ADDENDUM TO THE WESTON SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN WHITE KING / LUCKY LASS MINES SUPERFUND SITE

Submitted to:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region X
Seattle, Washington

Submitted by:

Kerr-McGee Chemical Worldwide LLC
Western Nuclear Inc.
Fremont Lumber Co.

Prepared by:

Golder Associates Inc.
18300 NE Union Hill Road, Suite 200
Redmond, Washington 98052

Lee K. Holder, P.E.
Project Manager

Jane P. Mills, C.S.P., C.H.M.M.
Senior Environmental Engineer

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The White King / Lucky Lass Mines Superfund Site (the Site) is located in south-central Oregon, approximately 17 miles northwest of Lakeview, Oregon. The Site consists of two former uranium mines and associated soil stockpiles. Field investigation activities will be performed to obtain data for remedial design. These activities are described in the *Remedial Design Workplan* and the *Sediment Characterization and Toxicity Study Workplan* for the Site, and will be performed under this Health and Safety Plan Addendum.

1.2 Purpose and Scope of Health and Safety Plan Addendum

The purpose of this Health and Safety Plan Addendum is to supplement the existing Health and Safety Plan prepared by Weston for the Site. The original Plan was published on May 25, 1995.

The scope of this Addendum is the investigation work associated with the *Remedial Design Workplan* and the White King Pond and *Augur Creek Study Workplan* for the Site. This Addendum is being submitted as an appendix to the *Remedial Design Workplan.*

1.3 Site Visitors

All visitors and workers at the Site, including agency personnel, will be required to sign a daily Site Log to track personnel in case of emergency. Visitors are responsible for their own health and safety training and protective equipment. However, all visitors shall follow all requirements of the Health and Safety Plan for this Site (including this Addendum), and shall attend the Site health and safety meetings described in this Addendum.

2.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

2.1 Field Investigation Activities (General)

The following investigations will be performed as described in the *Remedial Design Workplan* for the Site:

- Gamma radiation survey
- Geotechnical investigations

The following investigations will be performed as described in the *White King Pond and Augur Creek Study Workplan* for the Site:

- Benthic invertebrate community metrics before and after re-neutralization.
- Testing in-situ bioaccumulation of the metals of concern (particularly arsenic) using mussels before and after re-neutralization.
- Monitoring pond pH over time (in conjunction with existing water chemistry data).
- Characterizing sediment chemistry in Augur Creek upgradient and downgradient of the White King stockpiles within the Site boundary in the natural channel of Augur Creek.

2.2 Physical Hazards

Certain physical hazards are associated with the planned field investigation work identified in Section 2.1. Each of these hazards was addressed in the original Site Health and Safety Plan prepared by Weston. Table 1 includes the list of physical hazards for this investigative work, and the referenced Operating Procedures identified in the original Site Health and Safety Plan.

TABLE 1
Physical Hazards

Condition	Physical Hazard	Reference Operating Procedure (Weston)
Loud Noises	Hearing loss/disruption of communication	FLD01-Noise Protection
Inclement Weather	Rain/humidity/cold/ice/snow/lightning	FLD02 - Inclement Weather
Heat Stress	Heat rash/cramps/exhaustion/heat stroke	FLD05 - Heat Stress Prevention/Monitoring
Cold Stress	Hypothermia/frostbite	FLD06 - Cold Stress
Rough Terrain	Vehicle accidents/slips/trips/falls	FLD11 - Rough Terrain
Remote Area	Slips/trips/falls/back strain/communication	FLD15 - Remote Area
Working Over Water	Drowning/heat/cold stress/hypothermia/falls	FLD19 - Working Over Water
Working Around Heavy Equipment/Excavation/Trenching	Crushing/falling/overhead hazards/suffocation	FLD28 - Excavating/Trenching
Materials Handling	Back injury/crushing from load shifts	FLD29 - Materials Handling

The FLD Operating Procedures are provided in the Site Health and Safety Plan prepared by Weston.

