

**Abbreviated Health and Safety Plan
for the
MRP Site Inspections**

at the

**Naval Support Facility, Indian Head
Stump Neck Annex**

Indian Head, Maryland



**Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Mid-Atlantic**

Contract Number N62467-04-D-0055

Contract Task Order 0423

November 2007

**ABBREVIATED HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
FOR THE
MRP SITE INSPECTIONS**

AT THE

**NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY, INDIAN HEAD
STUMP NECK ANNEX**

INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

**Submitted to:
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1314 Harwood Street S.E.
Washington Navy Yard
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**CONTRACT NUMBER N62467-04-D-0055
CONTRACT TASK ORDER 0423**

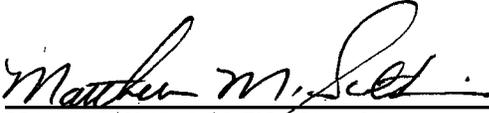
NOVEMBER 2007

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**ATTACHMENT 1 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROTOCOL
MEDICAL DATA SHEET
HOSPITAL MAP AND EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS
SITE SPECIFIC TRAINING DOCUMENTATION**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this Abbreviated Health and Safety Plan (HASP) is to provide the minimum safety practices and procedures for Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. (TtNUS), U.S. Navy, and associated personnel conducting an initial site inspection at the Naval Support Facility, Indian Head (NSF-IH), located in Indian Head, Maryland. The facility is located in Charles County, Maryland, 30 miles south of Washington D.C.. on Maryland Highway 210. NSF-IH is recognized as the Nation's Premier Resource for Energetics Technology, Development & Innovation.

The Navy has conducted various testing, training, and disposal activities related to military munitions at the Naval Support Facility located in Indian Head, Maryland since it was established in 1890 as a Naval Ordnance Station. The Stump Neck Annex covers approximately 1,100 acres on the Stump Neck peninsula at the confluence of the Potomac River and Chicamuxen Creek in Charles County Maryland. The Indian Head Main Installation lies to the northeast of the Stump Neck Annex, separated by Mattawoman Creek. Much of Stump Neck peninsula lies within The Valley Impact Fan. The General Smallwood State Park and private property are east of Stump Neck Annex. As a result of the Navy's explosives and munitions training activities, Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) and Munitions Constituents (MC) may be present at various sties throughout the Stump Neck Annex. The term MEC includes Discarded Military Munitions (DMM), Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), and MC in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.

The primary objective of this MRP Site Inspection is to determine if further response actions or remedial investigations are appropriate.

2.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Based on initial hazard assessment the following hazards have been identified that may be encountered as part of the site inspection activity.

- Encountering/disturbing MEC or MEC related items.
- Natural hazards – Poisonous snakes, spiders, insects, inclement weather conditions, etc.
- Physical hazards – Slip, trip, and fall; and physical hazards commonly associated with proximity to active airfield operations (noise, flying debris, struck by injuries, etc.)

These hazards and the selected control measures will be addressed individually.

2.1 MEC/MEC RELATED ITEMS

One of the obvious hazards associated with this activity is the potential for encountering MEC. The unintended detonation of MEC or a MEC related item could result in injury or possibly death. To combat this potential, the following measures will be incorporated

MEC avoidance measures include:

- TtNUS Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Support will perform a visual survey of the areas the Site Inspection Team will enter. During the pre-planning phase of the visit the team will identify the areas they wish to inspect.
- The Team will follow instructions and directions provided by the UXO Escort person(s). The Team will restrict themselves to the areas identified by the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)/UXO person(s).
- The Team will be directed not to pick up, kick, or otherwise disturb articles lying on the ground.
- Intrusive activities such as digging or unearthing items are strictly prohibited.
- Personnel will be assigned in such a manner to permit the direct visual observation of one another as well as provide any emergency assistance should it be required.
- Personnel will notify the UXO Escort(s) should they encounter suspected MEC articles or unidentified items.

- Smoking is prohibited on site.
- Matches, lighters, or other fire, flame, or spark-producing devices are prohibited the site.
- Cell phones or two-way radios can be only be used under the direct supervision and expressed permission of the UXO Escort.
- Personnel shall suspend outdoor activities in the event of inclement weather (thunderstorms, lightning, heavy rain).

