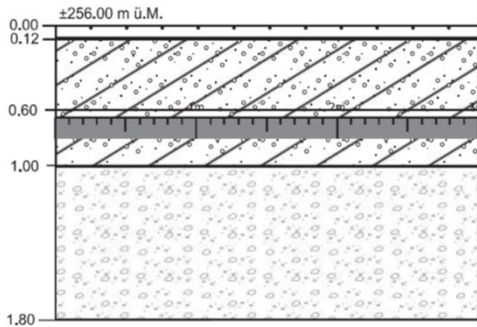


About saving archaeologists

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Workplace



Different layers (road surface, roadbed, backfill of line, gravels or broken stone)
Shafts can be reached by ladders
Natural ventilation in shafts (windless)

Activities

- 1 In general:
 - taking a closer look at soil
 - recording without close contact to soil
- 2 Working in shafts:
 - Contact with soil, kneeling in damped soil with work clothing. Using scoops, sieves, brushes, vacuum cleaner ...
- 3 Maintenance:
 - Exchange of filter at vacuum cleaner
 - Cleaning of working tools such as scoops and sieves
 - Cleaning of artefacts

Hazardous concentration

Soil sampling done by a geologist. Sampling in different layers depths also in areas where archaeological excavation does not take place.

Soil analysis and assessment of limit values according to waste regulations in mg/kg dry substance (focused on disposal of dry material).



Parties involved

- Geologist* (soil sampling)
- Archaeologist* (excavation)
- Engineering services* (planning of construction)
- Construction businesses* (construction of building)
- Public authorities* (city, country)
- Other* (land owner, building owner)

Finding common ground

Can it be placed in the household waste?

There is not enough work clothing for a daily change.

Daily laundry of work clothing.

Professional disposal of PPE.

There is no running water.

Washing hands before having a break.

Immobilising dust on the protective suit.

Can we use the fire hydrant with a hose?

Protective measures

Depending on the activities from the archaeologist **essential protective measures** should be in place such as:

Have running water and soap for washing face and hands.
A changing area where private clothing can be separated from work clothing and personal protective clothing.

Use low-dust work procedures where possible.
Avoid contact with exposed soil by using a kneeling mat that is regularly disposed.
Have a regular exchange of work clothing at least weekly
Disposable protective equipment must be disposed daily and professionally
Inform and train archaeologists in how to work with exposed soil and the use of personal protective equipment.
Ensure that protective measures are also in place during summertime when temperatures are high.

Long-sleeved and long-legged work clothing.
Safety shoes (S3) with socks
Safety goggles
Hand protection against mechanical risks as well as hazardous solid substances
Disposable arm sleeves

Depending on the activities and the contact with exposed soil further protective measures must be implemented especially in terms of PPE.