

APPENDIX F

SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

**SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
PAGE-TROWBRIDGE RANCH LANDFILL
AZD980665814**

**North 32° 36' 26.87"
West 110° 53' 45.83"
(Soil Vapor Extraction Array)**

Updated May 2011

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Site Health and Safety Plan (Plan) defines requirements and designates protocols to be followed during field activities at the Page-Trowbridge Ranch Landfill (PTRL), located at T9S, R14E, south half of Sec. 27 and north half of Sec. 34, Gila and Salt River Base Meridian, Pinal County, at Latitude 32°36'50" North and Longitude 110°53'30" West in Arizona. The site is a hazardous waste landfill that was used to dispose of wastes generated from university activities and was closed in accordance with an approved RCRA closure plan. A soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was installed at the site to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from soil vapor. The SVE system consists of two, solar-powered, positive displacement blower units (SVE-1 and SVE-2). SVE-1 extracts soil vapor from well SGS-Well at a rate of approximately 85 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm), while SVE-2 is designed to extraction soil vapor from or inject air into well SGD-Well at a design rate of approximately 40 scfm. The extracted soil vapor stream is passed through two granular activated carbon (GAC) adsorbers in series for removal of VOCs prior to discharge to atmosphere.

Post-closure activities covered by this Plan include the following:

1. Inspection and maintenance of the covers of the closed landfill unit;
2. Groundwater monitoring and reporting;
3. Soil vapor monitoring; and
4. Inspection and maintenance of the perimeter fence, access roads, warning signs, monitor wells, SVE equipment, drainage control systems, survey monuments, and closed landfill unit vegetative covers.
5. Site visitation by regulatory personnel, service vendors, public tours, etc.

This Plan applies to all personnel at the site involved with the above listed activities. This includes University of Arizona (UA) staff, contractor/subcontractor employees, and regulatory representatives, herein after referred to as "personnel." All personnel working on site will be informed of the site emergency response procedures and any potential health or safety hazards of the operation.

This Plan, based on the ongoing work at the site, defines the likely hazards and provides methods to protect personnel from these hazards. This Plan addresses site-specific activities and hazards, and relies upon overall employee and subcontractor health and safety program policies and procedures established by the UA, which augment and expand upon these site-specific provisions. Contractors and subcontractors are expected to have their own organizational health and safety programs that apply to their activities, including a site-specific health and safety plan that is at least as effective as this Plan. This Plan was developed according to the safety standards as defined by EPA/OSHA/NIOSH.

1.2 Organization and Management of the Site Health and Safety Plan

Prior to entering the work area, personnel must read and agree to comply with the provisions of the Plan. Revised copies of the Plan will be distributed to replace earlier versions and a record of distribution will also be kept on file at the UA Department of Risk Management Services.

Assessment of the appropriate health and safety procedures will be conducted and communicated to personnel through pre-entry briefings. Prescribed measures will be documented in the project log.

2.0 AUTHORIZED ENTRY

Entry into the PTRL facility is restricted to authorized individuals with an official purpose and need to access the facility. All groups entering the site must be accompanied by at least one person designated by the UA to serve as a Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) for that visit. The SHSO for each visit will be predetermined prior to the visit. The SHSO is responsible for advising all visitors to the site of known hazards and safety procedures to be followed while on site. The SHSO is also responsible for making a written log of all site visitors by name and affiliation with date, time, and purpose of the visit. Due to the remote nature of PTRL, the SHSO shall be First Aid and CPR certified.

The SHSO shall:

1. Ensure that appropriate personal protective equipment is available for the PTRL site personnel and enforce proper utilization of personal protective equipment by all on-site PTRL personnel;
2. Ensure that all PTRL personnel have received required training, are aware of the potential hazards associated with site operations, have been instructed in the work practices necessary for personal health and safety, and are familiar with the site HASP's procedures for all scheduled activities and for dealing with emergencies.
3. Observe UA's and contractor's procedures with respect to health and safety. If the SHSO believes that UA or a contractor's personnel are or may be exposed to an imminent health hazard, the SHSO shall suspend the hazardous site work. If site personnel do not have required protective equipment, the SSO shall consult with the supervisor before proceeding with the work;
4. Implement the site HASP and report any observed significant differences from the site conditions anticipated in the Plan to the project manager;
5. Conduct daily site safety briefings and additional briefings as needed;
6. Calibrate monitoring equipment daily and properly record and file calibration and monitoring results;
7. Under direction of the supervisor, perform required exposure monitoring;
8. Maintain monitoring equipment or arrange maintenance as necessary;
9. Assume other duties as directed by the supervisor; and

10. Prepare reports of any observed accidents/incidents or inadequate work practices, and communicate them to the supervisor.

