

Methamphetamine Remediation Protocol

for the

Calhoun County Land Bank Authority
315 West Green Street
Marshall, Michigan 49068

at the

Single Family Residence
301 Algonquin Street
Battle Creek, Michigan 49037

Protocol developed by

Fibertec Industrial Hygiene Services, Inc.
1914 Holloway Drive
Holt, Michigan 48842

on

Project Date: February 12, 2018

Protocol Date: March 16, 2018

Project # 41394-1

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Background

On February 12, 2018, an initial methamphetamine evaluation was conducted at 301 Algonquin Street, Battle Creek, Michigan. The evaluation was conducted, and the samples collected by Monica Vallender of Fibertec Industrial Hygiene Services, Inc. (Fibertec IHS), a trained inspector with a 4 year college degree, 40 hour HAZWOPER training and over 2 years of experience. The evaluation was requested following the alleged illicit manufacturing of methamphetamine by the one bottle or shake and bake method.

The alleged manufacture occurred within 301 Algonquin Street. The house is a single family ranch style structure of wood frame construction with a pitched, shingled roof. The square footage of the structure was not estimated at the time of evaluation. The house is heated and cooled by a ducted supply and ducted return furnace system with central air conditioning. The structure has an unfinished basement and an attached one car garage. The house is served by a municipal water supply and a municipal sewer. The house lies within a subdivision of similar homes. Available police reports indicate that manufacture and chemical storage occurred within the Northwest Bedroom (Bedroom 2).

Initial Methamphetamine Evaluation

While on-site, a total of 10 composite wipe samples and one field blank sample were collected. The methamphetamine wipe samples were collected pursuant to the requirements of the Clean-up of Clandestine Drug Laboratory Guidelines, Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) 125.485a Appendix B using 100 square centimeter disposable card stock templates and 15 centimeter diameter Fisher P4 filters moistened with methanol. Surfaces were tested during this evaluation, contents were not.

The sample locations and the results are summarized in Table T-1. The table describes the sample number, the nature of the sample (single or composite), the total area sampled, the sample location and the results of sample analysis.

Table T-1
301 Algonquin St. Battle Creek, Michigan
Methamphetamine Sample Summary

Sample #	Sample Type (Single Wipe or Composite)	Sample Area cm ²	Sample Location	Results in micrograms per one hundred square centimeters (µg/100 cm ²)
1	Composite	400	Garage	7.12
2	Composite	400	Kitchen/Living Room	Negative
3	Composite	400	Bathroom	Negative
4	Composite	400	Bedroom 3	Negative
5	Composite	400	Bedroom 2	Negative

6	Composite	400	Bedroom 1	Negative
7	Composite	400	Basement East Room	0.0775
8	Composite	400	Basement South Room	0.0363
9	Composite	400	Basement North Room	0.0544
10	Composite	300	HVAC	0.644
11	Single Wipe	0	Field Blank	Negative

(Please note that those data in bold type are above the required limit).

For composite samples, the Michigan rule requires that samples have less methamphetamine than the Composite Decision Level (CDL). The CDL is defined by the formula $x < 0.5/g$, where "x" is the CDL, 0.5 is the State of Michigan single wipe sample methamphetamine limit of 0.5 micrograms of methamphetamine per 100 square centimeters of surface area ($\mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$), and "g" is the number of subsamples which make up a given composite sample. In the case of samples 1-9, the number of subsamples was 4, so the calculation would be $x < 0.5/4$, or $0.125 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$. The HVAC system (Sample 10) had 3 subsamples, so the calculation would be $x < 0.5/3$, or $0.166 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$. Two samples from the home (Garage and Ducts) had a methamphetamine concentration above the CDL of 0.125 and $0.166 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$, respectively. Additionally, rooms in the basement had detectable levels of methamphetamine, but were below the CDL. Where methamphetamine was detected or detected above the CDL, decontamination shall be conducted. Where a surface was not evaluated (like floor surfaces), they must be presumed to be contaminated and shall be cleaned as part of the work of this protocol.

