

Health and Safety Plan

Tributary Retreat & Training Center, Inc

Searcy County, Arkansas

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Health and Safety Plan (HASP)

1.1.1 HASP Purpose

The purpose of this HASP is to identify hazards associated with activities at the Tributary Retreat & Training Center, Inc. (Tributary). This HASP addresses the hazards recognized in conjunction with operations and maintenance at Tributary. As new hazards are encountered, additions or changes will be incorporated into the HASP.

This HASP also assigns responsibilities for the implementation of safety programs at this facility and defines monitoring and emergency response planning specific to the Tributary.

1.1.2 HASP Applicability

This plan will be distributed to each employee and volunteer involved with the proposed activities at Tributary, including subcontractor employees, when applicable. Each employee must sign a copy of the attached health and safety plan acceptance form. This document can be found in Attachment A of this HASP.

1.2 Tributary Safety Policy

It is the policy of Tributary to provide a safe and healthy work environment for all of its employees, volunteers, and guests. Tributary considers no phase of operations or administration is of greater importance than injury and illness prevention. Safety takes precedence over expediency or shortcuts. At Tributary, we believe every accident and every injury is avoidable. We will take every reasonable step to reduce the possibility of injury, illness, or accident.

The practices and procedures presented in this HASP and any supplemental documents associated with this HASP are binding on all Tributary employees while engaged in the subject work. In addition, all site visitors shall abide by these procedures as the minimum acceptable standard for the work site.

1.2.1 Stop Work Authority

All employees working at this site, including employees of Tributary and any subcontractors, have the **authority and responsibility** to exercise a 'Stop Work Authority' at any time that current work conditions or work activities do not comply with general safety practices. Any time a 'Stop Work Authority' is issued at the site, the questionable work activity must immediately cease and all affected personnel should review that task and take appropriate measures to address the area of concern.

1.3 Modification of the HASP

This document discusses the physical hazards associated with the proposed activities. However, unanticipated site-specific conditions or situations might occur during the implementation of work on site.

Should significant information become available regarding potential on-site hazards, it might be necessary to modify this HASP. All proposed modifications to this HASP must be reviewed and approved by the Tributary representative.

2.0 Site Description and Scope of Work

2.1 Site Location

The Tributary Retreat & Training Center, Inc. is located at 828 Turkey Pen Springs Road (CR 62) and 506 Sunny Lane Dr., Harriet, Arkansas 72639 (unincorporated Searcy County). The Tributary entrance is approximately ¾ mile east of the community of Cozahome, Arkansas. The geographic coordinates of the entrance to Tributary are Longitude 92.486536 and Latitude 36.041986.

2.2 Vicinity and Characteristics

The Tributary is located on approximately 142 acres in the Ozark Mountains in north central Arkansas. The Tributary property is in a hilly area and is surrounded by scattered residences, and undeveloped woodlands.

2.3 Site History

The Tributary property was previously used as a small resort operation under the name Th' Woods Buffalo River Cabins. The property is now owned by Tributary with plans to operate the facility as a retreat and training center.

The property is varies from open pastures to treed hills with rocky outcrops. There are currently six cottages located on the property. Gravel roads cross portions of the property.

2.4 Scope of Work

Various work activities the Tributary include the following:

- Tree cutting and trimming - clean-up downed trees, cutting of dead trees around cabins, clearing of trails
- Setup Washateria – wiring & plumbing in existing building shell
- Installation of entry gates and fence
- Signs - installation of signs for entrance, warning/hazard signs, no smoking, no firearms, no alcohol, no hunting or trapping of any kind, etc.
- Cleanup/removal of glass and trash on property
- Develop walking trails from easy to difficult with appropriate markings.

3.0 Site Hazards

3.1 Physical Hazards

3.1.1 Cold Stress

Cold injury is classified as either localized, as in frostbite or frostnip; or generalized, as in hypothermia. The main factors contributing to cold injury are exposure to humidity and high winds, contact with wetness and inadequate clothing.

The likelihood of developing frostbite occurs when the face or extremities are exposed to a cold wind in addition to cold temperatures. The freezing point of the skin is about 30°F. The fluids around the cells of the body tissue freeze, causing the skin to turn white. This freezing is due to exposure to extremely low temperatures. As wind velocity increases, heat loss is greater and frostbite will occur more rapidly.

