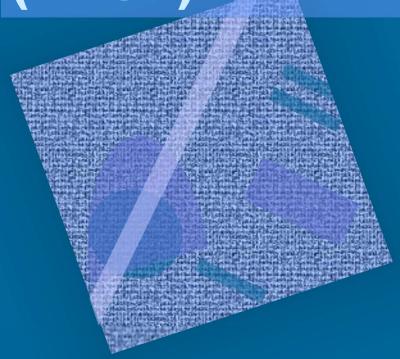
Site Safety Plan (SSP) / Health and Safety Plan (HASP)



Objectives

- Identify the purpose of a Site Safety Plan (SSP) and Hazard Assessment and Recognition Plan (HARP)
- Identify the purpose of a Preliminary Evaluation
- List the components of an SSP and HARP

SSP / HARP Purpose

 Address the health and safety hazards that may exist at each phase of site operations and to identify procedures for protecting employees from these hazards

Preliminary Evaluation

- The first step in developing an SSP or HARP is to perform a Preliminary Evaluation (PE) of the site's characteristics
- The PE must be developed offsite so as not to endanger the health and safety of site workers

PE Purpose

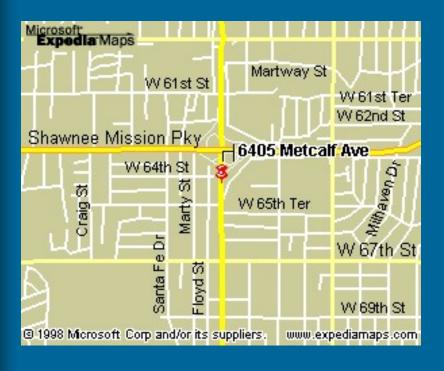
 To obtain preliminary information to help identify the specific hazards at the site, and determine the appropriate health and safety control procedures

PE Should Include

- Site location and size
- Description of response activity and/or the job to be performed
- Duration of the planned activity
- Site topography and accessibility
- Site safety and health hazards expected

PE Should Include

- Pathways for hazardous substance dispersion
- Present status and capabilities of emergency response teams
- Hazardous substances and health hazards expected at the site, and the chemical and physical properties of the substances



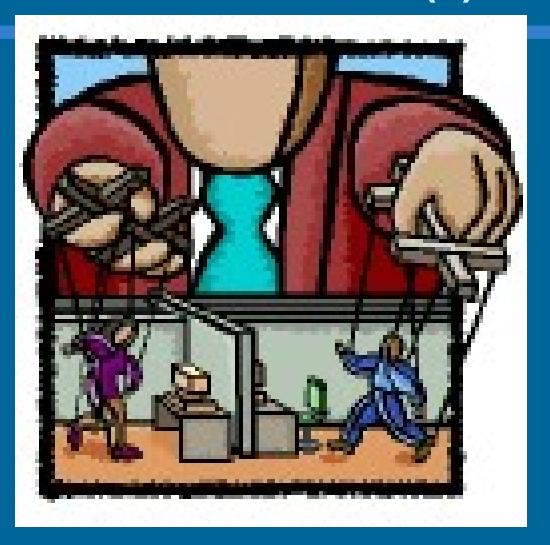
- Description of work to be performed
- Site description
- Site map or sketch
- Site history

- Organization and responsibilities:
 - Incident Commander/Supervisor
 - Site health and safety officer
 - Case Officer/Project manager
 - Team leaders
 - Perimeter security/work zone integrity



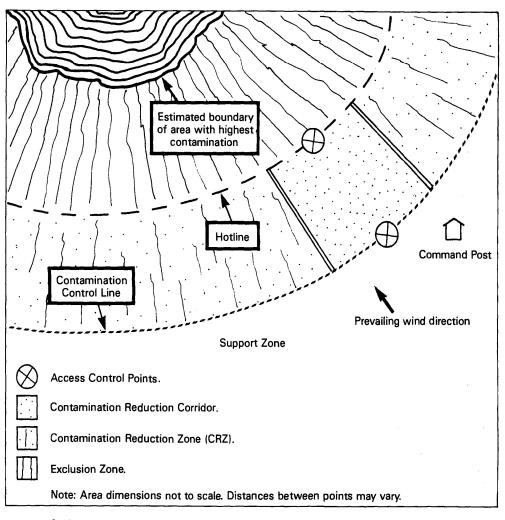
- Training required
- Medical surveillance
- Site control:
 - Site layout and work zones
 - Safe work practices

Site Control 29 CFR 1910.120 (d)



Site Control

The purpose of site control is to minimize potential contamination of workers and the facility.



Site Work Zones. (Note that decontamination facilities are located in the Contamination Reduction Zone.)