When at least one room within a structure is found to have methamphetamine above the Composite Decision Level, it has been our experience that all the floor surfaces within the structure are also contaminated, even those where methamphetamine was not detected. As such, all floor surfaces within this structure must either be decontaminated, or disposed of. In the case of carpets and underlying carpet pad, they must be disposed of, and the underlying floor must be decontaminated.

Our experience suggests that the duct decontamination is especially difficult. The ducts and return plena must be professionally cleaned by a firm familiar with cleaning methamphetamine contaminated HVAC system components or may have to be removed and replaced (the furnace can generally be cleaned and return plenums cleaned, decontaminated and encapsulated and ducts removed, discarded and replaced) in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Voluntary Guidelines for Methamphetamine Laboratory Cleanup and the State of Michigan Clean-Up of Clandestine Drug Laboratory Guidance in order to achieve successful clearance testing.

Please note that the Plumbing system and grounds surrounding the building were not inspected during this evaluation.

Decontamination Procedures

Prior to commencing remediation:

- Ensure all workers are appropriately trained and protected
- Ensure the site is adequately secured, especially during times when no active remediation is underway
- Reestablish utilities and ensure they are in good working order so that adequate power, lighting and water for cleaning and decontamination are available throughout the project.
- Turn off the furnace. Provide temporary heat as needed.

Commence Remediation

Follow these guidelines and those of the US EPA in Voluntary Guidelines for Methamphetamine Laboratory Clean Up, Revised Edition, March 2013 and the State of Michigan in the Cleanup of Clandestine Drug Laboratory Guidance, June 5, 2007 which are incorporated and made part of this document by reference. Do not use bleach.

In the Basement and in the Garage:

- Damage, degrade and make unfit for use all contents and place them in a secure dumpster. Do not discard hazardous or flammable liquids or materials or items in the dumpster. If discovered dispose of these items properly.
- Clean all surfaces in a thorough and logical manner (top down, left to right) using a commercial High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter equipped vacuum.
- Decontaminate with Apple Environmental Meth Remover® solution using their proprietary 3 step process (spray dilute solution and let stand, spray full strength solution and let stand, remove solution).
- Clean all surfaces with soap water to remove slippery residue. Clean windows.
- Dispose of all disposable PPE and cleaning agents, supplies, equipment in heavy duty trash bags and discard as construction debris. Reusable equipment may be decontaminated for reuse.
- Allow surfaces to dry. Consider the use of HEPA filtered negative air machines and/or dehumidifiers to dry.
- Conduct a detailed visual inspection to ensure all surfaces are free of dust, debris and residue and that they pass a “white glove test”. Re-clean and re-decontaminate as needed and re-inspect.
- Contact a third party testing agency (Fibertec IHS) to conduct a post remediation methamphetamine clearance examination and testing.
- Ensure methamphetamine levels are within prescribed State of Michigan limits prior to releasing the garage and basement for re-use. In the case of basement, methamphetamine levels, already below State limits, must be reduced to no detectable methamphetamine in order to achieve a successful clearance. Should non detect levels in the basement be unattainable after cleaning and follow-up sampling, encapsulation shall occur.

In the house:

- Follow these guidelines and those of the US EPA and State of Michigan which are incorporated and made part of this document by reference.
- Ensure permits are applied for, received and all fees are paid. Post permits as required.
- Remove ductwork and replace. Ensure return plena pans are removed and cleaned. Ensure that plena cavities are HEPA vacuumed, cleaned, re-cleaned and sealed.
- Clean the furnace.
- Clean and remove all grilles, grates and diffusers and clean and decontaminate them using a detergent solution.
- HEPA vacuum all interior duct surfaces, clean and re-clean all interior duct surfaces. Use Apple Environmental Meth Remover® or an equivalent product as required to achieve the required level of cleanliness.
- Duct disconnections will be required to reach all duct sections or access holes will need to be cut to access all duct interiors. Repair all openings cut for purposes of cleaning and decontamination.
- The application of sealants and encapsulants in duct work is prohibited by this Remediation Protocol.
- Conduct a detailed visual inspection to ensure all furnace, duct and return plena surfaces are free of dust, debris and residue and that they pass a white glove test.
- Re-clean and re-decontaminate as needed and re-inspect.
- Contact a third party testing agency (Fibertec IHS) to conduct a post-remediation methamphetamine clearance examination and testing.
- Ensure all levels are within required limits. Replace furnace filters. Reinstall plena pans.
- Order required city inspections. When passed, turn on the furnace and release the house for re-occupancy.