The first symptom of frostbite is usually an uncomfortable sensation of coldness, followed by numbness. There may be a tingling, stinging or aching feeling in the affected area. The most vulnerable parts of the body are the nose, cheeks, ears, fingers and toes.

Symptoms of hypothermia, a condition of abnormally low body temperature, include uncontrollable shivering and sensations of cold. The heartbeat slows and may become irregular; the pulse weakens and blood pressure changes. Pain in the extremities and severe shivering can be the first warning of dangerous exposure to cold.

Persons should dress in several layers rather than one single heavy outer garment. The outer piece of clothing should ideally be wind and water proof. Clothing made of thin cotton fabric or synthetic fabrics such as polypropylene is ideal since it helps to evaporate sweat. Polypropylene is best at wicking away moisture while still retaining its insulating properties. Loosely fitting clothing also aids in sweat evaporation. Denim is not a good protective fabric; it is loosely woven, which allows moisture to penetrate. Socks with a high wool content are best. If clothing becomes wet, it should be taken off immediately and a dry set of clothing put on.

Dehydration occurs in the cold environments and may increase the susceptibility of the worker to cold injury due to significant change in blood flow to the extremities. Drink plenty of fluids, but limit the intake of caffeine.

3.1.2 Heat Stress

Types of Heat Stress

Heat related problems include **heat rash, fainting, heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke**. **Heat rash** can occur when sweat isn't allowed to evaporate; leaving the skin wet most of the time and making it subject to irritation. **Fainting** may occur when blood pools to lower parts of the body and as a result, does not return to the heart to be pumped to the brain. Heat related fainting often occurs during activities that require standing erect and immobile in the heat for long periods of time.

The following are signs, symptoms and treatments for different types of heat illnesses:

Heat Cramps

- Usually occur in a major muscle groups due to loss of salt through sweating
- Move the victim to a cool area.
- Gently stretch the cramped muscle and hold the stretch for about 20 seconds, then gently massage the muscle. Repeat these steps if necessary.
- Hydrate the victim slowly with half a glass of fluids every 15 minutes.
- Apply cool wet towels and fan the victim.
- Seek medical attention if symptoms are not alleviated or if more serious problems are indicated.

Heat Exhaustion

- *Symptoms:* Heavy sweating, cramps, rapid pulse, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, exhaustion, fainting
- Move the victim to a cool area and raise the victim's feet.
- Remove or loosen tight clothing.
- Apply cool compresses (wet towels or ice cubes wrapped in a towel).
- Hydrate the victim slowly with half a glass of fluids every 15 minutes.
- Get medical treatment if the symptoms persist.

Heat Stroke (EARLY RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT OF HEAT STROKE ARE THE ONLY MEANS OF PREVENTING BRAIN DAMAGE OR DEATH)

- *Symptoms:* Dry, red, hot skin, fainting, high body temperature (in excess of 102 degrees), rapid/shallow breathing, lack of perspiration, strong, rapid pulse, disoriented, confused, seizures
- Call 9-1-1 to get immediate medical attention.
- Move the victim into a cool area and raise the victim's feet.
- Cool the victim quickly by applying cool (not cold) water to the person's whole body, then fan the person.
- If available, use cold packs under arms, neck, and ankles.
- Do not give anything to eat or drink by mouth.
- Do not give aspirin or acetaminophen to reduce the temperature

Increased body temperature and physical discomfort also promote irritability and a decreased attention to the performance of hazardous tasks.

Measures to Avoid Heat Stress

The following guidelines should be adhered to when working in hot environments:

- Identify a shaded, cool rest area. Adequate shade could consist of buildings or lean-tos that are ventilated or open to air movement, vehicles with air conditioning turned on, trees or vines that are dense enough to substantially block direct sunlight, or canopies.

- Rotate personnel and alternate job functions.
- Water intake should be equal to the sweat produced. Most workers exposed to hot conditions drink less fluid than needed because of an insufficient thirst. **DO NOT DEPEND ON THIRST TO SIGNAL WHEN AND HOW MUCH TO DRINK.** For an 8-hour work day, a person should drink 50 ounces of fluids.
- Eat lightly salted foods or drink salted drinks such as Gatorade to replace lost salts.
- Save most strenuous tasks for non-peak heat hours such as the early morning or at night.

Potable water should be made available each day for the field team.

