AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan

Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project

Approved:

(Signature on file. See DCR-6367.)
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10/22/07
Date

Next Periodic Review: 03/31/09

REVISION LOG

Revision Number	Date Approved	Pages Affected	Description of Revision
00	01/24/02	See DCR 1091	The AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan revised to comply with the BNFL Inc. management procedure format.
01	03/18/02	See Description of Revision.	Comments from DOE officially resolved and incorporated. See attached copy of signed Documentation of Formal Review and Comment Form.
02	09/05/02	See DCR 1177	Emergency Plan revised to cover Phase III Retrieval Operations.
03A	11/12/02	See DCR 1700	Emergency Plan revised to incorporate changes in the Document Safety Analysis, identify evacuation drills required to verify accident analysis assumptions, and incorporate minor changes from a recent review of MP-EP&C –03-IM Rev. 0, RCRA Implementation Matrix
03	01/10/03	See DCR 1855	Emergency Plan revised to incorporate DOE Comments. See Attached.
04	01/10/03	See DCR 1869	Minor changes, EC update, format.
05	11/13/03	See DCR 2522	Minor changes, EC update, format.
06	02/27/04	See DCR 2549, 2549-1	Revision to incorporate the AMWTF related information, EAL changes and DOE comments.
07	05/20/04	See DCR 2826 2826-1	Update EALs for AMWTF and add ESS&H Requirements. Incorporate DOE comments
08	09/14/04	See DCR-3300	Minor changes, EC update of Appendix G.
09	03/16/05	Various	DCR-4047. Changes made to Section 8, Medical Response. EC update was made to Appendix G to reflect recent organizational change. Removed current Figure D.4 from Appendix D and then renumbered. Revised section on self-assessments. Incorporated resolution of DOE-ID comments.
10	04/19/05	All	DCR-4272. Separated sections with page breaks.

Revision Number	Date Approved	Pages Affected	Description of Revision
11	2/14/07	Global	DCR-4506. Rewrite document to incorporate new Emergency Action Levels, incorporate RCRA changes, and to update the document. Incorporation of DOE comments which includes reverting EALs to those existing in Revision 10. New EALs and a new revision will be generated after an Emergency Planning Hazard Assessment is completed in accordance with DOE O 151.1C.
12	10/22/07	Appendix C and Appendix D	DCR-6367. IDEQ Notice of Deficiency on HWMN/RCRA Part B Permit Application for the AMWTP, item number 58.

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1.0 PURPOSE/SCOPE

This plan supplements the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Emergency Plan / Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Plan, otherwise known as the INL Base Plan, by supplying facility-specific information for the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project (AMWTP). The INL base plan organization has been followed in this plan to provide integration of the AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan with the existing INL emergency plans as well as with the U.S. Department of Energy Idaho Operations Office (DOE-ID) Emergency Organization to ensure coordination of notification and response activities. In some sections of this plan, no specific information is required because all of the necessary information is included in the INL base plan. This plan provides the overall process to respond to and mitigate the consequences of operational emergencies as well as other events that require activation of the Contingency Plan for RCRA permitted facilities. This plan is the primary component in defining and directing the AMWTP Emergency Planning Program. The plan is implemented by detailed Management Procedures (MPs), which address specific tasks.

The provisions of the AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan are implemented immediately for events that are declared as operational emergencies and/or there is a fire, explosion, or unplanned significant releases of Mixed Waste constituents that threaten human health or the environment. For events that are unclassified operational emergencies, (not classified as alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency) the activation of the AMWTP Command Post is at the discretion of the Emergency Coordinator (EC). The INL Fire Department will be notified for all medical, fire, and HazMat emergencies. If a spill is involved, MP-EC&P-7.10, Spill Response will be completed.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