2.2 NATURAL HAZARDS

Contact with poisonous plants and bites or stings from poisonous insects are other natural hazards that must be considered. Site personnel who are allergic to stinging insects such as bees, wasps, and hornets must be particularly careful because severe illness and death may result from allergic reactions. As with a medical condition or allergy, information regarding the condition must be listed on the Medical Data Sheet and the FOL and SSO must be notified.

2.2.1 Snakes

Indigenous animals including snakes (only two poisonous and approximately 27 non-poisonous varieties in Maryland), raccoons, and other animals native to the region may be present at the site. These animals may be encountered if work locations encroach on nesting or territories claimed by these animals.

There are two poisonous snakes indigenous to the State of Maryland, the Northern Copperhead and the Timber Rattlesnake. Only the Northern Copperhead is indigenous to this part of the state. It is important to remember that snakes are rarely aggressive towards humans. If you encounter a snake simply maintain a safe distance and move away from it, or allow it to move away.

Snake Avoidance Measures

- Do not harass, attempt to capture, move or otherwise handle snakes.
- Avoid picking up ground cover as it may serve as a nesting area.
- Stick to well-used trails.
- Wear over-the-ankle boots and loose-fitting long pants.
- Avoid tall grass, weeds and heavy underbrush which snakes commonly frequent.
- Be observant in open, sunny areas, as snakes are cold-blooded and need to "sun themselves" to regulate their body temperature.

- Do not put your hands where you cannot see.
- Step ON logs and rocks, never over them, and be especially careful when climbing rocks.
- Snakes also crawl along buildings and doorways because they offer protection on one side.
- Examine area carefully before entering buildings (stepping over door way threshold plates) not regularly used and maintained.

Snakebite Control Measures

Should field personnel come in contact with these animals and receive a bite, the following actions are necessary.

- Obtain a detailed description of the snake. This and the bite mark will enable medical personnel administering medical aid to provide prompt and correct antidotes.
- Immobilize the bite victim to the extent possible. Physical exertion can mobilize the toxins (if poisonous varieties) from the bite point systemically through the body.
- Apply a pressure wrap (for extremities), just above and over the bite area using whatever is available (an article of clothing). With a couple wraps of the pressure wrap in place over the bite area to limit movement and restrict toxins from leaving the site of the bite.
- Seek medical attention immediately.

See Section 4.0 of the HSGM for additional information (responding to a snake bite).

2.2.2 Ticks/Spiders/Other Insects

Many of the planned site activities will occur outside in areas that are not improved or maintained. As a result, the potential for encountering natural hazards exists. The following information is provided as a precaution to help recognize and avoid these types of hazards.

Insect/animal bites and stings, poisonous plants, and inclement weather are natural hazards that may be present given the location of activities to be conducted. In general, avoidance of areas of known infestation or growth will be the preferred exposure control for insects/animals and poisonous plants. Specific discussion on principle hazards of concern follows:

Insect Bites and Stings: Insect bites and stings may be difficult to control. However, in an effort to minimize this hazard the following control measures will be implemented where possible.

- Commercially available bug sprays and repellents will be used whenever possible – Pesticides analytical screening includes chlordane, endrin, lindane, methoxychlor, toxaphene and heptachlor. Products such as DEET should not be applied directly to the skin due to potential irritation. This product, when permitted for use, should be applied over clothing articles.
- Where possible, loose-fitting and light-colored clothing with long sleeves should be worn. This will also aid in insect control by providing a barrier between the field person and the insects and will aid in visual recognition of crawling insects against the lighter background. Pant legs should be secured to the work-boots using duct tape to prevent access by ticks.
- Clothing/limited body checks for ticks and other crawling insects should be conducted upon exiting heavily vegetated areas. The Site Inspection Team should perform a more detailed check of themselves when showering in the evening. Ticks prefer moist areas of the body and will migrate to those locations.
- The UXO Escort will preview access routes and work areas in an effort to identify physical hazards including nesting areas in and around the work sites. These areas will be flagged or otherwise communicated to the Site Inspection Team.
- The UXO Escort should attempt to determine if site personnel are allergic to bee and other insect stings and bites (using completed Medical Data Sheets). Field crew members who are allergic to bites should have access to an emergency kit containing antihistamine or whatever method of response is recommended by their Doctor/Health Care Provider.

Any allergies (insect bites, bee stings, etc.) must be reported on the Medical Data Sheet (Attachment I).