As a general practice, all entry to PTRL for sample collection, site maintenance, or other physical work shall require a minimum group size of two persons. For site visits that are limited to surface inspection only, the minimum group size may be one person, and that person shall be deemed the SHSO.

Properly trained personnel (as described below in Section 5) from the following agencies and departments are authorized to enter PTRL for any official purpose, and are authorized to serve as SHSO for other visitors to the site.

1. UA Risk Management Services
2. UA Radiation Control Office
3. State Risk Management
4. Authorized contractors and service personnel (all contractors must have written authorization from UA to be on site without a UA escort).

The SHSO has total responsibility for ensuring that the provisions of the Plan are adequate and implemented in the field. Changing field conditions may require decisions to be made concerning adequate protection programs. The SHSO is authorized to stop any site activity and terminate any site visit if safety or health conditions warrant such action.

3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Potential hazards associated with site activities may include: physical, vehicular, chemical, or biological and radiological. Each potential size hazard is discussed below, along with appropriate steps to manage each hazard.

3.1 Physical Hazards

Remote Location - PTRL is located several miles from populated areas. There are no utilities or permanent communication on site. Medical assistance in the event of an emergency is not immediately available. As indicated above, the SHSO shall be First Aid/CPR certified as preparation for potential medical emergencies.

Heat stress - PTRL is exposed to the desert elements, with few shaded locations, and no water on site unless monitoring wells are being pumped. Where possible, shift work hours to less stressful times of the day. Allow frequent and adequate rest periods, adequate fluid intake, and monitor employees for signs of thermal stress. Wear clothing suitable for the current weather conditions.

To avoid heat stress, cool potable water will be readily available, and site personnel will be encouraged to drink plenty of fluids and take periodic work breaks in hot weather. The signs, symptoms, and treatment of heat stress include:

- Heat rash, which may result from exposure to heat or humid air.

- Heat cramps, which are caused by heavy sweating with inadequate electrolyte replacement. Signs and symptoms include: muscle spasms and pain in the hands, feet, and abdomen. Persons experiencing these symptoms should rest in a cooler area, drink cool (not cold) liquids and gently massage cramped muscles.
- Heat exhaustion, which occurs from increased stress on various body organs including inadequate blood circulation due to cardiovascular insufficiency or dehydration. Signs and symptoms include: pale, cool, moist skin; heavy sweating; dizziness; nausea; and fainting. Persons experiencing these symptoms should lie down in a cooler area, drink cool liquids with electrolytes (Gatorade, etc.), remove any protective clothing, and cool body with wet compresses at forehead, back and neck, and/or armpits.
- Heat stroke is the most serious form of heat stress. Temperature regulation fails and the body temperature rises to critical levels. Immediate action must be taken to cool the body before serious injury and death occur. Competent medical help must be obtained. Signs and symptoms are: red, hot, usually dry skin; lack of or reduced perspiration; nausea; dizziness and confusion; strong, rapid pulse; and coma.

If site temperatures are forecast to exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit and physically demanding site work will occur in impermeable clothing, the SHSO will promptly consult with a certified industrial hygienist (CIH) and a radial pulse monitoring method will be implemented to ensure that heat stress will be properly managed among the affected workers. The following chart indicates the relative risk of heat stress.

Heat Index Chart															
Temperature (°F) vs. Relative Humidity															
	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
115	111	115	120	127	135	143	151								
110	105	108	112	117	123	130	137	143	151						
105	100	102	105	109	113	118	123	129	135	142	149				
100	95	97	99	101	104	107	110	115	120	126	132	136	144		
95	90	91	93	94	96	98	101	104	107	110	114	119	124	130	136
90	85	86	87	88	90	91	93	95	96	98	100	102	106	109	113
85	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	93	95	97
80	75	76	77	77	78	79	79	80	81	81	82	83	85	86	86
75	70	71	72	72	73	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77	77	78
Heat Index/Heat Disorders															
Heat Index	Possible heat disorders for people in higher risk groups														
130 or higher	Heatstroke/sunstroke highly likely with continued exposure.														
105-130	Sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion likely, and heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.														