3.1.3 Cuts and Lacerations

When using approved knives or blades, follow the safety precautions listed below:

- Keep your free hand out of the way,
- Secure your work if cutting through thick material,
- Use only sharp blades; dull blades require more force which results in less knife control,
- Pull the knife toward you; pulling motions are easier to manage,
- Don't put your knife in your pocket,
- Use a self-retracting blade, and
- Wear Kevlar™ gloves when using knives or blades.

3.1.4 Driving

Drivers and passengers must comply with all traffic laws and posted signs, and will not operate a vehicle if under the influence of impairing medication, alcohol, or any other substance. Drivers and passengers will have their seatbelts secured prior to putting the vehicle in gear.

You must NOT operate a vehicle while talking on your cell phone, regardless of “hands free” or not. If you receive a call, pull over to answer it. Do NOT allow other distractions to interfere with your safe operation of the vehicle.

3.1.5 Heavy Equipment

The use of heavy equipment for earth moving work poses potential hazards to employees. Such equipment can cause trauma injuries to the operator or nearby workers. It may also roll over, or fall on sloped ground or unstable soil. Operators of earth moving equipment must be experienced or trained in the use of the equipment. They must inspect the equipment each day before use to assure that it is in safe operational condition. When employees must work near the equipment, eye contact and clear communication between the operator and ground personnel must be maintained.

3.1.6 Lifting

Using the proper techniques to lift and move heavy pieces of equipment (>40 lbs), and operating hand tools, is important to reduce the potential for back injury. The following precautions should be implemented when lifting or moving heavy objects.

- Bend at the knees, not the waist. Let your legs do the lifting;
- Do not twist your body while lifting;
- Bring the load as close to you as possible before lifting and during transport of any kind;
- Be sure the path you are taking while carrying a heavy object is free of obstructions and slip, trip and fall hazards;
- Use mechanical devices to move objects that are too heavy to be moved manually; and
- If mechanical devices are not available, ask another person to assist you.

3.1.7 Slips, Trips and Falls

Slip, trip and fall hazards are common on site due to steep outcrops, loose rocks and soil, the presence of water, and downed trees and vegetation. Essential elements of avoid slips and falls include:

- Maintain distance from rocky outcrops
- Seek out gradual slopes rather than scrambling up/down steep slopes (large animal paths are often less steep and can accommodate people).
- Be aware of steep slopes around ponds and creeks where it would be difficult to climb out if you should fall in.
- Walk around downed trees rather than scrambling over them.
- Identify or create a path that is clear of any obstructions.

3.1.8 Utilities

Underground Utilities

Arkansas law requires that a utility clearance be performed at least two (2) working days prior to initiation of any subsurface work. The Arkansas utility clearance contact is:

AOC Arkansas One Call	8-1-1 OR 1-800-482-8998
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This number must be called to request a mark-out of natural gas, electric, telephone, cable television, water and sewer lines in the proposed drilling locations. In many locations, a separate location request must be submitted to the municipality providing potable water, sanitary and storm sewerage. Work will not begin until the required utility clearances have been performed.

Utility clearance organizations typically do not mark-out underground utility lines that are located on private property. As such, the excavation contractor must exercise due diligence and try to identify the location of any private utilities on the property.

Overhead Utilities

All overhead lines will be considered “energized” unless properly de-energized, grounded and tested by the utility company before working within the clearance distance as defined below. The operator must observe de-energizing process and reconfirm that the lines are de-energized on a daily basis. Any vehicle or mechanical equipment that is capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines shall be operated so that a minimum clearance of 10 feet is maintained at all times. This 10 foot

distance shall be increased a minimum of 0.4 inches for each 1 kV over 50 kV. If the voltage of the overhead line is unknown, maintain a clearance of 35 feet.

3.1.9 Weather

If winds in excess of 50 mph (estimated) are encountered, please refer to the Severe Weather section below.

Lightning

Lightning can strike up to a distance of 10 miles, but thunder can only be heard at a distance of 8 miles. If you can hear thunder, you are at risk of being struck by lightning. Therefore, if site personnel working outdoors hear thunder or see lightning, work will be stopped and personnel will move to an indoor location. If indoor facilities are not available, personnel should seek shelter inside passenger vehicles such as cars and pickups. Avoid touching metal parts of the vehicle, as the tires of the vehicle do not provide adequate grounding from a lightning strike.

During a thunderstorm, avoid trees/poles, standing water, high areas, very low areas and streams, and metal structures (fences, scaffolding, etc.). Work will resume 30 minutes following the final observance of thunder and/or lightning and when the storm is moving away from the work area.