Tick and Mosquito Transmitted Illnesses and Diseases: Ticks and mosquitoes have been identified in the transmission of diseases including Lyme's disease and malaria. Warm months (Spring through early Fall) are the most predominant time for this hazard. Information concerning Lyme's Disease including recognition, evaluation, tick removal, and control is provided in Section 4.0 of the Health and Safety Guidance Manual.

Malaria may occur when a mosquito or other infected insect sucks blood from an infected person, and the insect becomes the carrier to infect other hosts. The parasite reproduces within the mosquito, and is then passed on to another person through the biting action. Acute symptoms include chills accompanied by fever and general flu-like symptoms. This generally terminates in a sweating stage. These symptoms may recur every 48 to 72 hours.

2.2.3 Inclement Weather

Much of this site visit will be performed outdoors. As a result, inclement weather may be encountered. If adverse weather (e.g., electrical storms, hurricanes, etc.) conditions arise, the FOL and/or SSO will temporarily suspend or terminate activities until hazardous conditions cease.

2.3 SLIP, TRIP AND FALL HAZARDS

Slip, trip and fall hazards may be encountered during the performance of planned site activities. These hazards are associated with working outdoors where uneven or wet terrain may be encountered. To minimize the potential for worker injury from these hazards, the following requirements must be observed:

- The UXO escorts will preview and inspect work areas to identify and eliminate slip, trip, or fall hazards. They will select routes for areas of the site inspection where minimal terrain challenges exist. In outdoor locations, pay particular attention to sink holes or other depressions that may be encountered.
- Use footwear with adequate traction.

2.4 PPE AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

PPE for the site inspection will be as follows:

- Over the ankle boots with an aggressive tread for traction is preferred.
- Loose fitting long pants. A rugged material such as denim will offer protection when moving through the brush as well as offer limited protection in some snake bite instances.
- Tape up and use insect repellants. Additional protective measures such as Tyvek are not recommended at this time. This determination is based on the initial hazard assessment and the following assumptions
 - The Site Inspection Team will largely be restricted to cleared and open areas avoiding heavy brush where possible.
 - It is considered that utilizing Tyvek would constitute a greater heat stress hazard than that presented by the potential insect threat.

3.0 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

This section has been developed as part of a planning effort to direct and guide field personnel in the event of an emergency.

3.1 EMERGENCY PLANNING

Through the initial hazard/risk assessment effort, emergencies resulting from physical hazards and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) are the types of emergencies that could be encountered during site activities. Emergency situations that may be encountered during site activities will generally be recognized by visual observation. TtNUS personnel will minimize the potential for emergencies by following this Abbreviated Health and Safety Plan and ensuring compliance with applicable OSHA regulations.

3.1.1 Emergency Medical Treatment

Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. personnel are permitted to provide treatment to the level of their First-Aid Training. It should also be noted that first aid shall be administered voluntarily. Any near miss and incidents will be reported to the CLEAN Health and Safety Manager (HSM) for additional direction. TtNUS personnel who administer first aid will immediately notify the HSM.

In case of injury, call Fire/Police Emergency (911) and they will respond with equipment plus they will also contact Community Medical Center (the Primary designated Emergency Medical Facility). Do not transport an injured person. Call the emergency number and have an emergency vehicle dispatched for response and transport. Transport only in the case of a minor injury that does not require emergency care.

ATTACHMENT I

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROTOCOL
MEDICAL DATA SHEET
HOSPITAL MAP AND EMERGENCY CONTACT
NUMBERS**

AND

SITE SPECIFIC TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

POTENTIAL EXPOSURE PROTOCOL

The purpose of this protocol is to provide guidance for the medical management of injury situations.