Neutralization Activities

Neutralization of the White King Pond will be accomplished by adding hydrated lime, soda ash, or other suitable alkaline agent to increase the pH level. The neutralization agent will have a high pH and is corrosive to skin, eyes, and if ingested. A neutralizing agent will be sprayed as a slurry into the pond. The exact neutralizing agent has not yet been selected. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the selected neutralizing agent will be maintained on site, reviewed by the neutralization workers, and discussed at the site safety meetings. The Site first aid supplies will include those items necessary to respond to exposure to alkaline corrosive chemicals.

Working Around Heavy Equipment

Work around heavy equipment, such as backhoes and drill rigs, present significant potential hazards to personnel Heavy equipment may have visibility problems for the operator, making it possible for the vehicle to drive or back over someone or something. The fuel supply (gasoline or diesel) for the equipment presents a hazard because the fuel is flammable. The storage of fuel supplies should be protected, and the equipment itself should be kept away from sources of open flame. In addition, the exhaust from equipment should be directed away from any occupied work areas to minimize the exposure of personnel to combustion products in the exhaust.

Fire Hazards

Fire hazard in the vicinity of the site can be extreme during the spring, summer and fall. Industrial Fire Precaution Levels (IFPL) have been established and are enforced by the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS) – Fremont National Forest, Lakeview Ranger District. The current IFPL can be found daily on the LIFC Fire Interagency Report located on the internet at http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/fremont/scofmp/lifc.html. The information that follows in this section was obtained from the USFS. Applicable restrictions to site investigative work will be followed. The USFS Fire Management Officer (Matt Webb) will be provided a copy of this Health and Safety Plan and a site map showing the work areas, along with a map giving directions to the site.

Industrial Fire Precaution Levels

I **Closed Season** - Fire precaution requirements are in effect. A Fire Watch/Security is required at this and all higher levels unless otherwise waived.

II **Partial Hootowl** - The following may operate only between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. local time:

- power saws except at loading sites;
- cable yarding;
- blasting;
- welding or cutting of metal.

III **Partial Shutdown** - the following are prohibited except as indicated:

- cable yarding - except that gravity operated logging systems employing nonmotorized carriages may operate between 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. when all blocks and moving lines are suspended 10 feet above the ground except the line between the carriage and the chokers.
- power saws - except power saws may be used at loading sites and on tractor/skidder operations between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. local time.

In addition, the following are permitted to operate between the hours of 8 p.m. and 1 p.m. local time:

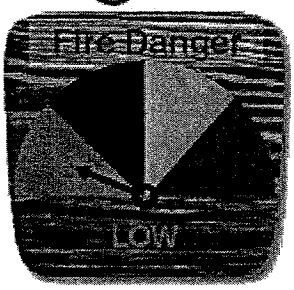
- Tractor, skidder, feller-buncher, forwarder, or shovel logging operations where tractors, skidders, or other equipment with a blade capable of constructing fireline are immediately available to quickly reach and effectively attack a fire start;
- mechanized loading or hauling of any product or material; blasting;
- welding or cutting of metal
- any other spark emitting operation not specifically mentioned.

IV **General Shutdown** - All operations are prohibited.

NOTE: Where hauling involves transit through more than one shutdown/regulated use area, the precaution level at the woods loading site shall govern the level of haul restriction, unless otherwise prohibited by other than the industrial precaution level system.

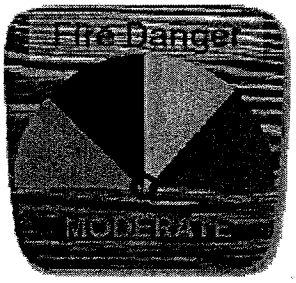
Fire Danger Rating Description System

LIFC



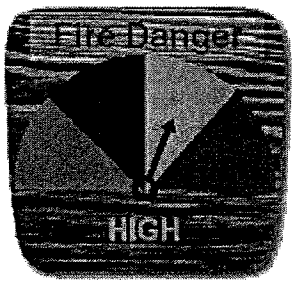
Low

Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands, although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start many fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grassland may burn freely a few hours after rain, but woods fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering, and burn in irregular fingers. There is little danger of spotting. The color code is green.