This plan implements appropriate portions of 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 40 CFR 264 and 265 and the AMWTP HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit, AMWTP HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit, and AMWTP HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Document. This Contingency Plan provides the HWMA/RCRA requirements that are being implemented through the "Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan for the AMWTP." This plan is applicable for AMWTP Operations. The technical basis for this plan is the RPT-DSA-02, Documented Safety Analysis.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

1.1 AMWTP Description

The AMWTP is located within the Radiological Waste Management Complex (RWMC) (Figure 1-1), the most southwestern facility on the INL. The INL is a government-owned site managed by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and is located west of Idaho Falls in southeastern Idaho. The RWMC is 87 km (54 miles) west of Idaho Falls, 35.4 km (22 miles) southeast of Arco, and 5.6 km (3.5 miles) south of U.S. Highway 20.

The AMWTP is located in the 22.3-ha (55-acres) Transuranic Storage Area (TSA), one of the main areas of the RWMC. The overall purpose of the AMWTP is to treat specific alpha low-level mixed waste and transuranic mixed waste and to prepare the waste for shipment and final disposal at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), or other such facility designated by the DOE. Operations activities for the AMWTP will occur in existing facilities located in the TSA of the RWMC at the INL (Figure 1-2).

1.1.1 Topography

The topography of the INL is generally flat, with an average elevation of approximately 1,500 m (4,921 ft) above mean sea level. The mountains north and west of the INL rise to over 3,048 m (10,000 ft) above mean sea level, with the portion of the Lemhi Range that extends into the INL reaching a maximum elevation of approximately 1,920 m (6,300 ft) above mean sea level. In addition, several buttes provide additional relief. Within the INL, the East and Middle Buttes reach an elevation of approximately 2,000 m (6,560 ft) above mean sea level. To the south of the INL, Big Southern Butte reaches an elevation of 2,309 m (7,575 ft) above mean sea level. The elevation of the RWMC is 1,527 m (5,010 ft) above mean sea level.

(29 CFR Part 1910.120)

1.1.2 Prevailing Weather Conditions

Prevailing wind directions at the INL are from the southwest to west-southwest, with a secondary maximum frequency from the north-northeast to northeast. During the summer months a very sharp diurnal reversal in wind direction occurs: winds blowing from the southwest (upslope) predominate during daylight hours and northeasterly winds persist at night. The reversal normally occurs a few hours after sunrise and again shortly after sunset.

Wind speeds exceeding 80 km/hr (50 mph) are not uncommon. The average hourly wind speed reaches a minimum of about 8 km/hr (5 mph) in December and a maximum of 15 km/hr (9.3 mph) in April and May. The greatest hourly average speed was 82 km/hr (51 mph) measured at the 6.1 m (20 ft) level at the Central Facilities Area (CFA) and was from the west-southwest. The highest instantaneous wind speed recorded at the CFA was 126 km/hr (78 mph) from the west-southwest. Calm conditions prevail 11% of the time. Strong wind gusts can occur in the immediate vicinity of thunderstorms. These wind gusts are usually quite localized and are of short duration. The wind rose indicate the average wind speeds and predominant direction for a two-year period at the RWMC.

Records for more than 40 years indicate that the extremes of air temperature at the INL have varied from a low of -44 °C (-47 °F) in January to a high of 39 °C (102 °F) in July. The average winter maximum temperature is approximately -3 °C (27 °F), with an average minimum of approximately -16 °C (3 °F). Summer data indicate an average maximum temperature of 31 °C (88 °F) and an average minimum of about 10 °C (50 °F).

The average annual precipitation at the INL is 22 cm (8.7 in.). The average monthly precipitation ranges from 1.3 cm (0.5 in.) in October to 3 cm (1.2 in.) in May. The maximum precipitation usually occurs during May and June and the minimum amount in July. During the over 40 years of records, there have been 13 occasions when 2.5 cm (1.0 in.) or more of rain has fallen in a 24-hour period. The largest amount of rainfall in any one 24-hour period was 4.4 cm (1.7 in.) in June 1954. Only once has more than 1.3 cm (0.5 in.) of rainfall occurred in a single hour, and that was recorded in June 1969 when 3.0 cm (1.2 in.) fell.

