Community Health and Safety Plan

Landfill Gas Control System

City of Long Beach Davenport Park

Prepared for:

City of Long Beach Fleet Services Bureau
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Long Beach, California

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9/22/2021

CHASP SUMMARY

This Summary is intended to provide key information only and cannot be substituted for reading, understanding, and complying with the full CHASP. This summary may be continually updated as tasks and personnel change.

Project Name:	City of Long Beach Davenport Park Landfill Gas Control System	Project Number:	
Summary Revision Date:	9/22/2021	Client Name:	City of Long Beach Fleet Services Bureau
Injury, Property Damage, Vehicle, Security, Regulatory Inspection, Environmental Impact, and any potentially work related injury, discomfort/ pain, or damage.			
Maps and directions to the clinics and hospitals are attached in **Attachment A**.			
Occupational Clinic:	Lakewood Regional Medical Center	Nearest Hospital:	Lakewood Regional Medical Center
Address:	3700 E South St Lakewood, CA 90712	Address:	3700 E South St Lakewood, CA 90712
Phone Number:	562-531-2550	Phone Number:	562-531-2550
Key Personnel			
Project Manager (PM):	TBD	Cell Phone:	TBD
SH&E Manager.	TBD	Cell Phone:	TBD
Client PM:	Tony Resendez	Phone:	562-570-6258
LA Country Public Health	Shikari Nakagawa-Ota	Phone:	626-430-5550
Site Supervisor (SS)	TBD	Cell Phone:	TBD
Site Safety Officer	TBD	Cell Phone:	TBD
List ALL Short-Service Employees, including subcontractors (<6 Months with Company in Current Area/Job Description):			
List ALL Subcontractors: TBD			
PM must positively verify subcontractors are approved for the work described. If there were any limitations/ conditions of approval, describe them and how they are being met. ☐ I have verified that all subcontractors are approved, and that all conditions of approval are met. PM Name _____ PM Signature _____ Date _____			

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Revision Log

Version	Revised By	Date	Summary of Revisions
1.0	Adrian Siew	6/19/2020	Initial Version
2.0	Adrian Siew	7/23/2020	Added section 8.4
3.0	Mica Ben-Tzour	9/2/2021	Revised section 4.2, figures 2-2 and 5-1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This written Community Health And Safety Plan (CHASP) is designed to identify, evaluate, and control safety and health hazards, and to outline emergency response actions for the construction, operations, and maintenance of the Landfill Gas Control System at the Former Paramount Landfill/Davenport Park (Site), located at 2910 E 55th Way, Long Beach, CA 90805 (see **Figure 1-1**). The purpose of the gas control system at the Site is to ensure the protection of public health and safety and the environment, to satisfy the requirements specified in the California Code of Regulation (CCR) 27 §20921. This CHASP must be kept on site during work activities and made available to all workers including subcontractors, other site occupants and members of the public for informational purposes.

This CHASP should be updated when required by a change in situation or applicable new laws or regulations are promulgated. AECOM shall not be responsible for the acts or omissions of the client, public, or any party in implementing the measures set forth herein. This CHASP plan is prepared for the sole and exclusive use of the City of Long beach.

1.1 APPLICABLE REFERENCES

This CHASP conforms to the regulatory requirements and guidelines established in the following documents:

- 29 CFR 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for Construction.
- 8 CCR, with special attention to Sub Chapter 4, Sections 1500 - 1938 Construction Safety Orders.

1.2 PROJECT ASSUMPTIONS

- All work can be performed using Level D Personal Protective Equipment;
- Site management will assist in locating subsurface utilities, vessels, and structures located on the property and outside the scope of the utility locator service;
- No confined spaces will be entered on this project;
- Work will be performed during daylight hours.

2.0 SITE INFORMATION AND SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The former Paramount Dump/55th Way Landfill (SWIS Number 19-AK-0084) occupied approximately 32 acres at the northeast corner of Paramount Blvd. and Candlewood Street in Long Beach, California. The former landfill was subdivided into five separate parcels with various commercial, industrial, and multi-family residential uses, as shown on **Figure 2-1**. The Site currently consists of 5.9 acres of Davenport Park (Phase I) on the east parcel (19-AK-0084B) and 4.5 acres of the planned Phase II of Davenport Park on the west parcel (19-AK-0084E).

Land use in the immediate vicinity of the Site is primarily residential and commercial. The Site elevation is approximately (~) 25 feet above MSL on the north with a downward sloping topographic profile toward southwest. The property is bordered on the northwest by East 55th Way and residential dwellings, on the northeast by the Paramount Petroleum Lakewood Tank Farm, on the east by the boundary line of the City of Lakewood and residential dwellings, on the south by the FVMHP (residential), and on the west by Paramount Blvd.

2.2 SITE BACKGROUND/HISTORY

A municipal waste landfill was reportedly operated at the site for some period of time in the 1940s. Due to the site's multiple-use history and the Paramount Petroleum Lakewood Tank Farm located to the north, various constituents were detected at the site. The site had multiple owners/tenants over the years, including manufacturing facilities, a diesel repair facility, and a freight shipping and trucking company.

2.3 SCOPE OF WORK

Utility Clearance

- A geophysical survey will be performed at the proposed construction area to locate subsurface utility lines and buried objects so that they can be avoided or protected from damage during construction activities.
- Underground Service Alert of Southern California will be notified and coordinated with to generate notices to utility and pipeline companies and to meet and mark documented utilities leading onto the facility. Responses from the utility and pipeline companies will be documented and boring locations will be adjusted, if needed, based on these inputs.

Landfill Gas Control System Construction Activities

Figure 2-2 shows the proposed layout of the landfill gas control system.

- Set-up of traffic control equipment to delineate a work area and exclusion zones.
- Surface grading.
- Trenching and Excavation.
- Installation of natural gas, power, and landfill gas piping, valves, and controls.
- Cutting, pouring, and setting concrete.
- Use of cranes and heavy machinery to rig and set equipment.
- Generation and transport of construction waste.

Landfill Gas Control System Operations and Maintenance

- Weekly operational verification and data collection.
- Routine maintenance on equipment and instruments.
- Vapor monitoring and sampling to verify performance and permit compliance.
- Carbon change-out activities.
- Generation and transport of operational waste (condensate water, carbon regeneration waste).

☐ Low Risk (examples: non-intrusive work, occasional exposure and/or low risk hazards)

☐ Medium Risk (examples: intrusive work, heavy equipment use, frequent exposure and/or moderate hazards)

☒ High Risk (examples: complicated scope, large/ multiple work crews, and/or constant exposure to hazards).

The following tasks/ hazards have been identified based on the scope of work described above. Hazard mitigation procedures are included in the appropriate Physical, Chemical, or Environmental section of the CHASP.

☐ Asbestos removal/ contact	☐ Ordinance, Munitions, Explosives use
☐ ATV use	☐ Pile Driving
☐ Bridge/dam Inspections/ Snooper Truck use	☐ Radiation or Radioactive Instrument use
☐ Confined Space	☐ Remote location or lone worker
☒ Cranes and Rigging use	☐ Respirator use (does not include dust mask)
☐ Demolition	☐ Scaffolding use
☐ Diving- scientific or commercial	☒ Use or exposure to toxic chemicals
☐ High speed traffic exposure	☒ Trenching/ Excavation
☒ Hot Work	☐ Tunnel/ Underground work
☐ Conditions Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)	☐ UXO/ MMR
☐ Laboratory Operations	☐ Work at Heights> 4ft.
☒ LOTO or Live Energy Source work	☐ Work at angle >30 deg.
☐ On-rail/ Near Rail work	☐ Work On/Over Water

3.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles and responsibilities for the project team are defined in the sections below. The Project Manager (PM) is ultimately responsible for the development of this CHASP and establishing a budget to implement the controls and training required. The Project Manager is also responsible for ensuring that the plan is implemented, that appropriate documentation is generated, and that records are maintained. The Safety, Health and Environment (SH&E) Manager is responsible for reviewing and approving this CHASP and assisting with other SH&E matters upon request. A Site Safety Officer may be appointed to oversee implementation of the CHASP in the field. All project team members are responsible for reviewing and abiding by this CHASP, performing daily (or more frequent) task hazard assessments, stopping work when necessary to correct unsafe behaviors or conditions, and reporting incidents promptly to the Contractor PM and City contact persons (see Section 7.1).

3.1.1 Project Manager

The Project Manager has overall management authority and responsibility for all site operations, including safety. The Project Manager will provide the site supervisor with work plans, staff, and budgetary resources, which are appropriate to meet the safety needs of the project operations. Some of the Project Manager's specific responsibilities include:

- Verifying that personnel, to whom this CHASP applies, including subcontractors, have received a copy of it, with ample opportunity to review the document and to ask questions.
- Providing the concurring SH&E Manager with updated information regarding conditions at the site and the scope of site work if changes occur that will affect the accuracy of this CHASP.
- Providing adequate authority and resources to the Site Supervisor or Site Safety Officer to allow for the successful implementation of all necessary SH&E Procedures.
- Maintaining regular communications with the Site Supervisor or Site Safety Officer and, when necessary, the Client SH&E Program Manager.
- Coordinating the activities of subcontractors and ensuring that they are aware of the pertinent health and safety requirements for these projects, when applicable.
- Conducting Safety System Auditing by way of Management Site Visits and/or Project Manager Self Assessments on a regular basis.
- Approving amendments to the CHASP (in conjunction with the Site Supervisor or Site Safety Officer).
- Coordinating activities with the client, as needed, to ensure the safe implementation of this CHASP.

3.1.2 Site Supervisor

The Site Supervisor has the overall responsibility and authority to direct work operations at the job site according to the provided work plans and CHASP. The Project Manager may act as the Site Supervisor while on site. The Site Supervisor's responsibilities include:

- Discussing deviations or drift from the work plan with the Site Safety Officer and Project Manager.
- Discussing safety issues with the Project Manager, Site Safety Officer, and field personnel.
- Assisting the Site Safety Officer with the development and implementation of corrective actions for site safety deficiencies.
- Assisting the Site Safety Officer with the implementation of this CHASP and ensuring compliance.
- Assisting the Site Safety Officer with inspections of the site for compliance with this CHASP and applicable SH&E Procedures.
- Reviewing Job Safety Analyses (JSAs) and Task Hazard Assessments (THAs) with the work crew.
- Reporting and logging incidents and observations.
- Verifying that all operations are in compliance with the requirements of this CHASP and halting any activity that poses a potential hazard to personnel, property, or the environment.
- Temporarily suspending individuals from field activities for infractions against the CHASP pending consideration by the Site Safety Officer, the SH&E Manager, and the Project Manager.