90-105	Sunstroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
80-90	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Source: National Weather Service	

Combined temperature and humidity conditions that result in a heat index exceeding 100 will trigger radial pulse monitoring and heat stress management.

Cold Stress

Exposure to even moderate levels of cold can cause the body’s internal temperature to drop to a dangerously low level. This is called hypothermia, and is a significant hazard during fall, winter and early spring. Exposure to temperatures below freezing can also cause frostbite of hands, feet, and face.

Symptoms of hypothermia include:

- vague, slow, slurred speech
- forgetfulness, memory lapses
- inability to use hands
- frequent stumbling
- drowsiness.

To prevent hypothermia, site personnel will stay dry and avoid exposure. Site personnel will be encouraged to wear sufficient clothing in layers such that outer clothing is wind- and water-proof and inner layers retain warmth (wool or polypro-pylene). Site personnel will keep hands and feet well protected at all times.

Sunburn - Skin exposure to ultraviolet radiation can result in sunburn. Site personnel will use long-sleeved shirts, hats, and sunscreen as needed to protect against sunburn.

Back strain due to lifting - Workers may expect to carry heavy objects and perform repetitive tasks. Use proper lifting techniques to prevent back strain. Employ several different positions when retrieving sounder cable from wells to avoid repetitive strain injuries. Prevent back injury by never lifting or carrying a load that is heavier than you can comfortably handle. When lifting heavy objects, bend the knees and use the leg muscles, and get assistance when necessary.

Slip/trip/fall hazard - Surfaces covered with heavy vegetation and under growth, loose or wet soil, or uneven ground create a slip/trip/fall hazard. Be alert and observe terrain when walking to minimize slips and falls. Steel-toes and/or lug-sole boots provide additional support.

Electrical hazard due to lightning activity - Abandon site activities and seek shelter when proximity of lightning is less than three miles (three or less seconds between lightning flash and sound of thunder).

Electrical hazard - Electrical shock hazards are associated with the soil vapor extraction system maintenance and the use of electrical equipment. Maintain electrical extension cords in good condition and protect them from damage. Make sure electrical connections are a safe distance from water or wet ground. Only trained and qualified electricians are authorized to work within touching distance of exposed energized conductors, such as when the soil vapor extraction equipment is opened for maintenance or repair. Electrical shock hazards associated with machinery maintenance or repair will be controlled in accordance with UA Lockout/Tagout safety program.

Rotating Equipment hazard - Physical hazards (exposed belts or fan blades, point of operation, rotating equipment) associated with machinery maintenance or repair will be controlled in accordance with UA Lockout/Tagout safety program.

Blowing dust and debris - Use barriers to protect against wind and blowing debris, or leave the site until safe working conditions have returned.

3.2 Vehicular Hazards

Uneven or unsafe surfaces for vehicles—Vehicles driven on uneven or unsafe surfaces can result in accidents (i.e. overturned vehicles or flat tires). Ensure all maintenance is performed on vehicles before going to the field. Always wear safety belts while in a moving vehicle. Keep vehicles on roads and travel ways wherever possible. Perform site surveillance on foot to choose clear driving paths when traveling off regular roadways.

Cell phone usage while operating a motor vehicle is strongly discouraged, and texting while driving is prohibited while on-site and traveling to/from PTRL. PTRL personnel will take care to minimize instances of distracted driving.

3.3 Chemical Hazards

No chemical compounds have been detected in the groundwater at the site in concentrations that pose a potential human health risk. Therefore, chemical-specific exposure monitoring is not required for these tasks. However, chemical-resistant gloves are required when samples are taken. Sample collection containers may contain corrosive reagents and should be handled with care to avoid skin, eye or respiratory exposure. Chemicals used for site maintenance such as vegetation control must be used only by trained applicators, in accordance with manufacturer specifications and safe handling, use and disposal provisions from the material safety data sheet(s) for the chemicals, a copy of which must be maintained on site.

Soil vapors removed by the SVE system are composed of landfill gas and have elevated levels of many VOCs and may have significant levels of carbon dioxide and methane, which pose an asphyxiation hazard when the gas accumulates in confined areas. The soil vapors are treated onsite before being discharged to the atmosphere. Treated soil vapor contains some VOCs.

Exposure to the asphyxiation hazard when in a confined area (such as a vault or equipment enclosure) is prevented by monitoring for oxygen in such areas prior to entry, in accordance with UA confined space entry policy.

