ARCADIS
Infrastructure · Water · Environment · Buildings

Imagine the result

SRSNE Site Group

Emergency Response Plan

Solvents Recovery Service of New England, Inc. (SRSNE) Superfund Site

Southington, Connecticut

May 2014

Emergency Response Plan

Solvents Recovery Service of New England, Inc. (SRSNE) Superfund Site
Southington, Connecticut

Prepared for:
SRSNE Site Group

Prepared by:
ARCADIS U.S., Inc.
160 Chapel Road
Suite 201
Manchester
Connecticut 06042-1625
Tel 860 645 1084
Fax 860 645 1090

Our Ref.:
B0054634

Date:
May 2014

Emergency Response Plan Acknowledgement

I have read the Site-Specific Emergency Response Plan or its contents have been presented to me, and I understand the contents and I agree to abide by its requirements.

Name (Print)	Signature	Representing	Date

ARCADIS

Table of Contents

Figures

Attachments

1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

This *Emergency Response Plan* (ERP) has been prepared to provide general emergency response information, minimize potential hazards to human health or the environment, and provide other pertinent information in the event of an emergency or unplanned release associated with the in-situ thermal remediation (ISTR) activities at the Solvents Recovery Service of New England, Inc. (SRSNE) Superfund Site (the Site) in Southington, Connecticut. This plan is designed to establish emergency procedures and coordinate emergency services with local, state and federal emergency responders whose support may be required during the course of ISTR activities. This plan also describes emergency evacuation planning for personnel engaged in Remedial Action (RA)-related activities at the Site, including representatives of the SRSNE Site Group, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP), and their respective contractors and subcontractors. This plan also discusses locations, supply and maintenance of onsite emergency equipment.

This version of the ERP supersedes a prior draft version submitted to the USEPA and CTDEEP in December 2013. This revised version addresses comments regarding the plan that were provided by the agencies and for which written responses were provided in a letter dated February 26, 2014. USEPA approval of the design documentation (including this ERP) was provided on April 18, 2014.

1.2 Site Description and Background

The Site is located at 90 Lazy Lane in Southington, Connecticut (Figure 1), approximately 15 miles southwest of the City of Hartford. The Site occupies multiple land parcels, primarily including the former SRSNE Operations Area (4 acres), the Cianci Property (10 acres), a railroad right-of-way, and a portion of Southington's Town Well Field Property (28 acres). Each property is depicted on Figure 2.

The SRSNE facility began recovery services in 1955 and continued until the facility closed in 1991. During operations, solvents and other wastes received on site were handled and processed. Historical treatment methods and

facility practices led to releases of solvents and spent fuels, which resulted in the presence of non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL) in the subsurface.

Per the Record of Decision (ROD) (USEPA 2005) and associated Statement of Work (SOW) (USEPA 2008) for the Site, an area where NAPL is present in overburden soils is subject to ISTR. As shown on Figure 2, this area – referred to as the Thermal Treatment Zone (TTZ) – is primarily located in the former SRSNE Operations Area. Electricity will be converted to heat and transferred to the subsurface treatment area through an array of heater wells. Vapors produced from the process will be collected from extraction wells and processed from an on-site treatment system. The primary component of this vapor treatment system will be the thermal oxidizer. The oxidizer will use natural gas to oxidize the vapors, at temperatures of up to 1750°F, prior to discharge to the environment.

1.3 Document Format and Content

The remainder of this document is organized into six sections. The scope and content of each section are briefly summarized as follows:

- **Section 2 – Roles and Responsibilities:** Section 2 provides contact information and duties for the main parties and specific individuals involved in the ISTR phase of work. It also describes employee “stop work authority” and other health-, safety-, and emergency-related responsibilities for employees and visitors.

- **Section 3 – Site Work Areas and Access Controls:** Section 3 provides general information regarding the site layout and access controls.

- **Section 4 – Types of Emergencies and Response Procedures:** This section identifies various types of potential emergencies that could occur in the course of ISTR activities, as well as associated mitigation and response measures. Section 4 outlines basic first aid methods, provides emergency contact information and displays directions to the closest medical facility if an emergency should occur.

- **Section 5 – Emergency Decontamination Measures:** It is anticipated that most work during the ISTR process will be performed using Level D or modified Level D personal protective equipment (PPE) and without the

need for personnel decontamination when existing work areas. Nonetheless, Section 5 identifies potentially applicable considerations in the event that one or more workers are grossly exposed to site-related COCs while wearing PPE either voluntarily or as may be needed for a specific task (e.g., Tyvek coveralls).

- **Section 6 – Evacuation Procedures:** In the event of an emergency, specific measures are expected to be carried out. Section 6 describes specific emergency alerts, site evacuation procedures, and locations of emergency response equipment at the site.

- **Section 7 – References:** The various documents cited within this ERP are listed in Section 7.

In addition, various tables, figures, and attachments are included and referenced within the text as appropriate.

This document also draws upon and supplements related information presented in other plans and documents, including:

- Health and Safety Plan (HASP) – Attachment D to the *Remedial Design Project Operations Plan* (ARCADIS, November 2010)

- *In Situ Thermal Remediation Remedial Action Work Plan and Project Operations Plan* (RAWP/POP) (TerraTherm, revised December 2013)

- Site Management Plan - Attachment A to the *Remedial Design Project Operations Plan* (ARCADIS, November 2010)

Reference to those documents is also made for additional details.

Finally, the content of this Emergency Response Plan is condensed in an abbreviated quick reference guide, which is included in Attachment A. The quick reference guide is intended to be posted in conspicuous locations and used to guide response actions as expeditiously as possible in the event of a site-related emergency. It should also be used during initial site briefings and orientations and as a periodic refresher during daily safety meetings.

2. Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 Project Personnel

All personnel involved in Site activities must be aware and familiar with the procedures outlined in this ERP during the performance of their work. While it may be up to the designated Health and Safety Officer (HSO) to determine emergency conditions, it is up to the individual personnel to follow these procedures and respond to any emergency in a safe and timely manner.

Personnel involved in Site activities during the ISTR phase of work (including the associated equipment setup, operations, and demobilization) will receive site-specific emergency response training on the required actions discussed in this ERP prior to initiating site activities. Personnel will also be required to review the HASP in order to maintain safe working conditions and familiarize themselves with potential hazards on site.

The roles of site personnel are outlined in the following sections. Key project personnel and contacts are summarized below in Table 1.