All items and surfaces requiring decontamination, including the walls, floors, ceilings, doors and windows of the Garage and Basement, must be decontaminated using Apple Environmental Meth Remover® or an equivalent product that shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

The furnace, ductwork and return plena must be either removed and disposed of and replaced or cleaned using Apple Environmental Meth Remover® or an equivalent product. All products shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Damage Beyond Repair Procedures

All contents within the Garage must be altered, damaged or disfigured beyond repair and be discarded. This can be achieved by rendering the object useless, such as cutting an object in half, or by painting the object with bright orange spray paint. The object can then be placed into a secure dumpster and disposed of as construction debris.

All carpet and carpet pads must be removed and disposed of, and the underlying floor decontaminated with Apple Environmental Meth Remover® or an equivalent product.

Personal Protective Equipment

All workers must wear full body covering disposable coveralls with attached hoods and booties, impermeable gloves, puncture resistant boots and safety glasses. While removing contents, puncture resistant gloves shall be used. The full body disposal coveralls shall not be worn outside the structure.

Post-Decontamination Sampling

Following decontamination, the structure must be re-tested for the presence of methamphetamine in all areas where it was originally found to be above the CDL (Garage and HVAC system) and in the Basement.

I, Monica Vallender, do hereby certify that I conducted a preliminary assessment of the subject property and created this Methamphetamine Remediation Protocol in accordance with the administrative rules and guidance developed by the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) for the cleanup of clandestine drug laboratories.



Monica Vallender

Industrial Hygienist

The Site Health and Safety Plan is attached as Appendix A.

SITE HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN

For the

Calhoun County Land Bank Authority
315 West Green Street
Marshall, Michigan 49068

at the

Single Family Residence
301 Algonquin Street
Battle Creek, Michigan 49037

HASP prepared by:

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Fibertec Project # 41394-1

Date: March 16, 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) provides health and safety guidance to all personnel involved in methamphetamine cleanup at 301 Algonquin Street, Battle Creek, Michigan. Before conducting work on this project site, personnel must review or be briefed on this HASP and the results of initial testing and agree to abide by the provisions of the HASP. All personnel must then sign the Health and Safety Briefing Form in Appendix A, which will provide a record of this training and agreement to comply with the HASP.

The goal of this project is to decontaminate 301 Algonquin Street, Battle Creek, Michigan and to bring all methamphetamine levels below the regulatory limits, or in the case of the Basement to a level of no methamphetamine detected.

This HASP is required by the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) Cleanup of Clandestine Drug Laboratory Guidance document.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Methamphetamine is a derivative of amphetamine and is a highly addictive and powerful central nervous system stimulant. Although illegal, methamphetamine can be easily manufactured from readily available ingredients. During manufacturing methamphetamine may volatilize and condense on surfaces near the site of manufacturing. Methamphetamine manufacturing has a severe impact on the environment, releasing poisonous gasses and 5-7 pounds of toxic waste for every pound of meth. Meth labs are highly portable and are easily dismantled. Methamphetamine occurs as a powder. When the powder resembles granulated crystals, the methamphetamine is called ice. The color can vary from clear to white to yellow or from red to brown.

Methamphetamine exposure occurs by absorption, inhalation and injection. Factors, such as age and health, affect the reactions to methamphetamine in individuals. In small doses it creates a feeling of euphoria, increased alertness, paranoia, decreased appetite and increased physical activity. In large doses it causes increased heart rate, chest pain, hypertension and irreversible damage to blood vessels in the brain (stroke).

Smoking or injecting methamphetamine effects the user almost immediately. Snorting methamphetamine effects the user in approximately five minutes. Oral ingestion affects the user in about 20 minutes. The effects of methamphetamine can last for up to 12 hours. Side effects include convulsion, high body temperature, stroke, cardiac arrhythmia and stomach cramps. Chronic use can lead to psychotic behavior. As a result of these deleterious effects, caution must be exercised to avoid contact with contaminated surfaces and contents in a clandestine drug laboratory.