In addition to the asphyxiation hazard in enclosed spaces, methane and other VOCs pose a hazard of explosion when these combustible gases exceed the lower explosive limit (LEL) and are below the upper explosive limit. Therefore, during inspection, sampling and maintenance of the Soil Vapor Extraction system, the immediate work area will be screened for oxygen and combustible gas using a combination oxygen/combustible gas meter. Finally, for the toxicity hazard of the VOCs, a photo-ionization detector (PID) with an 11.7 eV lamp (required to detect the chlorinated compounds of concern) will be used to monitor air quality in the breathing zone. Site personnel are advised that this higher-energy lamp has a short lifetime and is not usually supplied as standard equipment for PID rentals. For the mixture of VOCs anticipated, the reading of the PID is estimated to be on average 98 percent of the actual total VOC concentration (in ppm). Separate action levels were calculated based on SVE system influent and effluent sample data. Action levels based on SVE system influent and effluent sample data are 12 ppm and 16 ppm, respectively. The more conservative action level of 12 ppm will be used while conducting air monitoring in the vicinity of the SVE system. If the PID reading exceeds the action level of 12 ppm for more than 1 minute in the breathing zone of any worker, workers should stop work, leave the immediate area, and consult the SHSO to monitor onsite air quality, develop additional controls and/or a respiratory protection addendum to the Plan. If at any time workers suspect significant chemical exposures (e.g. detect unusual odors, develop symptoms of occupational exposure to the COCs) or have other unexplained adverse health effects (e.g. dizziness, nausea), workers will be encouraged to stop work and notify the SHSO.

AIR MONITORING ACTION LEVELS IN WORK ZONE	
Monitor Reading sustained more than 1 minute	Action
Oxygen > 19.5% in work area Combustible Gas < 5% LEL in work area PID ≤ 12 ppm in breathing zone	Continue monitoring
Oxygen < 19.5% in work area Combustible Gas ≥ 5% LEL in work area PID > 12 ppm	Stop work, leave area, and consult SHSO.

Also during inspection, sampling and maintenance, care will be taken by site personnel to stand up-wind of soil vapor sampling ports to decrease potential exposure to well vapors. If an air monitoring device is not available, site personnel will avoid the vicinity of the SVE system.

3.4 Radiological Hazards

No radioactive material has been detected in the groundwater at the site. There is no measurable radiation exposure to personnel from buried material. Radiation dosimeters are not required.

3.5 Biological Hazards

Exposure to irritant and toxic plants - Exposure to irritant and toxic plants (sticker bushes, cactus) may cause infection and allergic reactions. Wear long sleeved clothing and pants to minimize contact with irritant and toxic plants. Avoid areas with such plants. Carry appropriate first aid for known allergic reactions.

Insect/Animal bites - Native wildlife (bees, wasps, spiders, coyotes, rodents, ticks, scorpions, and snakes) present the possibility of bites and associated diseases. Avoid wildlife when possible. In case of an animal bite, perform first aid and capture the animal, if possible, for identification or rabies testing. Perform a tick check after leaving the area. Avoid putting hands and feet into locations that may harbor reptiles such as drainage culverts, under rocks, under equipment etc. Persons with allergies to bees will make the supervisor and SHSO aware of their allergies and will avoid areas where bees are identified. Due to the remote location of the PTRL, persons with known bee allergies are strongly recommended to carry an epinephrine autoinjector, also known as an EpiPen.

3.6 Task Specific Hazards

There are specific hazards associated with the tasks to be performed at the site. These are associated with a variety of different tasks to be accomplished.

Site walk through/inspection - Site walk through/inspection requires minimal contact with the environment. Biological hazards and slip/trip/fall hazards are most likely to be encountered when conducting site walk through/inspection.

Water sampling - Electrical shock hazards are associated with use of electrical equipment around water or wet surfaces. Maintain electrical extension cords in good condition and protect them from damage. Employ proper lifting techniques to prevent back strain, as previously described. Maintain a neat and dry workspace to avoid slipping and electrical hazards. Avoid splashes to the eyes or skin by wearing appropriate safety equipment as described below.

4.0 HAZARD REDUCTION

4.1 Security/Site Control Measures

The following section defines procedures for maintaining site control. Site control is an essential component in the implementation of the site health and safety program.

4.1.1 Security

Fence - The entire facility is enclosed by a 6-foot chain-link fence (with 450 barbed wire on top) which surrounds the site. The fence posts are made of steel and are set in concrete.