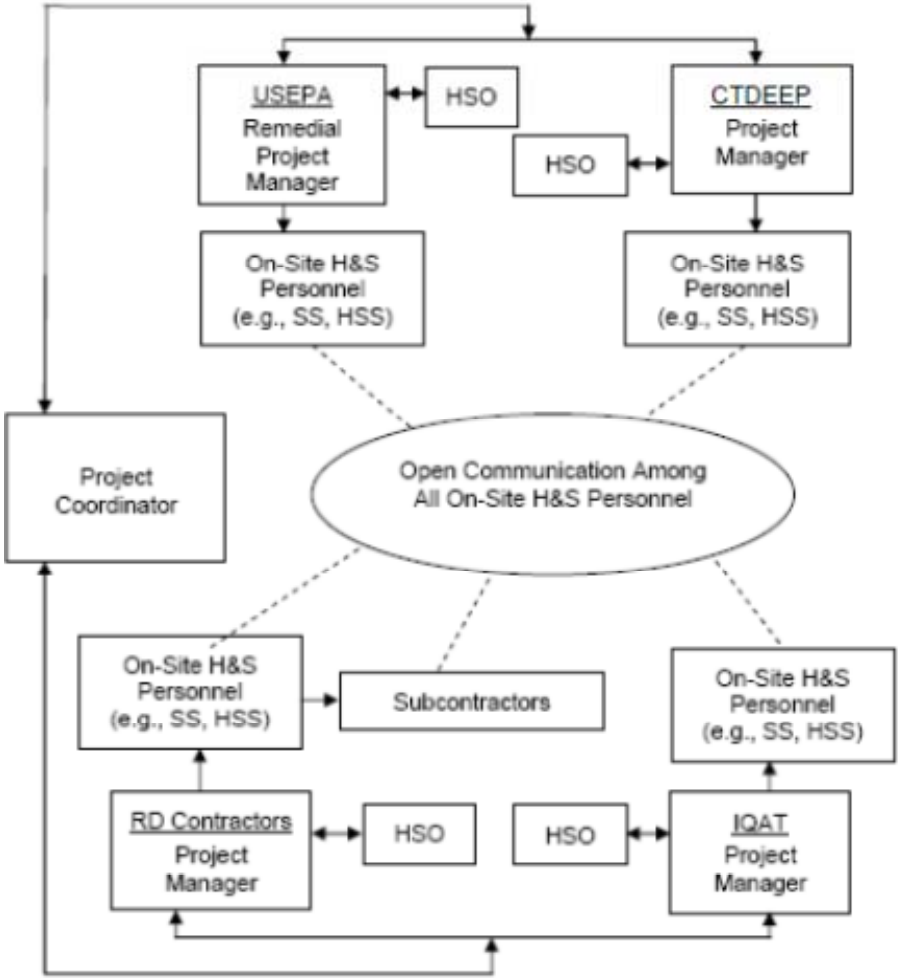
Table 1 – Key Personnel

Firm/ Agency	Role	Name	Position/Title	Address/Telephone No.
USEPA	Federal Regulatory Agency	Karen Lumino	Remedial Project Manager	EPA Region 1 Office of Site Remediation and Restoration (OSRR) CT Superfund Section 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 Mail Code OSRR07-4 Boston, MA 02109 617.918.1348
CTDEEP	State Regulatory Agency	Shannon Pociu	Project Manager	CTDEEP Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse 79 Elm Street Hartford, CT 06106 860.424.3546

Firm/ Agency	Role	Name	Position/Title	Address/Telephone No.
de maximis, inc.	Supervising Contractor, Project Coordinator, Independent Quality Assurance Team (IQAT)	Bruce Thompson	Project Coordinator	200 Day Hill Road Suite 200 Windsor, CT 06095 860.298.0541
		Jessie McCusker	Project Manager	
		Clayton Smith	IQAT Manager	
ARCADIS	Remedial Design (RD) Contractor	Jeffrey S. Holden	Project Manager	160 Chapel Road, Suite 201 Manchester, CT 06042 860.533.9906
		Julie Santaniello	Health and Safety Officer	1 Executive Dr # 303 Chelmsford, MA 01824 978.322.4515
		Michael Skowronek	Site Supervisor, Health and Safety Supervisor	160 Chapel Road, Suite 201 Manchester, CT 06042 860.533.9951
TerraTherm, Inc.	In-Situ Thermal Remediation (ISTR) Contractor	Robin Swift	Project Manager	151 Suffolk Lane Gardner, MA 01440 978.730.1200
		Linda Martin	Corporate Safety Director	
		Tim Mahoney	Project Engineer	
		Derek LaRosee	Construction and Operations Manager	
Weston Solutions, Inc.	RD Support Contractor and Hydraulic Containment and Treatment System (HCTS) Operator	Erin Kinney	Senior Project Manager	148 Eastern Boulevard Glastonbury, CT 06033 860.368-3200
		Bryce Fletcher	Project Engineer	43 Constitution Avenue Suite 2 West Bedford, NH 03110 603.656.5414
		Ralph Fletcher	Groundwater Treatment Facility Operator	90 Lazy Lane Southington, CT 06489 860.621.5263

2.2 Health and Safety Roles

Various site roles were established in the HASP, and the associated responsibilities extend to implementing the Emergency Response Plan requirements. The following graphic illustrates the emergency/safety-related roles and lines of communication. Specific roles are further discussed in the following subsections, and additional information is available in the HASP.



2.2.1 Contractor Health and Safety Officer (HSO)

Each contractor must designate an HSO to assume overall responsibility for emergency response planning and implementation for the project. Inquiries regarding emergency response procedures, health and safety issues, project procedures, and other technical or regulatory issues should be addressed to this individual. The HSO or his designee must approve changes or addenda to this ERP. The HSO does not necessarily have to remain on site during work activities. Each contractor's HSO will be point of contact for emergency response and health and safety issues that arise for their respective employees. HSOs will be responsible for notifying the Project Coordinator (see Table 1) in the event a health and safety issue or emergency arises.

2.2.2 Contractor Project Manager (PM)

Each contractor must designate a PM to be responsible for verifying that project activities are completed in accordance with established plans, processes, and design information, including the requirements of this ERP. The PM is responsible for confirming that the Contractor Health and Safety Supervisor (HSS) has the equipment, materials, and qualified personnel to fully implement the emergency response requirements of this ERP and the HASP. It is also the responsibility of the PM to:

- Consult with the HSO regarding on-site emergencies.
- Verify that subcontractors have reviewed and are familiar with emergency procedures prior to commencing work.
- Verify that all emergency incidents are thoroughly investigated.
- Approve, in writing, addenda or modifications to this ERP.
- Suspend work or modify work practices, as necessary, for personal safety, protection of property, and regulatory compliance.

2.2.3 Contractor Health and Safety Supervisor (HSS)

Each contractor must designate an HSS to be responsible for emergency response procedures described in this ERP. Questions in the field regarding

emergency procedures coordination and correspondence should be addressed to this individual. Each contractor's HSS is the primary site contact for that organization on health and safety matters at the site. Pertinent to the ERP, it is the responsibility of the HSS to:

- Coordinate with other contractor HSSs and personnel to ensure that health, safety, and emergency procedures are properly coordinated among the various workers involved at the site.
- Participate in all incident investigations (IIs) and confirm that they are reported to the HSO, PM and project coordinator within 24 hours.
- Conduct site safety and emergency response orientation training and safety meetings.
- Verify that site personnel are knowledgeable of this ERP.
- Periodically remind the project team of ERP requirements as part of routine safety meetings.
- Review site activities with respect to compliance with this ERP.
- Instruct field personnel on project hazards and protective procedures.
- Determine in an emergency if it is necessary to shut down the operating thermal system or any site utility connections (see Section 4).
- Stop work, as necessary, for personal safety, protection of property, and regulatory compliance.

2.3 Stop Work Authority

Every site employee and subcontractor on site is responsible for the prevention of unsafe acts, behaviors, or conditions that could otherwise harm people, property, or the environment. To this end, site workers are empowered with Stop Work Authority. This means they are expected to and have responsibility for stopping the work of another co-worker(s) if the working conditions or behaviors are considered unsafe. Work will not resume until the conditions or

practices are modified to eliminate the potential safety risks to the maximum extent possible. Any use of Stop Work Authority that results in suspending any work activity for more than 15 minutes or that requires capital investment to adequately resolve shall be reported to the HSS. Upon notification, the HSS will report the incident to the PM for discussion and resolution to resuming work. No negative repercussions will result from employees' responsible use of Stop Work Authority.

2.4 Responsibilities of On-Site Personnel

All on-site personnel must read and acknowledge their understanding of this ERP before commencing work, and abide by the requirements of the plan. All on-site personnel shall sign the ERP Acknowledgement Form (located after the document cover and title pages) following their review of this ERP.

Site personnel will receive training in accordance with applicable regulations and be familiar with the requirements and procedures contained in this ERP prior to initiating site activities. In addition, Site personnel engaged in RA activities at the time will attend an initial hazard briefing prior to beginning work at the Site, as well as the daily safety meetings.

On-site personnel will immediately report the following to the SS or HSS:

- Personal injuries and illnesses no matter how minor.
- Unexpected or uncontrolled release (or potential/imminent release) of chemical substances.
- Symptoms of chemical exposure.
- Unsafe or hazardous situations.
- Unsafe or malfunctioning equipment.
- Changes in site conditions that may affect the health and safety of project personnel.
- Damage to equipment or property.

- Situations or activities for which they are not properly trained.

- Near misses - a serious accident that *almost* occurred (and under other circumstances might have occurred).

- Use of Stop Work Authority that results in more than a 15-minute suspension of work or capital investment to resolve.