A large portion of the annual precipitation at the INL occurs as snowfall. Snowfall totals range from a low of about 30 cm (11.8 in.) per year to a high of about 114 cm (45 in.) per year. The annual average is 72 cm (28 in.). The recorded maximum 24-hour snowfall at the INL is 21.8 cm (8.6 in.). The recorded maximum accumulation on level ground is 63.5 cm (25 in.). Although occurring mostly during November through April, snow occasionally falls during May, June, September, and October.

The relative humidity at the INL ranges from a monthly average low of 15% in August to a monthly average high of 89% in February and December. On a daily basis, the humidity reaches a maximum just before sunrise (at the time of the lowest temperature) and a minimum late in the afternoon (at the time of the highest temperature).

(29 CFR Part 1910.120)

1.1.3 AMWTP Facilities Integral to Operations

Operations will occur at key facilities within the AMWTP. These buildings are listed in Table 1-1. Detailed information on these buildings can be found in the AMWTP DSA.

Table 1-1 AMWTP Operation Facilities

Building Number	Building Name	Building Function
WMF-636	Transuranic Storage Area Retrieval Enclosure (TSA-RE)	Encloses the retrievably stored transuranic and alpha low-level mixed waste.
WMF 634	Characterization Facility	Converted Type II storage module where waste will be characterized.
WMF-628 through WMF-633	Type II Storage Modules	Storage of waste prior to shipment to WIPP or to a treatment facility. The modules are designed to provide containment in the event of spill.
WMF-635	Type I Storage Module	Thaw, vent, and aspirate retrieved waste containers.
WMF-610	SWEPP	Facility where waste will be stored and characterized
WMF-618	Waste Aggregation Facility	Work space and equipment for the loading/unloading of TRUPACT containers
WMF-676	Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility	Treatment of Transuranic and alpha low-level mixed waste