Gates - Access to the facility is through three 24-foot rolling gates (two on the east boundary and one on the north boundary). The facility gates are kept locked at all times when UA personnel or their representatives are not at the facility.

Signs - Warning signs are posted on all sides of the enclosure and on all entrances.

4.1.2 Access/Egress

The names of field personnel and their site entry and exit times will be noted in the field log. Accidents, first aid treatment, and emergency response actions will be noted in the field log.

4.1.3 Safe Work Practices

Before personnel begin work, the anticipated duration of the work period shall be established. The length of the work period is limited by weather conditions at the site, the level of protection, the task(s) performed, and the personal needs of workers. The following is a list of standing orders for the site.

- No smoking.
- No horse play.
- No matches or lighters.
- Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

4.2 Personal Protective Equipment

All personnel must wear PPE appropriate for their activities. Selection of the level of protection is based upon the following:

- Type and measured concentration of the chemical substance in the ambient atmosphere and its toxicity.
- Potential for exposure to substances in air, liquids, or other direct contact with material due to work being done.
- Knowledge of chemicals on-site along with properties such as toxicity, route of exposure, and contaminant matrix.

The level of protection provided by PPE selection shall be upgraded or downgraded by the SHSO based on changing site conditions or findings of investigations. When a significant change occurs, the hazards shall be reassessed. Indicators for reassessment include:

- Commencement of a new work phase, such as the start of sampling or work that begins on a different portion of the site.
- Change in weather, particularly with respect to lightning.
- When temperature extremes or individual medical considerations limit the effectiveness of PPE.

4.2.1 Personal Protective Equipment for Specific Tasks

Required PPE is summarized in Table 1. Hats and sunscreen are strongly recommended for daytime use.

Table 1. Personal Protective Equipment for Site Work				
Activity	Shirt and Long Pants (1)	Boots (2)	Eye Protection (3)	Latex/Nitrile Gloves (4)
Site Walk Through/Inspection	Required	Required	Required	
Groundwater Sampling, soil vapor extraction equipment maintenance or repair	Required	Required	Required	Required

1. Long pants or coveralls, and sleeved shirt (long or short sleeves).
2. Lug soled or steel toed boots
3. Safety glasses or sun glasses
4. Chemical resistant latex or nitrile gloves

4.2.2 Inspection of Personal Protective Equipment

Proper inspection of PPE features several sequences of inspection depending upon specific article of PPE and it’s frequency of use. The different levels of inspection are as follows:

- Inspection and operational testing of equipment received from the factory or distributor.
- Inspection of equipment as it is issued to workers.
- Inspection after use or training and prior to maintenance.
- Periodic inspection of stored equipment.
- Periodic inspection when a question arises concerning the appropriateness of the selected equipment, or when problems with similar equipment arise.

The primary inspection of PPE will be conducted by the site technician prior to immediate use. This insures that the specific device or article has been checked out by the worker and that the user is familiar with its use.

Clothing - Determine that clothing material is correct for the specified task at hand. Legs must be covered and shirts must be worn. No specific clothing material is banned for this work, however, baggy, light colored; cotton (or cotton blends) are recommended for daytime wear. Visually inspect clothing for tears and malfunctioning closures.

Boots - Sturdy shoes or boots with traction or lug soles are recommended. Workers will be on their feet most of the shift so comfort is important. Open toes and sandals are not allowed. Cleaning of shoes will ordinarily be left to the worker.

Eye Protection - Inspect glasses for cracks and malfunctions prior to use.

Gloves - Visually inspect gloves for tears, non-uniform coating, and pin-hole leaks. Observe gloves regularly for tears. Gloves will be disposed off-site.

5.0 TRAINING

5.1 Personnel Training

All personnel that perform work related to site groundwater and soil vapor (e.g. groundwater/soil vapor sampling and SVE system maintenance) are required to be trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 covering Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER). Documentation of training will be maintained by the Department of Risk Management Services. Prior to arrival on site, all personnel must show certified documentation of a minimum of 24 hours of HAZWOPER instruction off site. All personnel must also receive 8 hours of HAZWOPER refresher training annually. At least one person on site will be current in CPR/First Aid. Documentation of all required training will be maintained on site by the supervisor.