2.5 Visitors

Visitors to work areas must sign in (Section 3.2) and receive site-specific emergency response orientation training at the time of their initial visit. Visitors will be informed of potential emergencies, appropriate responses, emergency supplies and contacts and specific evacuation procedures.

TerraTherm will provide health-, safety-, and emergency-related orientation for visitors and subcontractors associated with the ISTR operations. *de maximis* will provide such orientation for general site visitors, including regulatory agencies and town representatives.

Visitors requesting to observe work at the site must don appropriate PPE prior to entry to the work area and must have the appropriate training and medical clearances to do so.

2.6 Emergency Response Personnel

If emergency response personnel are summoned, they will, upon arrival, assume control of the specific incident for which they were summoned. For example, emergency medical technicians will assume control of medical emergencies, police will assume control of trespassers, and the fire department will perform incident command in response to fires or explosions. The HSS or designated alternate will coordinate with the emergency responders and assist as needed, including marshalling additional site resources as may be needed for the specific incident. Site personnel not involved in the incident response will continue operational duties that are unrelated to and unaffected by the emergency response condition. Decisions to cease all activities would be made at the discretion of the HSS and/or other supervisory personnel based on the nature and severity of the incident.

de maximis provided an initial briefing of local fire and police personnel prior to the start of ISTR-related construction activities. Subsequent site tours and briefings were held during the equipment installation process. Additional briefings and site tours will be provided as needed or as requested by the first responders so that they will be generally familiar with the site layout, critical areas, and potential hazards in the event their services are required in the course of the work.

3. Site Work Areas and Access Controls

3.1 Site Work Areas

Figure 3 illustrates the general site layout and access/work areas described below.

Access to the Site will primarily be via the main entrance from Lazy Lane located on the northern side of the Site. A parking area is provided at this location for use by workers, visitors and emergency respondents if necessary. This lot will also serve as the primary assembly area should an emergency occur on site such that evacuation is required. A secondary assembly area is located just through the rear access gate on the southern side of the Site. The secondary assembly point would be used in the event that the specific emergency precludes access for some or all personnel to the primary assembly area. Both access gates will remain unlocked while work is being conducted on Site.

The office trailers are located just inside the main gate adjacent to the parking area. Visitors are required to sign in with the PM prior to entry to the Site. Each office trailer has all necessary emergency supplies including a first aid kit, fire extinguisher and emergency air horn. An Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) is also available in TerraTherm's office trailer.

Adjacent to the office trailer is the hydraulic containment treatment system (HCTS) building. The HCTS includes a system for treatment and discharge of overburden and bedrock groundwater collected as part of the site operations (not specifically associated with the ISTR activities).

Located just southwest of the HCTS is the TTZ, which is the primary target for ISTR activities. The TTZ occupies approximately 1.75 acres substantially coinciding with the former SRSNE operations area. The TTZ contains an array of heater wells, vapor extraction wells, vapor recovery lines and wires. Vapors collected from the heated subsurface will be collected and transferred to the treatment system located on the eastern portion of the TTZ. The thermal treatment system will collect and oxidize the vapors, as well as ancillary water generated by the process. Specific information on individual treatment system components is located in the RAWP/POP. Equipment and storage trailers will be located adjacent to the thermal treatment system.

3.2 Access Controls

3.2.1 Perimeter Fencing

Perimeter chain-link fencing and signage serve as the primary access control for the Site. The main entrance to the site will be locked when project personnel are not present at the Site. There are several other locking gates located along the perimeter fence; however, they do not serve as public access and are routinely locked. The rear gate, located on the southern side of the Site (Figure 3), will serve as a secondary emergency exit should workers be unable to reach the main entrance gate. This rear gate will be unlocked when personnel are on site and re-locked when personnel leave at the end of the day. The perimeter fencing is designed to deter unauthorized or accidental activities at the Site that could compromise ISTR operations and performance.

3.2.2 Entry Log

A log-in/log-out sheet (included as Appendix A-1 of the Site Management Plan [ARCADIS 2010]) will be maintained at the site by the contractor's HSS. Personnel must sign in and out on this log sheet as they enter and leave the work area, and the HSS may document entry and exit in the field notebook.

3.2.3 Authorization to Enter ISTR Operational Areas

Only personnel with the appropriate training and medical certifications (if respirators are required) will be allowed access to the ISTR operational areas, and only after receiving the site orientation and briefing described below. Persons entering the work area shall also be wearing any applicable task- or location-specific PPE as described in Section 5 (Personal Protective Equipment) of the Site HASP.

Site personnel will direct any unauthorized person observed entering the work area to check in with the PM at the trailer adjacent to the main access point. Refer to Section 4.7 if unauthorized persons do not comply with this request.

3.2.4 Site Orientation and Hazard Briefing

No person will be allowed in the work area during site operations without first being given a one-time site orientation and hazard briefing. This orientation will

be presented by the HSS or designated alternate and will consist of a review of the HASP and procedures established in the ERP, as well as a general safety briefing related to ongoing site activities. This review must cover the chemical, physical, and biological hazards, protective equipment, safe work procedures, and emergency procedures for the project. Documentation of this initial orientation will be achieved by signatures on the ERP Acknowledgement Form.

Daily safety meetings or tailgates will be held each day before work begins for all workers on Site. Persons entering the site work areas, including visitors, must document their attendance at this briefing, as well as the daily safety meetings, as required and presented in the Site HASP.

3.2.5 Emergency Entry and Exit

Personnel who must enter the work area on an emergency basis will be briefed of the hazards by the contractor's HSS. All activities will cease in the event of an emergency. People exiting the work area because of an emergency will gather in the primary assembly area at the end of the driveway at Lazy Lane for a head count. Individuals unable to access this primary assembly area will proceed through the southern access gate to the secondary assembly area. These individuals will notify personnel in the primary assembly area of their members and their conditions. The HSS is responsible for confirming that all people who entered the work area have exited in the event of an emergency.

3.2.6 Off-Hours Security

A private security company provides off-hours site security for the ISTR treatment system prior to the treatment system start-up. The security firm staffs the site during night and weekend hours when project-related personnel are not routinely on site. During these times, security personnel observe and periodically make rounds near the treatment area to deter unauthorized entry and theft or vandalism of equipment. Security personnel are expected to deter would-be trespassers, including making police notifications if and as needed in the event of trespass during non-work hours. Security personnel will not be involved with system operations or emergency response, but will be provided with emergency contact information for key project contacts. They will be versed in appropriate health, safety, and emergency procedures commensurate with their defined scope of work.

4. Types of Emergencies and Response Procedures

This section discusses various emergencies that could occur in the course of the ISTR operations, as well as controls and response actions. Reference is also made to the Quick Reference Guide (Attachment A), which provides a one-page summary of emergency response procedures and processes.

Note also that, in the event of an emergency that could expand from the Site and impact the surrounding community, the Town of Southington's reverse 911 call system would be implemented. de maximis would be responsible to notify the Town to commence the alerts. The notification telephone calls will alert people in the vicinity of the Site to evacuate and avoid the area. de maximis would request the Southington Police Department to follow up with neighbors to ensure they have safely evacuated and ensure the area is secure from the public.

4.1 Emergency Shut Off Switches

The ISTR system is equipped with emergency shut-down (ESD) switches that may be used in the event of an emergency that requires de-energizing the treatment system. These switches – otherwise known as EMERGENCY STOP (E-STOP) switches – are located in and around the wellfield and treatment system. Locations of these switches are indicated on Figure 3.

Emergency shutdown of the entire system can be accomplished by activating any of the three E-STOP switches. One E-STOP is located near the entrance to the Site, one near the process equipment and one near the western portion of the wellfield. Activation of either of these switches interrupts power to all ISTR -related equipment including wellfield heaters and off-gas treatment equipment at the Site. Please note that the E-STOP switches should ONLY be used in the event of a fire or if an individual is in imminent danger that can be eliminated by a system shutdown.

THE EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH IS ONLY TO BE USED IN THE EVENT OF AN IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS EMERGENCY.

IF THE SITUATION DOES NOT PRESENT AN IMMEDIATE DANGER, USE THE PLC AND/OR CIRCUIT BREAKERS TO DE-ENERGIZE SELECTED HEATER CIRCUITS, MOTORS, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT IN A CONTROLLED FASHION.