Chemicals used in methamphetamine production include, but are not limited to, the following: acetone, ephedrine, ammonia, iodine, toluene, Coleman Fuel, lye, hydrochloric acid, etc. These chemicals get mixed according to a prescribed recipe and can create cyanides, irritants, corrosives and volatile compounds, etc. The one bottle method produces gas in the bottle that must be released so the bottle does not explode. The one bottle method is also referred to as the "shake and bake" method.

Reports from the police alleged the use of the one bottle method at this location. Lithium metal, lye and hydrochloric acid generator were reported to have been seized. It has been reported that persons on methamphetamine tend to take things apart such as toasters and clocks. Furnaces and washers have also been reportedly dismantled by those having consumed the drug. These activities expose the user and others to electrical and other hazards.

Other methods of methamphetamine manufacturing include the red phosphorus (Red P) and Phenyl-2-Propanone (P2P) methods. These methods use slightly different chemicals and different recipes than the one bottle method and have different (although serious) risks associated with them. Specific investigation should be conducted when the Red P or P2P methods are known or believed to have been used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. Red P manufacturing may yield hydrochloric acid, hydriodic acid, solvents (toluene, Coleman Fuel), phosphine. Other methods may yield mercury vapor and other hazards.

Visibly contaminated surfaces and visible containers of chemicals and needles used in injecting the drug can be recognized and cleaned or avoided. However, non-visible contamination, hazards and residue often remain undetected and remain a concern for potential contact and exposure to those entering or working in a clandestine drug laboratory.

3.0 JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

The following task will be performed during this project, which is anticipated to be completed within one or two work weeks.

REMOVAL/DECONTAMINATION OF MATERIALS

Removal of all contents from and contamination of the Garage and decontamination of the Basement and duct/furnace decontamination or removal and replacement. Contents to be removed will be altered, disfigured or damaged beyond repair and placed in a secure dumpster before being transported to the landfill for disposal. Decontamination of remaining building surfaces, ceilings walls, floors, furnace and ductwork are also required.

Slips, Trips and Falls:

Use caution when walking throughout the garage, residence and outside. Clear walking paths first, so as to not step on debris. Ensure employees wear properly fitted safety footwear.

The use of methamphetamine decontamination liquids/foam cause slippery walking surfaces. Ensure the floor is wet mopped after decontamination to ensure all methamphetamine decontamination liquids are removed.

Noise:

Power and other equipment may product hazardous levels of noise. Ensure employees wear proper hearing protection when needed.

Power Tools:

Use caution when using any power tools. Use gloves, steel toe footwear, hard hats, and safety glasses when needed. Ensure all tools are plugged into a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI).

Punctures and lacerations:

Needles, broken glass, knives and other sharp objects may be present within the building. Steel toe footwear must be worn at all times, and workers should use caution when moving objects to avoid potential injury. Never step onto loose contents. Create a walking path free of debris. Accumulations of debris may be moved using leaf or lawn rakes. Take special care around cut edges of ductwork to avoid lacerations.

Ergonomic Consideration:

Heavy and/or bulky objects must be carefully handled. Lift using major leg muscles. Avoid twisting and bending at the waist. Seek assistance from others before attempting to lift heavy objects.

Exposure to Methamphetamine:

Methamphetamine is known by the U.S. Department of Justice to be extremely hazardous. Some of the chemicals used to synthesize it are highly volatile and may ignite or explode if mixed or stored improperly. Fire and explosion pose risks not only to the individuals producing the drug but also to anyone in the surrounding area, including children, neighbors, and passersby.

Inhalation. Inhaling chemical vapors and gases resulting from methamphetamine production causes shortness of breath, cough, and chest pain. Exposure to these vapors and gases may also cause intoxication, dizziness, nausea, disorientation, lack of coordination, pulmonary edema, chemical pneumonitis, and other serious respiratory problems when absorbed into the body through the lungs.

Skin Contact. The chemicals used to produce methamphetamine may cause serious burns if they come into contact with the skin.

