

HAD

**TAN Area Contained Test Facility
Non-Nuclear Facilities
Facility Hazard Classification**

REVISION LOG

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an analysis of potential hazards associated with operations in Test Area North (TAN) Area non-nuclear buildings in the Contained Test Facility (CTF) area. These facilities are located in the Loss of Fluid Test (LOFT) area next to Specific Manufacturing Capability. The object of this analysis is to determine the facility hazard classification for non-nuclear facilities and structures not classified in other safety documents. The classification is conducted in accordance with established criteria documented in Company Management Control Procedure 2451 (MCP-2451), *Safety Analysis for Non-Nuclear, Radiological, and Other Industrial Facilities*.¹ The facility hazards are listed and screened and identified relative to those not requiring additional safety analysis (NRASA). The remaining hazards are considered in the hazard classification relative to credible process-related, natural phenomena, or fire hazards that can potentially affect the public, workers, and the environment. Those events that do not have credible releases with consequences from chemicals or multiple injuries are also classified as NRASA.

It is DOE-ID policy that safety documentation be prepared for any activity with potential hazards of a type that are not routinely accepted by the public and that the level of documentation be commensurate with the activity's complexity and level of hazard. One of the first steps to determine the level of safety documentation is facility hazard classification. The Company criteria for determining and assigning hazard classification and whether an activity can be considered as NRASA are provided in MCP-2451 and in the Appendix A of MCP-2451. The hazard classification criteria are based on hazard classification defined in DOE-ID Order 420.D,² and DOE-EM-STD-5502-94.³

This document includes classification of both the buildings and structures considered non-nuclear facilities. These facilities and structures are generally inactive and unoccupied. They are non-nuclear facilities and structures that as individual facilities are not considered support systems to nuclear facilities. These facilities are classified relative to only the inherent hazards in the facility. The structures and facilities included in this hazard classification are listed in Table 1. The non-nuclear buildings and their facility description are listed and analyzed in Section 2.

This document has been independently reviewed relative to the hazard classification of the facilities.⁴

Table 1. TAN Area CTF Non-nuclear Structures and Facilities.

Number	Facility
631	Tank Building (CTF)
635	HV-10 South Continuous Air Monitor Building (CTF)
637	Compressor (CTF)
651	Heat Stress Relief Structure
657	Heat Stress Relief Structure
663	H&V 10 (North CAM) Continuous Air Monitoring Building (CTF)
671	Office Trailer North (CTF)
672	Office Trailer South (CTF)
703	Exhaust Stack (CTF)
716	Exhaust Duct and Stack (CTF)
719	Shielded Roadway to TAN-630 (CTF)
744	Inlet Gas Supply Platform (CTF Area)
746	Condenser Shelter Structure (CTF)
749	Solar Collector Support (CTF)
767A	Boiler Fuel Tank (FO-T-13A) (CTF)
767B	Boiler Fuel Tank (FO-T-13B) (CTF)
773	Concrete Water Storage Tank (CTF)
774	Concrete Slab (CTF)
1728	Disposal Well (332) (CTF)

2. FACILITY HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard identification and screening identifies the hazards in the facility. After the hazards are identified, those that are not clearly addressed by DOE-required occupational safety and health programs are used to identify the hazard classification of the facility. Hazards relevant to hazard classification are identified by finding associated hazards from the following information:

1. Facilities Hazards List
2. Hazardous materials inventory.

Company methods are used to ensure that hazards associated with the operation of facilities are identified and screened. These two lists are updated as living documents as part of the five year periodic review of the derived hazard classification, as specified in ID Order 420.D, due to potential changes of information in these lists. The Facility Hazard List, also known as part of LST-99, was developed in accordance with PRD-5042⁵ and configuration controlled in accordance with MCP-2811.⁶ The facilities hazard list was summarized in the implementation plan.⁷ The hazardous materials inventory was tallied from the electronic Chemical Management System.⁸

ID Order 420.D specifies the use of DOE-EM-STD-5502-94 guidance for determining which facilities are considered for review under ID Order 420.D. ID Order 420.D also provides classification criteria for Low, Moderate, and High Hazard classifications but is not specific as to the minimum criteria for a Low Hazard classification. In the following potential Low Hazard facilities, the applicable chemical inventory for each building is determined and compared to the Moderate Hazard classification limits. If less than the Moderate classification it is analyzed relative to potential release to the environment (outside a building) or to the potential release in an occupied area (exposure to workers or the public). Facilities do not require further safety analysis if other national regulations or standards are required and a release does not expose the worker or the environment.