Additional site-specific training that covers on-site hazards, PPE requirements, use and limitations, decontamination procedures, and emergency response information as outlined in this site HASP will be given by a supervisor before beginning on-site work. Site-specific training briefings should be documented in the PTRL field notes.

HAZWOPER training is not required for visitors and personnel that perform work not related to site groundwater and soil vapor (e.g. mowing grass). However, all personnel must receive site-specific training on on-site hazards and emergency response, and must be made aware of the hazardous waste at the site.

5.2 Health and Safety Briefing

Health and safety briefings will be conducted before entering the site to begin work. They will also be conducted if conditions change such that potential hazards and risks change. All personnel working at the site will attend the briefings which will be conducted by the SHSO.

6.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Briefings will be conducted prior to each work period, at which time all employees will be trained in and reminded of provisions of the PTRL Contingency Plan, communication systems, and evacuation routes. The Plan will be reviewed on a regular basis, and revised if necessary, by the SHSO. This will ensure that the Plan is adequate and consistent with prevailing site conditions.

6.1 Personnel Roles and Lines of Authority

The SHSO has primary responsibility for responding to and correcting emergency situations. This includes taking appropriate measures to ensure the safety of site personnel and the public. Possible actions may involve the evacuation of personnel from the site area, ensuring that the Emergency Response Action Plan has been implemented, that appropriate authorities are notified and that follow-up reports are completed.

6.2 Evacuation Routes and Procedures

In the event of an emergency which necessitates an evacuation of the site, all personnel shall proceed to the closest exit and move to a predetermined safe area associated with the evacuation route. Personnel will remain at that area until re-entry is allowed or an authorized individual provides further instructions. The chosen safe area should be upwind from the site.

6.3 Emergency Contact/Notification System

In the event of an emergency, personnel will take direction from the SHSO and notify the appropriate emergency organization.

Table 2. Off-Site Emergency Response Organizations and Phone Numbers	
Ambulance	911
Police	911
Fire	911

The Pinal County Sheriff's Office in Florence is the 911 operator. The Golder Ranch Fire Department or Oracle Fire Department is the medical and fire responder.

Because there is no physical address for Page-Trowbridge Ranch Landfill, GPS coordinates must be used. The coordinates are as follows:

North 32° 36' 26.87"

West 110° 53' 45.83"

(Soil Vapor Extraction Array)

6.4 Medical Surveillance Requirements

As a follow-up to an injury or possible exposure, all employees are entitled to and are encouraged to seek medical attention and physical testing.

6.5 Emergency Medical Treatment

First aid should be administered while awaiting an ambulance or paramedics. All injuries must be immediately reported to the SHSO. Emergency response personnel shall be notified of any chemical contamination and level of contamination.

The closest emergency medical locations are as follows:

Rancho Vistoso Urgent Care
 13101 N Oracle Rd
 Oro Valley, AZ 85739
 520-818-2000

Northwest Medical Center Oro Valley
 1551 E Tangerine Rd
 Oro Valley, AZ 85755

520-901-3500

Maps and driving directions to both facilities can be found at the end of this Plan.

6.6 Emergency Equipment

The following emergency equipment will be available during site entry.

- First Aid Kit
- Fire Extinguisher
- A minimum of two one-gallon water containers for eye wash

Telephones

There must be at least one cell phone available during site entry.

6.7 Procedures for Field-Work Related Injury

If the injury is non-life threatening and the injured person can be moved after first aid, personnel should proceed to the emergency medical locations listed above.