Figure 1-1. Layout of the Radioactive Waste Management Complex

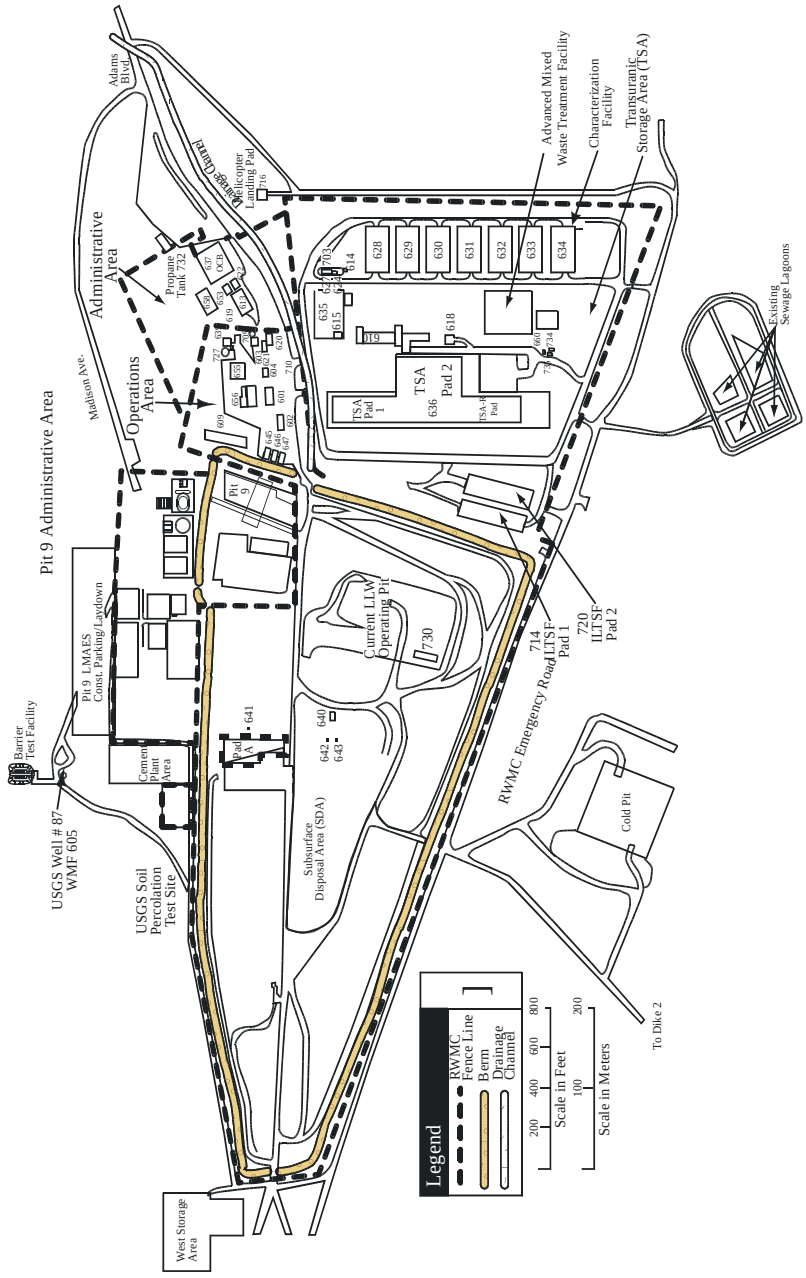
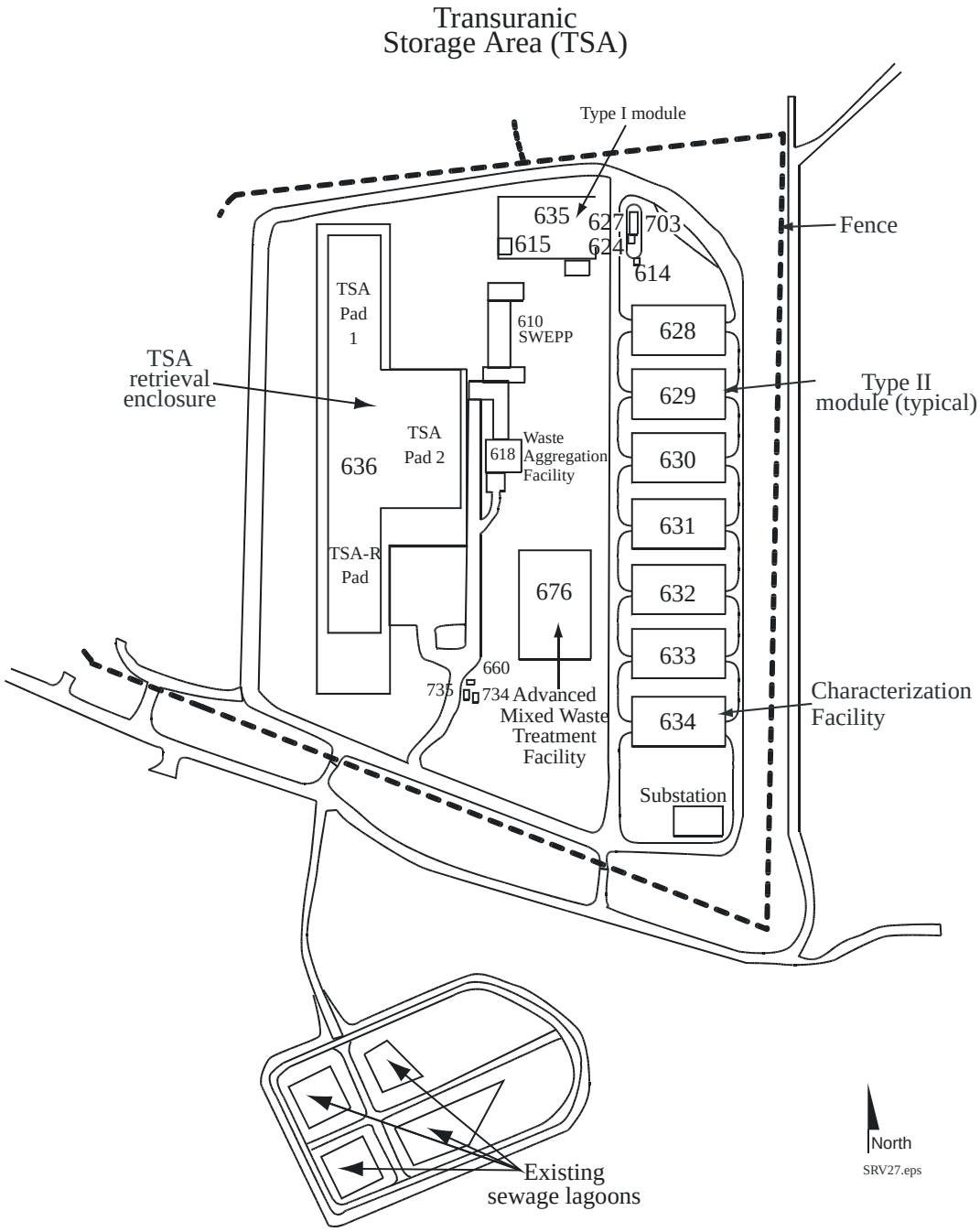