4.2 Medical Emergency

4.2.1 Medical Emergency Considerations

Employee injuries must be promptly reported to the HSS, who will:

- Confirm that the injured employee receives prompt first aid and medical attention, as needed.
- In emergency situations, confirm that the worker is transported by appropriate means to the nearest urgent care facility (normally a hospital emergency room).
- Confirm the cause of the injury has been addressed and no other apparent associated risks are present.

In order to address any medical emergency, follow the steps listed below:

- Survey the scene. Determine whether it is safe to proceed. Try to determine whether the conditions that caused the incident are still a threat. Protect yourself from exposure before attempting to rescue the victim.
- Do a primary survey of the victim. Check for airway obstruction, breathing, and pulse. Assess likely routes of chemical exposure by examining the eyes, mouth, nose, and skin of the victim for symptoms.
- Phone Emergency Medical Services (EMS) 911. Give the location, telephone number used, caller's name, what happened, number of victims, victim's condition, and help being given.

- Maintain airway and perform rescue breathing, as necessary.
- Perform CPR, as necessary.
- Do a secondary survey of the victim. Check vital signs and do a head-to-toe exam.

Treat other conditions as necessary. If the victim can be moved, take him/her to a location away from the work area where EMS can gain access.

4.2.2 First Aid – General

All persons must report any injury or illness to their immediate supervisor or the contractor's HSS. Trained personnel will provide first aid. Injuries and illnesses requiring medical treatment must be documented. The contractor's HSS must conduct an investigation as soon as emergency conditions no longer exist and first aid and/or medical treatment has been provided. Incident investigations must be completed and submitted to the Project Coordinator, HSO, and PM within 24 hours after the incident.

If first aid treatment is required, first aid kits are located in both office trailers as well as in equipment storage trailers located next to the thermal treatment system. Locations of first aid kits are clearly labeled with proper signage. If treatment beyond first aid is required, the injured person(s) should be transported to the designated medical facility. If the injured person is not ambulatory, or shows any sign of not being in a comfortable and stable condition for transport, then an ambulance/paramedics should be summoned. If there is any doubt as to the injured worker's condition, it is best to let the local paramedic or ambulance service examine and transport the worker.

4.2.2.1 First Aid – Inhalation

Any employee complaining of symptoms of chemical overexposure will be removed from the work area and transported to the designated medical facility for examination and treatment.

4.2.2.2 First Aid – Ingestion

Call EMS at 9-1-1 and consult a poison control center for advice. Refer to the MSDS (if available) for treatment information. If the victim is unconscious, keep him/her on his/her side and clear the airway if vomiting occurs.

4.2.2.3 First Aid – Skin Contact

Project personnel who have had skin contact with contaminants will, unless the contact is severe, proceed to the wash area located near the process equipment (Figure 3). A secondary wash area is located in the HCTS treatment building. Personnel will remove any contaminated clothing and then flush the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. The worker should be transported to the designated medical facility if he/she shows any sign of skin reddening, irritation, or if he/she requests a medical examination.

4.2.2.4 First Aid – Eye Contact

Project personnel who have had chemicals splashed in their eyes or who have experienced eye irritation while in the work zone must immediately proceed to an eyewash station in the support area (adjacent to the equipment trailer, in the HCTS building, and/or other designated locations, Figure 3). Typical decontamination procedures (if any) are not needed prior to using the eyewash; only remove whatever protective clothing is necessary to use the eyewash. Flush the eye with clean, running water for at least 15 minutes. Arrange prompt transport to the designated medical facility.

4.2.2.5 First Aid – Burns

Throughout operations a number of the ISTR system components will be heated, specifically the thermal oxidizer and heater wells. If an individual is exposed to excess heat, stop the burning by whatever means are available. If possible, apply large amounts of water to cool the burn. Immerse burned area in cool water or gentry cool compress until any pain is relieved; bandage with clean dry dressing. If skin is blistered, do not break the blisters. Do not use ointments or remove embedded clothing. In the event that a significant burn injury occurs, call 9-1-1 and summon emergency medical services.

4.3 Fires and Explosions

During remedial activities, the threat of fire or explosion is possible, although extremely remote. The thermal treatment system is composed of a network of heater wells transferring heat, via thermal conduction, from the wellfield to the subsurface. The subsurface temperature is expected to attain a temperature of 100°C. In addition to the thermal wellfield, the treatment system consists of a several components designed to capture and treat liquids and vapors extracted from the treatment area. The primary component, the thermal oxidizer, will incinerate vapors, creating carbon dioxide, water vapor and hydrochloric acid. The thermal oxidizer will be supplied by natural gas and will operate at temperatures up to 1,750°F. Due to the characteristics of the thermal treatment system, extreme temperatures, high pressures and consequently the threat of fire or explosion is a possibility.

In the event of a fire or explosion, or imminent danger of fire or explosion, the Town of Southington Police and Fire Departments will be notified immediately. If it is safe to do so, site personnel, under the direction of the HSS, will use available equipment to remove and/or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials which may contribute to the fire. The HSS will also assess the emergency and decide if it will be beneficial to shut down the system, or cut off utilities if the system is in operation, if this will not create any additional hazards or put on-site personnel in danger. As described in Section 4.1 above, ESDs and E-STOP switches will be available at several locations (Figure 3) around the wellfield to immediately shut down power to all the system components, including the treatment system and heater wells, in the event of a system emergency. Please note that the emergency shut-down switches should only be used in the event of a fire, explosion or if an individual is in imminent danger. If required, fire extinguishers are located in both office trailers as well as in equipment storage trailers located next to the thermal treatment system. Locations of fire extinguishers are clearly labeled with proper signage.

Upon arrival of the Town of Southington Police and Fire Department emergency responders, the HSS and HSO will advise the fire chief or lead representative of the location, nature, and identification of applicable hazardous materials at the Site. Once this has occurred, the Police and/or Fire Departments will assume overall incident command.

4.4 Chemical Spills

The potential for chemical spills during ISTR operations is minimal based on the fact that the treatment process is a closed system and secondary containment features are included in the treatment process area to prevent release to the environment even if there is a process-related release. Apart from solvents extracted from the ground, other potentially hazardous materials used on site are substantially limited to gasoline, diesel fuel, and hydraulic fluid associated with equipment use. Such materials will be stored in approved containers and within secondary containment when not being used in equipment.

The following equipment will be maintained at the Site for use during emergency spill response activities:

- Absorbent pads and booms;
- Noncombustible granular absorbent material;
- Polyethylene sheeting;
- 55-gallon drums; and
- Shovels and assorted hand tools.

In the event of or upon discovering a spill of potentially hazardous substances, personnel will immediately assess the magnitude (major or minor) and potential impact of the release. If safe to do so based on the nature of the release, they will also attempt to locate the source of the release. If the release is sufficiently small, personnel will take measures to prevent further release and contain the spilled and/or affected materials as follows:

- Stop and contain the spill. The spill or release area will be approached cautiously. Air monitoring will be continuously performed in the vicinity. If possible, spill containment will initially be made without entering the immediate hazard area.

- Warn other personnel nearby and contact the HSS. If necessary, the release area will be evacuated, isolated, and secured. Hazards will be identified based on available information from witnesses, material identification documents (placards, Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDSs], logs), air monitoring data, and/or other available sources. The potential hazards will be evaluated to determine the proper personal protection levels, methods, and equipment necessary for response.

- Isolate the area with barrier tape or rope using available personnel to guard the spill area and control entries and exits.

- Minimize exposure. Entry to the release area will be made with the PPE, personnel, methods, and equipment necessary to perform the work. Appropriate PPE is defined in the HASP.

- Spill containment and collection will be performed in four steps as follows:

    - Contain the spill with absorbent socks, booms, pads, or construction of temporary dikes;

    - Control the spill at the source by plugging leaks, up-righting containers, overpacking containers, or transferring contents of a leaking container;

    - Collect the spilled material with shovels or heavy equipment as necessary; and

    - Store the spilled material for further treatment or disposal. Treatment and/or disposal options of the material will depend on the amount and type of material.