3.1.3 Site Safety Officer

The Site Safety Officer supports the Site Supervisor in providing a safe work environment. Not all sites will have a designated Site Safety Officer; the decision should be made by the Project Manager and SH&E Manager taking into consideration the complexity and risks of the scope of work. The Site Supervisor may act as the Site Safety Officer on sites without one. The Site Safety Officer's responsibilities include:

- Updating the site-specific CHASP to reflect changes in site conditions or the scope of work. CHASP updates must be reviewed and approved by the SH&E Manager.
- Inspecting the site for compliance with this CHASP.
- Coordinating with Site Supervisor to review JSAs and THAs with the work crew.
- Assisting as needed to report incidents and verify that incidents and observations are logged accordingly.
- Working with the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to develop and implement corrective action plans to correct deficiencies discovered during site inspections. Deficiencies will be discussed with project management to determine appropriate corrective action(s).
- Contacting the SH&E Manager for technical advice regarding safety issues.
- Determining emergency evacuation routes, establishing and posting local emergency telephone numbers, and arranging emergency transportation.
- Checking that all site personnel and visitors have received the proper training, orientation and medical clearance prior to entering the site.
- Establishing controlled work areas to limit public access (as designated in this CHASP or other safety documentation).
- Facilitating or co-leading daily tailgate meetings and maintaining attendance logs and records.
- Discussing potential SH&E hazards with the Site Supervisor, the SH&E Manager and the Project Manager.
- Selecting an alternate Site Safety Officer by name and informing him/her of their duties, in the event that the Site Safety Officer must leave or is absent from the site.
- Verifying that all operations are in compliance with the requirements of this CHASP.
- Issuing a "Stop Work Order" under the conditions set forth in this CHASP.
- Temporarily suspending individuals from field activities for infractions against the CHASP pending consideration by the SH&E Manager and the Project Manager.

4.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL

An approach to hazard assessment and control was adopted that incorporates both qualitative and quantitative methods to identify hazards and the degree to which they may impact the general public and Site workers and operations. This approach involves the following:

Pre-Job Hazard Assessment/ Job Safety analysis

A pre-job hazard assessment or JSA is to be developed for each discrete task planned as part of the project. This assessment lays out the steps of the job, potential hazards, and mitigation measures. The form included in **Attachment C** or a client required equivalent may be used.

Task Hazard Assessment

The THA is a handwritten field form which is based on "Stop and Think" as the first thing you do before starting work activities often paired with the daily tailgate meeting or work permit issuance. Not all risks can be anticipated in this CHASP or the pre-job hazard assessment process; therefore, the THA is used to assess, mitigate, and document the site-specific conditions and changes to the hazard profile prior to and throughout the work task. Proper implementation of the THA program protects worker health and safety. A blank THA form is included in **Attachment C**. The THA must be signed by all site workers each day and initialed whenever a changed condition provokes a change in hazard controls.

JSAs and THAs should include consideration of the following hazard categories when identifying hazards and task specific controls:

- Energy Sources (line of fire, electricity, pressure, compression/ tension)
- Fall (slip/trip, fall to same level, fall from height)
- Contact with (struck against, struck by, contact with sharp/ abrasives)
- Caught (in, under, between, by)
- Strain/ Overexertion (lifting, repetition, push/pull, bending, twisting)
- Exposure (temperature, radiation, noise, chemicals, radiation, hazardous atmosphere)

4-Sight

When preparing hazard assessments and throughout the day workers should use 4-Sight. This is a mental process through which workers ask themselves (and each other) four questions designed to effectively assess hazards. Using these questions during each task, especially those without formal JSA or THA, will help workers identify hazards and condition changes so that they can control them or stop work to seek assistance.

1. What am I about to do?
2. What could go wrong?
3. What could be done to make it safer?
4. What have I done to communicate the hazards?

4.1 AIR MONITORING

Air monitoring shall be performed daily within the work area on site in order to detect the presence and relative levels of toxic substances. Monitoring shall be in accordance with Agency permits and THAs for the specific tasks. Key elements of the procedure include:

- Calibration of monitoring equipment and/or daily bump tests to verify calibrations and confirm alarm function.
- Personal monitoring and result evaluation must be directed by a Certified Industrial Hygienist or Certified Safety Professional.

The following real time air monitoring activities shall be conducted during construction activities:

	Instrument	Manufacturer/Model	Substances Detected
☒	Photo Ionization Detector (PID)	RAE Systems mini-RAE Photovac Microtip HNu Model Hnu (min. 10.6 eV bulb)	▪ Petroleum hydrocarbons ▪ Organic Solvents
☒	Multi or 4 Gas Detectors	RKI Eagle 2	▪ Lower Explosive Limit ▪ Oxygen ▪ Carbon Monoxide ▪ Hydrogen Sulfide ▪ Carbon dioxide
☒	Particulate Monitor	MIE Model PDM-3 mini-RAM	▪ Aerosols, mist, dust, and fumes

4.1.1 Health and Safety Action Levels

An action level is a point at which increased protection is required due to the concentration of contaminants in the work area or other environmental conditions. The concentration level (above background level) and the ability of the PPE to protect against that specific contaminant determine each action level. The action levels are based on concentrations in the breathing zone.

If ambient levels are measured which exceed the action levels in areas accessible to unprotected personnel, necessary control measures (barricades, warning signs, and mitigation actions to limit, etc.) must be implemented prior to commencing activities at the specific work area.

4.1.2 Monitoring Procedures

The monitoring procedures shown below are general guidelines for sampling activities. A reading in excess of action level outlined below will require additional ventilation for 30 minutes, followed by re-monitoring.

Monitoring Procedures and Action Levels

Parameter	Zone Location and Monitoring Interval	Response Level	Response Activity
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and volatile hydrocarbons (total by PID)	Breathing zone, continuously during tasks where exposure to VOCs and volatile hydrocarbons is possible	< 5 ppm	Continue monitoring, may continue work in required PPE.
		5 – 25 ppm (sustained for 5 minutes)	STOP WORK and notify PM. Investigate the cause of elevated VOC measurements and identify measures to reduce concentrations (cover impacted soils, ventilation, etc.). Work activities shall only continue once levels have decreased to or below 5 units above background. If levels continue above 5 units, only individuals who are medically qualified to wear respiratory protection are permitted to continue work activities with Project Manager approval. Don Level C PPE (organic vapor respirator cartridges), continue monitoring, and initiate continuous air monitoring for benzene.
		> 25 ppm (sustained for 5 minutes)	Cease work, exit, and contact the Site Safety Officer, Site Supervisor and Project Manager.

Parameter	Zone Location and Monitoring Interval	Response Level	Response Activity
Benzene (by PID with benzene-specific separation tube)	Breathing zone, continuously where indicated by VOC readings	> 0.25 ppm	Cease work, exit the area, and contact the Site Safety Officer, Site Supervisor and Project Manager.
Hydrogen Sulfide (multi-gas detector or individual H_2S meter)	Breathing zone, continuously during tasks where exposure to hydrogen sulfide is possible	< 5 ppm	Continue work activities. Contact the Site Safety Officer to investigate the potential for contributing factors.
		> 5 ppm	Cease work, exit the area or confined space, and contact the Site Safety Officer, Site Supervisor and Project Manager.
Combustible Gas (multi-gas meter or individual combustible gas indicator, CGI)	Breathing zone or in the immediate work area continuously during tasks where explosive atmospheres are possible	> 5% of LEL	Cease work, exit, and contact the Site Safety Officer, Site Supervisor and Project Manager.
Oxygen (O_2) (multi-gas detector or individual O_2meter)	Breathing zone, continuously during tasks were oxygen enriched or deficient atmospheres are possible	< 19.5 % O_2	Cease work deficient atmosphere), exit the area or confined space, and contact the Site Safety Officer, Site Supervisor and Project Manager.
		> 23.5 % O_2	Cease work. enriched atmosphere), exit the area or confined space, and contact the Site Safety Officer, Site Supervisor and Project Manager.
Carbon Monoxide (CO) (multi-gas detector or individual CO meter)	Breathing zone, continuously during tasks where exposure to CO is possible	< 10 ppm	Continue work in Level D and continue monitoring.
		> 10 ppm	Cease work, exit the area or confined space, and contact the Site Safety Officer, Site Supervisor and Project Manager.
Dust not otherwise classified (total by aerosol monitor)	Breathing zone every 30 minutes during field activities where exposure to excessive dusts are possible	< 5 mg/m^3	Continue work in Level D and continue monitoring.
		> 5mg/m^3	Upgrade to Level C (P100 respirator cartridges), implement dust suppression measures; contact the Site Safety Officer & Site Supervisor.
		> 10 mg/m^3	Cease activities, implement more effective dust suppression measures; contact the Site Safety Officer & Site Supervisor.
Dust not otherwise classified (total by aerosol monitor)	Edge of Exclusion Zone, every 30 minutes during excavation activities	< 5 mg/m^3	Continue work in required PPE, monitor air, and implement engineering controls.
		> 5 mg/m3	Cease activities and contact the Site Safety Officer & Site Supervisor.

4.1.3 Action in the Event of Exceedances

If monitoring demonstrates an exceedance of an applicable air quality standard described above, the Contractor will take the following steps:

- Promptly notify LA County Public Health, but no later than 24 hours after becoming aware of the exceedance.
- Promptly notify South Coast Air Quality Management District, if exceedance is related to Rule 1166 monitoring requirements.
- Investigate the cause of the exceedance; and
- Develop an action plan for the implementation of mitigation measures if the exceedances persist for three consecutive days.

4.1.4 Mitigation Measures

Measures will be taken to ensure dust does not leave the work area and may include increased use of dust suppression methods such as using a fire hoses to wet-down excavations or soil placement/grading activities. During these activities, the air will be continuously monitored for particulates (i.e. dust) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to ensure that concentrations at the work zone perimeter remain below site-specific action levels.

If air monitoring indicates site-specific action levels are exceeded, the work generating the dust or VOCs will be stopped and there will be a reevaluation of the work. All air monitoring results will be reviewed regularly by site personnel to ensure that site-specific action levels are not exceeded.

Businesses or residents may also install natural and combustible gas detectors for added assurance, if desired.

4.2 NOISE EXPOSURE AND MONITORING PLAN

The use of power tools and machinery during construction and routine maintenance activities can expose the site workers and the general public to noise levels that exceed the OSHA PEL of 90 dB for an 8-hour day. Exposure to noise can result in the following:

- Temporary hearing losses where normal hearing returns after a rest period;
- Interference with speech communication and the perception of auditory signals;
- Interference with the performance of complicated tasks; and,
- Permanent hearing loss due to repeated exposure resulting in nerve destruction in the hearing organ.

A sound-level meter will be used along the work zone perimeter to measure noise generated from construction activities at the site—such as from trucks, heavy equipment and power tools. Measurements will be conducted twice a day to ensure compliance with site-specific action levels established for this project. If action levels are exceeded, monitoring frequency will increase to identify and confirm the cause of the noise. Changes will be made (to existing equipment or operations) and follow-up monitoring will be conducted to ensure compliance. If project noise action level continues to be exceeded, the associated work will be stopped until the cause of the noise has been addressed.