Figure 1-2. Layout of the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project Facilities within the Transuranic Storage Area of the Radioactive Waste Management Complex.



1.1.4 Hazards Analysis

A hazards analysis has been performed for operations at the AMWTP. This hazards analysis is contained in the RPT-DSA-02, AMWTP Documented Safety Analysis. The analysis indicates that the inventory of waste within various AMWTP facilities contains radiological and hazardous chemical inventories that exceed threshold quantities, thus requiring emergency planning and preparedness. This analysis provides the basis for AMWTP Emergency Action Levels (EALs) and default protective actions designed to ensure the safety of workers and the public.

1.2 Population Distribution

There are no permanent residents at the INL. Larger communities near the INL (with corresponding 2000 census populations) include Idaho Falls (50,730), Blackfoot (10,419), and Pocatello (51,466). The communities nearest the AMWTP are Atomic City (population 25), approximately 19.4 km (12.1 miles) to the southeast, and Butte City (population 76), approximately 19.4 km (12.1 miles) to the northwest. The total 2000 census Butte County population is 2,899, with Arco, the largest town in Butte County, having 1,026 residents.

1.3 Utility Systems

1.3.1 Electrical Power

Power is supplied to the RWMC by a 12.5 kV line from the Scoville substation at Central Facilities Area via the Experimental Breeder Reactor-I (EBR-I) through a 600A vacuum fault interrupter. Power is routed underground in a loop configuration to various 15 kV fused load break sectionalizing terminal posts throughout the RWMC area. This power loop arrangement allows some flexibility on how power is routed to facilities. The sectionalizing terminal posts are dedicated to specific step-down transformers to meet building voltage requirements. The high voltage electrical distribution system is maintained and operated by the M&O Contractor. Electrical power within the various facilities is maintained and operated by cognizant AMWTP personnel. Whenever commercial power is disrupted, a 500-kW generator provides 480 V standby power to the Type I storage module (WMF-635), the Type II storage modules (WMF-629 through WMF-633), the Characterization Facility (WMF-634), the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF, WMF-676), and the retrieval enclosure (WMF-636). There

are no standby power loads in the Waste Aggregation Facility (WMF-618).

