

**Site Specific Health and Safety Plan Addendum I
Evaluation and Interim Remediation of Soils
O'Henry Laundry, Tutu, St. Thomas
U.S. Virgin Islands**

February 1995

Prepared for:

**L'Henri, Inc.
St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands**

Addendum Prepared by:

**International Technology Corporation
312 Directors Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee**

Melissa Smith, CIH, Health & Safety Manager

Belinda K. Price, Project Manager

Site Health and Safety Plan Acknowledgement_____

I have read, understand and agree to abide by the provisions as detailed in this Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan prepared by IT Corporation. Failure to comply with these provisions may lead to disciplinary action and/or my dismissal from the work site.

Printed Name

Signature

Employee Number

Date[illegible]

13.0 Health and Safety Plan Addendum I

This addendum is for use by IT Corporation personnel only, who will be working on the Evaluation and Interim Remediation of Soils at O'Henry Laundry in Tutu, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

13.1 Objective

The objective of the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) Addendum I is to ensure the continuance of safe working conditions during the field activities. The safety procedures outlined have been established based on a reevaluation of the potential hazards associated with activities at the site. This HASP Addendum describes the health and safety requirements and procedures to be used while conducting field work, in addition to those requirements and procedures already specified in the Project Site Specific Safety and Health Plan (SSHP), dated June 1994. These additional/revised procedures are required, for the most part, to ensure compliance with applicable laws or corporate policies which have been established or modified since the original SSHP was prepared.

13.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work will be expanded to include one soil boring. IT will observe drilling activities, log/collect samples, and perform air monitoring. The boring will be advanced using a drill rig equipped with stem augers to a depth of approximately 25 feet, which is the expected depth to groundwater, or to competent bedrock, depending on which is encountered first.

Undisturbed samples for laboratory analysis of VOCs by CLP will be collected at 5-foot intervals using a split spoon sampler (ASTM D1586-92 or similar). A maximum of 6 samples (including one field duplicate) from the boring will be analyzed for VOCs using CLP (1990 scope of work). Each of the samples will be split and analyzed in the field using a gas chromatograph. Shelby tube samples will be collected at depths of approximately 6 feet, 11 feet, 16 feet, and 21 feet.

After completion, the boring will be abandoned by grouting.

13.2 Physical Hazards

The list of physical hazards shall be expanded to include drilling hazards and drum handling hazards.

13.2.1 Drilling Hazards

The physical hazards specific to drilling are listed in the following paragraphs.

Slips. Slips are toothed wedges positioned between the drill pipe and the master bushing/rotary table to suspend the drill string in the well bore when it is not supported by the hoist. Most accidents associated with slip operations are related to manual materials handling; strained backs and shoulders are common.

Tongs. Tongs are large, counter-weighted wrenches used to break out the torqued couplings on drill pipe. Both sets of tongs have safety lines; when breakout force is put on the tongs, the tongs or the safety lines could break and injure an employee standing close to them. Another likely accident can occur when the driller actuates the wrong tong lever and an unsecured tong swings across the rig floor at uncontrolled velocity. A common accident attributable to tongs can occur when an employee has his hand or finger in the wrong place as he attempts to swing and latch the tong onto the drill pipe, resulting in crushing injuries or amputation of the fingers.

Elevators. Elevators are a set of clamps affixed to the bails on the swivel below the traveling block. They are used to clamp each side of a drill pipe and hold the pipe as it is pulled from the well bore. Accidents and injuries can occur during the latching and unlatching tasks; fingers and hands can get caught and crushed in the elevator latch mechanism. If the pipe is overhead when the latching mechanism fails, then the pipe may fall on employees working on the drill floor.

Cat Lines. Cat lines are used on drilling rigs to hoist material. Accidents that occur during cat line operations may injure the employee doing the rigging as well as injure the operator. Minimal hoisting control causes sudden and erratic load movements, which may result in hand and foot injuries.

Working Surfaces. The rig floor is the working surface for most tasks performed in well drilling operations. The surface is frequently wet from circulating fluid and/or water used to

wash it down. Slippery work surfaces can increase the likelihood of back injuries, overexertion injuries, and slips and falls.

Derrick Operations. The derrick man on a well drilling operation performs his tasks from various elevated work platforms in the mast. He is exposed to falls when not utilizing fall protection equipment while climbing the derrick ladder, while working with the pipe stands, and while moving from the ladder to his platform station.

Utility Hazards. There are no overhead or underground utilities at the site.

Materials Handling. The most common type of accident that occurs in material handling operations is the "caught between" situation when a load is being handled and a finger or toe gets caught between two objects. Rolling stock can shift and/or fall from a pipe rack or truck bed. Rig accidents can occur as a result of improperly placing the rig on uneven or unstable terrain, or failing to adequately secure the rig prior to the start of operations.

13.2.2 Drum Handling Hazards

Drums will be used to store excavated soils. The hazards associated with drums handling include physical injury resulting from moving heavy containers by hand and working around heavy equipment. The following procedures shall be followed by IT personnel when handling drums:

- All drums shall meet DOT, OSHA and EPA regulations for the wastes they contain.
- Mechanical drum handling equipment will be used to lift or move drums. Drums shall be moved only with proper equipment, and shall be secured to prevent dropping or loss of control during transport.
- Operations shall be organized to minimize the amount of drum movement.
- No one shall be required to lift more than 60 pounds. Workers will wear heavy protective gloves when working to close/open drums.
- Standing or working on drums is prohibited.

13.3 First-Aid and Medical Treatment

Injuries and illnesses requiring medical treatment will be accompanied by an "Authorization for Treatment" form and the supervisor must notify WOHA, IT's Medical Consultant at 1-800-777-9642 as soon as the victim is stabilized.

13.4 Key Project and IT Personnel

The Occupational Physician, Dr. Peter Greaney, has been replaced by Dr. Ross Myerson (1-800-777-9642).