The landfill gas control system Flame-Ox blowers will be enclosed to provide noise reduction. In addition, once the system is operational, noise monitoring will be conducted during the first week of operation to determine the noise exposure resulting from the operation of the system. If the nose level exceeds the action level, additional engineering and administrative controls will be implemented to reduce noise exposure and to ensure compliance.

4.3 ODOR MONITORING PLAN

Odors are not expected to be a significant concern during construction and routine maintenance activities. However, odors may be generated by excavation activities that could potentially expose the landfill gas below the surface. The most likely odor would come from hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) from the decomposition of the landfill waste.

Odor monitoring will be conducted if an odor complaint is received or if workers detect project-related odor. In that event, odor monitoring will be conducted at locations upwind and downwind of the suspected odor source to identify the source of the odor. If source of odor is connected to construction or routine maintenance activities, the associated work will be stopped until the cause of the odor has been addressed.

4.4 PHYSICAL HAZARD ASSESSMENT

A physical hazard is a hazard that threatens the physical safety of an individual; contact with the hazard typically results in an injury. The following sections summarizes the physical hazards or activities containing physical hazards present at the site and the associated procedures that address protection and prevention of harm.

4.4.1 Cutting Asphalt and Concrete

The use of electric or gasoline powered equipment for cutting or coring concrete creates hazards for the operator of the equipment and others near the activity.

Operators of cutting equipment and all others within 10 feet of the operation can be exposed to noise levels above 90 dBA and must wear hearing protection. Note that the noise levels are amplified when the work is performed inside buildings or enclosures and area requiring hearing protection must be expanded to include all areas where normal conversation cannot be understood because of noise. Concrete and asphalt cutting activities also generate flying particles and dust. The operator should wear a face shield over safety glasses or dust goggles and all others within 10 feet must wear safety glasses with side shields.

Dust generated during concrete cutting or coring can be hazardous to the operator and public's respiratory tract. Water should be applied to the surface being cut to suppress the dust. If the dust cannot be suppressed, air purifying respirators with P-100 filters should be worn by the equipment operator and any other worker working in the dust plume of the cutting operation.

An exclusion zone of a minimum of 10 feet will be set up around the work area to ensure that the general public maintains a safe distance to minimize exposure to the various hazards of this activity.

4.4.2 Vehicle Traffic

Trucks and worker vehicles will be used to move materials, equipment, and workers during construction and periodically during routine maintenance activities. These vehicles will temporarily, but unavoidably, add to traffic to the park and will increase demand for parking in the area. The types and purposes of project vehicles that will be visible within the project site include:

- Trucks, flatbeds, and other large vehicles to transport construction materials and heavy equipment.
- Small trucks and cars to transport construction workers, authorized visitors, and others needed to perform the work.

To minimize the potential hazards of additional traffic to the public at the project site, the following measures will be implemented:

- Project vehicles and/or drivers will be equipped with communications systems (radios, phones).
- Trucks and project vehicles will comply with local speed, traffic laws, and regulations regarding maintenance, placards, securing/covering loads, and other safety measures.
- The use of flaggers, signals, pedestrian signage/crossings, and other measures to ensure the safe passage of public and project vehicles.
- Drivers must obey all California State traffic laws.
- Trucks will refrain from idling on the project site.

4.4.3 Heavy Equipment

The use of heavy equipment for earth-moving work poses potential hazards to site workers and to the general public in the vicinity of the work zone. Such equipment can cause trauma injuries and may also roll over or fall on sloped ground or unstable soil. Workers and the public are to remain clear of operating heavy equipment to the extent feasible.

Operators of earth-moving equipment must be experienced or trained in the use of the equipment. They must inspect the equipment each day before use to assure that it is in safe operational condition. The equipment must be set up in a stable configuration, with the outriggers fully extended and supported on stable soil to prevent rollover. The rear swing-radius must be barricaded to prevent injuries to persons passing behind the equipment.

When site workers must work near the equipment, eye contact and clear communication must be maintained.

An exclusion zone of a minimum of 10 feet will be set up around the work area to ensure that the general public maintains a safe distance to minimize exposure to the various hazards of this activity.

4.4.4 Slips, trips and fall hazards

On any work area, it is expected that the ground might be uneven. The ground surface might be unreliable due to settling. Surface debris might be present and wet or swampy areas can exist.

Site workers and pedestrians should walk around, not over or on top of debris or trash piles. It might be necessary to remove obstacles to create a smooth, unobstructed access point to the work areas on site. During trenching and excavation activities, trenches will be covered with plywood and will be cordoned off to protect personnel and the public.

Maintaining a work environment that is free from accumulated debris is the key to preventing slip, trip and fall hazards at construction sites. Essential elements of good housekeeping include

- Orderly placement of materials, tools and equipment;
- Placing trash receptacles at appropriate locations for the disposal of miscellaneous rubbish;
- Prompt removal and secure storage of items that are not needed to perform the immediate task at hand; and,
- Awareness on the part of all site workers to walk around, not over or on, equipment that might have been stored in the work area.

4.5 BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

4.5.1 Insects and Spiders

Construction and routine maintenance activities maybe unearth or disturb insects and spiders' nests. They are generally found in derelict buildings, sheltered areas, and even on open ground. If stung by a wasp or bee, or bitten by a spider, notify a member of the project team or someone who can help should you have an allergic reaction. Stay calm and treat the area with ice or cold water. Seek medical attention if there are any reactions to the sting such as developing a rash, excessive swelling or pain at the site of the bite or sting or any swelling or numbness beyond the site of the bite or sting.

Black Widow Spider Abdomen usually shows hourglass marking. The female is 3-4 centimeters in diameter. Have been found in well casings and flush-mount covers. Not aggressive, but more likely to bite if guarding eggs. Light, local swelling and reddening of the bite are early signs of a bite, followed by intense muscular pain, rigidity of the abdomen and legs, difficulty breathing, and nausea. If bitten, see physician as soon as possible.	
Brown Spiders (Recluse) Central and South U.S., although in some other areas, as well. ¼-to-½-inch-long body and size of silver dollar. Hide in baseboards, ceiling cracks, and undisturbed piles of material. Bite either may go unnoticed or may be followed by a severe localized reaction, including scabbing, necrosis of affected tissue, and very slow healing. If bitten, see physician as soon as possible.	

Studies have determined that repellants containing DEET as a main ingredient are most effective against spiders, mosquitoes, and other insects. DEET can be directly applied to the exposed skin of adults and/or clothing. Permanone® is another repellent; however, it can only be directly applied to clothing.

4.5.2 Poisonous Plants

All undeveloped property potentially has poison ivy, oak, or sumac growing in areas where vegetation is not controlled. These plants can also be found in cultivated and landscaped areas. Use common sense when encountered.

Poison Ivy Grows in West, Midwest, Texas, East. Several forms – vine, trailing shrub, or shrub. Three leaflets (can vary 3-9). Leaves green in summer, red in fall. Yellow or green flowers. White berries.	
Poison Oak Grown in the East (NJ to Texas), Pacific Coast. 6-foot tall shrubs or long vines. Oak-like leaves, clusters of three. Yellow berries.	
Poison Sumac Grows in boggy areas, especially in the Southwest and Northern states. Shrub up to 15 feet tall. Seven to 13 smooth-edged leaflets. Glossy pale yellow or cream-colored berries.	

The use of a barrier cream such as Ivy Block can prevent the active agent in poisonous plants from affecting skin and Tecnu cleansing wipes can remove the plant oil from exposed skin.

Avoid using mowers and weed trimmers in areas where poison ivy and oak are likely. Additional care should be taken during early winter after the leaves have fallen from the poisonous plants; the poison still exists in the vines and stubble remaining above the ground. Wash any contaminated skin immediately with cold water and mild soap.

4.5.3 Pandemic Virus – COVID-19

Due to the constantly changing situation, Site workers will follow the following guidance:

COVID-19 Response and Precautions Field Guidance

Check CDC website, https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel for ongoing updated guidance. Stay informed and keep up to date on the evolving government guidance.

Symptoms – Mild to severe respiratory illness with fever, cough, and difficulty breathing. People are at higher risk of getting very sick from this illness including older adults, and people who have serious chronic medical conditions like heart disease, diabetes, and lung disease.

Controls:

- Verify upon arrival on site that everyone understands they must be fit for duty. Execute stop work authority if anyone reports signs/symptoms of illness.
- Clean your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds after using the restroom, after you have been in a public place, before and after eating or after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing. If soap and water are not readily available, use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol. Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow. Throw used tissues in the trash. Immediately wash or sanitize your hands.
- If using water coolers to provide drinking water, wear clean gloves to operate the spigot and verify that a clean source of disposable cups are available. Verify that the cooler is cleaned and sanitized. If using bottled water sources, take measures such as labeling bottles to avoid drinking out of someone else's bottle.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Practice social distancing at tailgate meetings and in break rooms and job trailers. Put at least 6 feet of distance between yourself and other people. Limit the amount of people in job trailers and other confined areas at any one time so that this distance can be maintained. This is especially important for people who are at higher risk of getting very sick.
- Wear PPE. COVID 19 can be contacted via the eyes, nose, mouth, and respiratory tract from people who are ill via sneezing/coughing. You can also contact it from direct contact with surfaces that have been contaminated with these fluids. Workers should wear gloves and safety glasses to prevent contact and avoid touching your face, eyes, nose, and mouth whenever possible.
- Assign someone to clean AND disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily. This includes tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, shared desk spaces, desk phones, computer keyboards and mice, coffee pot handles, toilets, faucets, and sinks. If surfaces are dirty, clean them: use detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
- Avoid handling common use items such as desk pens, staplers, paper cutters, etc. If it is necessary to have common use items, include these in the cleaning and disinfecting cycle outlined above.
- If using outside toilet facilities (i.e. Porta Johns), wear nitrile gloves prior to using the toilet and doff and dispose of in a trash receptacle when finished. Use hand sanitizer after you dispose of the gloves.
- Where possible, pack meals and snacks as needed and avoid visiting stores and restaurants. If necessary, modify your schedule to avoid restaurants and public restrooms during peak, i.e., crowded, periods to minimize contact with the public. Use drive-through service for food pick-up if available.
- If you experience signs/symptoms of illness, notify the Site Supervisor and the Project Manager, and go home and/or stay home.

Supplies:

- Potable water and soap (preferable), hand sanitizer w/ 60% alcohol as back up or if unavailable
- Disinfectant spray
- Paper towels
- Disinfectant wipes
- Tissues
- Nitrile gloves
- Safety glasses or goggles

Note:

This guidance will not address every possible situation. Additional communication will be provided as the situation evolves. If there are any questions or situations not currently addressed by any of the available resources, please reach out to the Contractor's Project Manager and SH&E team.