In the event of a personnel injury or accident:

- Rescue, when necessary, employing proper equipment and methods.
- Give attention to emergency health problems -- breathing, cardiac function, bleeding, and shock.
- Transfer the victim to the medical facility designated in this HASP by suitable and appropriate conveyance (i.e. ambulance for serious events).
- Obtain as much exposure history as possible (a Potential Exposure report is attached).
- If the injured person is a Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. (TtNUS) employee, call the medical facility and advise them that the patient(s) is/are being sent and that they can anticipate a call from the WorkCare physician. WorkCare will contact the medical facility and request specific testing which may be appropriate. WorkCare physicians will monitor the care of the victim. Site officers and personnel should not attempt to get this information, as this activity leads to confusion and misunderstanding.
- Call WorkCare at 1-800-455-6155 and enter Extension 109, or follow the voice prompt after hours and on weekends and be prepared to provide:
 - Any known information about the nature of the injury.
 - As much of the exposure history as was feasible to determine in the time allowed.
 - Name and phone number of the medical facility to which the victim(s) has/have been taken.
 - Name(s) of the involved TtNUS employee(s).
 - Name and phone number of an informed site officer who will be responsible for further investigations.
 - Fax appropriate information to WorkCare at (714) 456-2154.
- Contact TtNUS Corporate Health and Safety Department (Matt Soltis) and Human Resources Manager, Marilyn Duffy at 1-800-245-2730.

As data is gathered and the scenario becomes more clearly defined, this information should be forwarded to WorkCare. WorkCare will compile the results of the data and provide a summary report of the incident. A copy of this report will be placed in each victim's medical file in addition to being distributed to appropriately designated company officials.

Each involved worker will receive a letter describing the incident but deleting any personal or individual comments. A personalized letter describing the individual findings/results will accompany this generalized summary. A copy of the personal letter will be filed in the continuing medical file maintained by WorkCare.

POTENTIAL EXPOSURE REPORT

Name: _____ Date of Exposure: _____

Social Security No.: _____ Age: _____ Sex: _____

Client Contact: _____ Phone No.: _____

Company Name: _____

I. Exposing Agent

Name of Product or Chemicals (if known): _____

Solid Liquid Gas Fume Mist Vapor

II. Dose Determinants

What was individual doing? _____

How long did individual work in area before signs/symptoms developed? _____

Was protective gear being used? If yes, what was the PPE? _____

Was there skin contact? _____

Was the exposing agent inhaled? _____

Were other persons exposed? If yes, did they experience symptoms? _____

III. Signs and Symptoms (check off appropriate symptoms)

Immediately With Exposure:

Burning of eyes, nose, or throat
Tearing
Headache
Cough
Shortness of Breath

Chest Tightness / Pressure
Nausea / Vomiting
Dizziness
Weakness

Delayed Symptoms:

Weakness
Nausea / Vomiting
Shortness of Breath
Cough

Loss of Appetite
Abdominal Pain
Headache
Numbness / Tingling

IV. Present Status of Symptoms (check off appropriate symptoms)

Burning of eyes, nose, or throat
Tearing
Headache
Cough
Shortness of Breath
Chest Tightness / Pressure
Cyanosis

Nausea / Vomiting
Dizziness
Weakness
Loss of Appetite
Abdominal Pain
Numbness / Tingling

Have symptoms: (please check off appropriate response and give duration of symptoms)

Improved: _____ Worsened: _____ Remained Unchanged: _____

V. Treatment of Symptoms (check off appropriate response)

None: _____ Self-Medicating: _____ Physician Treated: _____

MEDICAL DATA SHEET

This Medical Data Sheet must be completed by on-site personnel and kept in the command post during the conduct of site operations. This data sheet will accompany any personnel when medical assistance is needed or if transport to hospital facilities is required.

Project _____

Name _____ Home Telephone _____

Address _____

Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Person to notify in the event of an emergency: Name: _____

Phone: _____

Drug or other allergies: _____

Particular sensitivities : _____

Do you wear contacts lenses? _____

What medications are you presently using? _____

Name, Address, and Phone Number of personal physician: _____

Note: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Requirements

HIPAA regulates the disclosure of Protected Health Information (PHI) by the entity collecting that information. PHI is any information about health status (such as that you may report on this Medical Data Sheet), provision of health care, or other information. HIPAA also requires TtNUS to ensure the confidentiality of PHI. This Act can affect the ability of the Medical Data Sheet to contain and convey information you would want a Doctor to know if you were incapacitated. So before you complete the Medical Data Sheet understand that this form will not be maintained in a secure location. It will be maintained in a file box or binder accessible to other members of the field crew so that they can accompany an injured party to the hospital.

DO NOT include information that you do not wish others to know, only information that may be pertinent in an emergency situation or treatment.

