huntsville, AL. of the change as the situation allows.

APPENDIX A

HEAT- RELATED INJURIES

Once the signals of a heat-related illness begin to appear, the victim's condition can quickly get worse. A heat related illness can result in death. If you see any of the signals of sudden illness, and the victim has been exposed to extremes of heat, suspect a heat-related illness.

People at risk for heat-related illness include those who work or exercise outdoors, elderly people, young children, and people with health problems. Also at risk are those who have had a heat-related illness in the past, those with medical conditions that cause poor blood circulation, and those who take medications to get rid of water from the body (diuretics).

People usually try to get out of extreme heat before they begin to feel ill. However, some people do not or can not. Those that work outdoors often keep working even after they begin to feel ill. Many times, they might not even recognize that they are in danger of becoming ill.

Heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke are conditions caused by overexposure to heat. You can help prevent heat-stress emergencies by recognizing and properly treating symptoms. Below is a quick reference guide to heat-related emergencies:

HEAT CRAMPS: Heat cramps are the least severe, and often are the first signals that the body is having trouble with the heat. *Symptoms* include: Muscle twitching; painful spasms in the legs, arms or abdomen.

WHAT TO DO:

- Have the individual rest in a cool place.
- Give cool water or a commercial sports drink.
- lightly stretch the muscle and gently massage the area.

HEAT EXHAUSTION: Heat exhaustion is a more severe condition than heat cramps. *Symptoms* include: cool, moist, pale, or flushed skin, headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, and exhaustion.

HEAT STROKE: Heat stroke is the least common but most severe heat emergency. It most often occurs when people ignore the signals of heat exhaustion. Heat stroke develops when the body systems are overwhelmed by heat and begin to stop functioning. **Heat stroke is a serious medical emergency.** *Symptoms* include: red, hot, dry skin; changes in consciousness; rapid, weak pulse; and rapid, shallow breathing.

WHAT TO DO: When you recognize a heat-related illness in its early stages, you can usually reverse it.

- Get the victim out of the heat.
- Loosen any tight clothing and apply cool, wet cloths, such as towels or sheets.
- If the victim is conscious, give cool water to drink. Do not let the conscious victim drink too quickly. Give about 1 glass (4 ounces) of water every 15 minutes.
- Let the victim rest in a comfortable position, and watch carefully for changes in his or her condition. The victim should not resume normal activities the same day.
- **Refusing water, vomiting, and changes in consciousness mean that the victim's condition is getting worse. Call for an ambulance immediately if you have not already done so.**
- If the victim vomits, stop giving fluids and position them on their side.
- Watch for signals of breathing problems.
- Keep the victim lying down and continue to cool the body any way you can. If you have ice packs or cold packs, place them on each of the victim's wrists and ankles, on the groin, in each armpit, and on the neck to cool the large blood vessels.

APPENDIX B

BITES AND STINGS

Scorpions, Bees and Spiders

Bee stings are painful, but rarely fatal. Some people, however have a severe allergic reaction to an insect sting. This allergic reaction may result in a breathing emergency. If someone is stung by an insect, remove the stinger. Scrape it away with from the skin with your fingernail or plastic car, such as a credit card, or use tweezers. If you use the tweezers, grasp the stinger, not the venom sac. Wash the site with soap and water. Cover it to keep it clean. Apply a cold pack to the area to reduce the pain and swelling. Watch the victim for signals of an allergic reaction.

Scorpions live in dry regions of the southwestern United States and Mexico. They live under rocks, logs, and the bark of certain trees and are most active at night. Only a few species of scorpions have a sting that can cause death.

Spiders; there are also only two spiders in the United States whose bite can make you seriously sick or be fatal. These are the black widow spider and the brown recluse. The black widow is black with a reddish hourglass shape on the underside of its body. The brown recluse is light brown with a darker brown, violin-shaped marking on the top of its body. Both spiders prefer dark, out of the way places. Often, the victim will not know that he or she has been bitten until he or she starts to feel ill or notices a bite mark or swelling.

Symptoms include nausea and vomiting, difficulty breathing or swallowing, sweating and salivating much more than normal, severe pain in the sting or bite area, a mark indicating a possible bite or sting, and swelling of the area.

First Aid: If someone has been stung by a scorpion or bitten by a spider he or she thinks is a black widow or brown recluse, wash the wound, apply a cold pack to the site, and get medical help immediately.

Lyme Disease

Lyme Disease is an illness that people get from the bite of an infected tick. Lyme disease is affecting a growing number of people in the United States. Everyone should take precautions against it. Not all ticks carry lyme disease. Lyme disease is spread mainly by a type of tick that commonly attaches itself to field mice and deer. It is sometimes called a deer tick. This tick is found around beaches and in wooded and grassy areas. Like all ticks, it attaches itself to any warm-blooded animal that brushes by. Deer ticks are very tiny and difficult to see. They are much smaller than the common dog tick or wood tick. They can be as small as a poppy

seed or the head of a pin. Adult deer ticks are only as large as a grape seed.