The electrical feed to the Treatment Facility (WMF-676) is 13.8 kV. This is fed to the facility substation, which in turn reduces to 480V to the facility. Emergency power for the Treatment Facility is provided from two diesel-powered backup generators to supply power to all critical and safety-related loads in case of utility or facility power failure. The generators supply power to essential processes such as critical and safety-related computers, instruments, controllers, and heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment. A 400-kW generator is dedicated to essential services, and a 600-kW generator is dedicated for ventilation.

1.3.2 Facility Potable Water System

Water is supplied by a 240-gal per minute (gpm) deep-well pump (production pump) located in WMF-603. The water is pumped into the 250,000-gal water storage tank (WMF-709). Potable water is supplied to selected buildings by two 250-gpm domestic supply pumps. The system is maintained and operated by the M&O Contractor.

1.3.3 Sewer

Sewer service for the AMWTP is provided by the RWMC sewer system that consists of lined and unlined cells located south of the RWMC. The RWMC Facility Potable and Industrial Water Supply Systems supply potable and industrial water to the TSA-RE. A 240-gpm deep well pump located in WMF-603 supplies the RWMC potable and industrial water. The water is pumped into WMF-709 and WMF-727; both are 250,000-gallon water storage tanks. Water is distributed throughout the RWMC by two 250-gpm supply pumps.

1.3.4 Roads

Normal access to the AMWTP is via Van Buren Boulevard and the RWMC Emergency Road to the AMWTP gate located on the south side of the RWMC TSA, a distance of approximately 11 km (6.8 miles) to the CFA Fire Station. These roads are all-weather routes intended for heavy truck use. Alternate evacuation routes have been designated should the normal RWMC access roads be unavailable. These routes are east to Farragut Boulevard leading to U.S. Highway 20/26 and west to road T-12 leading to U.S. Highway 20/26.

1.3.5 Propane Systems

There are two primary, independent propane systems that support various AMWTP structures.

The first system, located in the north end of the TSA, provides propane to heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment near the retrieval enclosure (WMF-636) and near the Characterization Facility (WMF-634). The system consists of a 30,000-gal storage tank (WMF-703), pump shed, vaporizer shed, and remote fill station with emergency valve isolation capacity. A 2-in. underground line from the pump enclosure provides liquid propane to the HVAC system outside the retrieval enclosure. Shutoff valves are located at the storage tank, pump, and vaporizer. The tank is protected from fire by an automatic deluge water spray system. As necessary, industrial hygiene personnel perform monitoring to detect the presence of hazardous gases and vapors that may be present.

The second system located in the south end of the TSA, consists of a propane tank, a propane pump and bypass system (to bypass the pump systems), two direct-fired vaporizers, a fill station for the propane tank, associated isolation valves, and instrumentation. The function of this system is to provide Liquid Propane Gas (LP-Gas) to WMF-634 and the AMWTF.

The southern propane storage vessel (V-682-001) is a single wall, horizontal tank with a 45,000-gal capacity. The propane storage vessel has a working pressure of 250 pounds per square in. (psi) and is equipped with three pressure relief valves that relieve at 450 psi for vessel protection. It is also equipped with a low-level alarm at about the 25-percent level (approximately 10,000 gal). The system is set up with pressure relief valves to limit delivery LP-Gas pressure at a maximum of 10 psi. Emergency Shut-off Valves (ESVs) are located at the Truck Unloading Station that provide for emergency isolation of the fill lines (during LP-Gas delivery) or the bulk tank supply to the facility (in the event of a supply line failure or rupture).