Ingestion. Ingesting toxic chemicals or methamphetamine itself may result in potentially fatal poisoning, internal chemical burns, damage to organ function, and harm to neurological and immunologic functioning.

It is expected that all chemicals have been removed from the residence and garage. Should any suspected chemicals be found, they should be handled by someone knowledgeable about them, who has 40 hour HAZWOPER training. It is expected that all volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) have evaporated and are no longer a concern. Recent 4 gas testing indicates no hazardous atmosphere was present at the time of testing.

Employees will wear fully body covering disposable coveralls and impermeable gloves and other required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during all decontamination work.

Spread of Methamphetamine contamination:

It is very important to prevent the spread of methamphetamine contamination during all phases of work. All personnel who enter the contaminated areas shall wear fully body covering disposable coveralls and other PPE. Personnel will remove the coveralls when moving from a contaminated area to an uncontaminated area.

All used equipment (saw blades, shovels, etc.) will be decontaminated with soap, water, and disposable towels. Wash water will be collected and disposed of in the sanitary sewer or septic system.

Heat Stress:

Temperature extremes can adversely affect worker health and safety. Heat stress can be experienced by workers due to high ambient temperatures and humidity. In addition, the use of PPE, especially when restrictive or heavy, can increase the chance a worker will experience heat stress. The four main types of heat stress are listed below and Project Managers and Job Supervisors must pay attention to the development of the symptoms in themselves and others.

- **Heat Rash:** Caused by continuous exposure to heat and humid air and aggravated by chafing clothing. Decreases ability to tolerate heat, as well as being a nuisance. Administer fluids (Gatorade, etc.) to conscious sufferer.
- **Heat Cramps:** Caused by profuse perspiration with inadequate fluid intake and chemical replacement. Signs are muscle spasms and pain in the extremities and abdomen. Administer fluids (Gatorade, etc.) to conscious victim.
- **Heat Exhaustion:** Caused by increased stress on various organs to meet increased demands to cool the body. Signs are shallow breathing; pale, cool, moist skin; profuse sweating; and dizziness and physical or mental exhaustion. Remove from sun exposure, remove PPE and apply cool compresses. Seek medical attention.
- **Heat Stroke:** The most severe form of heat stress. Body must be cooled immediately to prevent severe injury and/or death. Signs are red, hot, dry skin; no perspiration; nausea; dizziness and confusion; strong, rapid pulse; coma. Medical help must be obtained immediately, call 911.

Cold Stress

Temperature extremes can adversely affect worker health and safety. Cold stress can be experienced by workers due to low ambient temperatures, high wind and wet conditions. The three main types of cold stress are listed below and Project Managers and Job Supervisors must pay attention to the development of the symptoms in themselves and others.

- **Immersion/Trench Foot:** Caused by prolonged exposure to wet and cold conditions in the feet. Signs include reddening skin, tingling, pain, swelling, leg cramps, numbness and blisters. Remove wet shoes and socks, dry the feet, and seek medical attention.
- **Frostbite:** Caused by the freezing of the skin and tissues. Signs include reddened skin with gray/white patches in the fingers, toes, nose or ear lobes, tingling, aching, loss of feeling, and blisters in the affected areas. Loosely wrap the affected area with a dry cloth and prevent contact until medical attention can be received. Give warm sweetened drinks to conscious victim.
- **Hypothermia:** Caused when normal body temperature drops to less than 95°F. Signs include uncontrollable shivering, loss of coordination, confusion, slurred speech, slowed heart rate, slow breathing and unconsciousness. Move the victim to a warm, dry area. Remove wet clothing and wrap victim in blankets. Call 911.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

Project Manager: Name: To be named later

Responsible for the overall project, including implementation of the HASP.

Provides resources necessary for completion of the project.

Has signature authority on the HASP and all other project documents.

Conducts regular health and safety inspections to assess project health and safety and implementation of the HASP. Records shall be kept of all inspections.

Has stop work authority if an imminent danger is present on the work site.

Job Supervisor: Name: To be named later

Conducts daily equipment inspections and operations.

Responsible for health and safety of self and others working in proximity.