Symptoms: The first signal of infection may appear a few days or a few weeks after a tick bite. Typically, a rash starts as a small red area at the site of the bite. It may spread up to 7 inches across. In fair-skinned people the center is lighter in color and the outer edges are red and raised. This sometimes gives the rash a bull's-eye appearance. In dark skinned people the area may look black and blue, like a bruise.

Other symptoms include fever, headache, weakness, and joint and muscle pain similar to the pain of "flu". These symptoms might develop slowly and might not occur at the same time as a rash. In fact you can have lyme disease without developing a rash.

First Aid: If you find a tick, remove it by pulling steadily and firmly. Grasp the tick with fine-tipped tweezers, as close to the skin as possible, and pull slowly. If you do not have tweezers, use glove, plastic wrap, or a piece of paper to protect you finger. If you use your bare fingers, wash your hands immediately. Do not try to burn a tick or use other home remedies, like coating the tick with Vaseline or nail polish or picking it with a pin. Once the tick is removed, wash the area with soap and water. If available, apply antiseptic or antibiotic ointment. If you can not remove the tick or parts of the tick stay in your skin, obtain medical care. If a rash or flu like symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

SITE SURVEY SAFETY BRIEFING

(Check subjects discussed)

Date 10 JUN 96

GENERAL INFORMATION

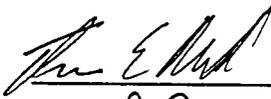
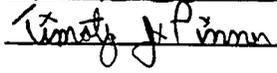
- Purpose of Visit
- Identify Key Site Personnel

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

- Site Description/Past Use
- Results of Previous studies
- Potential Site Hazards
- OE Safety Procedures
- Site SOP
- Site Control and Communications
- Emergency Response
 - Location of First aid Kit
 - Emergency Phone Numbers
 - Map to Facility
- PPE
- Weather Precautions
 - Cold/Heat
 - Severe Weather

Safety Briefing Attendance

All team members and any accompanying personnel will be briefed and sign this form:

NAME (Print)	ORGANIZATION	SIGNATURE
<u>Tom Murrell</u>	<u>USACE-STL, Project Manager</u>	<u></u>
<u>Hank Counts</u>	<u>USACE-STL, Safety Specialist</u>	<u></u>
<u>Tim Pinner</u>	<u>USACE-STL, Project Assistant</u>	<u></u>
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Site investigation Hazard Analysis

Activity: Site Investigation Analyzed by/Date: Hank Counts 6-4-96 Reviewed by/Date: Gregg E. Kocher 6-4-96

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>Cause</u> Stimuli	<u>Effect</u> Mishaps Results	<u>RAC</u> w/o controls	<u>Countermeasures</u> Hazard Controls	<u>RAC</u> Con- trolled
Site investigation	Explosives unexploded ordnance	detonation	puncture wounds, amputation, death	I,D,3	do not touch or disturb, avoidance	I,E,5
	slippery, uneven surface	slip, trips and falls	sprains, strains fractures	III,D,5	attentiveness, avoidance, approved footwear	III,E,5
	sharp pointed objects	punctures	foot injury	III,D,5	approved footwear	IV,E,5
	branches	contact	eye injuries	III,D,5	eye protection	IV,E,5
	poisonous reptiles	bites	sickness, death	III,D,5	avoidance	III,D,5
	animals (alligators)	bites	punctures, lacerations, rabies	IV,E,5	avoidance	IV,E,5
	insects	bites	sickness, discomfort	IV,C,5	insect repellent, proper clothing	IV,D, 5
	poisonous vegetation	contact	rash	IV,E,5	proper clothing, laundered work clothing.	IV,E,5
	solar/heat	exposure	sun burn, heat exhaustion, heat stress, heat stroke	III,C,5	long pants, long sleeve shirts, lotion, water consumption	IV,E,5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE MATRIX

Hazard Severity	Hazard Probability				
	A Frequent	B Probable	C Occasional	D Remote	E Improbable
I Catastrophic	1	1	2	3	5
II Critical	1	2	3	4	5
III Marginal	2	3	4	5	5
IV Negligible	3	4	5	5	5

Hazard Severity

<u>Description</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Mishap Definition</u>
Catastrophic	I	Death or permanent total disability.
Critical	II	Permanent partial disability or temporary total disability in excess of (3) months.
Marginal	III	Minor injury, lost workday accident, or compensable injury or illness.
Negligible	IV	First aid or minor supportive medical treatment.

Hazard Probability

<u>Description</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Event</u>
Frequent	A	Likely to occur frequently during the project.
Probable	B	Will occur several times during the project.
Occasional	C	Likely to occur sometime during the project.
Remote	D	Unlikely, but possible to occur during the project.
Improbable	E	So unlikely it can be assumed occurrence may not be experienced during the project.

Risk Assessment Code

1,2
3
4,5

Hazard Evaluation

High
Moderate
Low

APPENDIX M

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REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

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