Tornadoes

The following is general safety information for tornadoes. For site-specific procedures in the event of a tornado, refer to the Tornado Safety Plan located in Attachment P of this document.

The following storm indications may give site personnel early warning of a possible tornado:

- Strong, persistent rotation in the cloud base
- Whirling dust or debris on the ground under a cloud base
- Hail or heavy rain followed by either dead calm or a fast, intense wind shift
- Day or night – loud, continuous roar or rumble, which doesn't fade in a few seconds like thunder
- Night – small, bright, blue-green to white flashes near ground level (as opposed to silvery lightning up in the clouds). These bright, colored flashes are indicative of high-tension power lines being snapped and transformers being blown.

If you are in:	Then:
A structure	Go to a pre-designated shelter area such as a safe room, basement, storm cellar, or the lowest building level. If there is no basement, go to the center of an interior room on the lowest level (closet, interior hallway) away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Get under a sturdy table and use your arms to protect your head and neck. Do not open windows.
A vehicle, trailer, or mobile home	Get out immediately and go to the lowest floor of a sturdy, nearby building or a storm shelter. Mobile homes, even if tied down, offer little protection from tornadoes.

<p>The outside with no shelter</p>	<p>Lie flat and face-down in a nearby ditch or depression and cover your head with your hands. Be aware of the potential for flooding. Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location. Never try to outrun a tornado in urban or congested areas in a car or truck. Instead, leave the vehicle immediately for safe shelter. Watch out for flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.</p>
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Severe Weather

Severe weather may occur at any time of year and with very little warning. It may include heavy downpours, thunderstorms, lightning, tornadoes, hurricanes, high winds, hail, excessive heat, snow, sleet and ice. Each employee must be aware of the potential for severe weather events and be especially alert to changing conditions and conditions at the destination.

- Strong winds or gusts in excess of 50 mph;
- Hail or heavy rain followed by either dead calm or a fast, intense wind shift;
- Day or night – loud, continuous roar or rumble, which doesn’t fade in a few seconds like thunder;
- Night – small, bright, blue-green to white flashes near ground level (as opposed to silvery lightning up in the clouds). These bright, colored flashes are indicative of high-tension power lines being snapped and transformers being blown.

In the event of a weather emergency, evacuate the site in accordance with the emergency plan.

- Listen to the radio for severe weather alerts.
- Pay attention to the weather in your area, up wind of your location, and in the watershed upstream from your location.
- Plan and schedule field activities in accordance with driving conditions to and from the site.
- When in the field, be aware of the route you must take to get to shelter.
- When working in low areas, be aware of the potential for flash flooding and the route to higher ground.

Site work may be delayed, postponed, or cancelled due to severe weather. Vehicle and equipment use at a site may also be restricted under unfavorable weather conditions.

3.2 Biological Hazards

3.2.1 Chiggers

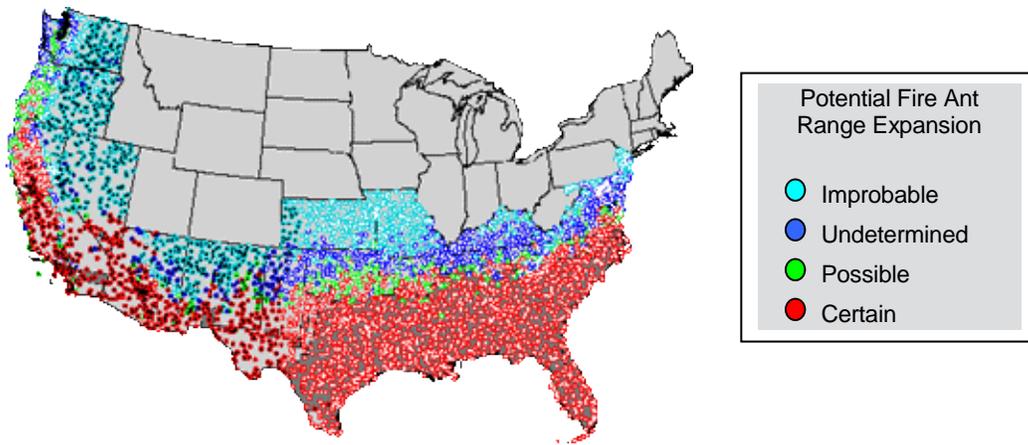
Chiggers are very small insects that are very difficult to spot with the naked eye. Chiggers don’t carry infectious diseases; however their bites can cause rashes and dermatitis that can lead to a secondary infection. They attach themselves to hair follicles, skin and pores. They embed their mouth parts, and usually within 4-8 hours of biting, they cause an intense itching sensation to result. Along with the itching a rash will develop. Scratching the rash is what can lead to dermatitis to form as a possible pathway for a secondary infection.