4.6 CHEMICAL HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Project tasks may expose personnel to a variety of hazards due to the operational activities, physical conditions of the work locations, and potential presence of environmental contaminants. This section presents the potential chemical hazards of the construction and routine maintenance activities, exposure pathways, and related mitigation actions.

4.6.1 Dust

Water or other methods should be used to control dust during dusty operations; however, care must be used to prevent electrical shock if electric tools are used in the same area. If dusts become irritating and engineering controls such as the application of water cannot be used, construction or routine maintenance activities that is generating dust will be stopped and the project team will evaluate alternative mitigation measures to limit dust exposure.

4.7 POTENTIAL EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

Occupational exposure to chemical hazards associated with the work activities could potentially occur by two primary routes (inhalation and skin contact) and one indirect route (incidental ingestion).

4.7.1 Inhalation

The primary risks associated with construction and routine maintenance activities pertain to potential exposure to airborne contaminants and explosion hazards. Constituents that potentially pose an occupational concern to Site workers by the inhalation route are carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, methane, and volatile organic compounds. Air monitoring will be performed within the worker breathing zone to assess the need to implement appropriate control measures or stop work. In addition, air monitoring will be performed at the source to assess potential explosion hazards.

4.7.2 Skin Contact

Personnel handling residual product or waste and associated equipment may be exposed to chemical hazards by skin contact or adsorption. However, public exposure is expected to be limited since only trained personnel with appropriate PPE (i.e. appropriate work gloves, body clothing, and/or face shield) will be handling wastes.

4.7.3 Ingestion

Personnel handling residual product or waste and associated equipment, including project hazardous materials, may be exposed by incidental ingestion. Typically, this exposure occurs if proper PPE was not used or personal hygiene was not practiced. Personal protection against exposure via ingestion can be accomplished by performance of proper decontamination procedures when exiting contaminated work areas as well as using the correct PPE. Public exposure to chemical hazards via ingestion is not expected. However, members of the public should take proper precaution and wash their hands with soap and water if they come into contact with any construction material.

5.0 SITE CONTROL

The purpose of site control is to protect the public from inadvertently coming into contact with site hazards and to protect Site workers and the general public being impacted by hazards. This section details the equipment and actions needed to promote optimal site control.

5.1 DESIGNATION OF ZONES

Work areas or zones will be designated, as suggested in the "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities," NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA, November 1985. It is recommended that the areas surrounding each of the work areas will be divided into three zones:

- Exclusion or "Hot" Zone;
- Contamination Reduction Zone; and
- Support Zone.

5.1.1 Exclusion Zone

Since the project site is accessible to the public, the perimeter of the exclusion zone will be marked with caution tape or indicated by traffic cones so that the public, site workers, visitors, and client or host employer personnel are aware of the work being conducted.

All Site workers entering these work areas must wear the prescribed level of protective equipment.

5.1.2 Contamination Reduction Zone

A decontamination zone will be established adjacent to each exclusion zone work area. Personnel will remove contaminated gloves and other disposable items in this area and place them in a plastic bag until they can be properly disposed of.

5.1.3 Support Zone

At this site, the support zone will include the area outside of the three exclusion zones.

5.2 SITE ACCESS CONTROL

The public will be restricted from the construction areas by fences, barricade tape, traffic cones, and/or signs. These areas will be locked at night to restrict public access and to protect any equipment stored within the construction areas. If these measures are insufficient to ensure that the site is properly secured, a security person(s) will be present onsite during nights and weekends throughout the construction period.

After construction is complete and during regular operations, the system equipment will be contained within a secured, gated and locked compound that is only accessible to authorized personnel and with clear signage to communicate that to the public.

5.2.1 Parking and Staging Areas

Parking will be restricted to areas that have been cleared of tall grass and combustible material. Project vehicles parked on the public streets will be marked with cones both in front of and behind the vehicle. Public parking is limited to the areas outside the exclusion and contamination reduction zones.

5.2.2 Pedestrian Walkways

Pathways within the work areas will be kept clear of obstructions. Public pathways will be clearly marked to provide access to pedestrians and protect the public from the hazards of the project. **Figure 5-1** shows the pedestrian access and walkways during construction activities.

5.3 GENERAL SITE SAFETY PRACTICES

The following measures are designed to augment the specific health and safety guidelines provided in this plan.

- Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking or any practice that increases the probability of hand-to-mouth transfer and ingestion of materials is prohibited in the immediate work area and the decontamination zone.
- Water and Ice may be consumed in all areas to prevent heat stress but precautions must be taken to prevent contamination of the water and ice.
- Smoking is prohibited in all work areas. Matches and lighters are not allowed in these areas.
- Hands and face must be thoroughly washed upon leaving the work area and before eating, drinking or any other activities.
- The use of alcohol or illicit drugs is prohibited during the conduct of field operations.
- All equipment must be decontaminated or properly discarded before leaving the site in accordance with the project work plan.
- Parking and pedestrian areas will be established and communicated to all workers and to the public.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PREVENTION

The City of Long Beach strives to avoid or control environmental impacts from project operations through planning and implementation of best practices as well as preparing responses to react to environmental incidents.

	Potential Environmental Impact	**Description of hazard and permit or control being implemented**
☒	Air Emissions	Any operations where air emissions may negatively impact the surrounding environment, air emission permits, etc. and discuss associated control
☒	Hazardous Waste Management	Storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste at the project site, RCRA Part B permits or equivalent, 90-day storage procedures, etc.
☐	Storm Water Pollution	Operations that may generate/discharge storm water from the project site, NPDES/general construction storm water discharge permits, etc.
☐	Wetlands	Use the FWS online wetlands mapper (http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/mapper.html) to determine if any wetlands exists on your project site, are adjacent to your project, or may be negatively impacted by your project, any regulatory permits and control measures
☐	Critical Habitat	Use the FWS online critical habitat mapper tool (http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/) to determine if any plant or animal critical habitats exists on, adjacent to, or may be otherwise impacted by your project, any regulatory permits and control measures
☐	Other:	

6.1 HAZARD COMMUNICATION

Hazardous materials that may be encountered on-site as existing environmental or physical/health contaminants are addressed in this CHASP. Their properties, hazards, and associated required controls will be communicated to all affected Contractor staff, subcontractors, and members of the public with the following these key elements:

- All personnel shall be briefed on the hazards of any chemical product they use and shall be aware of and have access to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- All containers on site shall be properly labeled to indicate their contents. Labeling on any containers not intended for single-day, individual use shall contain additional information indicating potential health and safety hazards (flammability, reactivity, etc.).

In addition, any worker or organization (contractor or subcontractor) intending to bring any hazardous material onto this controlled work site must first provide a copy of the item's SDS to the Site Supervisor or Site Safety Officer for review and filing. The Site Supervisor or Site Safety Officer will maintain copies of all SDS on site. SDS may not be available for locally obtained products, in which case an alternate form of product hazard documentation will be acceptable.

6.2 INCIDENTAL SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT

Spill prevention and containment planning must be conducted and appropriate control measures established, consistent with regulatory requirements. Personnel are not expected to perform a response action related to an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance. However, in the event of an incidental release of a hazardous material, a response will be performed to absorb, neutralize or otherwise control the release within the immediate work area. Procedures contained in the SDS of the hazardous material will be implemented to perform the response. The Emergency Response section of this CHASP contains information on spill reporting, pre- and post- spill evaluation, and response

6.2.1 Spill Prevention and Containment Practices

Work activities may involve the use of hazardous materials (i.e. fuels, solvents) or work involving drums or other containers. When these activities exist, the procedures outlined below will be used to prevent or contain spills:

- All hazardous material will be stored in appropriate containers and labelled.
- Tops/lids will be placed back on containers after use.
- Containers of hazardous materials will be stored appropriately away from moving equipment.
- Containers shall only be lifted using equipment specifically manufactured for that purpose.
- Drums/containers will be secured and handled in a manner which minimizes spillage and reduces the risk of musculoskeletal injuries.
- Equipment will be inspected daily for signs of leaks, wear, or strain on parts that, if ruptured or broken, would result in a spill.
- Refueling should occur in designated areas where incidental spills can be prevented from reaching permeable ground surfaces.
- Whenever possible, position parked or stationary equipment over secondary containment and/ or absorbent materials to prevent spills from reaching permeable ground surfaces.
- A spill response kit, to include an appropriate empty container, materials to allow for booming or diking the area to minimize the size of the spill, and appropriate clean-up material (i.e. speedy dry, absorbent pads, etc.) will be available on the project site and positioned for quick and easy access.

7.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Prior to the start of site operations, all personnel shall review the table below for site-specific information regarding evacuations, muster points, communication, and other site-specific emergency procedures.

7.1 INCIDENT/ EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Contractor			
Name	**Title**	**Telephone Number**	**Mobile Phone**
TBD	Contractor Project Manager	TBD	TBD
TBD	Contractor SH&E Manager	TBD	TBD
TBD	Site Safety Officer	TBD	TBD
TBD	Site Supervisor	TBD	TBD
City of Long Beach			
Tony Resendez	Capital Project Coordinator III	(562) 570-6258	
Organization/Agency			
Police Department (local)			911
Fire Department (local)			911
Ambulance Service (EMT will determine appropriate hospital for treatment)			911
Hospital: (For emergency care) **Lakewood Regional Medical Center** 3700 E South St Lakewood, CA 90712			(562) 531-2550
Occupational Clinic: (For non-emergency care) **Lakewood Regional Medical Center** 3700 E South St Lakewood, CA 90712			(562) 531-2550
Poison Control Center			(800) 222-1222
Pollution Emergency- National Response Center			1-800-424-8802
INFOTRAC			800-535-5053
Public Utilities			
Call Before You Dig			811

7.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SITE PERSONNEL DURING AN EMERGENCY

The responsibilities of the Site Supervisor and/or Site Safety Officer during an emergency includes the following:

- Determine muster location and verify that escape routes are clear.
- Confirm that safety equipment is available and functioning properly.
- Ensuring all work is stopped and that all personnel has evacuated the work zone if deemed necessary.
- Evaluating spills and determining the appropriate response.
- Provide notification to members of the public in the vicinity of the work area if they are exposed to any hazards.
- Provide notification to the Project Manager of all emergency situations and corresponding responses.

7.3 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND PLANNING

Planning for possible emergency situations will be completed prior to mobilization and initiation of construction and routine maintenance activities. These measures will include evaluating potential emergency situations, compiling adequate supplies and manpower for responding to an emergency, and completing emergency training for site personnel in proper response procedures. The work areas will be evaluated for the potential for fire, chemical releases, accidents or medical emergencies. The following emergency equipment, at a minimum, will be maintained in the construction site:

- Fire extinguisher;
- Eye wash station;
- First-aid kit;
- Sound-producing device (air horn);
- Spill kit; and
- Hard copy of this CHASP.

