HAMP Guidance document

Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 618.540(1) (b) requires hazard assessments and to the extent possible, elimination or reduction of the hazard before the work commences. In order to document compliance, it is important to develop a project health and safety plan that outlines the hazards and how they will be managed. This plan can also be used as a tool to educate workers on how to reduce their risks. (*In addition hazards that cannot be fully controlled by engineering and administrative controls may require personal protective equipment. 29 CFR 1910.133(d) requires a written PPE assessment. A form to document these assessments is available here. If PPE is required, the project budget needs to cover the expense)*

This document was developed to assist project PIs in identifying potential hazards associated with their field projects so the DRI Field Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Plan can be completed. Although not all inclusive, some hazards to consider on field projects include:

A. Hazards inherent to the project site, such as

- High Altitude
- Extreme Cold/Heat
- Excess exposure to sun, wind, blowing sand, etc.
- Work in Confined Spaces (natural or man-made)
- Work Over/Under Water
- Remote Location
- Rough Terrain
- Wild Animal/Plant Hazards
- Potential for Adverse Weather
- Long Distance to Medical Services
- Difficult Communications with the outside world
- Climbing/Strenuous Hiking required
- Crossing High Water required
- Travel on Primitive Roads or cross county required.
- Towing
- Working alongside roadways

B. Additional hazards that might be present

- Cut hazards, such as those associated with working with metal, sharp edges on equipment, etc.
- Mechanical/Moving Parts
- Trenching/Excavating
- Heavy Equipment Operations
- Overhead Hazards, including, but not limited to power and other utility lines
- Slip/Trip/Fall Hazards
- Falls (from height)
- Use of Ladders/Scaffolding
- Work at Night/in Poor Lighting
- Long Drive to work site
- Manual Lifting > 50 lb
- Noise Generated > 85 dBA
- Dust/other Airborne Hazard generated by work
- Potential for Oxygen Deficient or other hazardous atmospheres generated by work
- Fire issues related to hot work, ignition sources, flammable materials use, etc.
- Potential for Hazardous Material Spill
- Waste Generation
- Lack of Potable Water
- Lack of Sanitary Facilities
- Transportation of Hazardous Materials to/from work site
- Storage of Hazardous Materials on site

C. Personnel considerations, such as:

- Applicable medical conditions
- Team member allergies
- Physical requirements to perform project tasks
- Spare contact lenses and other medical supplies

D. Use of heavy equipment, such as:

- Forklift
- Backhoe
- Excavator
- Crane/hoist/man lift
- Dump Truck
- Loader
- Scraper
- Steam Cleaner
- High Pressure Washer
- Jack Hammer/Concrete Saw
- Hydraulic Ram
- Vacuum Truck
- Water Truck
- Snowmobile/ATV
- Airplane/helicopter
- Drill Rig
- Dumpster/Roll-Off Container

E. Use of other equipment/materials that might pose a safety hazard or require safety training, for example:

- Generator
- Pump
- Compressor
- Towers
- Chemicals
- Biologicals
- Radioactive Materials Class 3b or 4 lasers/laser systems
- High Energy Sources
- Boats/Kayaks, Canoes
- Pressurized/Vacuum Systems
- Fire Extinguishers
- Personal Protective Equipment

5. A few other questions to consider are

a. Will OSHA medical surveillance (for example, medical release for respirator users, audiometry for work in areas where noise is > 85 dB, etc.) be required for any workers under this proposed project? **List all applicable.** (Note: Any OSHA required medical surveillance costs must be in the project budget.) *OSHA regulations required medical surveillance when certain chemicals are used, when respiratory protection must be used, etc. (Some of the time when a baseline (or pre-exposure) exam is required annual or periodic exams are also required... In other instances, medical surveillance is only required if there has been an exposure (known or suspected) or if industrial hygiene monitoring demonstrated potential exposure above the acceptable limits.) EH&S will review the proposed work and will assist in identifying a clinic to perform the medical evaluations. If medical monitoring is required, the project budget needs to include the cost of the required exam and any follow up exams.*

b. Will the project take place where endemic medical disease or other biological hazards would pose a risk to employees? *The hazard assessment (required by NAC 618.540(1) (b)) should identify the presence of these hazards. If they exist, workers may require vaccination or other prophylactic treatment prior to commencing work. Additional training may be required. Cost for any necessary vaccinations is to be included in the project budget.*

c. Will the project disturb hazardous substances or contaminants that preexist in the environment? *The hazard assessment (required by NAC 618.540(1) (b)) should identify the presence of these hazards. At a minimum HAZWOPER 40 hour training (29 CFR 1910.120) would be required prior to commencement of work. Additional training cold be required, depending on the hazard of the contaminants. The project budget needs to include the cost of training to do this kind of work.*

d. What EH&S training is required to do the work? At a minimum, all field projects should include General Worksite Safety Information (read and understand the safety plan), Emergency Procedures specific for the worksite, Fire Extinguisher Use and Hazard Communication (including specific chemical, biological, radiological, and physical hazards). Additional training may be required based on the identified project hazards. Refer to the EH&S training matrix for help in the development a project specific training plan for employees assigned to the project. (*The most commonly required OSHA/EPA training classes are listed here. The regulations that are driving the need for the training as well as a short description of the affected population are also listed. The cost of the training needs to be included in the project budget. Note that the matrix does not include every OSHA regulation that requires training. Contact EH&S if you have any questions about additional course work that might be required.)*