Chiggers are known to inhabit damp areas as well as dense brush areas. We can manage chigger exposure through brush clearing when it is an acceptable practice. Clothing treated with Permethrin and DEET applied to exposed skin or clothing can be an effective repellent and is suggested regardless of if

brush clearing has occurred. Washing the area repeatedly with warm soapy water will aid in removal of the chiggers. First aid (e.g., over-the-counter lotions / creams) can also be applied to the affected areas to help reduce the rash and potential for dermatitis and infection.

3.2.2 Fire Ants

Fire ants are small (5 mm) red ants that build mounds of loose soil. Their nests can appear as dome-shaped mounds, up to 40 cm high, or can be found next to, or underneath other objects found on the ground, such as timber, logs, rocks, pavers, bricks etc. Mounds will not always be evident, but are usually found in open areas such as lawns, pastures, along roadsides and unused cropland. This species could easily be confused with the common coastal brown ant and as well as some local native ants.



When disturbed, they swarm and bite. Fire ants inflict a fiery sting, which causes a small blister or pustule to form at the site of each sting after several hours. The blisters become itchy while healing and are prone to infection if broken. Their venom is similar to that of wasps and may cause allergic reactions. **If stung by a fire ant, notify a co-worker or someone who can help if you should have an allergic reaction.**



Fire Ant



Typical Mound



Tree Trunk Mound

3.2.3 Forest Animals

Large animals such as deer, wild turkey, coyote, bobcats, and black bear have been observed at the Tributary. These are wild animals and their behavior is unpredictable. These animals should be avoided. Most animals are smaller than the typical person, and so will avoid contact.

If a bear is encountered on the property, remain calm. Do not turn your back to the bear. **DO NOT RUN** – You will trigger the bear's natural response to chase you; bears are extremely fast and you cannot outrun a bear. Do not make eye contact or make sudden moves. Leave the area quietly in the direction that you came from. When you have moved a safe distance away, you can either watch or wait until the bear leaves or make a wide detour around the bear.

3.2.4 Mosquitoes

Mosquitoes are frequently found near standing water and thick vegetation (i.e., wetlands). They breed in standing water, so eliminating any standing water reduces your risk. They are attracted to heat, IR light, and carbon dioxide and can quickly swarm around a stationary person. Mosquitoes do not feed on blood. Only female mosquitoes bite, as they need blood for development of their eggs. Their bites cause relatively mild itching but can spread disease – West Nile encephalitis is on the rise in the eastern US. Prevention is the best approach, so apply insect repellent early and often.



If bitten by a mosquito, wash the bite with warm water and soap. Applying a cold compress or ice pack can help reduce any swelling. The simplest anti-itching compound is a paste made of baking soda and water. Use just enough water to make a sticky paste, and spread it on. Calamine lotion works in a similar way, and usually the effect lasts longer. A topical anesthetic containing pramoxine (such as the prescription PrameGel or the over-the-counter Caladryl) can take away the pain and itching. For the anti-inflammatory part of treatment, ibuprofen (Motrin or Advil) or naproxen (Aleve) can reduce redness, pain, itching, swelling and fever.

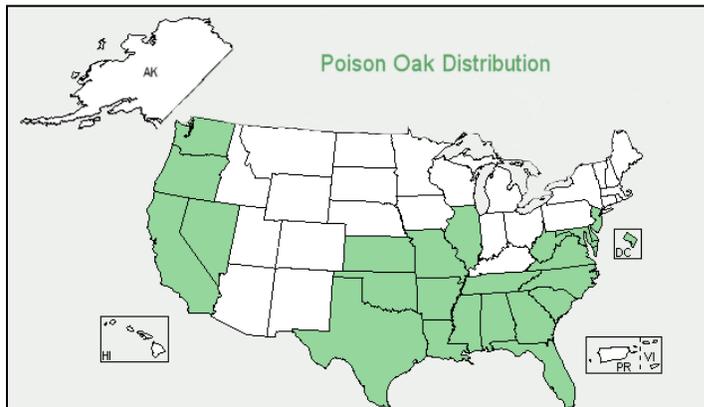
3.2.5 Poisonous Plants

All undeveloped property potentially has Poison Ivy and/or Poison Oak growing in areas where vegetation is not controlled. Poison Ivy and Poison Oak can also be found in cultivated and landscaped areas. Allergic reaction to these plants is the most common allergy in the country claiming half the population.