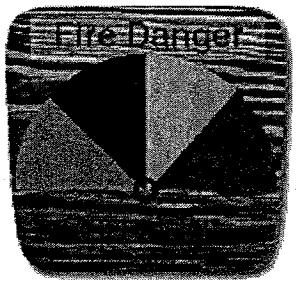
Moderate

Fires can start from most accidental causes, but with the exception of lightning fires in some areas, the number of starts is generally low. Fires in open-cured grassland will burn briskly and spread rapidly on windy days. Woods fires spread slowly to moderately fast. The average fire is of moderate intensity, although heavy concentrations of fuel, especially draped fuel, may burn hot. Short-distance spotting may occur, but is not persistent. Fires are not likely to become serious, and control is relatively easy. The color code is blue.



High

All fine dead fuels ignite readily and fires start easily from just causes. Unattended brush and campfires are likely to escape. Fires spread rapidly and short-distance spotting is common. High-intensity burning may develop on slopes, or in concentrations of fine fuel. Fire may become serious and their control difficult, unless they are hit hard and fast while small. The color code is yellow.



Extreme

Fires under extreme conditions start quickly, spread furiously, and burn intensely. All fires are potentially serious. Development into high-intensity burning will usually be faster and occur from smaller fires than in the very high danger class. Direct attack is rarely possible, and may be dangerous, except immediately after ignition. Fires that develop headway in heavy slash or in conifer stands may be unmanageable while the extreme burning condition lasts. Under these conditions, the only effective and safe control action is on the flanks until the weather changes or the fuel supply lessens. The color code is red.

2.3 Chemicals of Concern

Arsenic is the only non-radioactive chemical identified during the RI/FS as a potential human health hazard at this site. The maximum arsenic concentration reported in the RI/FS is 1,570 mg/kg.

Arsenic concentrations at the site reported in the RI/FS for water, ground surface, subsurface and sediment soils have been very low.

TABLE 2
Chemical Hazards – Arsenic

Source: NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Arsenic (inorganic compounds, as As)	**CAS** 7440-38-2 (metal)
As (metal)	**RTECS** CG0525000 (metal)
Synonyms & Trade Names Arsenic metal: Arsenia Other synonyms vary depending upon the specific As compound. [Note: OSHA considers "Inorganic Arsenic" to mean copper acetoarsenite & all inorganic compounds containing arsenic except ARSINE.]	**DOT ID & Guide** 1558 152 (metal) 1562 152 (dust)

Exposure Limits	NIOSH REL: Ca C 0.002 mg/m^3 [15-minute]
	OSHA PEL: [1910.1018] TWA 0.010 mg/m^3

IDLH Ca [5 mg/m^3 (as As)] See: 7440382	**Conversion**

Physical Description
Metal: Silver-gray or tin-white, brittle, odorless solid.

MW: 74.9	BP: Sublimes	MLT: 1135°F (Sublimes)	Sol: Insoluble
VP: 0 mmHg (approx)	IP: NA		Sp.Gr: 5.73 (metal)
FLP: NA	UEL: NA	LEL: NA	

Metal: Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but a slight explosion hazard in the form of dust when exposed to flame.

Incompatibilities & Reactivities
Strong oxidizers, bromine azide [Note: Hydrogen gas can react with inorganic arsenic to form the highly toxic gas arsine.]

Measurement Methods
NIOSH 7300, 7900; OSHA ID105
See: NMAM or OSHA Methods

Personal Protection & Sanitation Skin: Prevent skin contact Eyes: Prevent eye contact Wash skin: When contaminated/Daily Remove: When wet or contaminated Change: Daily Provide: Eyewash, Quick drench	**First Aid** Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breathing: Respiratory support Swallow: Medical attention immediately

Important additional information about respirator selection
Respirator Recommendations NIOSH
At concentrations above the NIOSH REL, or where there is no REL, at any detectable concentration: (APF = 10,000) Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode/(APF = 10,000) Any supplied-air respirator that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus
Escape: (APF = 50) Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted acid gas canister having a high-efficiency particulate filter/Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus

Exposure Routes inhalation, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact ingestion

Symptoms Ulceration of nasal septum, dermatitis, gastrointestinal disturbances, peripheral neuropathy, respiratory irritation, hyperpigmentation of skin, [potential occupational carcinogen]

Target Organs Liver, kidneys, skin, lungs, lymphatic system
Cancer Site [lung & lymphatic cancer]

2.4 Radiological Chemicals of Concern

Several radioactive chemicals have been identified as potential health hazards at this site. Radium-226 has been selected as an indicator for purposes of cleanup, with a maximum level reported in the RI/FS of 9.9 pCi/L. Uranium 238, Thorium 230, and Radon-222 are also present in the soils or the air above the soils.