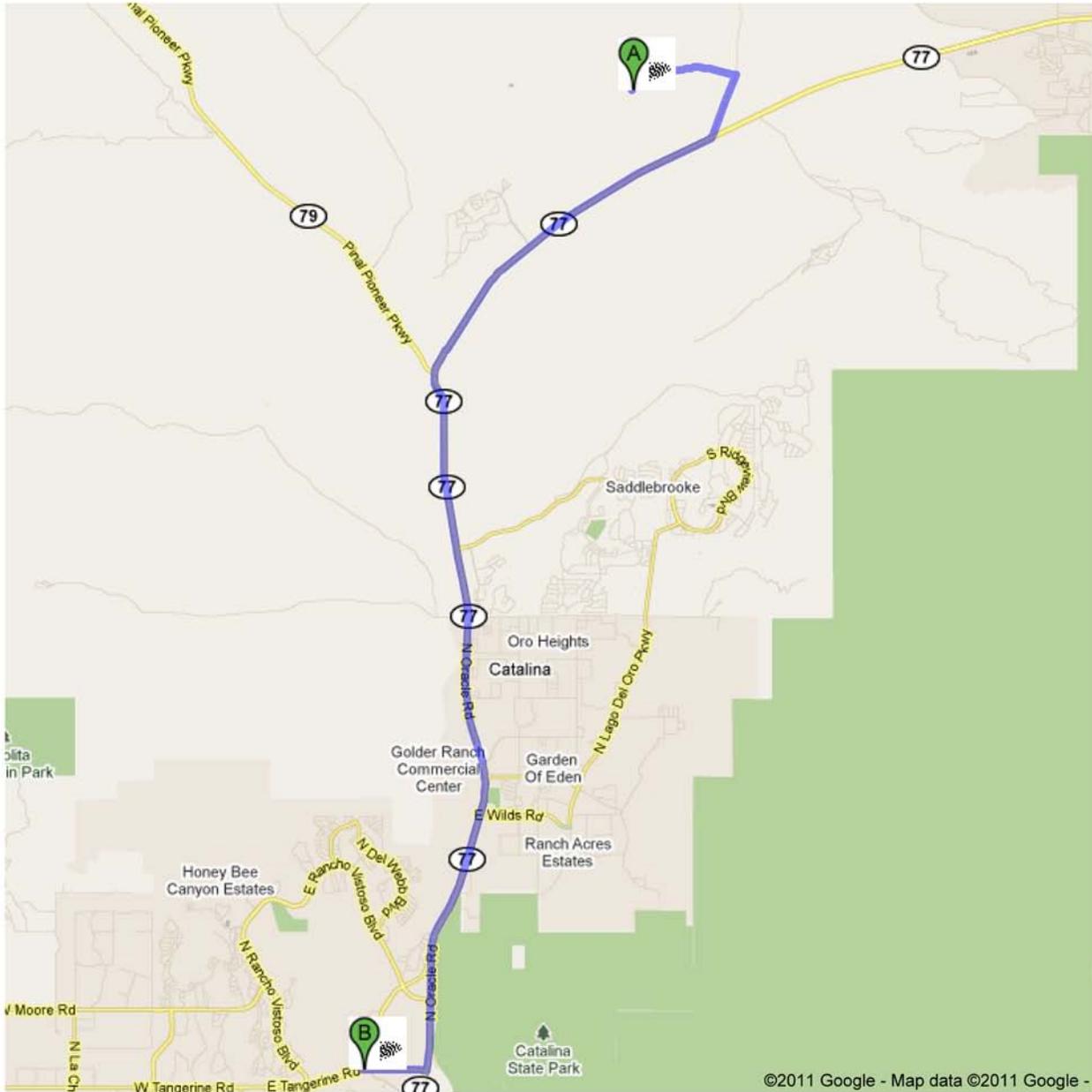
The injured person and supervisor need to complete UA Employee Injury Report as soon as possible.



Directions to Northwest Medical Center Oro Valley

1551 East Tangerine Road, Oro Valley, AZ 85755-6213 - (520) 901-3500
17.2 mi – about 29 mins

Save trees. Go green!
Download Google Maps on your phone at google.com/gmm



 Project Dr

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Head north on Project Dr toward S Willow Springs Rd
About 6 mins | go 1.5 mi
total 1.5 mi |
|  2. Turn right onto S Willow Springs Rd
About 3 mins | go 0.9 mi
total 2.4 mi |
|  3. Turn right onto AZ-77 S
About 18 mins | go 14.0 mi
total 16.4 mi |
|  4. Turn right onto E Tangerine Rd
Destination will be on the right
About 2 mins | go 0.8 mi
total 17.2 mi |

 **Northwest Medical Center Oro Valley**
1551 East Tangerine Road, Oro Valley, AZ 85755-6213 - (520) 901-3500

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that construction projects, traffic, weather, or other events may cause conditions to differ from the map results, and you should plan your route accordingly. You must obey all signs or notices regarding your route.