Additional care should be taken during late fall and winter months after the leaves have fallen from the poisonous plants. When the plants become dormant, the urushiol oil (the oil commonly disseminated by these particular plants) remains active, where contact with the plants can still cause a potential reaction. Sensitivity to urushiol can develop at any time. Use common sense when working around vegetation, and remain clear of poisonous plants.



Poison Ivy Plant



Poison Oak Plant

If you must enter areas containing such plants, wear protective clothing, such as Tyvek® coveralls, Nitrile or latex gloves, and boot covers. The use of a barrier cream such as Ivy Block can prevent the active agent in poisonous plants from affecting skin and Tecnu cleansing wipes can remove the plant oil from exposed skin. Signs and symptoms of exposure include redness and swelling that appears 5 minutes to 2 hours after exposure. Blistering and itching will follow. If you have had a severe reaction in the past, you should see an occupational physician right away.

According to the Federal Drug Administration (FDA), there are quite a few effective over-the-counter (OTC) products to help with symptoms, including Cortaid and Lanacort, baking soda, Aveeno oatmeal bath, and calamine lotion. These OTC remedies may produce mild and temporary relief of the itch but will not remove the oil. Cleanse immediately after exposure with plain soap and water, and then wash with products like OTC Zanfel per package instructions. Wash all clothing/bedding in hot soapy water since urushiol oil will stay on them and if worn/touched, will continue to re-expose if contracted with any part of one's skin.

3.2.6 Snakes

There are four species of venomous snakes in the United States – coral, rattlesnake, copperhead and cottonmouth. All four are found in Texas. Sturdy boots covering the ankle in open terrain are advised. Snake boots and snake chaps should be worn when walking or working in heavily vegetated areas, wet lands, or areas covered with large amounts of debris.

If bitten, stay calm and seek help. Do NOT cut the bite area, but use a snakebite kit if available. Try to be able to identify the snake to medical personnel. Remember that bites of non-venomous snakes can become infected. Get medical attention for any animal bite. The following photos provide an illustration of common species of venomous snakes found in the eastern part of the state:

Texas Coral

(*Micrurus fulvius tener*)



© Chip Ruthven

Southern Copperhead

(*Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix*)



Western Cottonmouth

(*Agkistrodon piscivorus leucostoma*)



© David Cannatella

Western Diamondback Rattlesnake

(*Crotalus atrox*)



3.2.7 Spiders

The most dangerous spiders to humans in North America are black widows and brown spiders (also known as brown recluse or fiddleback spiders).

Workers should consider wearing long legged pants and long sleeve shirts to reduce the amount of exposed skin when biological hazards are identified at the work site. Gloves should also be worn to minimize hand exposure. Wear shirts with long sleeves and make sure that shirts are tucked into pants and pants are tucked into socks or boots.

A guide to identifying these spiders is presented below.

Black Widow Spider

- Abdomen usually shows hourglass marking.
- The female is 3-4 centimeters in diameter.
- Have been found in well casings and flush-mount covers.
- Not aggressive, but more likely to bite if guarding eggs.
- Light, local swelling and reddening of the bite are early signs of a bite, followed by intense muscular pain, rigidity of the abdomen and legs, difficulty breathing, and nausea.



Brown Spiders (Recluse)

- Central and South U.S., although in some other areas, as well.
- ¼-to-½-inch-long body and size of silver dollar.
- Hide in baseboards, ceiling cracks, and undisturbed piles of material.
- Bite either may go unnoticed or may be followed by a severe localized reaction, including scabbing, necrosis of affected tissue, and very slow healing.



3.2.8 Stinging Insects

Stinging insects, including bees, wasps and scorpions, are present across North America. Bees in particular can be a concern at sites where ground dwelling bees are present and could 'swarm' if their nests are threatened by an intruder.

Gloves will be worn to minimize hand exposure. Wear light-colored clothing and make sure that shirts are tucked into pants and pants are tucked into socks or boots. Where bees are presumed to exist, employees are not permitted to approach the nest and a re-assessment of the work must be conducted before proceeding.