The levels of radiological material at the site reported in the RI/FS for surface, subsurface and sediment soils have been very low.

TABLE 3
Physical Hazards – Radioactive Sources

Radiation Sources	
Radon 222, Radium 226, Thorium 230, Uranium 238	
Exposure Limits	For adults, an annual limit that does not exceed: • 5 rems (0.05 Sv) for the total effective dose equivalent (TEDE), which is the sum of the deep dose equivalent (DDE) from external exposure to the whole body and the committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE) from intakes of radioactive material. • 50 rems (0.5 Sv) for the total organ dose equivalent (TODE), which is the sum of the DDE from external exposure to the whole body and the committed dose equivalent (CDE) from intakes of radioactive material to any individual organ or tissue. other than the lens of the eye. • 15 rems (0.15 Sv) for the lens dose equivalent (LDE), which is the external dose to the lens of the eye. • 50 rems (0.5 Sv) for the shallow dose equivalent (SDE), which is the external dose to the skin or to any extremity. For minor workers, the annual occupational dose limits are 10 percent of the dose limits for adult workers. For protection of the embryo/fetus of a declared pregnant woman, the dose limit is 0.5 rem (5 mSv) during the entire pregnancy. The occupational dose limit for adult workers of 5 rems (0.05 Sv) TEDE is based on consideration of the potential for delayed biological effects. The 5-rem (0.05 Sv) limit, together with application of the concept of keeping occupational doses ALARA, provides a level of risk of delayed effects considered acceptable by the NRC. The limits for individual organs are below the dose levels at which early biological effects are observed in the individual organs.
Personnel Monitoring Some personnel will be issued personal monitoring devices (dosimeters) capable of detecting beta, gamma and neutron radiation (see Section 4). Golder Associates Inc. uses thermoluminescence dosimeters (TLDs). These personal monitoring devices are exchanged at least once per quarter. Personal dosimeters are not interchangeable. Each dosimeter is assigned to an individual in order to monitor that particular individual's exposure history. An outside testing laboratory performs an evaluation of the dosimeters and returns a report to Golder Associates Inc. containing each individual's birth date, social security number, badge number, quarterly dates and results expressed in terms of radiation dose received by the individual wearer. A copy of this report is reviewed and maintained by the Radiation Safety Officer and is available for review by the respective individuals. The personal dosimeter is processed immediately (rather than quarterly) if there is any reason to suspect a high or unusual exposure, or if the dosimeter is damaged in any way. The Radiation Safety Officer is responsible for investigating all high or unusual exposures, and will take corrective action, if necessary, to prevent other such high exposures.	
Exposure Routes inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	
Symptoms Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system	
Target Organs Eyes, skin, respiratory system	

2.5 Biological Hazards

The following biological hazards could be found at the site:

- Poisonous plants
- Insects
- Snakes and Reptiles
- Animals
- Etiologic Agents (blood-borne pathogens/first-aid procedures)

3.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

TABLE 4
Personal Protection Plan

PERSONNEL PROTECTION PLAN	
Engineering Controls Describe Engineering Controls used as part of Personnel Protection Plan:	
All Tasks	Water will be used for dust suppression, as needed. Workers will stay upwind of soil disturbance. Practice good housekeeping.
Administrative Controls Describe Administrative controls used as part of Personnel Protection Plan:	
All Tasks	Provide additional training for subcontractor to ensure familiarity with potential hazards present at the work site. Conduct daily health and safety briefing for on-site workers, and document the briefing in writing utilizing the form provided in Section 8. Require that all employees and visitors to the site wash hands and face before eating. Enforce a buddy system. Follow all appropriate FLDs.
Personnel Protective Equipment Action Levels for Changing Levels of Protection. Define Action Levels for up or down grade for each task:	
Task(s)	If implementation of dust control does not lower dust to less than action level, upgrade to Level C PPE.