Site Control Procedures

- Site Map
- Establish Work Zones
- Buddy System
- Establish Security Measures
- Set Up Communications
- Enforce Safe Work Practices

Site Map

- Prepared prior to an incident
- Should include:
 - HCF Features
 - Topo Features
 - Access Routes
 - Evacuation Routes
 - Work Zones
 - Potential Areas of Concern

Site Preparation



- Arrange Traffic Flow Patterns
- Provide Tow Truck
- Eliminate Physical Hazards
- Install Skid Resistant Strips
- Provide Illumination
- Eliminate Secondary Contamination
 Potential

Work Zones

There should be 3 established Work Zones:

Exclusion Zone/ Hot Zone

Support Zone/ Cold Zone

Hot Zone

(Exclusion Zone)

Hot Zone

- Definition: Area where contamination does or could occur.
- Should be clearly marked
- Established access control points
- Employees in the Hot Zone must wear adequate personal protective equipment (PPE)

Warm Zone

(Contamination Reduction Zone)

Warm Zone

- Definition: Transition area between the contaminated area and the clean area.
- Decontamination procedures take place in the Warm Zone.
- Employees in the Warm Zone must wear adequate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- All victims/employees entering the Hot Zone, must move through the Warm Zone before entering the Cold zone.

Cold Zone(Support Zone)

Cold Zone

- Definition: Cold Zone is the location of the administrative, triage, and other support functions need to keep the operations in the Hot and Warm Zones running smoothly.
- Personnel may wear normal work clothes.
- Support Zone Activities: rest area, medical monitoring, staging of equipment, triage, etc.

Buddy System



- Provide partner with assistance donning PPE
- Observe partner for signs of exposure
- Observe partner for signs of heat stress
- Periodically check integrity of partners
 PPE

Site Security

Site security is necessary to:

- Prevent exposure of unprotected employees and HCF.
- Avoid interference with safe work procedures.

Maintain security by:

- Establishing access control points
- Establish identification system
- Assign responsibility for enforcing entry and exit requirements

Communication Systems

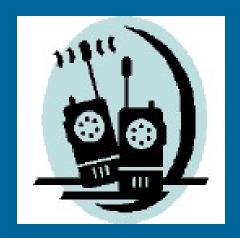
Two sets of communication systems should

Internal

be established External

- Used to:
 - Among decon team & other HCF staff
 - Alert team of emergencies
 - Pass along safety info.
 - Communicate changes
- Devices
 - Radios,Noisemakers, VisualSignals

- Used to:
 - Communicate among non-essential HCF staff and other offsite personnel
 - Communicate with victims

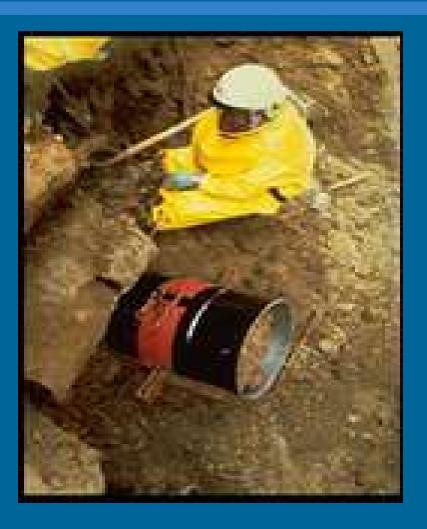


Safe Work Practices

- Establish Standing
 Orders for all
 employees
 - Distribute list of Standing Orders
 - Post StandingOrders
 - Review StandingOrders

- Sample Work Zone
 Standing Orders
 - No smoking, eating, or drinking
 - No matches or lighters
 - Wear appropriatePPE
 - Always have a buddy
 - Employees should be briefed on chemical (if known)

Pa awara of blood



- Hazard evaluation and control:
 - Physical hazards
 - Chemical hazards
- Level of protection



- Personal protective equipment
- Air monitoring:
 - Real time instruments
 - Full shift sampling

- Decontamination procedures:
 - Personnel
 - Equipment
- Emergency response procedures:
 - Responsibilities
 - Emergency phone numbers
 - Site evacuation plan

SSP Attachments

- Signature of all Participants
- Daily Safety Meeting Agenda
- Daily participant Signatures

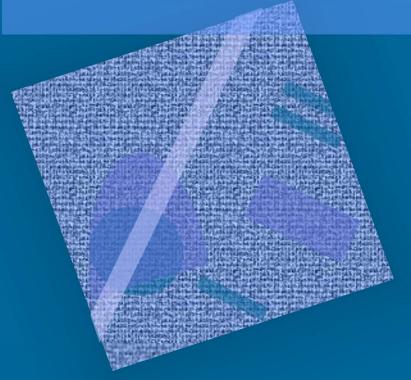
SSP Revisions

- After initial site entry
- Based on ongoing air monitoring
- Identification of new hazards
- Changes in site conditions
- Additional work tasks or task modification

HARP Components

- File Information
- Lab Type & Hazards
- Site Description
- Other Agency Field Support
- Team Member Assignments

Safety Briefing Elements



Safety Briefing Elements

- Administrative
- Roles/Command Structure (207)
- Facilities
- Weather
- Communications
- Physical Hazards
- Chemical Hazards

Safety Briefing Elements

- Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Decon
- Work Zones
- Air Monitoring/Sampling
- Emergency Procedures
- Q & A
- Sign the Roster