The Company criteria for determining and assigning hazard classification and whether an activity can be summarily dismissed as NRASA are provided in MCP-2451 and in the Appendix A of MCP-2451. Table 2 lists the criteria and the Company controls typically applicable to the hazards. To reduce duplication, the controls associated with standard industrial hazards are listed next to any specific type of hazard listed instead of grouping all under the standard industrial hazards heading. Federal regulations associated with industrial hazards not cited in the MCPs are listed for each hazard type at the end of each entry under the Control column.

The hazard identification methods include use of a facility hazard list as included in column four of Table 3. The facility hazards list identifies the hazards associated with these CTF area buildings. The following section discusses those hazards that are considered NRASA as a result of this identification and screening process.

Table 2. Criteria for Hazards Not Requiring Additional Safety Analysis.

Hazard Types	Controls
1. Radioactive material Radioactive material at risk quantity is below the 40 CFR 302, Table 302.4, Appendix B Reportable Quantity (RQ) limits.	Manual 15B Radiation Protection Environmental Affairs Manual (MCP-3666 Oil Pollution Act/Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans)
2. Chemical hazards (spills) Chemical material at risk quantity below the RQ limits in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR 302.	Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2707 Compatible Chemical Storage, MCP-2708 Maintaining Facility Chemical Storage Limits) Environmental Affairs Manual (MCP-3666 Oil Pollution Act/Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans)
3. Standard industrial hazards Hazards that are controlled in compliance with applicable OSHA regulations and are not initiators for nuclear accidents for the following items: Walking & working surfaces, noise, lifting equipment, welding, and general house keeping. (See additional industrial criteria associated with hazards types 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 14.)	Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2713 Walking/Working Surfaces MCP-2711 Ladders MCP-2712 Scaffolding MCP-2709 Aerial Lifts & Elevating Platforms MCP-2718 Welding Cutting and Other Hot Work Manual 14B Safety and Health (MCP-2692 Preventing Ergonomic and Back Disorders MCP-2704 Heat and Cold Stress MCP-2719 Controlling and Monitoring Exposure to Noise MCP-2749 Confined Space MCP-2748 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response) Walking & Working surfaces controlled in compliance with 29 CFR 1910 Subpart D, noise in compliance with Section 97, lifting equipment in compliance with Subpart N, welding in compliance with Subpart Q.
4. Nuclear criticality hazard Fissionable material less than 15 grams.	Manual 10B Engineering and Research (MCP-2818 Establishing, Maintaining, and Deleting Criticality Control Areas PRD-112 Program Requirements Document for Criticality Safety Program Requirements Manual) PRD-113 Unreviewed Safety Questions
5. Field and low-level fixed X-ray equipment X-ray equipment (field and low level X-ray).	Manual 15B Radiation Protection ANS N537/NBS 123

Table 2. (continued).