Description of Levels of Protection		
Level D	**Level D Modified**	
Task(s):	**Task(s):** All Tasks	
☐ Head	☒ Head	Hard hat, baseball cap*
☐ Eye and Face	☒ Eye and Face	Safety glasses
☐ Hearing	☒ Hearing	Foam ear plugs or muffs, as needed
☐ Arms and Legs Only	☐ Arms and Legs Only	
☐ Appropriate Work Uniform	☒ Whole Body	When exposed to soil handling: Tyvek/polycoated tyvek cotton coverall/breathable/disposable
☐ Hand - Gloves	☐ Apron	
☐ Foot - Safety Boots	☒ Hand - Gloves	As needed
☐ Fall Protection	☒ Gloves	Work gloves or nitrile (outer)
☐ Flotation	☒ Gloves	Surgies (inner)
☐ Other	☒ Foot - Safety Boots	
	☒ Boots	Steel toe
	☐ Boots	

Note*: Baseball caps may not be worn in conjunction with hard hats. Baseball caps may be worn in lieu of hard hats when no overhead hazards are present in the work area.

Description of Levels of Protection		
Level C		**Level B**
Task(s):		**Task(s):**
☒ Head	Hard hat, baseball cap*	☐ Head
☒ Eye and Face	Safety glasses	☐ Eye and Face
☒ Hearing	Inserts of muffs	☐ Hearing
☐ Arms and Legs Only		☐ Arms and Legs Only
☒ Whole Body	Tyvek/polycoated tyvek, cotton coverall	☐ Whole Body
☐ Apron		☐ Apron
☒ Hand - Gloves	As needed	☐ Hand - Gloves
☒ Gloves	Work gloves or nitrile (outer)	☐ Gloves
☒ Gloves	Surgical (inner)	☐ Gloves
☒ Foot - Boots		☐ Foot - Boots
☒ Boots	Steel toe	☐ Boots
☒ Boots	Boot covers	☐ Boots
☐ Half Face		☐ SAR - Airline
☐ Cart./Canister		☐ SCBA
☒ Full Face	APR	☐ Comb. Airline/SCBA
☒ Cart./Canister	HEPA	☐ Cascade System
☐ PAPR		☐ Compressor
☐ Cart./Canister		☐ Fall Protection
☐ Type C		☐ Flotation
☐ Fall Protection		☐ Other -
☒ Flotation	When over or near bodies of water	
☐ Other		

4.0 PERSONNEL MONITORING

4.1 Monitoring Methods

4.1.1 Area Air Monitoring

Area air mentoring will be performed using the following equipment in all work areas at the site.

__ PID (HNU, OVM) w/10.7 eV lamp	Cont.	15min.	30min.	hourly	
__ OVA	Cont.	15min.	30min.	hourly	
__ Combustible Gas Indicator/O_2/H_2S	Cont.	15min.	30min.	hourly	other
__ H_2S Detector	Cont.	15min.	30min.	hourly	other
__ Colorimetric Detector Tubes	Cont.	15min.	30min.	hourly	other
_X_ Other (describe below)	Cont.	15min.	30min.	hourly	other

Radiation Monitoring: Radiation levels at the site will initially be monitored using an Eberline Smart Portable radiation survey instrument (ESP-1) or other equivalent radiation survey instrument. The ESP-1 is a portable indicator & alarm for beta radiation (HP-21 Pancake GM tube probe), alpha radiation (AC-3 alpha scintillation probe), and gamma radiation (LEG-1 Low-energy gamma probe). The equipment operates for 8 to 10 hours on a full charge. Low battery alarm and visual alarm indicators are present. Follow manufacturer's directions for operation of equipment.

Sampling Frequency: Radiation will initially be monitored continually at all sampling locations and during employee travel between sampling locations. Readings will be recorded every 30 minutes and every minute at times when excursions are observed. If at any time the monitor indicates levels above 1.25 millirem/hour (mREM/hr), the employee is to exit the work area and travel upwind of the location. If levels above 1.25 mREM/hr persist, personal protective equipment will be required. If radiation levels are consistently below the action level, the monitoring frequency will be reduced.

4.1.2 Personnel Monitoring

Dosimeter monitoring will be performed on a representative individual working in the field for this project. The dosimeter must be worn at any time work is performed at the site. Dosimeters must be worn throughout the work day. Dosimeters should be stored in a resealable plastic bag when not being worn by the employee on the site. Dosimeters should be kept dry, contamination free, and away from sources of heat.