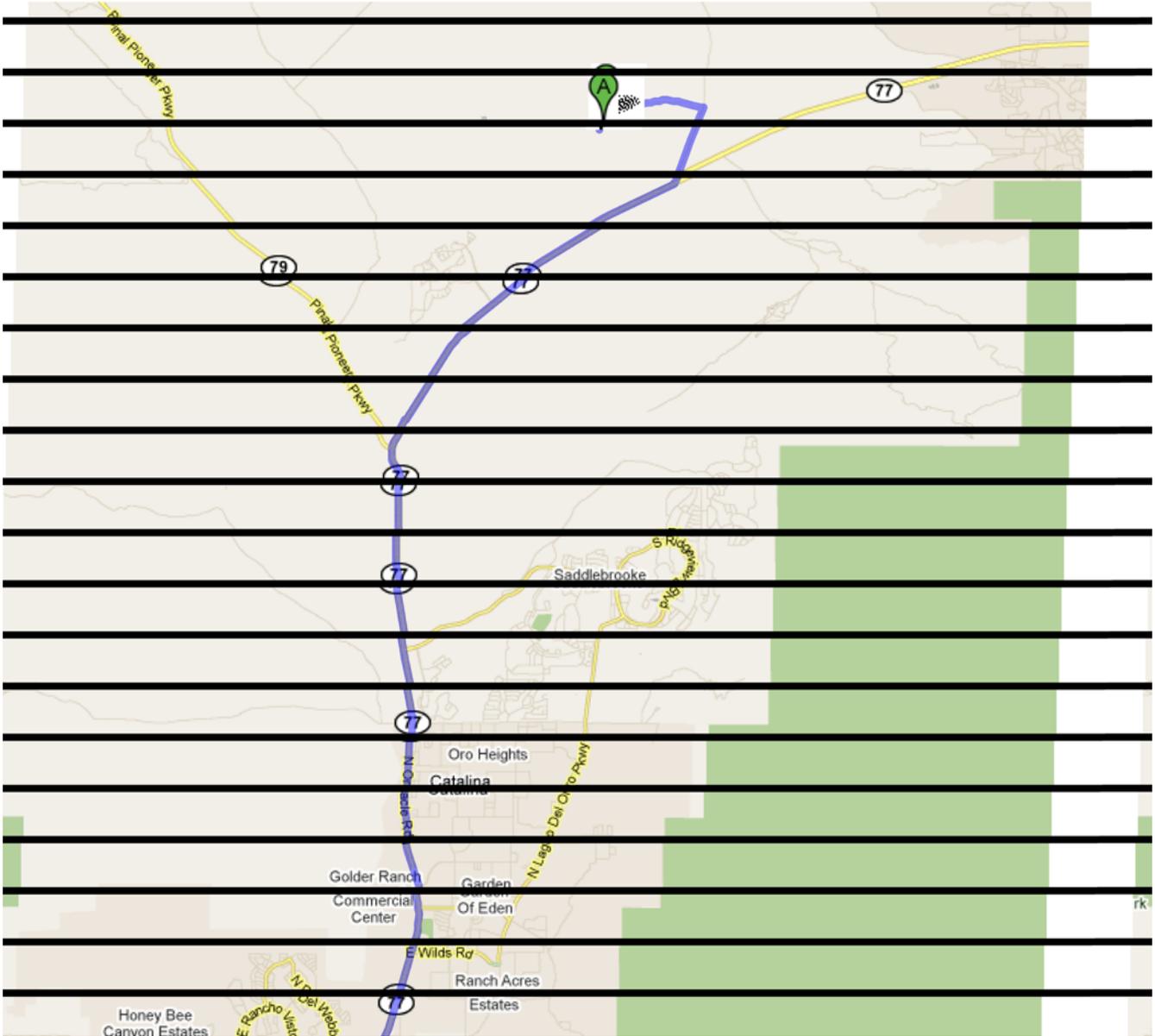
Map data ©2011 Google

Directions weren't right? Please find your route on maps.google.com and click "Report a problem" at the bottom left.



Directions to 13101 N Oracle Rd, Oro Valley, AZ
85739

15.3 mi – about 26 mins
Rancho Vistoso Urgent Care



 Project Dr

-
- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Head north on Project Dr toward S Willow Springs Rd | go 1.5 mi |
| About 6 mins | total 1.5 mi |
|  2. Turn right onto S Willow Springs Rd | go 0.9 mi |
| About 3 mins | total 2.4 mi |
|  3. Turn right onto AZ-77 S | go 12.9 mi |
| Destination will be on the right | total 15.3 mi |
| About 16 mins | |

 13101 N Oracle Rd, Oro Valley, AZ 85739

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that construction projects, traffic, weather, or other events may cause conditions to differ from the map results, and you should plan your route accordingly. You must obey all signs or notices regarding your route.

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