

Field Health and Safety Plan

Objective

Field health and safety plans describe procedures and actions to be taken by the POPs Project Team and workshop participants to ensure the safety and health of participants, workers and the general public during the field visit. Elements are based on requirements described in the Hatfield Health and Safety Plan.

The present health and safety plan is designed to provide a means for preventing and minimizing potential exposure that may occur during the site visit to Da Nang Airbase, and to communicate to all participants what safety procedures are to be followed.

Health and Safety Plan Management

The following table lists key project health and safety personnel involved in the Da Nang field visit on July 23, 2009.

Title	Name and phone No	Responsibility
Health and Safety Officer (HSO)	Manuel Cocco	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Interface with designated health and safety officer, MOD, Viet Nam Environment Protection Administration, and Project Manager in matters of health and safety.2. Develop or review field visit health and safety plan/sheet.3. Conduct participants' orientation on health and safety related activities.4. Assist project manager in obtaining and maintaining required health and safety equipment.5. Report immediately all safety related incidents or accidents to the project manager.
Project Manager	Thomas Boivin	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ensure that the field visit is performed in a manner consistent with the health and safety plan;2. Ensure that the field health and safety plan is prepared, approved, and properly implemented;3. Coordinate with the HSO on health and safety matters.

Type of Potential Hazards

The physical hazards that could be encountered during the field activities described above include:

- Heat stress and other weather-related stress
- Electrical and UXO Hazards
- Vehicle hazards
- Chemical hazards
 - Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - Decontamination Procedures

Heat Stress

The visit will take place in the peak of summer, and high temperatures are expected. The participants are advised to put on appropriate clothing and shades (caps, hats, eye-glasses etc). Any clothing that can cause or contribute to heat stress should be avoided. The organizers and participants should monitor themselves and each other for signs of heat stress. Participants should take proper precautions, including consumption of additional fluids and frequent breaks.

Electrical, UXO and vehicle Hazards

Overhead power lines, buried cables, extension cords, and equipment wiring as well as unexploded ordinance (UXO) may pose a danger if visitors come into contact with them. All potential hazards should be identified before and upon arrival at the site.

Precautions and Standard Materials and Equipments for chemical hazard

Every effort will be made to ensure participants will not come in contact with dioxin contaminated soil.

A decontamination plan is set up before any participant enters the area. Several procedures can be established to minimize contact with waste and the potential for contamination:

- Avoid areas of obvious contamination (Former Storage Area) , avoid touching potentially hazardous substances;
- No eating, smoking, drinking (caution must be taken, if drinking is required to avoid heat stress), or hand-to-mouth contact;
- Use of disposable towels to clean the outer surfaces (body, hands) after the field visit; and
- Use of alcohol before or during site visitation is prohibited.

The following are standard materials and equipment used as a part of the Health and Safety measures:

- Appropriate clothing;
- Contaminant-free water;
- High purity, contaminant-free soaps;
- Long-handled brushes;
- Trash containers;
- Paper towels;
- Bucket;
- Trash bags; and
- Emergency eyewash bottle.

Decontamination is the process of removing contaminants that may have accumulated on both personnel and equipment. Removing contaminants protects personnel, reduces/eliminates transfer of contaminants to clean areas, colleagues in office or family members at home, and minimizes the likelihood of contamination.

All personnel and equipment leaving the contaminated area of a site must be decontaminated to remove any chemicals that may have adhered to them. Mechanical methods include using brushes with metal, nylon, or natural bristles. Contaminants can also be removed through rinsing and washing.