All site personnel will receive training during their site orientation concerning proper emergency response procedures. Site visitors will be briefed on emergency response procedures.

7.4 MUSTER LOCATION

The escape route from the site and an emergency muster point will be determined and provided to all workers during the project mobilization. Signs shall be posted at the entrances of the construction area to indicate muster locations for the public to view. Prior to mobilizing to a new project area, the Site Safety Officer or his designee will confirm that the escape routes are clear and lead to a safe area.

7.5 COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES

An emergency communication system must be in effect at all sites. The simplest and most and effective emergency communication system in many situations will be direct verbal communications. Each site must be assessed at the time of initial site activity and periodically as the work progresses. Verbal communications must be supplemented anytime voices cannot be clearly perceived above ambient noise levels (i.e., noise from heavy equipment; drilling rigs, backhoes, etc.) and anytime a clear line-of-sight cannot be easily maintained amongst all Site personnel because of distance, terrain or other obstructions.

Verbal communications will be adequate to warn site workers and the public of hazards associated with the immediate work area. Cell phones are to be used to ensure that communications with local emergency responders is maintained, when necessary.

7.6 CPR/ FIRST AID TRAINED PERSONNEL

At least one worker on-site will maintain a current CPR / First Aid techniques certification CPR training will cover care for adult victims of cardiac arrest, choking, and respiratory emergencies. First Aid training will cover standard treatment for bleeding, burns, shock, poisoning, and injuries to bones, muscles and joints. CPR training is required annually, and first aid training will be renewed every two years.

7.7 WORKER MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

In the event of a life-threatening or critical emergency, Site workers should dial 911 and follow the recommended instructions. A map to the designated hospital and clinic is attached as **Attachment A** and the locations and addresses are included in the table above as well as in the CHASP Summary on Page i.

7.8 VEHICLE INCIDENTS

In the event of a vehicle incident (including collisions), the following responses are recommended:

- If a collision has occurred, assess the situation and move all occupants (except the injured) out of further harm's way. If safe to do so, remove the car from the traveled way. Call 911 if necessary. If appropriate, wait for police to arrive before moving vehicles. Provide insurance information to other drivers if necessary or requested and collect the same. If possible, obtain names and phone numbers of witnesses. Take photographs of the scene if possible.

7.9 SPILL OR RELEASE

Site workers are not expected to take action or to participate in rescues or responses to chemical releases (including of petroleum products) beyond the initial discovery of the release and immediate mitigation actions such as closing a valve, placing absorbents, and notifying the client and or public emergency response system (911), unless there is a contractual provision for this response and specially trained employees.

7.9.1 Environmental Spill/Release Reporting

All environmental spills or releases of hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, solvents, etc.), whether in excess of the Reportable Quantity or not, will be reported according to the incident reporting procedure. In determining whether a spill or release must be reported to a regulatory agency, the Site Supervisor or qualified worker will assess the quantity of the spill or release and evaluate the reporting criteria against the state-specific reporting requirements, applicable regulatory permit, and/or client-specific reporting procedures. **If reporting to a US state or Federal regulatory agency is required, Contractor has 15 minutes from the time of the spill/release to officially report it.**

Chemical-specific Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Reportable Quantities for the known chemicals onsite are shown in the table below.

CERCLA Reportable Quantities

Hazardous Substance	Regulatory Synonyms	Final RQ (lbs)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	TCA	1,000
Arsenic	N/A	1
Benzene	N/A	10
Cadmium	N/A	10
Carbon Tetrachloride	N/A	10
Chromium	N/A	5,000
Ethyl Benzene	N/A	1,000
Lead	N/A	10
Mercury	N/A	1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	MEK	5,000
Nickel	N/A	100
Pentachlorophenol	PCP	10
Selenium	N/A	100
Sulfuric Acid	N/A	1,000
Tetrachloroethylene	Perchloroethylene, PCE	100
Toluene	N/A	1,000
Trichloroethylene	Trichloroethene, TCE	100
Xylene	N/A	100

CERCLA RQ's can be found here.

The spill containment program addresses the following site-specific information:

- Potential hazardous substance spills and available controls;
- Initial notification and response;
- Spill evaluation and response; and
- Post-spill evaluation.

7.9.2 Spill Evaluation and Response

The SSO is responsible for evaluating spills and determining the appropriate response. When this evaluation is being made, the spill area is isolated and demarcated to the extent possible. When an incidental release occurs, clean-up personnel receive instructions in a pre-clean-up meeting as to spill conditions, PPE, response activities, decontamination, and waste handling.

The procedures of the Emergency Response section of this CHASP are immediately implemented when the spill is determined to require emergency precautions and action. If necessary, to protect those outside the clean-up area, notification of the appropriate authorities is made. The table above lists the spill conditions that trigger notification of Federal, state, and local agencies.

The following are general measures that response/clean-up personnel take when responding to a spill:

- To minimize the potential for a hazardous spill, hazardous substances, control/absorbent media, drums and containers, and other contaminated materials are properly stored and labeled;
- When a spill occurs, only those persons involved in overseeing or performing spill containment operations will be allowed within the designated hazard areas. If necessary, the area will be roped or otherwise blocked off. Unauthorized personnel are kept clear of the spill area;
- Appropriate PPE is donned before entering the spill area;
- Appropriate spill control measures are applied during spill response;
- Whenever possible without endangerment of personnel, the spill is stopped at the source or as close to the source as possible;
- Ignition points are removed if fire or explosion hazards exist;
- Surrounding reactive materials are removed;
- Drains or drainage in the spill area are blocked or surrounded by berms to exclude the spilled waste and any materials applied to it;
- Provisions are made to contain and recover a neutralizing solution, if used;
- Small spills or leaks from a drum, tank, or pipe will require evacuation of at least Enter Distance feet in all directions to allow clean-up and to prevent worker exposure. For small spills, sorbent materials such as sand, sawdust, or commercial sorbents (see Table 10-1 above for site-specific sorbent media) are placed directly on the spill to prevent further spreading and aid in recovery;
- Spill area is sprayed with appropriate foam where the possibility of volatile emissions exists;
- If the spill results in the formation of a toxic vapor cloud, from vaporization, reaction with surrounding materials, or the outbreak of fire, further evacuation may be required; and
- To dispose of spill waste, all contaminated sorbents, liquid waste, or other spill clean-up will be placed in small quantities Enter QTY pounds) in approved drums for proper storage or disposal as hazardous waste.

7.9.3 Post Spill Evaluation

As part of the incident investigation and reporting documentation, a written spill response report shall be prepared at the conclusion of clean-up operations. The report will include, at a minimum, the following information:

- Date of spill incident;
- Cause of incident;
- Spill response actions;
- Any outside agencies involved, including their incident reports; and
- Lessons learned or suggested improvements.

The spill area is inspected to ensure the area has been satisfactorily cleaned. The use of surface and air sampling is utilized in this determination as necessary. The root cause of the spill is examined and corrective steps taken to ensure the engineering and control measures in place have performed as required. If alternative precautions or measures are needed, they are made available and implemented.

All durable equipment placed into use during clean-up activities is decontaminated for future utilization. All spill response equipment and supplies are re-stocked as required.

7.10 FIRE

Site workers are not expected to attempt to put out fires. Stop work; notify all project contact personnel, move upwind and contact 911 and/or emergency response at the site. If Site workers have been properly trained in the operation of a fire extinguisher, they may attempt to put out a small fire, provided that the following conditions are met:

- The fire must be small (i.e., smaller than a trash can) and in its early stages.
- The worker must have an escape route.

- The worker must be trained and know they have the right type of extinguisher.
- The worker must be safe from toxic gases.
- There must be no hazardous conditions that could quickly accelerate the fire (i.e., presence of chemicals, especially dry grass, etc.).
- Above all, if in doubt, the worker must not attempt to fight the fire.

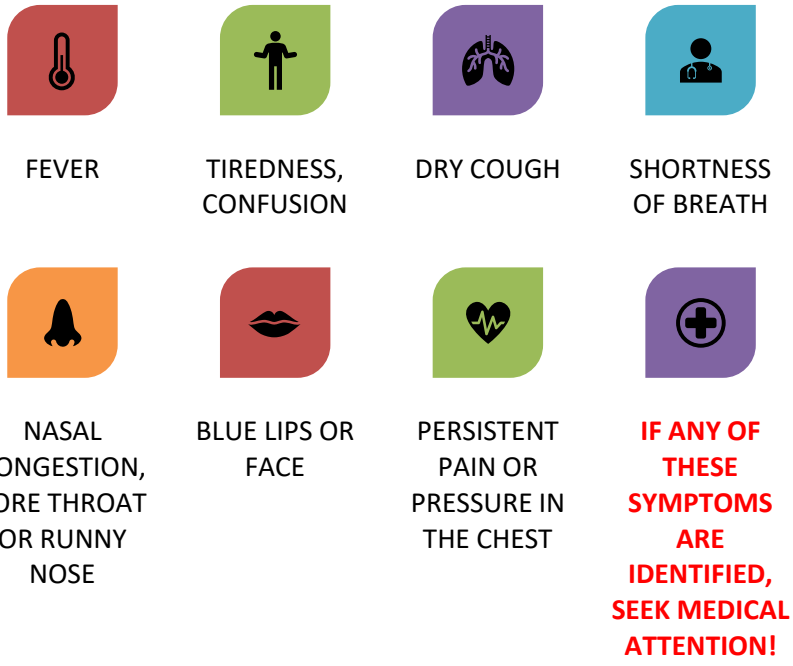
7.11 FITNESS FOR DUTY AND ILLNESS REPORTING DURING PANDEMIC

Site workers should adhere to life-preserving principle of "Fitness for Duty", which requires workers to stay home from work when they are sick, as they are not "Fit for Duty" when ill. During times of pandemic, the importance of this step is increased. If a Site worker experience signs/symptoms of illness (see images below) or find out that they have come into contact with a person who has been confirmed positive with the Coronavirus, the site supervisor and the project manager will be notified, and the worker shall go home and/or stay home. Managers will work with the local SH&E and/or Resiliency teams to respond. Notification to the public will be made if it is deemed necessary for public health protection by the local SH&E and Resiliency teams.

7.12 INCIDENT REPORTING

Incidents involving or affecting Site workers, subcontractors, or members of the public will be reported in a prompt manner verbally to the Site Supervisor and Project Manager.

1. If the incident is a significant or life-threatening emergency, the worker or supervisor shall immediately dial 911 or the appropriate emergency conctact phone number (see Section 7.1).
2. All other incidents shall be reported by site workers to the Contractor's Project Manager, City of Long Beach, and/or Agency personnel, as applicable, per the Emergency Contact information provided in Section 7.1.



8.0 COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND NOTIFICATIONS

Providing clear and easily accessible community safety information to the public is a goal of this CHASP. The City of Long Beach intends to use the following mechanisms to provide information to the community in advance of and during construction activities:

- Distribution of fact sheets and fliers;
- Public meetings and information sessions; and
- Coordination with local government agencies.