Hazard Types	Controls
<p>6. Toxic materials (releases)</p> <p>Potential air concentrations of toxic materials from an accident release are less than 5 times the reportable quantity (RQ) values of 40 CFR 302 Table 302.4.</p>	<p>Environmental Affairs Manual (MCP-3670 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Sections 311, 312, and 313 Reporting) Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2716 Personal Protective Equipment) Manual 14B Safety and Health (MCP-2703 Carcinogens MCP-2715 Hazard Communication MCP-2720 Controlling and Monitoring Exposure to Lead MCP-2726 Respiratory Protection MCP-2747 Specialized Ventilation MCP-2859-Posting Asbestos Advisory Signs MCP-2862 Asbestos Management Program Administration)</p> <p>Toxic materials controlled in compliance with 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Z.</p>
<p>7. Flammable materials</p> <p>Flammable materials where the inventory of flammable materials is not more than allowed by identified National Fire Protection Association code for the building occupancy classification.</p>	<p>Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-584 Flammable and Combustible Liquid Storage and Handling)</p> <p>Hazardous materials controlled in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.106 through 108.</p>
<p>8. Explosive materials</p> <p>Explosive materials where the inventory is not more than allowed by the applicable uniform fire code for the building occupancy classification, or as established in writing between operations line management and the Company's Explosives Safety Committee, or by DOE Manual 440.1.1.</p>	<p>Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2734 Explosive Safety)</p> <p>ICBO Uniform Fire Code. Explosive materials controlled in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.109.</p>
<p>9. Lasers</p> <p>Lasers which are not Class III (without an enclosed beam) or Class IV.</p>	<p>Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2717 Laser Safety Program)</p> <p>ANSI Z136.1 and ANSI Z136.2</p>
<p>10. Electrical</p> <p>Electrical sources are not more than 600 volts (V) or if more than 600 V, not more than 25 milliamps and not more than 50 joules stored energy.</p>	<p>Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2731 Electrical Safety)</p> <p>Electrical hazards controlled in compliance with 29 CFR 1910 Subpart S.</p>
<p>11. Kinetic energy</p> <p>Machinery with no unusual or unique high kinetic energy systems.</p>	<p>Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2732 Equipment Safety MCP-2738 Machine Guarding)</p> <p>Mechanical hazards controlled in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.211 through 216, 219.</p>

Table 2. (continued).

Hazard Types	Controls
12. Pressure Pressured systems that are not more than 3,000 psig.	Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2728 Compressed Gases) Manual 13C Quality and Requirements Management – Owner-User Pressure Vessel Quality Program Pressure systems controlled in compliance with ASME B&PV Code.
13. High temperature High Temperature incapable of environmental interaction causing strong overpressure, toxic products, or to initiate a release of toxic or radiological materials.	Manual 14A Safety and Health (MCP-2737 High Temperature Systems) Manual 13C Quality and Requirements Management – Owner-User Pressure Vessel Quality Program High temperature systems controlled in compliance with ASME B&PV Code.
14. Biohazards Biohazards with no special industrial hygiene controls required (based on review by the Institutional Biosafety Committee).	Manual 14B Safety and Health (MCP-2702 Bloodborne Pathogens MCP-2750 Preventing Hantavirus Infection) Biohazards controlled in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.150.

Table References:

ANS N537/NBS 123: American National Standards for Safe Use of Field and X-ray Equipment.

ANSI Z136.1: American National Standards for Safe Use of Lasers.

ANSI Z136.2: American National Standards for the Safe Use of Optical Fiber Communications Systems Utilizing Laser Diode and LED Sources.

ASME B&PV Code: American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and pressure Vessel code.

ICBO Uniform Fire Code: International Conference of Building Officials Uniform Fire Code.

Environmental Affairs Manual

Company Manual 10B Engineering and Research-Safety Analysis and Criticality Safety

Company Manual 13C Quality and Requirements Management

Company Manual 14A Safety and Health

Company Manual 14B Safety and Health

Company Manual 15B Radiation Protection

29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910: Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards.

40 CFR 302: Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 302, Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification.

Table 3. NRASA Screening of Facility Hazards.