The whole body dosimeter (either film badge or thermoluminescent dosimeter) is to be worn on the trunk of the body between collar and waist level. To expedite the reporting process, the dosimeters are to be exchanged promptly during the first week of each calendar quarter (January, April, July, and October). When work at the site is terminated, workers shall return their dosimeter to Golder's Redmond, Washington office for analysis.

TABLE 5
Action Levels

	Action Level		Action
☒ **Explosive atmosphere**	Ambient Air Concentration	Confined Space Concentration	
	<10% LEL	0 to 1% LEL	Work may continue. Consider toxicity potential.
	10 to 25% LEL	1 to 10% LEL	Work may continue. Increase monitoring frequency.
	>25% LEL	>10% LEL	Work must stop. Ventilate area before returning.
☒ **Oxygen**	Ambient Air Concentration	Confined Space Concentration	
	<19.5% O_2	<19.5% O_2	Leave Area. Re-enter only with self-contained breathing apparatus.
	19.5% to 25% O2	19.5% to 23.5% O_2	Work may continue. Investigate changes from 21%.
	>25% O_2	>23.5% O_2	Work must stop. Ventilate area before returning.
☒ **Radiation**	< 3 times background		Continue Work
	3 Times Background to < 1 mR/hour		Radiation above background levels (normally 0.01-0.02 mR/hr) signifies possible source(s) radiation present. Continue investigation with caution. Perform thorough monitoring. Consult with Site Health and Safety Officer.
	> 1 mREM/hour		Potential radiation hazard. Evacuate site. Continue investigation only upon the advice of Site Health and Safety Officer.
	Personnel Monitoring Personnel exposure <100mREM/year above background		Continue work.
	Personnel exposure > 100mREM/year above background		Consult with Project Manager and Site Health and Safety Officer.

5.0 DECONTAMINATION

5.1 Equipment

Equipment used to excavate test pits in contaminated soil will be decontaminated before leaving the site. Decontamination will consist of cleaning the parts of the equipment that contact contaminated soil with soap and water and/or steam cleaning.

5.2 Personnel

Gloves and other Level D protective clothing (see Section 3) will minimize the need for decontamination of field personnel. Disposable outer gloves will be used when sampling contaminated soil, and will be disposed of properly off-site.

Field personnel will be required to wash before eating to prevent ingestion of contaminated soil.

6.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

6.1 Types of Emergencies

6.1.1 Fire and Explosion

In the event of a fire or explosion, if the situation can be readily controlled with available resources without jeopardizing the health and safety of you, the public, or other site personnel, take immediate action to do so, otherwise:

1. Notify emergency personnel by calling 911
2. If possible, isolate the fire to prevent spreading.
3. Evacuate the area.

6.1.2 On-Site Injury Or Illness

In the event of an injury requiring more than minor first aid, or any employee reporting any sign or symptom of exposure to hazardous substances, immediately contact EMS/911 and as advised, take the victim to Lake District Hospital and Long Term Care Facility located at 700 South J Street, Lakeview, OR 97630, phone (503) 947-2114.

Travel south from mine to SR 140. Turn left (east) towards Lakeview and go to T intersection with U.S. 395. Turn right (south) and go 11 blocks to South Seventh Street. Turn right (west) and go 3 blocks to the hospital.