The City of Long Beach and its contractors will continue to work cooperatively with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Solid Waste Management Program, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), to support their ongoing community relations efforts. The LEA will be advised of any community inquiries regarding this project.

8.1 WEEKLY CONSTRUCTION UPDATES

Construction updates will be provided electronically by the Contractor to the City of Long Beach on a weekly basis and will include information pertaining, but not limited to:

- Current work activities;
- Future work activities;
- Upcoming public activities;
- Opportunities to comment/give input; and
- Community input received and follow-up.

Construction updates will be made available to the community and the LEA, as applicable.

8.2 EMERGENCIES

If the public observes a project-related event that requires an emergency response, they are encouraged to call 911. Local emergency responders will be dispatched to handle the situation. Site Contractor will work with the emergency responders as described in **Section 7.0**.

8.3 COMMUNITY INQUIRIES

Community members will be able to submit an inquiry using the following methods:

- Email the following City of Long Beach Personnel

City of Long Beach		
Name	**Title**	**Email**
Tony Resendez	Capital Project Coordinator III	Tony.Resendez@longbeach.gov
Oliver Cruz	Fuel Operation Officer	Oliver.Cruz@longbeach.gov

- Verbal communication. All onsite inquiries will be directed to the City of Long Beach for a response.

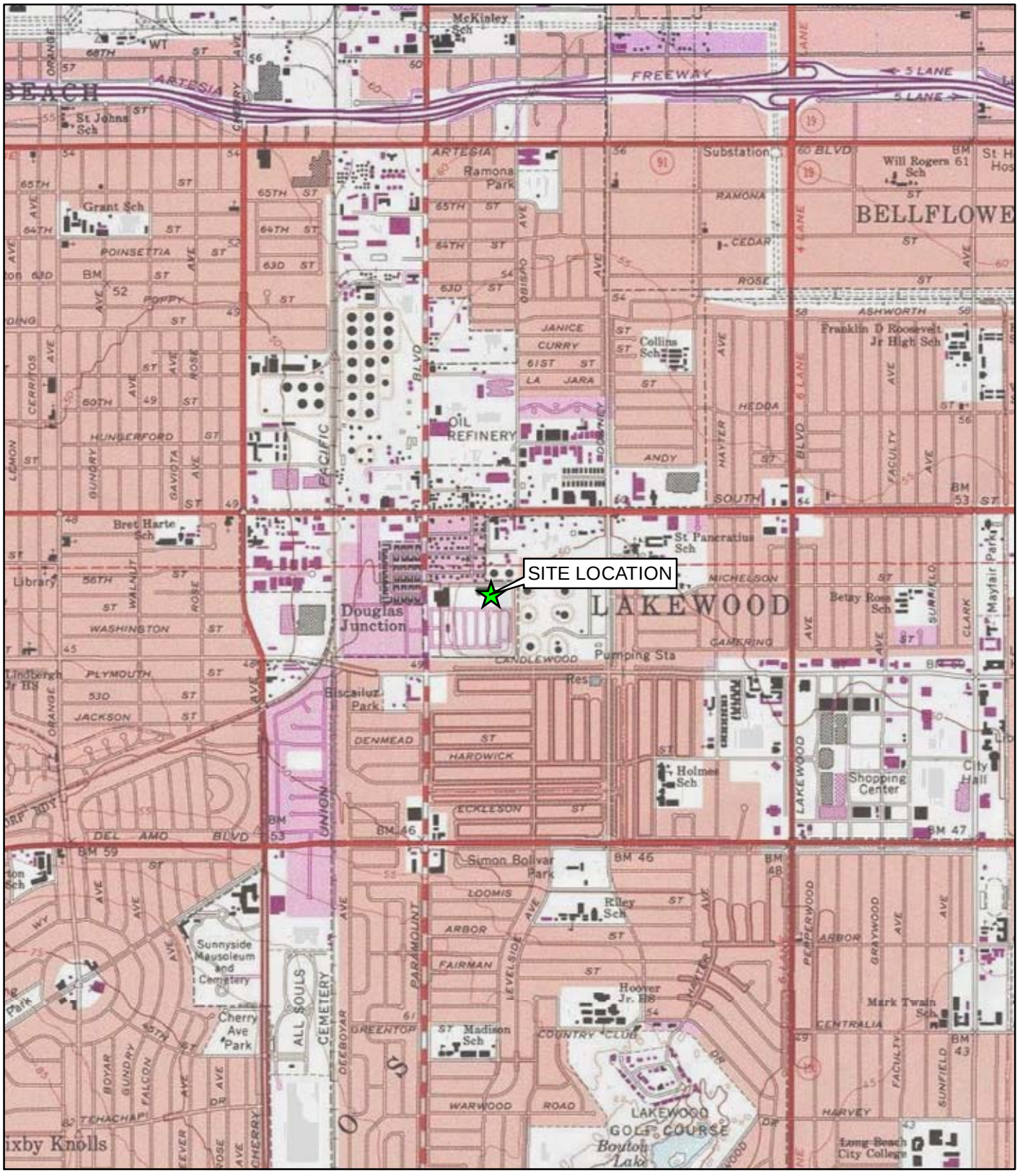
Contact information will be posted at the construction site. Requests for information not requiring immediate action will be responded to within a few days. Detailed requests may have a longer response time. The community member requesting the information will be notified of the expected duration for a response and will be asked for the best method and time to deliver that response (e.g., call home after 5:00 pm).

8.4 CHASP DISTRIBUTION

The City of Long Beach will establish a web page dedicated specifically for this project. The web page will have this CHASP as a downloadable document as well as contain links to other principal project documents and approvals.

A letter/brochure will be developed and mailed out to surrounding residents within 1,000 feet of the Site to inform them of the web page and where they can go to access the document. A hard copy of the CHASP will also be placed at the closest library for residents who do not have internet connectivity.

FIGURES



N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

1 " = 2,000 '

SITE LOCATION MAP

Paramount Landfill/Davenport Park
2910 E 55th Way, Long Beach, CA 90805

Date 04-2020	AECOM	Figure 1-1
Project No. 60567819		

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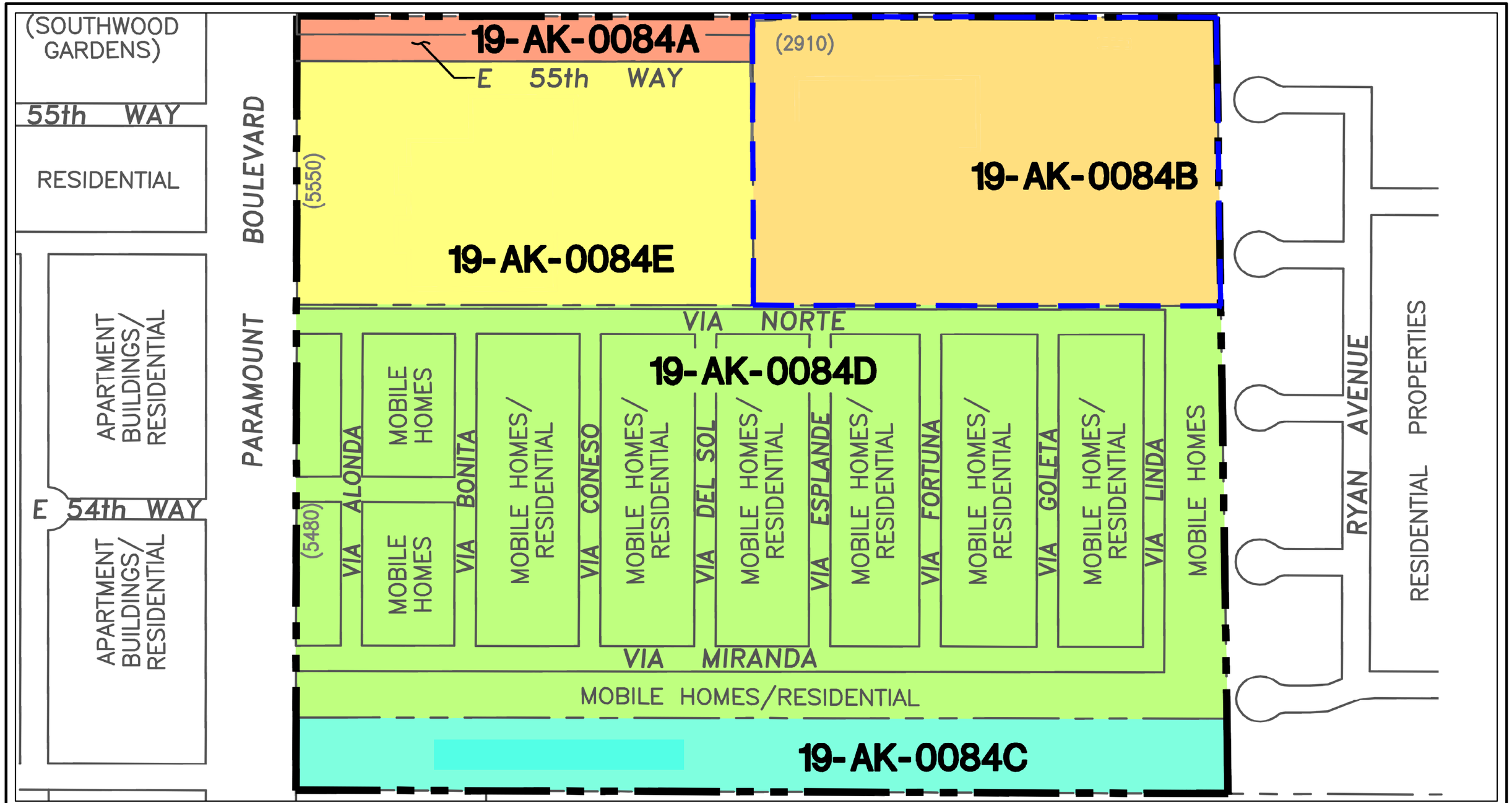

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE SITE/PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- APPROZIMATE LANDFILL BOUNDARY
- APPROXIMATE PARCEL/PROPERTY LINE
- (2910) EAST 55th WAY PROPERTY ADDRESS

- 19-AK-0084A EAST 55th WAY (ACCESS ROAD)
- 19-AK-0084B DAVENPORT PARK PHASE I (SITE)
- 19-AK-0084C STORE FOR LESS SELF STORAGE
- 19-AK-0084D FRIENDLY VILLAGE MOBILE HOME PROPERTY
- 19-AK-0084E DAVENPORT PARK PROPOSED PHASE II

19-AK-0084A SWIS NUMBER SPECIFIC TO PARCEL

N

0 65 130 Feet

1 " = 130 '