Structure No.	Facility	Description	Hazards Identified
631	Tank Building (CTF)	Area: 150 m ² (1625 ft ²). Built: 1959. Construction type: Masonry exterior walls. Concrete block with metal roof. Demineralized water tanks. Utilities: Disconnected.	BUILDING: TRIP/ FALL - FLOOR GRATE, ASBESTOS – FIXED; SUBSTATION: ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT - 480 VAC, TRANSFORMERS.
635	HV-10 South Continuous Air Monitor Building (CTF)	Area: 17.8 m ² (192 ft ²). Built: 1979. Construction type: Masonry exterior walls. One story. Concrete block walls. Roof corrugated metal. Continuous air monitors (CAM). Utilities: Electric power.	CAM SOUTH OF PERIMETER FENCE: AREA NOT EVALUATED
637	Compressor (CTF)	Area: 8.1 m ² (87 ft ²). Built: 1958. Construction type: Steel framed. Prefabricated metal building. Utilities: Electrical power.	NO HAZARDS IDENTIFIED
651	Heat Stress Relief Structure	Area: 75.8 m ² (816 ft ²). Built: 1969. Construction type: Steel framed. Utilities: (none).	ASBESTOS – LOOSE
657	Heat Stress Relief Structure	Area: 34.6 m ² (372 ft ²). Built: 1969. Construction type: Steel framed. Utilities: (none).	ASBESTOS - LOOSE, BUILDING MATERIALS
663	H&V 10 (North CAM) Continuous Air Monitoring Building (CTF)	Area: 5.9 m ² (63 ft ²). Built: 1979. Construction type: Masonry exterior walls. One story. Concrete block walls and corrugated metal roof. Utilities: Electrical power.	CAM-NORTH OF CTF PERIMETER FENCE: AREA NOT EVALUATED; NORTHSIDE OF CTF PERIMETER FENCE NEAR TAN-663: TRIP/ FALL MANHOLE;
671	Office Trailer North (CTF)	Area: 145.7 m ² (1568 ft ²). Built: 1979. Relocated to south of CTF outside the fence. Construction type: Trailer (personal property). Utilities: Electrical power (110/220 V).	NO HAZARDS IDENTIFIED
672	Office Trailer South (CTF)	Area: 145.7 m ² (1568 ft ²). Built: 1979. Relocated to south of CTF outside the fence. Construction type: Trailer (personal property). Utilities: Electrical power (110/220 V).	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT - 480 VAC, TRANSFORMERS, BREAKERS
703	Exhaust Stack	Located south of TAN-630 adjacent to fuel tanks. Boiler exhaust. Approximately 0.6 m ² (9 ft ²) square concrete exhaust pipe.	NO HAZARDS IDENTIFIED
716	Exhaust Duct and Stack (CTF)	Located on south side of TAN-630. Area: Approximately 28 m ² (300 ft ²).	NO HAZARDS IDENTIFIED
719	Shielded Roadway to TAN- 630 (CTF)	Located east of TAN-630 on Yellowstone Ave. Approximately 186 m (610 ft) covered road way east of TAN-769.	NO HAZARDS IDENTIFIED

Structure No.	Facility	Description	Hazards Identified
744	Inlet Gas Supply Platform (CTF Area)	Located south of TAN-719. Area: 4.6 m ² (50 ft ²) capacity. Used for cryogenic gas.	(Facility Hazard Walkdown Not Performed)
746	Condenser Shelter Structure (CTF)	Located east of TAN-630. Area: 8.4 m ² (90 ft ²) capacity.	CORRUGATED METAL STRUCTURE NORTH TAN-746: TRIP/FALL – MISCELLANEOUS FLC OBSTACLES; CTF AREA: ASBESTOS - FIXED, INSULATION, PIGEON EXCREMENT-HISTOPLASMOSIS; NORTH OF TAN-746: ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT - 4 VAC, CONDUIT, OBSTRUCTION/ LOW OVERHEAD/ SHARP EDGES – WIRES/ CONDUIT ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT - 4 VAC, TERMINALS
749	Solar Collector Support	Located south of TAN-665. Approximately 19 m ² (200 ft ²) solar heating panel.	(Facility Hazard Walkdown Not Performed)
767A	Boiler Fuel Tank (FO-T-13A) (CTF)	Located south of TAN-630 (middle tank). Built: 1959. Inactive process tank. Volume: 132000 L (35000 gal) capacity. Construction type: Steel. underground. Inventory number: 98TAN00058.	NO HAZARDS IDENTIFIED
767B	Boiler Fuel Tank (FO-T-13B) (CTF)	Located south of TAN-630 (east tank). Built: 1959. Inactive process tank. Volume: 132000 L (35000 gal) capacity. Construction type: Steel. Underground. Inventory number: 98TAN00059.	NO HAZARDS IDENTIFIED
773	Concrete Water Storage Tank (CTF)	Located west of TAN-675. Last in-service date: 1958. Inactive process tank (fire protection). Volume: 359000 L (95000 gal) capacity. Construction type: Concrete. Underground. Inventory number: 98TAN00120	(Facility Hazard Walkdown Not Performed)
774	Concrete Slab (CTF)	Located south of TAN-665. Area: 42 m ² (450 ft ²). Utilities: none.	NO HAZARD DATA FOUND
1728	Disposal Well (332) (CTF)	Located south of TAN-665.	(Facility Hazard Walkdown Not Performed)