Name (Print clearly)

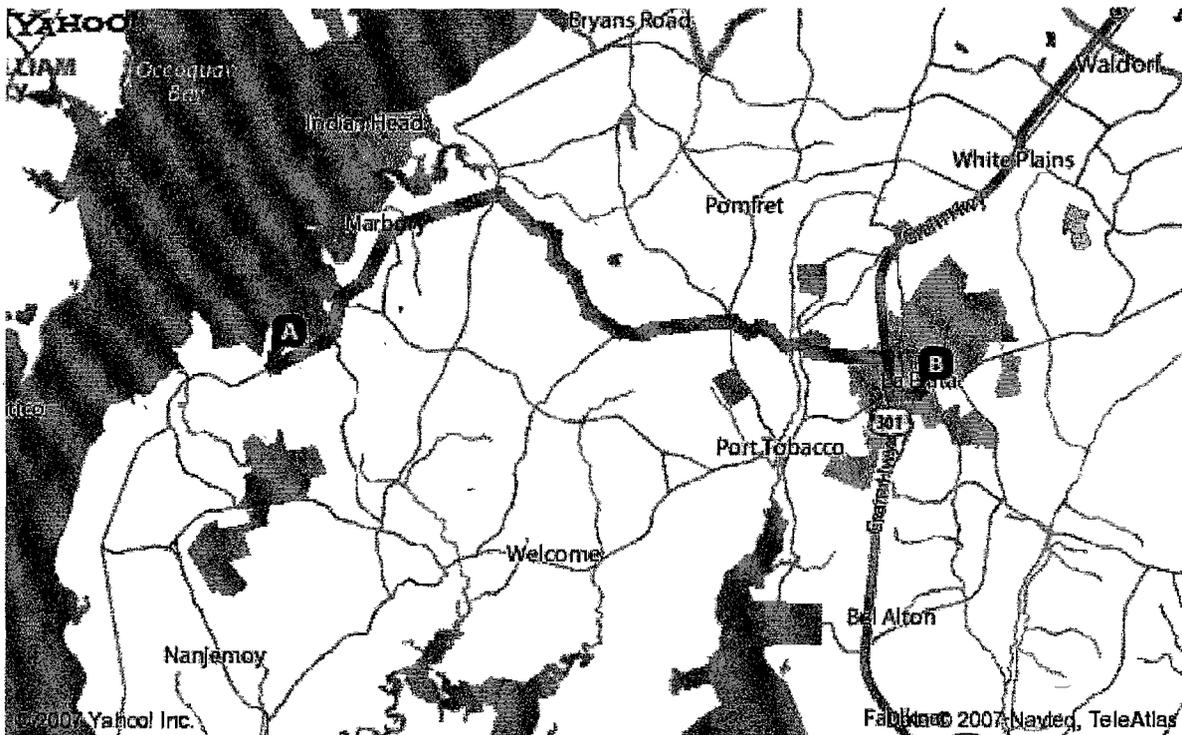
Signature

Date

Civista Medical Center

701 East Charles Street,
La Plata, MD 20646
(301) 609-4000

1. Start at Stump Neck Rd, Indian Head go 0.2 mi
2. Turn LEFT on Chicamuxen Rd (MD-224) go 5.7 mi
3. Turn RIGHT on Hawthorne Rd (MD-225) go 9.0 mi
4. Turn RIGHT on CRAIN HWY (US-301 south) go 0.7 mi
5. Turn LEFT on CHARLES ST (MD-6) go 0.6 mi
6. Arrive at 701 Charles St, La Plara, Medical Center on the right



EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

AGENCY	TELEPHONE
EMERGENCY (Fire/Rescue, Police, Emergency Medical Service)	(301) 744-4333
Site Point of Contact Shawn Jorgensen	(301) 744-2263
Navy Remedial Project Manager Joe Rail	(202) 685-3105
Civista Medical Center	(301) 609-4000
National Capital Poison Center	(800) 222-1222
Chemtrec	(800) 424-9300
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
TtNUS, Pittsburgh Office	(412) 921-7090
Health and Safety Manager Matthew M. Soltis, CIH, CSP	(412) 921-8912
TtNUS Task Order Manager Ralph Basinski	(412) 921-8308
Assistant Task Order Manager Richard A. Barringer	(412) 921- 8524
TtNUS UXO Manager Ralph Brooks	(770) 413-0965
TtNUS Project Geologist James Coffman	(412) 921-8244
Project Health and Safety Officer James K. Laffey	(412) 921-8678