If workers cannot safely and sufficiently respond to a release, evacuation of the area may be warranted. The decision to evacuate will depend upon the risk of exposure to personnel and the severity of the release. The responding Town of Southington Police and Fire Departments will be notified in the event of a significant spill. Upon arrival at the Site, the HSS will brief Fire Department responders on the current situation and any potential hazards to which the team may be exposed.

The HSS will immediately notify the HSO, PM and PC of any release (large or small) that is identified. The PC will in turn contact USEPA and CT DEEP if notification is required or otherwise warranted (e.g., in the event material is released to the environment rather than only within secondary containment). According to the CT DEEP, a "spill" is any oil or petroleum products, chemicals, wastes or other potentially dangerous materials that are released to the environment.

There is no minimum quantity that triggers the release notification. Accordingly, per Chapter 446k Section 22a-450 of the Connecticut General Statues, the PC will evaluate the need for and, if required, notify the CT DEEP Emergency Response Unit at 860-424-3338 or 1-866-337-7745. Information that must be reported includes:

- The location of the spill;
- The quantity any type of substance, material or waste;
- The date and the cause of the incident;
- The name and address of the owner; and
- The name and address of the person making the report and his relationship to the owner.

4.5 Severe Weather and Natural Disasters

Adverse weather can include thunder and lightning storms, hail, high winds or blizzards. Sudden changes in the weather, extreme weather conditions, and natural disasters can create a number of subsequent hazards. Severe weather can diminish working conditions by increasing the exposure to the heat or cold, generating slippery working environments and reducing visibly. Natural disasters can induce many secondary hazards such as release of hazardous materials to the environment, system failure, and fires.

Routinely monitoring weather conditions and reports may help to reduce the impact of severe weather and natural disasters. It may be necessary to halt certain hazardous operations or stop work altogether to allow the situation to pass. The PM, with the assistance of the HSS, will decide what operations, if

any, are safe to perform based on existing and anticipated conditions. Operations are expected to continue 24-hours per day for a minimum 195-day treatment period; however, site personnel may not be on site in the event of severe weather.

The best protection against most severe weather episodes and natural disasters is to avoid them. This means seeking shelter before the storm hits. If lightning is a threat, personnel will avoid pipes and electrical equipment and be on alert for damage caused by lightning. The HSS and HSO will monitor the local weather reports for indications of approaching severe weather and will direct operations appropriately to protect personnel from dangerous conditions.

Blizzard conditions are the most likely severe weather condition for the Site. Snow will be cleared in a prioritized manner, with emergency access routes being the first priority to maintain access by the Southington Fire Department during an emergency. The primary site access, travel, and parking areas will be cleared by Weston as soon as practical following snow event. Areas located in and around the TTZ or thermal system will be maintained by TerraTherm. Work on site is expected to be minimal, if at all, during blizzard conditions. Snow removal will most likely occur once any storm has passed and driving conditions have improved. Snow accumulations around the treatment system is expected to be relatively minimal due to the warmer working environment created by the system.

High winds during tropical storms or hurricanes are also possible at the Site. Should high winds be forecasted, equipment will be stored out of the wind, if possible, or secured to the best practicable extent.

Lightning during thunderstorms occurs regularly during summer months. Lightning could present a hazard to on-site personnel. The Site implements a lightning policy of no outdoor work until 30 minutes after the last strike is observed on site. The thermal remediation system and associated equipment will be grounded to further ensure worker and system safety in the event of lightning.

4.6 Utilities

There are several utility lines servicing the Site during ISTR activities. These utilities include public water, public sewer, electricity and natural gas. The utilities that could present the most hazards due to their characteristics and consumption are natural gas and electricity. Only properly trained personnel should perform activities associated with these utilities. Below is list of contact information if assistance is required. In an emergency, contact 9-1-1 immediately.

Table 2 – Utility Contacts

Utility	Provider	Telephone No.
Electric	Connecticut Light and Power	888-783-6617
Water	Southington Water Department	860-628-5593
Wastewater	Southington Pollution Control Facility	860-628-8530
Natural Gas	Yankee Gas	888-438-2278

If an electrical emergency is encountered during thermal remediation, E-STOP switches will be utilized, work will be suspended and 9-1-1 will be contacted. An appropriately-designated person will be identified by TerraTherm to turn off the power source at a main switch.

4.6.1 Loss of Electrical Power

The treatment system is equipped with controls that will notify the operators in the event of power loss, as well as contingency measures (e.g., activated carbon) to ensure treatment of gasses even in the event the power is down for several hours. The backup generator is automatically activated in the event of a power loss. Select pieces of equipment must be manually restarted by the Operator after an inspection of the site and equipment has occurred.

4.6.2 Release of Hazardous Energy

One specific utility-related emergency is a release of hazardous energy, otherwise known as an arc flash. Arc flash can be due to accidental contact or equipment failure. If an arc flash is experienced because of accidental contact,

do not touch individual or anything in contact with the individual; all connected matter is energized. Immediately call 9-1-1. Notify the HSS and PM to initiate emergency shutdown of the Site. Once the power is shut off and the scene is safe, perform CPR and first aid on the individual as appropriate until trained medical help arrives. Retrieve and utilized the AED if a qualified person is present.

If an arc flash is experienced because of equipment failure shut down the equipment immediately and apply lock out tag out (LOTO) procedures specified in the HASP. Contact the HSS and PM. Once shut down, the damaged equipment will be evaluated by a qualified individual provided by TerraTherm to assess the functionality of the equipment.

4.7 Unauthorized Entry

As indicated in Section 3.2.3, site personnel will direct any unauthorized person(s) observed entering the work area to check in with the PM at the trailer adjacent to the main access point. If the unauthorized person or persons are non-compliant, confrontational, threatening, or suspicious, the worker will notify the PM who in turn will contact the authorities if necessary. Workers will not engage hostile or potentially dangerous individuals, but should observe the location and activities of the unauthorized persons until police arrive.

4.8 Emergency Information and Hospital Directions

Local public response agencies such as police, fire, and ambulance can be summoned by dialing 9-1-1. These agencies, as well as other emergency contacts, are identified in Table 3.

Table 3 – Emergency Contacts

Agency	Telephone No.
Fire, Police, Ambulance	911
Hospital: The Hospital of Central CT: 81 Meriden Avenue Southington, CT	860-276-5000
Poison Control:	800-222-1222

Directions to the Hospital of Central Connecticut:

Driving directions to 81 Meriden Ave, Southington, CT 06489 - **2.0 mi** – about **5 mins**		
A	90 Lazy Lane, Southington, CT 06489	
1.	Head **east** on **Lazy Lane** toward **CT-10/Queen Street**	0.1 mi
2.	Turn **right** at **CT-10/Queen Street** Continue to follow CT-10	1.8 mi
3.	Turn **left** at **CT-120/Meriden Avenue** Destination will be on the left	0.1 mi
B	81 Meriden Avenue Southington, CT 06489	

5. Emergency Decontamination Measures

It is anticipated that nearly all activities associated with operation and monitoring of the ISTR system will be performed in “Level D” PPE, and no formal decontamination procedure will exist when exiting the work area. This also reflects the fact that the site-related constituents are present in soil beneath a concrete cap or, once extracted for treatment, within a closed treatment system. Nonetheless, this section is provided in the unlikely event that one or more workers are grossly exposed to site-related COCs while wearing PPE either voluntarily or as may be needed for a specific task (e.g., Tyvek coveralls). Accordingly, some or all of the procedures identified below may be applicable, depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of PPE worn by the exposed individual(s).

Treatment of illnesses or injuries to personnel working on site may be complicated if the victim has been exposed, or the emergency responders may be exposed to the COCs. The emergency medical care provider must quickly assess the extent of the injury or illness of the victim. A determination will be made if lifesaving medical treatment is critical and if personal decontamination procedures will create additional injuries or aggravate the existing condition. Life-threatening injuries will receive immediate medical attention. Decontamination procedures that might otherwise be warranted in non-emergency situations may be modified, simplified, or eliminated under such circumstances.