2.1 Hazards Not Requiring Additional Safety Analysis

Table 3, columns fifth through last, shows the results of the screening of the CTF area non-nuclear building hazards against the screening criteria. Only items (3) standard industrial hazards, (6) toxic material, (10) electrical, (13) high temperature, and (14) biohazards from Table 2 were identified as applicable to the facilities in Table 3. The fourth column contains a summary of the identified facility hazards, from the Facilities Hazard List, each hazard is assigned to a column in Table 3 associated with the criteria applicable in Table 2. Cells with a NA indicate that no hazards were identified for the type of hazard. Those hazards that are below the criteria are noted as NRASA. Also comments (not capitalized) have been added to the Hazards Identified description if the hazard has been removed or needs additional explanation to the Facilities Hazard List. The cells discussed in the following sections relative to hazard classification reference the specific section. For a few structures or facilities, hazards are noted under itemized hazard types that are not listed in the facility hazard list. For example a facility description may identify electrical power and the hazard noted under the (10) electrical type of hazard, even though this hazards may not be identified in the Facility Hazards List.

The TAN hazard classifications are NRASA. The following sections discuss the hazards reviewed in selecting the facility hazard categorization.

3. FACILITY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

The hazards requiring additional safety analysis are screened against hazard classification criteria based on chemical inventory and injury potential from natural phenomena, fire, and electrical hazardous events as discussed in the following sections. A facility is not classified as NRASA if it is identified as a Low Hazard facility. A facility is classified as a Low Hazard facility relative to the worker hazards:

1. If the chemical inventory has a release potential but does not exceed the 29 CFR 1910.119 threshold quantity (TQ) limits⁹ (or, if not listed, the 40 CFR 355 TQ limits¹⁰ or 5 times the RQ value) or
2. If an industrial injury event has the potential five or more injuries from natural phenomena, fire, electrical, or other industrial hazards but the consequences are not severe enough to include five disabling injuries (Lost Workday Cases). Industrial injury events with less than five potential injuries (recordable) are classified as NRASA.

The public and environmental criteria of classification are not applicable due to the location of the building and the completely restorable nature of potential environmental spills.

3.1 Hazardous Materials Inventory

The hazardous material inventory of the facility is usually tallied in this section to determine the impact on categorization of the system. The hazardous chemical inventory for chemicals with 40 CFR 302.4 Reportable Quantity (RQ) limits¹¹ would be identified. These facilities are inactive and do not have an inventory of chemicals in this regulation. Therefore, chemical inventory does not influence the facility classification for these facilities.

3.2 High Voltage Electrical Hazard

Electrical power without other hazards is considered a routine industrial concern for most facilities. Electrical power hazards as they affect personnel safety are standard occupational hazards and require no

specific hazard analysis unless the voltage exceeds 600 volts. Electrical power supplied from the transformers to supplied buildings is reduced to 480 volts. These buildings would not require additional safety analysis (NRASA). The electrical power has little influence on the classification because of the low voltage.

3.3 Natural Phenomena Hazard

Natural phenomena without other hazards are routine industrial concerns for most facilities. Natural phenomena hazards as they affect personnel safety are standard occupational hazards and require no specific hazard analysis. Facilities should meet the standard codes of record at the time of construction. Due to the time the building was built, the building design code of record is not expected to meet current natural phenomena criteria. A major purpose of the building code requirements is to provide egress or protection of personnel during a natural phenomena event. Because these facilities are inactive they are not typically occupied. As such the natural phenomena does not influence the hazard classification of the facilities. Also, safety significant equipment is not identified in safety analyses for NRASA facilities because occupational safety and health controls are adequate.

3.4 Fire Hazard

Fire hazards as they affect personnel safety are standard occupational hazards when governed by federal safety and health codes and national standards and require no specific safety analyses. Because the CTF buildings do not have hazardous material inventories, fire hazards are also limited. Therefore, fire has little influence on the classification.