SWIS PARCEL MAP

Paramount Landfill/Davenport Park
2910 E 55th Way, Long Beach, CA 90805

Date 04-2020	AECOM	Figure 2-1
Project No. 60567819		

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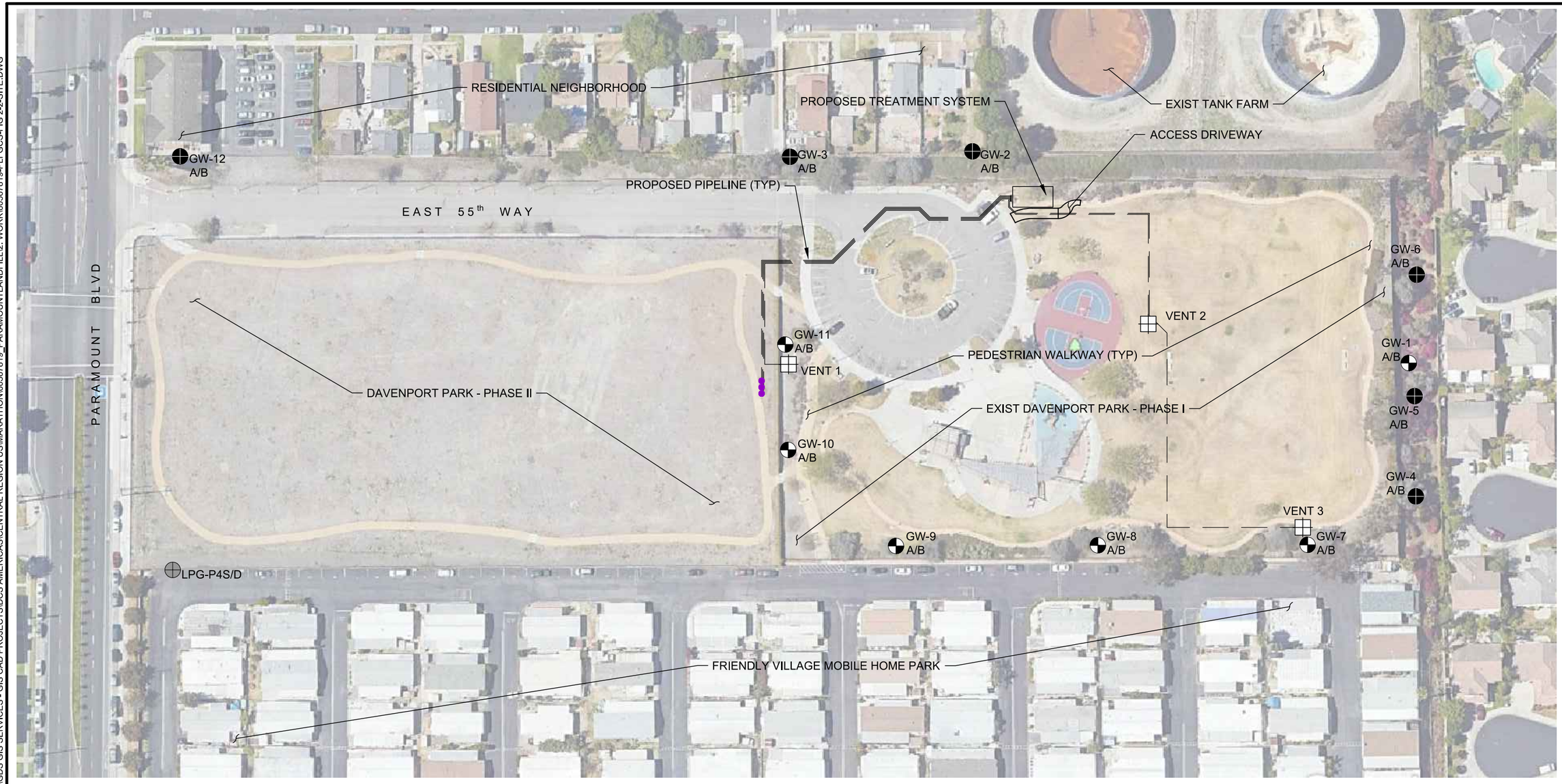


LEGEND

- EXISTING PERIMETER MONITORING PROBE
- PERIMETER MONITORING PROBE (FRIENDLY VILLAGE
- LANDFILL GAS MONITORING PROBE
- LANDFILL GAS VENT (CAPPED)
- LANDFILL GAS RISER AND CAP

N

0 100' 200'

1" = 100'

SITE PLAN

AECOM

Figure: 2-2

Davenport Park Landfill
Gas Control System
City of Long Beach Fleet Services
Project No.: 60567819 Date: September, 2021

Last saved by: ANAMARIA.COMANESCU (2020-05-27) Last Plotted: 2021-09-09
Filename: C:\USERS\ANAMARIA.COMANESCU\AECOM DIRECTORY\GIS GIS SERVICES - GIS CAD PROJECTS\DCS AMERICAS\CENTRAL REGION US\MARATHON\60567819_PARAMOUNTLANDFILL\2. WORK\60567819-PLFGCS-FIG 2-2-SITE.DWG

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD

EXIST TANK FARM

ACCESS DRIVEWAY

PROPOSED TREATMENT SYSTEM

PROPOSED PIPELINE (TYP)

EAST 55th WAY

PARAMOUNT BLVD

STAGING AREA

EXCLUSION ZONE - 10' ENVELOPE
OUTSIDE OF PIPE (TYP)

VENT 2

VENT 1

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY (TYP)

DAVENPORT PARK - PHASE II

EXIST DAVENPORT PARK - PHASE I

EXCLUSION ZONE - 10' ENVELOPE
OUTSIDE OF PIPE (TYP)

VENT 3

FRIENDLY VILLAGE MOBILE HOME PARK

LEGEND

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

LANDFILL GAS VENT (CAPPED)

LANDFILL GAS RISER AND CAP

N

0 100' 200'

1" = 100'

EXCLUSION ZONES AND PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS

Davenport Park Landfill
Gas Control System
City of Long Beach Fleet Services
Project No.: 60567819 Date: September, 2021

AECOM
Figure: 5-1

Last saved by: ALINA.TEODORA.PAUN (2021-09-17) Last Plotted: 2021-09-17
Filename: C:\USERS\ALINA.TEODORA.PAUN\AECOM DIRECTORY\GDS GIS SERVICES - CENTRAL REGION US\MARATHON\60567819_PARAMOUNTLANDFILL\13 SEPT 2021\WORKPLACE\EDITS 15.09.2021\FIG 5-1.DWG

ATTACHMENT A

Hospital and Clinic Directions/ Maps

Hospital- Address, written directions, and mapped route from site

Regional Hospital

Hospital / Occupational Clinic

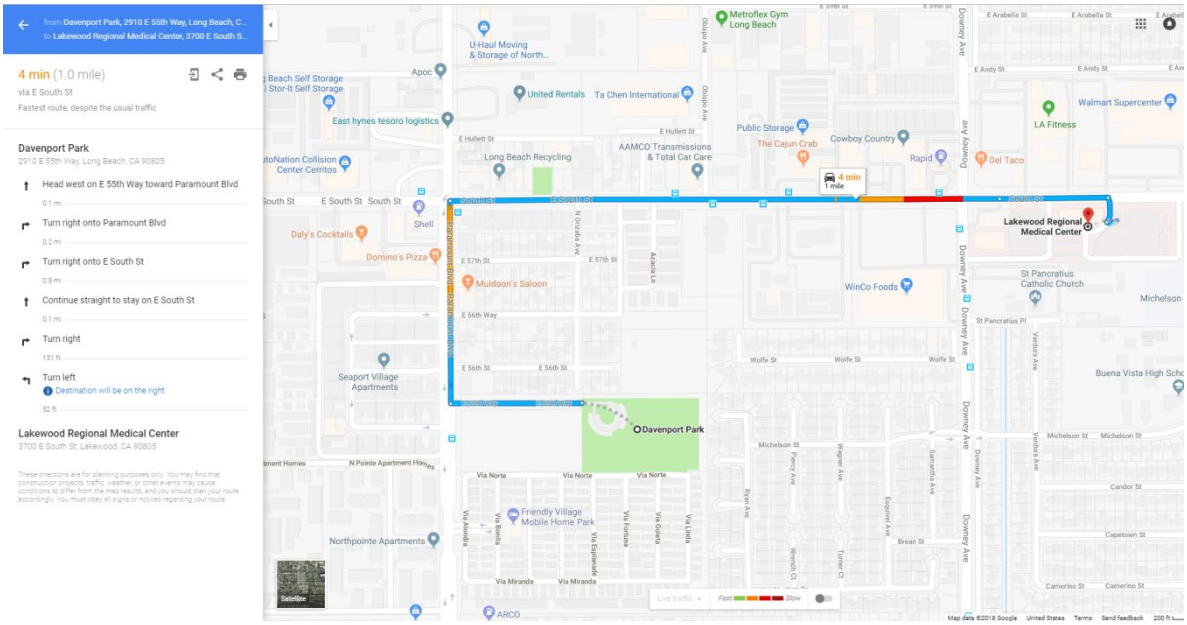
Lakewood Regional Medical Center

3700 E South St

Lakewood, CA 90712 (562) 531-2550

Paramount Landfill/ Davenport Park

Occupational Clinic and Hospital Route Map



When using any driving directions or map, it's a good idea to do a reality check and make sure the road still exists, watch out for construction, and follow all traffic safety precautions. This is only to be used as an aid in planning.

ATTACHMENT B

Site Orientation

The Contractor will conduct a site safety briefing for a person's initial visit to the site. The briefing will be conducted:

- Prior to the start of work;
- For any new Contractor or subconsultant personnel; and
- At each mobilization, or whenever there is a change in task or significant change in task location.

All personnel working on the project who have received the site briefing (including the CHASP review) will sign the Personal Acknowledgement located at the end of the CHASP. Visitors may receive a shortened version to address the hazards specific to their visit.

The following items, at minimum, will be discussed during the site safety briefing:

- Contents of this CHASP;
- The Emergency Response Plan;
- Contractor SH&E Management expectations;
- Injury management, including notification and hospital and occupational clinic locations;
- The 4-Sight program;
- Stop Work authority;
- The THAs (Attachment C) for the tasks that will be performed on a given job;
- Completion of a THA each day (Attachment C);
- Types of hazards at the site and means for minimizing exposure to them;
- Instructions for new operations to be conducted, and safe work practices;
- PPE that must be used;
- Lone worker check-in procedures;
- Emergency evacuation routes, muster points, and tornado/storm shelters; and
- Location and use of emergency equipment.
- These meetings must be documented and maintained in the project files.

ATTACHMENT C

Project/Task-Specific Pre-Job Hazard Assessments or Job Safety Analysis

Task Hazard Assessment

Project Name:		**Client:**		**Date:**	
Permits Required? (list):		**Work Location:**			

This THA must be fully reviewed with all staff members. All job steps, hazards, work practices, and PPE are clearly understood and have been implemented. All necessary revisions have been written on the THA.