If stung or swarmed by bees, leave the area immediately and seek shelter in a vehicle or building if possible. Most people only have a localized reaction to bee stings (redness and swelling). Look to see if any stingers are still present at the sting sites and remove. Apply ice to the sting areas and wash with soap and water and apply a hydrocortisone cream. If you know you are allergic to bees, or begin to experience nausea, vomiting, dizziness or diarrhea call medical emergency services. **If you know you are allergic to bees, you should notify the Tributary LLC rep prior to commencing any site work.** Scorpion stings should be treated similar to bee stings.

A guide to identifying various types of stinging insects found in the area is presented below.

Western Yellowjacket

- Workers are about 1/2 inch long, with clear wings. The body is black with yellow characteristic markings on the head, thorax and abdomen. The body is not hairy.
- **Nests are most often underground**, but occasionally are found in wall voids and indoors.
- Venomous, stinging social insect, that is abundant in urban areas; when nests are disturbed, defending **worker wasps can inflict multiple stings.**



Baldfaced Hornet

- Large (3/4 inch long) and black with white markings, particularly on the front of the head and the tip of the abdomen.
- Nests usually hang in trees, but may be attached to the sides of buildings.
- The only "hornet" reported in Texas, it actually belongs to the yellowjacket family (Vespidae). Its sting can be intensely painful.



Bumble Bee

- Bumble bees are easily recognized, being large (3/4 inch long) with black and yellow or orangish hair patterns on their abdomens.
- Nesting sites include clumps of dry grass, old bird nests, **abandoned rodent burrows**, old mattresses, car cushions or even in or under old abandoned buildings.
- Females are capable of stinging. They can be aggressive around nesting sites but they are rarely aggressive during foraging activities.



Honey Bee

- Somewhat variable in color but are some shade of black, brown or brown intermixed with yellow.
- Construct/live in hives, which may be provided by man or located in a hollow tree, wall void, or some other sheltered habitat.
- Adults capable of stinging. When the hive contains developing larvae and pupae, they (particularly Africanized honey bees) will aggressively attack intruders to defend their colony.



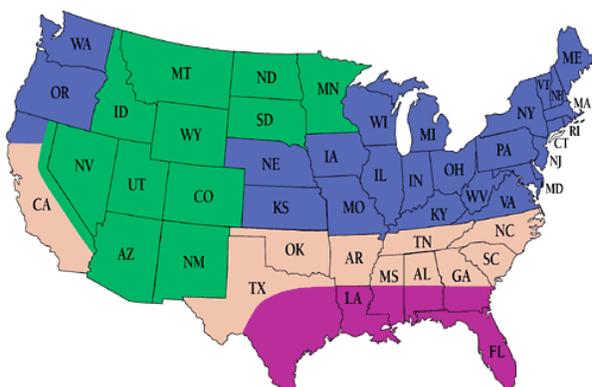
Striped bark Scorpion

- Adults average about 2-1/2 inches in length, with the tail being longer in the males than in the females. Body color of adults varies from yellowish to tan, marked with two broad, blackish stripes on the upper surface of the abdomen.
- Can be found under rocks, under boards, and in debris. It can be found indoors or outdoors in a wide variety of.
- Most common and widespread scorpion in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah; stings are painful and produce local swelling and itching that may persist for several days.



3.2.9 Ticks

Ticks are bloodsuckers, attaching themselves to warm-blooded vertebrates to feed. Deer ticks are the most common carriers of Lyme disease, a bacterial infection that is transmitted to humans through the bite of the tick. One characteristic symptom of Lyme disease is a bulls-eye rash that develops around the bite site. The rash appears in about 60-80% of all Lyme disease cases. Contact the DSHEM immediately if such a rash develops.



Tick Season in the U.S.

- March – November
- April – September
- May – August
- Warm Weather Months

Note: The actual start and duration of the tick season may vary depending on temperatures, rainfall and humidity.

Personnel should carefully inspect themselves each day for the presence of ticks or any rashes. This is important since prompt removal of the tick can prevent disease transmission. Female deer ticks are about one-quarter inch in length and are black and brick red in color. Males are smaller and all black.