The following guidelines are established for workers responding to minor emergencies where an individual may have been injured or overcome by exposure to a hazardous substance. (If a truly serious injury exists, only portions of these guidelines may be appropriate to ensure prompt medical treatment).

- Ensure emergency response personnel have donned the appropriate PPE and exposure barrier to keep the response personnel from becoming injured.

- Upon arrival at the injured party, stabilize any life-threatening problems, such as spills or fires, and remove (i.e., brush or blot with absorbency pads) visible, gross contamination. If possible, prevent coming in contact

with any contamination present at the scene. However, be expedient, and be prepared to transport immediately to the decontamination area.

- If the individual is unconscious, evaluate adequacy of airway, breathing, and circulation (ABCs). If absent, commence rescue breathing or CPR without delay.

- Without delay, efficiently move the injured party away from the accident scene, possible contamination, or any chemical contaminant. Relocate to a nearby “clean” area to expedite removal of respiratory protection and establish communication.

- Notify HSS and HSO, and evaluate the safety of remaining personnel in the area.

- Select an emergency decontamination location upwind and/or uphill from any spills, and determine the most effective pathway to emergency vehicles.

- External decontamination will be performed in two stages: washing with soapy water, then rinsing with clear water.

- If the individual is wearing Modified Level D or Level C protective equipment, carefully cut through the layer of PPE. Always cut away from the body toward the extremities to avoid inflicting further injury. Following stabilization of any injuries, monitor and be on the alert for shock, wrap the injured in a warm blanket or other items to conserve body heat, and be prepared for vomiting.

- Be prepared to turn emergency care over to EMS personnel. Inform arriving emergency medical personnel of the nature and extent of injuries and any potential chemical hazards present.

6. Evacuation Procedures

Site conditions and the design of the ISTR system provide very limited potential for catastrophic explosion or release over the course of the treatment process. Specifically, the COCs are present within the soil matrix below ground and below a concrete surface cover. The ISTR system operates under a vacuum, reducing the potential for significant release to ambient air as a result of the heating process. Also, the ISTR system contains various controls and measures that minimize the potential for releases that may threaten site workers or the nearby public. Such measures include system monitoring points, secondary containment units, automatic shutdown of the extraction system in the event the treatment system goes off line, back-up generator power, and back-up carbon treatment for vapor control. The most foreseeable circumstance that may jeopardize site personnel and adjacent areas would be rupture of the natural gas supply line. However, this circumstance is not unique to the ISTR system, and exists wherever natural gas supply lines exist. The associated risk is mitigated by installing natural gas supply lines according to established code.

Despite the unlikelihood of significant incidents, appropriate measures have been established to protect the on-site staff and public in the event that an emergency evacuation is required. Evacuation of the Site will be required when:

- Ambient air conditions contain explosive and persistent levels of combustible gas, or excessive levels of toxic gases and cannot be controlled, as determined by perimeter and/or work-zone air monitoring to be performed as part of the site operations;

- A fire or major accident occurs that jeopardizes site workers; or

- An explosion is imminent or has occurred, including catastrophic rupture of a natural gas supply line (at the site or an adjacent supply line outside the site control).

Emergency response at the Site will be coordinated according to site communication line of command defined in Section 2.2. The HSS or other designated person will assess whether an actual or imminent condition requires evacuation of site personnel. Site evacuation procedures will be

followed by all personnel if evacuation is required. If necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency, the HSS will order the system to be shut down (Section 4).

In the event of an emergency evacuation, the HSS will also contact emergency responders (9-1-1) to notify them of the evacuation and the need for any emergency response measures (e.g., fire department response). Notification will also be made to the gas company (Yankee Gas - 888-438-2278) if the emergency involves damage or potential damage to a natural gas supply line.

6.1 Emergency Alerts

If on-site personnel cannot be contacted face to face, communications will be performed through cellular phones or two way radios. In the event of an emergency, in order to notify all personnel on-site at once, an air horn will be sounded. The signals are as followed:

- Help – 3 short blasts
- Evacuation – 3 long blasts
- All Clear – alternating long and short blasts

Air horns are located in the office trailers at the entrance of the site, as well as in the storage units located next to the treatment system.

6.2 Site Evacuation

When the HSS determines that conditions warrant an evacuation, he or she will notify site personnel. Personnel will proceed to the primary assembly area, located outside the main gate on the northern portion of the Site, or to the secondary assembly area, located outside the rear gate on the southern portion of the Site. Situations requiring evacuation may include fires, rupture of a natural gas supply, explosions or significant hazardous spills or releases. In the event of project evacuation, the Town of Southington Police and Fire Departments will be notified immediately. An emergency map that displays the assembly area, emergency shut off controls, emergency alarm locations, fire extinguishers and first aid kit locations is included in Figure 3.

When an Evacuation Alarm is sounded, site personnel will meet at the designated assembly area. Individuals are expected to meet at the primary assembly area unless they are unable to access, in which case they will proceed to the secondary assembly area. During an emergency, personnel are expected to keep upwind and maintain a safe distance from any smoke, vapors, spill or emergency incident that triggered the evacuation. If personnel are wearing Modified Level D or Level C protective equipment, perform proper PPE decontamination in accordance with the HASP only if the decontamination area is in a safe location. Proceed to the assembly area once complete.

All subcontractor Field Supervisors are responsible to account for their personnel at the assigned assembly area, and reporting to the HSS. The HSS will conduct a head count to ensure all personnel have been evacuated safely. The use of a daily attendance sign in sheet will be used to verify evacuation of all who are working on, or visiting, the work site at the time the evacuation becomes necessary.

6.3 Emergency Equipment

Adequate emergency equipment for the activities being conducted on site, and as required by applicable sections of 29 CFR 1910 and 29 CFR 1926, will be provided by the contractor responsible for each activity prior to the commencement of project activities. Emergency equipment shall be inspected during mobilization to the site and periodically during site operations to assure that these tools and materials are in proper working order and condition. Personnel will be provided with access to emergency equipment, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Fire extinguishers of adequate size, class, number, and location as required by applicable sections of 29 CFR 1910 and 1926 – located in the office trailer, in the equipment trailer, in each piece of heavy equipment, and at locations throughout the TTZ.

- Industrial first aid kits of adequate size for the number of personnel on site – located in the office trailers and the equipment trailer.

- An AED is located in TerraTherm's office trailer.

- Emergency eyewash and/or shower, if required by operations being conducted on site – located in the office trailer, adjacent to the equipment trailer, near the process equipment and in the HCTS building.

Locations for this equipment are labeled in Figure 3.

7. References

ARCADIS. 2010. *Remedial Design Project Operations Plan*. November 2010.