Required PPE:	☒ Hard Hat ☒ Safety Glasses ☒ HiVis Vest ☒ Safety Toe Boots ☒ Gloves: _____ ☐ Hearing Protection ☐ Other: _____
Tools & Equipment:	

REMINDER: Use 4-Sight at the start of, and continuously throughout the job/task to identify additional and/or hazards to act on!

Job Steps *List all steps required to perform a task in the sequence they are performed*	**Potential Hazards** *How could you be hurt? What would the injury be?*	**Risk** *(initial)*	**Critical Actions To Mitigate Hazards** *List control measures required to eliminate, control or protect against the potential hazards associated with each job step to minimize the risk of injury or environmental impact.* ***Identify any 'Stop Work' triggers.***	**Risk** *(final)*
Click here to enter text.				
On-Site Edits:				
Click here to enter text.				
On-Site Edits:				
On-Site Edits:				

Task Hazard Assessment

Task Name:	Click here to enter text.

All Employees:

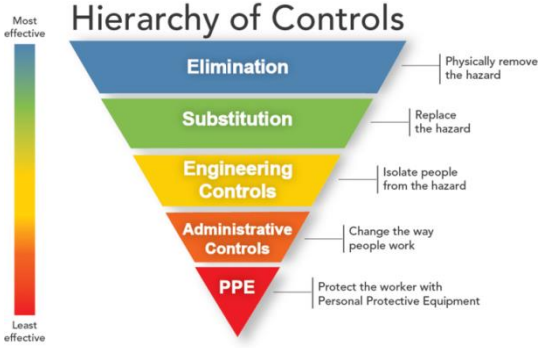
STOP WORK if uncertain about safety or if a hazard or additional precaution is not recorded on the THA.

Be alert, recognize and communicate any changes in scope, personnel or conditions at the worksite to the supervisor.

Use **4-Sight**, the last minute risk assessment process continuously throughout the day by asking yourself and your co-workers to assess your task, hazards, and mitigations. Amend the THA when needed.

- ***What am I about to do?***
- ***What can go wrong?***
- ***What can be done to make it safer?***
- ***What have I done to communicate the hazards?***

For a more thorough identification of hazards, ask "What else could go wrong?" using the Hazard Categories



- ***Most hazards need more than one control***
- ***What should you do? Stack your controls***
- ***PPE can NEVER be your only means of protection***

Worker Sign On	
I participated in the on-site review and fully understand the content of this Task Hazard Assessment.	
Printed Name	**Signature**
1. Supervisor:	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Visitor Acknowledgement
Visitors review task hazards and acknowledge understanding
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS

	Project Name: Davenport Park	Project Number: TBD	Client: City of Long Beach
	Supervisor: TBD	Project Manager: TBD	Location: Davenport Park
	THA Developed By: Adrian Siew		Date: 6/19/2020
TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS	Task Name: LFG Control System Construction and O&M Activities	Regularity of Task: One-time ☑	Routine ☐

	Job Event Sequence *(List the major steps of the individual task)*	Hazards *(List primary hazards)*	Hazard Classification *(before controls)* Severity	Likelihood	Risk Level	Hazard Classification	Controls *(List controls that AECOM will implement)*
1	Mobilizing and Demobilizing to site	1. Vehicle Accidents 2. Load is not secure and may fall out of vehicle and cause personal injury and/or property damage.	3	3	9	Medium	1. Use a spotter when backing up. Practice defensive driving. 2. Always ensure that load is properly secure before moving vehicle.
2	Uloading and Handling Materials	1. Slip, Trips, Falls 2. Spills	4	3	12	Medium	1. Ensure that path is clear of pedestrians and obstacles before unloading and moving equipment or materials 2. Proper storage of materials to limit exposure to the public, 3. Ensure that spill kits are avaialble.
3	Trenching and Excavation	1. Contact with underground utilities could cause injury to people in the surrounding area and property damage 2. Slips, Trips, Falls 3. Inhalation of dust	4	4	16	High	1. Conduct geophysical survey to identify location and depth of existing utiltiies. Perform excavation within 5 ft of existing utiltiies by hand. 2. Set up exclusion zone and isolate area from public access using fence, barricade, safety tape or delineators. Using plywood to cover trenches overnight. 3. Soil stockpile will be supressed by water or visqueen sheets.
4	Operation of Heavy Equipment	1. Personal injury or property damage if not operated correctly. 2. Vehicle Accidents 3. Noise	4	3	12	Medium	1. Ensure an approved plan (ie: lift plan) is in place before opearting the equipment. 2. Utilize a spotter when working in close proximity to structures. 3. Isolate work area using safety tape/delineators to limit acess to heavy equipment. 4. Only trained and certified personnel shall operate the equipment. 5. Equipment willl only be used in exclusion zones to reduce contact with other vehicles at the site. 6. Noise monitoring will be performed twice a day to ensure that noise levels do not exceed established action level.

TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS

	Project Name: Davenport Park	Project Number: TBD	Client: City of Long Beach
	Supervisor: TBD	Project Manager: TBD	Location: Davenport Park
	THA Developed By: Adrian Siew		Date: 6/19/2020
TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS	Task Name: LFG Control System Construction and O&M Activities	Regularity of Task: One-time ☑	Routine ☐

	Job Event Sequence *(List the major steps of the individual task)*	Hazards *(List primary hazards)*	Hazard Classification *(before controls)* Severity	Likelihood	Risk Level	Hazard Classification	Controls *(List controls that AECOM will implement)*
5	Concrete Work	1. Personal injury or property damage 2. Slips, Trips, Falls 3. Inhalation of dust 4. Noise	4	3	12	Medium	1. Exclusion zones will be set up around the work zone to ensure that the public maintains a safe distance from the work zone. 2. Water will be applied on the surface to suppress the dust generated. 3. Noise monitoring will be performed twice a day to ensure that noise levels do not exceed established action level.
5	Routine O&M Activities	1. Slips, Trips, Falls 2. Vehicle Accidents 3. Spills 4. Fire/Explosion	4	3	12	Medium	1. Site workers to ensure that the project site is neat and practice proper housekeeping. 3. Site workers to utilize flaggers and spotters. 4. Proper storage of materials to limit exposure to the public. 5. Ensure that spill kits are available on site. 6. Ensure fire extinguisher is available on site, 7. Ensure muster location is established and that the pathway to muster location is clear of any obstacles.

Hazard Classification Guidelines

Severity

1 Remote potential for injury, property damage/$ loss, or env damage

2 Potential for minor first aid injury, property damage/$ loss, or environmental damage

3 Potential for moderate personnel injuries, including medical treatment, property damage/$ loss, environmental damage, or negative public impact

4 Potential for a serious injury, major property damage/$ loss, serious impact to the environment, and public health

5 Catastrophic damage to people, property/equipment, environment, or public health

Likelihood of Occurrence

1 Very unlikely

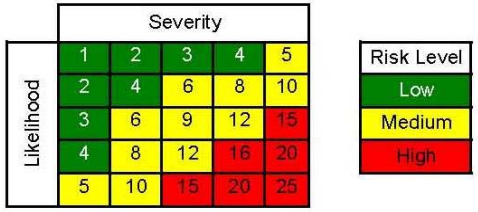
2 Unlikely

3 Likely

4 Very likely

5 Certain

Hazard Classification Matrix



Risk Level = Likelihood x Severity

TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS

	Project Name: Davenport Park	Project Number: TBD	Client: City of Long Beach
	Supervisor: TBD	Project Manager: TBD	Location: Davenport Park
	THA Developed By: Adrian Siew		Date: 6/19/2020
SUMMARY OF CONTROLS	Task Name: LFG Control System Construction and O&M Activities		Regularity of Task: One-time ☑ Routine

Personal Protective Equipment (*check all that apply*)

- ☑ CSA/ANSI Safety-Toed Boots (Leather/Rubber)
- ☑ CSA/ANSI Safety Glasses or Goggles
- ☑ CSA/ANSI-approved Hard Hat
- ☑ CSA/ANSI Type II Reflective Traffic Safety Vest
- ☐ Poly-coated Tyvek Suit
- ☐ Full-face Respirator
- ☐ Nomex Suit
- ☐ Acid Aprons
- ☐
- ☐

Air Monitoring (reference HASP monitoring plan)

☐ No air monitoring required ☑ Air monitoring required (*see procedures below*)

Parameter	Location/Monitoring Interval	Response/Action Levels	Response Activity
VOCs by PID	BZ, continuous	> 5 ppm	Don respiratory protection
H2S	BZ, continuous	> 5 ppm	Stop Work
Carbon Monoxide	Work Area	50 ppm	Stop Work
Oxygen	Work Area	<19.5% or >23.5%	Stop Work
LEL	Work Area	> 5%	Stop Work

Required Training (associated with this THA)	Key SOPs (associated with this THA)		Client & Other Requirements
1 40 Hour HAZWOPER			
2 Hearing Protection			
3 Safe and Defensive Driving			
4			
5			
6			

Acknowledgement / Signatures

Project Manager / Supervisor (signature): Date:

Name	Signature	Company	Date	Name	Signature	Company	Date

TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS

	Project Name: Davenport Park	Project Number: TBD	Client: City of Long Beach
	Supervisor: TBD	Project Manager: TBD	Location: Davenport Park
	THA Developed By: Adrian Siew		Date: 6/19/2020
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN	Task Name: LFG Control System Construction and O&M Activities	Regularity of Task: One-time ☑	Routine ☐

Check-in Procedures

Check-in Times	Check-in Person	Phone Number	Cell Phone Number
6:30 am & 5:00 pm (pacific time)	Project Manager	TBD	
Alternate:			

Emergency Coordinators / Key Personnel

Name	Title	Phone Number	Cell Phone Number
TBD	Project Manager	TBD	
TBD	Site Supervisor	TBD	
TBD	Site Safety Officer	TBD	
	Incident Reporting Line (BY THE END OF THE SHIFT)		

Emergency Agencies / Public Utilities

Name	Type	Details	Phone Number
Los Angeles County Sheriff	Police		9-1-1 (emergency) or (310) 830-1123 (non-emergency)
Long Beach Fire Department	Fire		9-1-1 (emergency)
	Ambulance		9-1-1
Lakewood Medical Center	Non-emergency medical treatment only		(562) 531-2550
	Emergency medical treatment		9-1-1
	Poison Control Center (US)		(800) 222-1222
	Pollution / Environmental (US)		(800) 292-4706

Emergency Equipment & Supplies

- ☑ First Aid Kit - Type:
- ☐ Blankets / Survival:
- ☑ Fire Extinguishers Type:
- ☑ Communication Device
- ☑ Vehicle Safety Equipment
- ☑ Eye Wash
- ☑ Spill Kit
- ☐ Other:

Other Emergency Plan Details