Removal of the tick is important in that the tick should not be crushed and care must be taken so that the head is also removed. If the head is not completely removed or if the tick is allowed to remain for days feeding on human blood, a condition known as tick paralysis can develop, this is due to a neurotoxin that the tick injects while engorging. This neurotoxin acts upon the spinal cord causing lack of coordination, weakness and paralysis.

Make sure that shirts are tucked into pants and pants are tucked into socks or boots and duct taped. Ticks have a tendency to crawl upwards. The above procedures will make it more difficult for a tick to reach your skin.

Studies have determined that repellants containing DEET as a main ingredient are most effective against spiders and ticks. DEET can be directly applied to the exposed skin of adults and/or clothing. Permanone® is another repellent however; it can only be directly applied to clothing.

4.0 Emergency Response (On and Off Site)

4.1 Emergency Notification

To report a suspicious activity, fire, or other emergency call 911. When placing notification be prepared to give:

- Type of emergency, incident or suspicious activity
- Location
- Your name – do not hang up until the other person hangs up first.

4.2 Emergency Procedures

All Tributary/subcontractor/visitor activity will stop work until otherwise notified. All personnel will “muster” at their predetermined area to obtain headcount and await further instruction from the Tributary rep before proceeding to a safe area.

4.3 Evacuation Route/Muster Point

In the event of an emergency, all personnel should proceed to the designated emergency muster point (unless directed to an alternate muster point by the Tributary representative). The muster point is designated as the Block House.

Depending upon the type of emergency, Tributary will determine whether the muster point is a safe distance from the emergency location. Employees will be moved further from the site of the emergency if it is determined that the muster point is not a safe distance from the emergency location.

4.4 Rescue and Medical Duty Assignments

In the event of a medical emergency initial notification should be made to 911 or the appropriate emergency service. Phone numbers for the police, fire department, ambulance service, local hospital, and Tributary representatives are provided in section 4.5. Maps and directions to the local hospital are provided in section 4.6.

4.5 Contacts

Emergency Coordinators / Key Personnel			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>	<u>Mobile Phone</u>
Organization / Agency			
<u>Name</u>			<u>Telephone Number</u>
Physical Address: 828 Turkey Pen Springs Road (CR 62), Harriet, Arkansas 72639			
Police Department, Fire Department (local)			911
Ambulance Service (<i>EMT will determine appropriate hospital for treatment</i>)			911
Hospital: Baxter Regional Medical Center, 624 Hospital Drive, Mountain Home, AR			(870) 508-1000
Poison Control Center			(800) 222-1222
Public Utilities			
AOC – Arkansas One Call			8-1-1 1-800-482-8998

Directions to hospital shown on next page.

4.6 Hospital Location

Baxter Regional Medical Center
 624 Hospital Drive
 Mountain Home, AR 72653
 (870) 508.1000

In the event of an emergency, a call to 9-1-1 should be made and emergency services will transport affected individuals to the local hospital/emergency room.



Directions to Baxter Regional Medical Center
 624 Hospital Drive, Mountain Home, AR 72653
 45.4 mi – about 1 hour 4 mins



36.041986, -92.486536
 828 Turkey Pen Springs Road (CR 62), Harriet, AR 72639

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Head west on Co Rd 62 toward Co Rd 156
About 3 mins | go 0.9 mi
total 0.9 mi |
| ↩ | 2. Co Rd 62 turns slightly left and becomes Cozahome Rd/Searcy 61 Hwy
Continue to follow Searcy 61 Hwy
About 8 mins | go 3.3 mi
total 4.2 mi |
| ⓫ | 3. Sharp right onto AR-14 W
About 26 mins | go 20.2 mi
total 24.4 mi |
| ⓫ | 4. Turn right onto US-412 E/US-62 E
About 21 mins | go 18.6 mi
total 43.0 mi |
| ⓫ | 5. Continue onto US-62 BUS E
About 2 mins | go 1.2 mi
total 44.2 mi |
| ↩ | 6. Turn left onto S Main St | go 495 ft total 44.3 mi |
| 7. | Turn left onto W 6th St
About 1 min | go 0.4 mi
total 44.7 mi |
| ↩ | 8. Take the 3rd right onto Buttercup Dr
About 2 mins | go 0.6 mi
total 45.2 mi |
| ↩ | 9. Turn left onto Hospital Dr
Destination will be on the left | go 0.2 mi
total 45.4 mi |

Baxter Regional Medical Center
 624 Hospital Drive, Mountain Home, AR 72653



Map shown on next page.