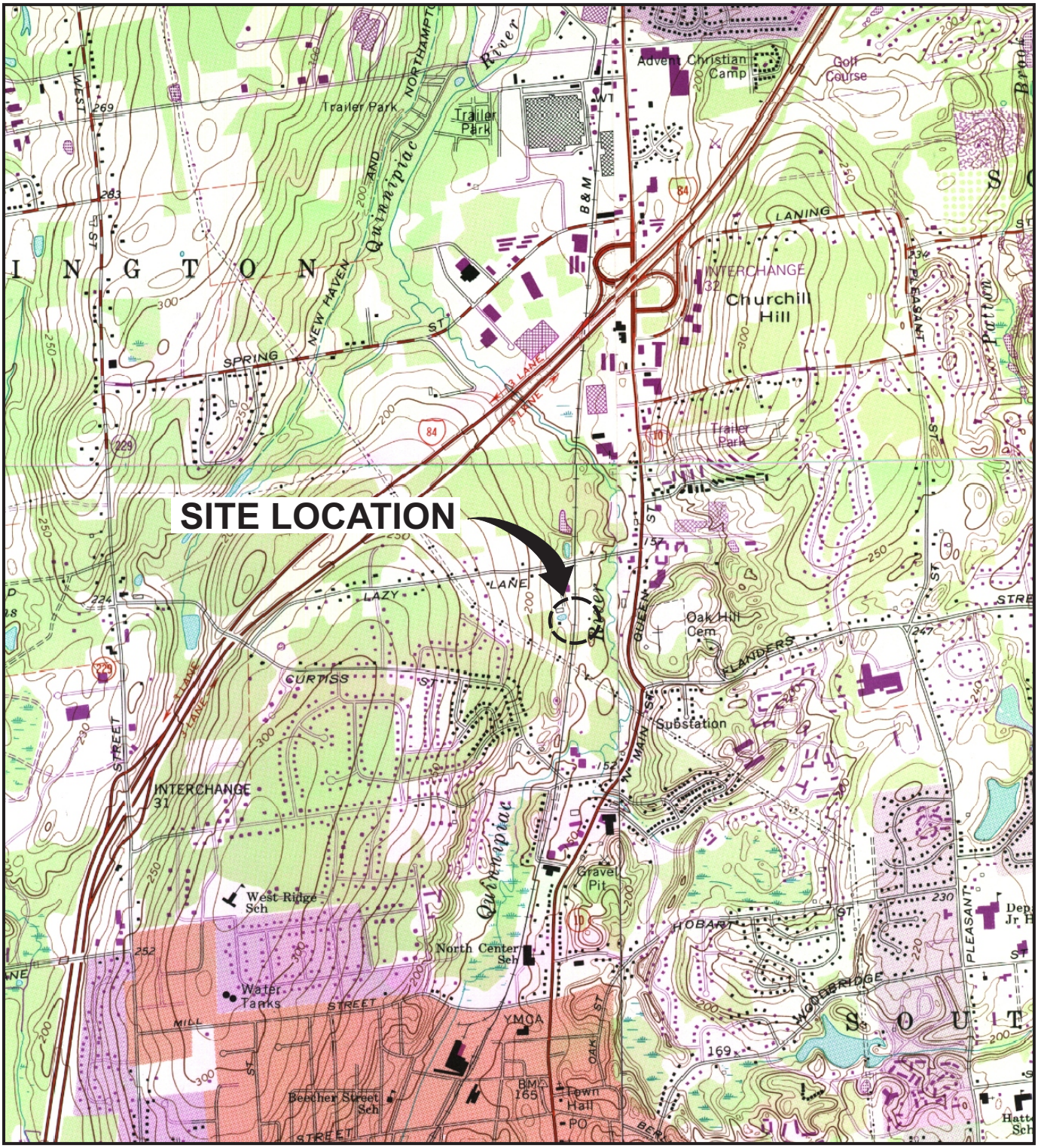
TerraTherm. 2013. *In Situ Thermal Remediation Remedial Action Work Plan and Project Operations Plan*. Revised, December 2013.

USEPA. 2005. *Record of Decision Summary, Solvents Recovery Service of New England, Inc. (SRSNE) Site, Southington, Connecticut*. September 2005.

USEPA. 2008. *Statement of Work*. October 2008.

ARCADIS

Figures



REFERENCE: SOUTHINGTON, CONN. USGS QUAD. 1968 PR 1992, MERIDEN, CONN. USGS QUAD. 1966 PR 1984, NEW BRITAIN, CONN. USGS QUAD. 1966 PR 1984, & BRISTOL, CONN. USGS QUAD 1967 PR 1984.

2000' 0 2000'

Approximate Scale: 1" = 2000'

Area Location

SRSNE SUPERFUND SITE
SOUTHINGTON, CONNECTICUT
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

SITE LOCATION MAP

ARCADIS

FIGURE
1

12/04/2013 SYRACUSE, NY-ENV/CAD-DJHOWES
B0054634/0000/03500/CDR/54634N01.CDR

STUDY AREA

FORMER SRSNE OPERATIONS AREA

THERMAL TREATMENT AREA

RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

PRODUCTION WELL NO. 6

NTCRA 2 EXTRACTION WELLS

TOWN WELL FIELD PROPERTY

FORMER CIANCI PROPERTY

PRODUCTION WELL NO. 4

CL & P EASEMENT

NTCRA 1 CONTAINMENT AREA

FORMER IDEAL FORGING

HART STREET

KANE STREET

CURTISS STREET

FARM ROAD

CIVIC DR.

NORTH MAIN STREET

CONN. ROUTE 10

QUINNIPIAC RIVER

QUEEN STREET

LAZY LANE

FLANDERS STREET

LEGEND:

170 GROUND SURFACE INDEX ELEVATION CONTOUR (10 FT. CONTOUR INTERVAL)

GROUND SURFACE INTERMEDIATE ELEVATION CONTOUR (2 FT. CONTOUR INTERVAL)

NOTE:

MAPPING BASED ON FIGURE "SOLVENT RECOVERY SERVICE OF NEW ENGLAND REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY, LAZY LANE, SOUTHINGTON, CONNECTICUT" DATED 6-28-93 BY DIVERSIFIED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION.

DRAFT

0 300' 600'

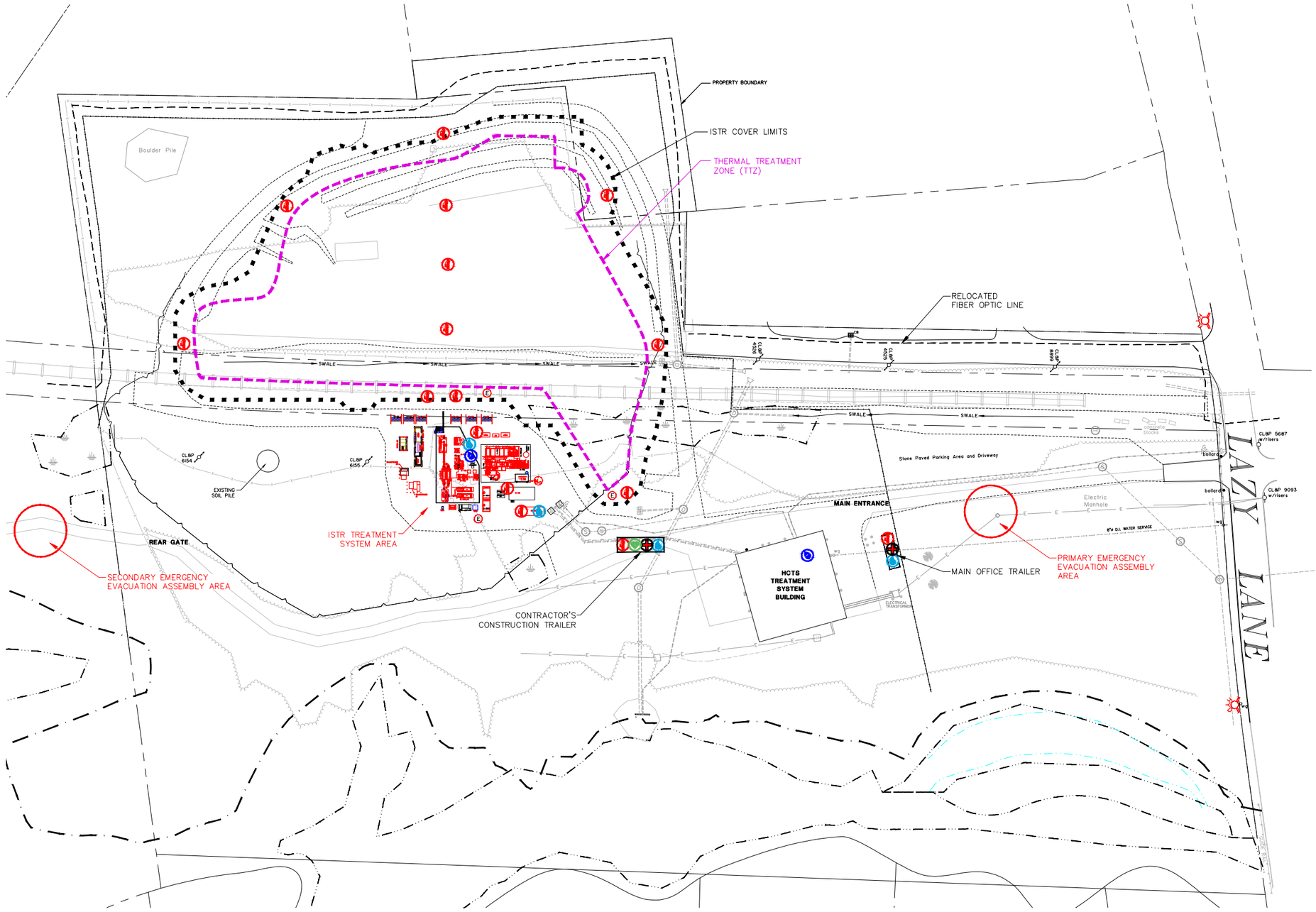
GRAPHIC SCALE

SRSNE SUPERFUND SITE
SOUTHINGTON, CONNECTICUT
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

STUDY AREA

ARCADIS

FIGURE
2



LEGEND:

- PROPERTY LINE
- WETLAND BOUNDARY
- FLOODPLAIN
- ELECTRIC LINE
- GAS LINE
- TELEPHONE LINE
- WATER LINE
- CHAINLINK FENCE
- S — SANITARY SEWER
- SHEET PILE CONTAINMENT WALL
- PVC — POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PIPE
- RCP — REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
- wg — WATER GATE
- GAS VALVE
- CATCH BASIN
- MANHOLE SANITARY
- HYDRANT
- UTILITY POLE
- GUY
- MANHOLE DRAINAGE
- FIRE EXTINGUISHER
- EYE WASH STATION
- WASH STATION
- AED
- FIRST AID KIT
- E — EMERGENCY STOP

NOTES:

1. BOLD TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS REPRESENT AS-BUILT PRE-ISTR PREPARED SITE CONDITIONS. GRAY CONTOURS REPRESENT PRE-EXISTING CONTOURS.

DRAFT

0 50' 100'
GRAPHIC SCALE

SRSNE SUPERFUND SITE
SOUTHINGTON, CONNECTICUT
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

EMERGENCY RESPONSE MAP

ARCADIS

FIGURE
3

CITY: SYRACUSE, NY DIV/GROUP: ENV CAD DB: B DECLERCQ LD: B DECLERCQ PIC: PM: K.FABIAN TM: J.MORGAN LYR:ON=*;OFF=*REF; |TEXT
G:\ENV\CAD\Manchester\ACTIVE\00546340000\03500\ERP\EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN 4-15-14.dwg LAYOUT: 3 SAVED: 4/15/2014 12:39 PM ACADVER: 18.1S (LMS TECH) PAGESETUP: --- PLOTSTYLETABLE: PLTFULL.CTB PLOTTED: 4/15/2014 12:39 PM BY: SMALL, BRIAN

ARCADIS

Attachments

ARCADIS

Attachment A

Emergency Response Plan Quick Reference Guide

SRSNE Superfund Site, Southington, CT

Emergency Response Plan Quick Reference Guide

Emergency Contact Information				**ERP Reference**
Role	**Company**	**Name**	**Telephone Number**	
Project Coordinator	*de maximis, inc.*	Bruce Thompson	860-298-0541	
Health and Safety Officer (HSO)	TerraTherm ARCADIS	Linda Martin Julie Santaniello	401-663-7058 978-322-4515	
Project Manager (PM)	*de maximis, inc.* TerraTherm ARCADIS	Jessie McCusker Robin Swift Jeff Holden	860-817-7544 978-322-4515 860-533-9906	
Health and Safety Supervisor (HSS)	TerraTherm ARCADIS	Derek LaRosee Michael Skowronek	978-400-6565 860-759-2297	
Emergency Response		Fire Police Ambulance	911	
Regulatory Agencies	CT DEEP	Shannon Pociu	860-424-3546	
	USEPA Region 1	Karen Lumino	617-918-1348	
Hospital of Central Connecticut			860-276-5000	
Poison Control			800-222-1222	

Emergency Equipment	**Location(s)**	**ERP Reference**
First Aid Kits	Office Trailers and Equipment Trailer	Section 6.3
Eye Wash Station	Office Trailers and Equipment Trailer	
Fire Extinguisher	Office Trailers, Equipment Trailer, every piece of heavy equipment, and throughout wellfield	
Shower	HCTS Building	

Emergency Evacuation Procedures → Section 6.2

HSS will notify personnel through hand signals, phone, radio or air horn	Notify Police and Fire immediately (9-1-1)	Personnel stop work and proceed to the primary assembly area if accessible, or the secondary assembly area if the primary is not accessible	Maintain safe distance from emergency, stay upwind of vapors and smoke if possible	Perform final head count to ensure everyone is accounted for	Once on site, first responders will assume overall incident command	Work will not resume until the emergency has been resolved

Medical Emergency → Section 4.2

Survey the scene, try to determine whether the conditions that caused the incident are still a threat; proceed only when threat is eliminated	Survey the victim. Check for airway obstuction, breathing and pulse. Assess apparent source of emergency if not already known	Call 9-1-1, present facts of the incident	Perform CPR and/or first aid, as necessary, until help arrives or victim recovers

Fires and Explosions → Section 4.3

HSS notify Police and Fire Departments immediately (9-1-1). Notify PM and PC as soon as practical	If HSS/personnel determine condition is **unsafe -->**	Evacuate per procedures above (this determination can also be made at any point after attempting to contain/control if warranted)			Work will not resume until the emergency has been resolved
	If HSS/Personnel determine it is **safe** for site personnel --->	Use fire extinguishers and/or water supply to fight fire; remove and/or isolate nearby flammable materials	HSS to determine need to shut down the system or cut utilities to the system	The HSS will advise the fire chief or lead representative of the location, nature, and identification of applicable hazardous materials at the Site	

Chemical Spills → Section 4.4

Notify the HSS	Approach spill or release cautiously. Monitor air for unsafe working conditions; don appropriate PPE. Isolate the area with barrier tape.	Attempt to contain spill with following steps: - Contain spill with absorbent socks, booms, pad or dikes; - Control spill by plugging leaks, up-righting containers or transferring contents of leaking containers; - Collect spilled material with shovels or heavy equipment as necessary; - Store spilled material for further treatment or disposal.	If necessary, HSS will evacuate Site and Fire and Police will be notified.	HSS will notify the PM and PC. The PC will report the spill to the USEPA and CTDEEP if required

Severe Weather and Natural Disasters → Section 4.5

Routinely monitor weather conditions and reports	Ensure equipment and material are put away or properly secured before the storm hits	Stop work and seek shelter at the discretion of the HSS	Maintain the 30 minute work rule for lightning storms - no outside work until 30 minutes after the last observed strike	In blizzard conditions, leave Site before driving conditions deteriorate. Once the blizzard is complete, remove snow from exits, access roads and areas around the treatment system

Unauthorized, Non-Compliant Site Entry → Section 4.7

Approach unauthorized entrants and ask them to sign in at the main office trailer	If non-compliant or potentially hostile/dangerous, notify PM; PM will contact police if necessary	site personnel shall not engage potentially hostile, threatening, or dangerous persons; observe their location until police arrive	followup reporting to Project Coordinator

Utilities → Section 4.6

In case of an electrical emergency, use E-STOP switches to shut down the treatment system; call 9-1-1, and notify PM/HSO/PC as soon as possible. An appropriately-designated person will be identified by TerraTherm to turn off the power source at a main switch.

In the event of a power outage, TerraTherm will be notified immediately to activate emergency

Utility	**Provider**	**Telephone No.**
Electric	Connecticut Light and Power	888-783-6617
Water	Southington Water Department	860-628-5593
Wastewater	Southington Pollution Control Facility	860-628-8530
Natural Gas	Yankee Gas	888-438-2278

→ Section 4.6.2

Release of Hazardous Energy (arc flash)	If arc flash due to **accidental contacts**:	Do not touch individual; all connected material is energized. Call 9-1-1	Notify the HSS and PM, initiate emergency shut down of the Site	Perform CPR/first aid as needed
	If arc flash due to **equipment failure**:	Shut down equipment immediately, apply lock out tag out (LOTO) procedures specified in the HASP	Notify the HSS and PM	Evaluate eqiupment by qualified individual