Conducts daily health and safety inspections of the worksite to determine that equipment is in good working order and to identify potential or known hazards and instances of noncompliance with the HASP.

Reports any injuries, accidents, illnesses, or near miss accidents to the Project Manager.
Has stop work authority if an imminent danger is present on the work site.

Other Project Personnel:

Comply with the provisions of the HASP.

Conduct work in a safe manner.

Raise any safety concerns to the Project Manager or Job Supervisor.

Report any accidents, injuries, illnesses or near miss accidents to the job supervisor.

5.0 TRAINING

This project involves work in a Methamphetamine contaminated area. Anyone who must enter the building must have current 40-hour HAZWOPER training or equivalent. All

personnel must have current Hazard Communication Training on Methamphetamine that meets the MIOSHA requirements listed in Part 421.

6.0 SITE WORK ZONES

This site control program is designed to reduce the spread of hazardous substances from contaminated areas to clean areas, to identify and isolate contaminated areas of the site, to facilitate emergency evacuation and medical care, to prevent unauthorized entry to the site, and to deter vandalism and theft.

The Garage and all areas inside the house with ductwork are considered to be contaminated with methamphetamine and are considered the exclusion zone. Only essential personnel and equipment will enter the exclusion zone. When working in the exclusion zone, fully body covering disposable coveralls, impermeable gloves and other required PPE must always be worn.

The contamination reduction zone (CRZ) is located adjacent to the exclusion zone. Removal of PPE and decontamination shall occur in this area.

The support zone is the project area where all other personnel are located. This area is far enough away from the exclusion zone that personnel are not exposed to the health and safety hazards created by the job.

7.0 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

Medical surveillance requirements are based on a worker's potential for exposure as determined by the site characterization and job hazard analysis documented in Section 3 of this HASP and as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(f)(2).

Based on limited worker exposure to hazardous substances at or above the PELs or other published exposure limits (less than 30 days per year); limited use of respirators (less than 30 days per year); and the absence of an employee-staffed HAZMAT team, the medical surveillance program required at this site is also limited. The site medical surveillance program provides that:

1. workers assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators receive medical examinations in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134(e) to ensure they are physically capable to perform the work and use the equipment,
2. workers who could potentially be exposed to methamphetamine are covered by a medical protocol addressing this exposure, and
3. if a worker is injured, becomes ill, or develops signs or symptoms of possible over-exposure to hazardous substances or health hazards, medical examinations are provided to that worker as soon as possible after the occurrence and as required by the attending physician.

Medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician and are provided to employees free of cost, without loss of pay, and at a reasonable time and place. The need to implement a more comprehensive medical surveillance program will be re-evaluated in the event of an over-exposure incident.

8.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In the event of an emergency, call 911. Inform the Job Supervisor as soon as possible. If site evacuation is required, workers shall move from the exclusion zone to the support zone via the CRZ.

The nearest hospital to the job site is: Bronson Battle Creek Hospital, 300 North Ave., Battle Creek, MI 49017 (269) 245-8000. A map from the job site to the hospital appears in Appendix B.

9.0 SAFETY MEETINGS

Each employee who will be conducting work or will be entering the exclusion zone or CRZ will be given an initial safety and health briefing prior to performing work on the project. The briefing goes into the HASP in detail. The employees are informed of the hazards and health and safety measures to be used. Emergency procedures, reporting of illnesses and injuries, hazard communication, location of the approved HASP, and any HSPs to be followed will also be discussed. A record of this training will be maintained (Appendix A).

APPENDIX A

HEALTH AND SAFETY BRIEFING FORM

Name (printed)

Signature

Name (printed)

Signature

Name (printed)

Signature

Name (printed)

Signature

Name (printed)

Signature

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APPENDIX B Map to Hospital



Worksite: 301 Algonquin Street, Battle Creek, Michigan 49037

Head northeast on Algonquin Street toward Homecrest Road (0.3 mi).

Turn right onto 6 Mile Road/North Avenue (1.6 mi).

Turn left onto East Emmett Street (0.1 mi).

Hospital: Bronson Battle Creek Hospital, 300 North Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan 49017

Phone: (269) 245-8000

Call 911