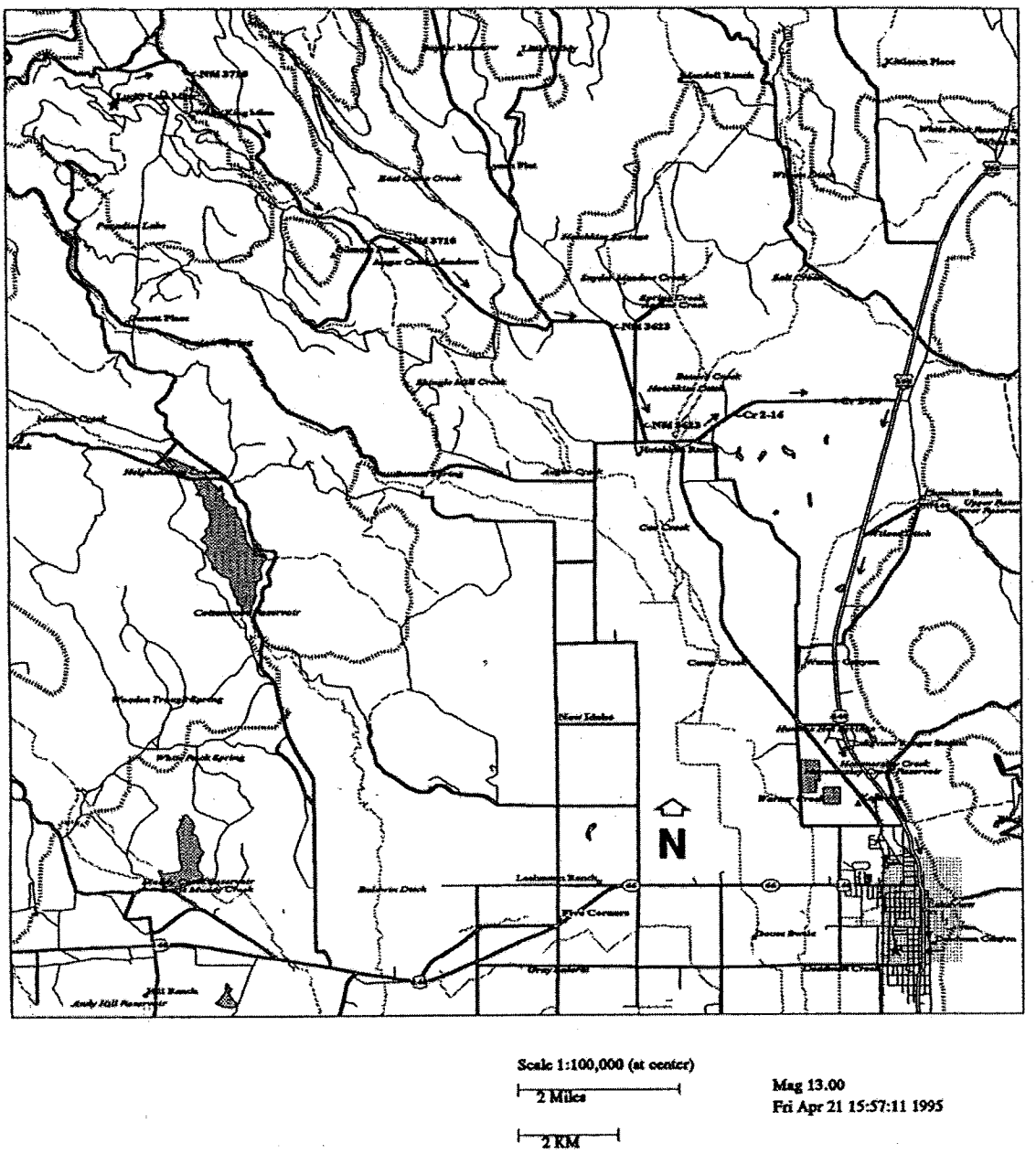


Figure 1. Route to Hospital (Map)

