

INFORMATION HANDOUT

[FINAL BASELINE HYDROACOUSTIC SURVEY PLAN \(PAGE 2 OF 3\)](#)

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TETRA TECH, INC.
SAFE WORK PRACTICES
for
WORKING OVER OR NEAR WATER

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- A USCG-approved life-saving skiff will be available.
- Under no circumstances will team members enter water bodies without protective clothing such as rubber boots or waders.
- At least one person will remain on shore as a look-out.

If a team member falls into the water, a ring buoy, branch, paddle, pole, or other floating object should be extended to the person in the water. Resist the impulse to dive in; employees should not attempt a deep water rescue unless they have been trained in water lifesaving skills.

When the person in the water grabs the extended item, the worker should be pulled toward the shore or boat. If the person is unconscious, the PFD, clothing, or hair should be hooked to pull the person toward the shore or boat. Once the person has been safely retrieved, necessary emergency medical procedures should be performed by qualified personnel. If none are necessary, the retrieved team member should change into dry clothing as soon as possible after any necessary personal decontamination.

4.0 UNDERWATER WORK

Underwater work should be performed in accordance with the procedures and guidelines of the Diving Safety Program (Document Control No. 2-15).

5.0 COLD WATER PROCEDURES

When the water temperature is below 45 °F, hypothermia is a serious risk. A person can lose feeling in the extremities within 5 minutes. Additional protective equipment such as cold water immersion suits may be required. All field staff members should be familiar with cold water survival techniques or should receive training from an American Red Cross-certified swimming instructor in cold water survival techniques when site conditions warrant such knowledge. Cold water safe work practices must be addressed in site specific safety documents.

After a person has been rescued from cold water, he or she should change into dry clothes as soon as possible. If the person who has fallen into the water displays hypothermia symptoms, he or she should be treated immediately and taken to a medical facility. Under no circumstances should the hypothermia victim be given hot liquids because this could