3.5 Utility Considerations

These utilities supplying these facilities are considered industrial service equipment and do not have special design for nuclear facilities. These facilities are inactive and only have a minimal supply of utilities. The utilities do not influence the hazard classification of these facilities.

4. INTEGRATED SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The most significant hazards in these facilities are the occupational safety and health hazards associated with the decontamination and decommissioning activities. The various occupational safety and health hazards and controls are brought together by the Integrated Safety Management System. The Integrated Safety Management System functions provide the relationship of the hazard identification and the hazard controls and specifies the items that the implementing roll down places in the work control checklists and work orders. The ISMS five functions: (1) Define Scope, (2) Analyze Hazards, (3) Hazard Controls, (4) Perform Work with and within Controls, and (5) Feedback and Process Improvement. The Define Scope function lists each analyzed task. The Analyze Hazards function is key because it identifies the hazards for each task. The Hazard Control function is also important because it identifies the controls associated with the hazards and the frequency that the employee must review the controls. Permits, training, certification, medical checks, and exposure assessments are evidence of the appropriate application of these controls identified for each functional task. Review of this information at the work group meeting discussions provides the necessary on-the-job training to maintain the work practices for each functional task. Specific controls are noted on the work orders.

The use of Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is the key methods for identifying occupational safety and health hazards and controls. These are living documents supporting procedures and practices that are updated and developed in accordance with Standard 101¹² and MCP-3562¹³ to meet the needs of the

facility process and operation in identifying and controlling hazards. Tasks requiring specific controls are identified by the JSA process used to develop the practices used in each task. Additional supporting information for each task JSA is provided by Exposure Assessments, hot work permits, OSHA Matrix, safe work permits, radiation work permits, self assessments, facility hazards lists, standards, and management procedures.

The JSAs are reviewed in accordance with STD-101 and MCP-3562 for each task. The hazards are identified and the controls selected appropriate for proper control of the hazards. The process identifies and controls hazards more efficiently and in more depth than specified in occupational safety and health standards and regulations. Procedures specified for a task identify specific items for employees to accomplish in their tasks. The inspections and surveys provided by the Occupational Safety and Health personnel complete the implementation of the required codes, standards and regulations. Deficiencies are noted as required for corrective action through this oversight process and the JSAs are updated as living documents with any required changes.

5. CONCLUSIONS

CTF area non-nuclear buildings and surrounding areas associated with these buildings were compared to Company criteria to determine the hazard classification for the facility. The hazard classification of hazards, identified in Section 2 and classified in Section 3, concluded that the hazards presented by the CTF non-nuclear facilities are all classified as NRASA and do not require further safety analysis. These hazards and their controls are within the scope of the Company Integrated Safety Management System.

6. REFERENCES

1. Company Management Control Procedure (MCP-2451), *Safety Analysis for Non-Nuclear, Radiological, and Other Industrial Facilities*.
2. DOE-ID Order 420.D, "Requirements and Guidance for Safety Analysis," U. S. Department of Energy, Idaho Field Office.
3. DOE Limited Standard DOE-EM-STD-5502-94, "Hazard Baseline Documentation," U. S. Department of Energy.
4. J. W. Nielsen, letter to L. G. Lee, "Independent Review of HAD-107, 'Tan Area Contained Test Facility – Facility Hazard Classification,'" JWN-02-200, August 17, 2000.
5. Company Program Requirement Documents (PRD-5042), *Facility Hazard Identification*.
6. MCP-2811, *Design and Engineering Change Control*.
7. Company Plan (PLN-682), *Implementation Plan for the Contained Test Facility*, Rev. 0, June 2000.
8. MCP-457, *Emergency Planning and Community right-to-Know (EPCRA)*.
9. 29 CFR 1910: Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910, "Occupational Safety and Health Standards," (Section 119, "Process Safety Management").
10. 40 CFR 355, "Emergency Planning and Notification," (Appendix A, "The List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Their Threshold Planning quantities").
11. 40 CFR 302, "Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification."
12. Company Standard (STD-101), *Integrated Work Control Process*.
13. MCP-3562, *Hazard Identification, Analysis and Control of Operational Activities*.