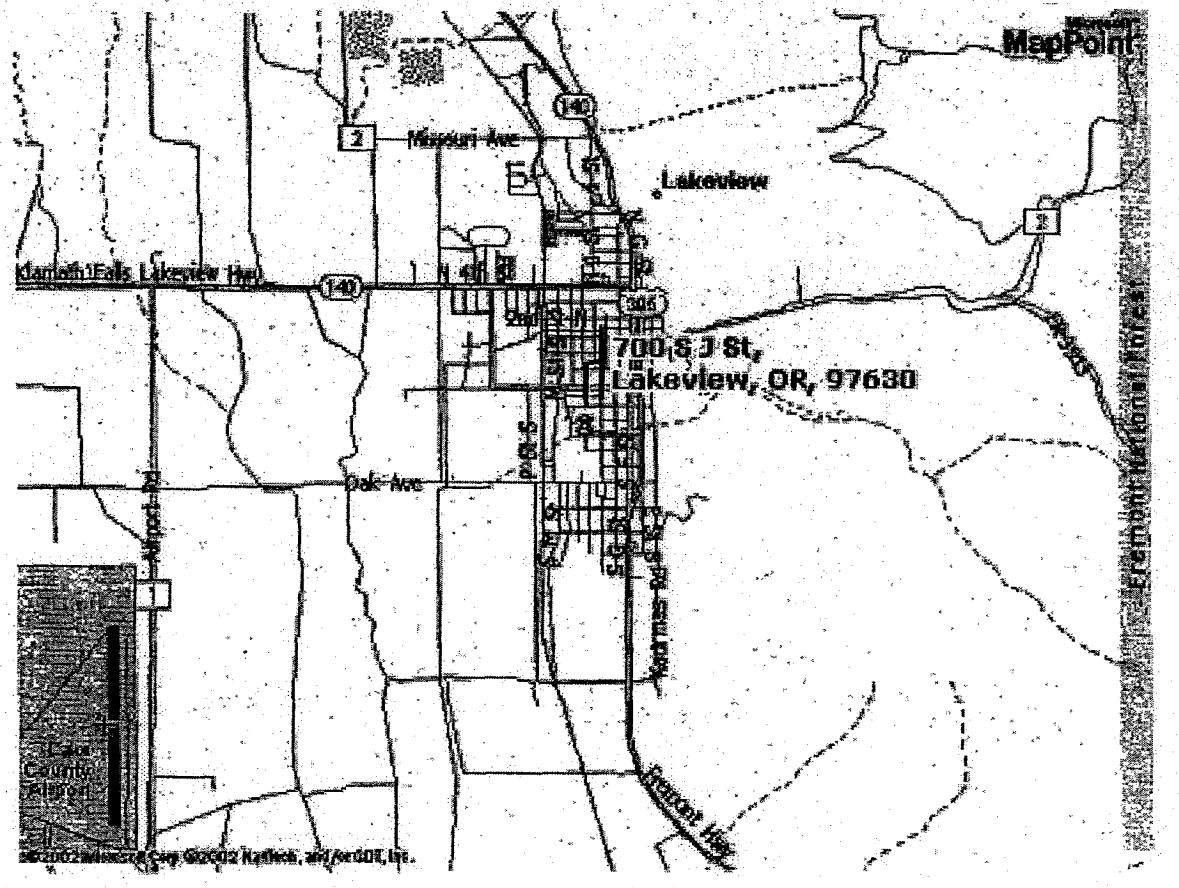


Figure 2. Route to Hospital (Map)

6.2 Qualified Personnel

Designated personnel current in first aid/CPR (names)

_____

_____

_____

Designated back-up personnel (names)	Function
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Emergency back-up equipment

_____

_____

_____

Emergency Response Authority

_____are the designated site emergency coordinator and have final authority for first response to on-site emergency situations.

Upon arrival of the appropriate emergency response personnel, the site emergency coordinator shall defer all authority but shall remain on the scene if necessary to provide any and all possible assistance. At the earliest opportunity, the site safety officer or the site emergency coordinator shall contact the project coordinator or health and safety officer.

Project Coordinator _____ Phone (w) _____ (cell) _____

Health and Safety Officer _____ Phone (w) _____ (pager)

7.0 FIELD PROCEDURES CHANGE AUTHORIZATION

Instruction Number _____ Date:_____

7.1 Duration of Authorization requested to be changed

___ Today only ___ Duration of Task

Description of Procedures Modification and Justification:

Person Requesting Change:

_____

Name

_____

Title

_____

Signature

Verbal Authorization Received From:

_____

Name Time

_____

Title

_____

Approved By

(Signature of person named above to be obtained within 48 hours of verbal authorization)

8.0 SAFETY BRIEFING

The following personnel were present at pre-job safety briefing conducted at _____(time) on_____(date) at _____ (location), and have read the above plan and are familiar with its provisions:

Name	Signature

Fully charged ABC Class fire extinguisher available on site? YES ___

Fully stocked First Aid Kit available on site? YES ___

All project personnel advised of location of nearest phone? YES ___

All project personnel advised of location of designated medical facility or facilities? YES ___

_____

Printed Name of Field Team Leader or Site Safety Officer

_____

Signature / Date