2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

NOTE 1: *All information for this section is contained in the INL Base Plan with the exception of the following:*

NOTE 2: *For events that are declared as classified operational emergencies the AMWTP Command Post will be activated and applicable emergency response management procedures completed. For events that are unclassified operational emergencies, or events that are not operational emergencies, the activation of the AMWTP Command Post is at the discretion of the EC.*

Performer	Responsibilities
Emergency Coordinator (EC) or designated alternate	Is required to be familiar with all aspects of the AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan, all operations and activities at the AMWTP, the location and characteristics of waste located within the AMWTP, the location of records for the facility, facility layout, and the personnel involved with the MWMUs. Appendix E lists the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the primary and alternate ECs and specifies the EC succession of authority. The primary coordinator for emergency response activities. Shall be designated for every shift of MWMU/TSA IS Units operations to provide continuous emergency response management for the MWMUs/TSA IS Units. If an incident overlaps more than one shift, the active EC shall maintain the command until responsibility is officially passed to the incoming EC. Has the authority to commit the necessary resources to implement the AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan. During an emergency, the EC informs the INL Warning Communication Center (WCC) of the event. Is responsible for ensuring that the emergency procedures are implemented when responding to an incident involving mixed waste (MW) to mitigate or eliminate any immediate or potential hazard to personnel and/or the environment. Serves as the primary lead in coordinating with the INL Fire Department and Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

Performer	Responsibilities
	Services, INL Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and the WCC for the proper support from these organizations. Is responsible for taking all reasonable measures necessary to ensure fires, deflagrations, and significant releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other wastes at the MWMUs. Is responsible for ensuring that the MWMUs/TSA IS Units and equipment contained within is monitored (as appropriate) for pressure buildup, gas generation, or rupture in valves, pipes, or other equipment. Once initial spill containment has been completed the EC is responsible for ensuring that recovered wastes are properly stored, treated, and/or disposed of as required by HWMA/RCRA. In the event of a significant waste release, the EC ensures that no wastes are received, treated, or stored in the affected areas until cleanup operations have been completed. The EC ensures that emergency equipment is available and ready for its intended use before operations resume. Adequate spill control equipment, PPE, decontamination equipment, monitoring and survey equipment, and fire control equipment are available to respond to emergencies at the MWMUs/TSA IS Units. The EC does not allow MW operations to resume in a MWMU/TSA IS Unit if significant amount of incompatible waste/material have been released, before ensuring that necessary post-emergency cleanup operations to ensure removal potentially incompatible waste/material are completed. After EC has ensured that all emergency equipment used in managing an emergency has been cleaned or replaced and is ready for use, notifications are made to the following: • EPA Regional Administer • Director of the Idaho DEQ • Any relevant local authorities. **(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit)**

Performer	Responsibilities
Command Post Specialists	Is responsible to perform the following: • Emergency Notifications • On-Scene-Communications • Personnel Accountability Coordination • ERO Communications (Planning Bridge) • Information Management.
BBWI Liaison Officer (BLO) is senior manager or designee	The AMWTP senior manager or designee is the BLO to the Emergency Director for the INL EOC. The BLO is responsible for overall strategic management and for policy-making decisions involving AMWTP Inc. facilities. General duties of the BLO include: • Providing information and liaison support to the INL Emergency Director (ED) regarding the AMWTP • Making strategic decisions affecting AMWTP facilities and property • Approving all information releases affecting AMWTP facilities and property • Conferring with the INL ED and DOE-ID Management Duty Officer in making Protective Action Recommendations (PAR) made to public officials if this function is transferred to the EOC from the CP • Authorizing emergency exposures that affect AMWTP personnel.
Public Information Officer	Is a designated representative from the AMWTP Public Affairs Officer. The PIO is responsible for generating and coordinating dissemination of press releases and related information during an emergency event. General duties of the PIO include: • Gathering information used for generating press release • Coordinating with INL Emergency Operations Center personnel in generating press releases • Ensuring all emergency press releases information are approved by the prior to release • Coordinating with INL Emergency Operations Center personnel in disseminating press releases.
Technical/Support Personnel (TS)	Additional personnel necessary to support the EC will respond to the Command Post as determined by the EC.

Performer	Responsibilities
Area Warden Coordinator(AWC)	Is responsible to assist and facilitate evacuation of personnel from the AMWTP should the need arise. The AWC coordinates the response and accountability reporting of the Area Wardens.
Area Wardens (AW)	Is responsible to assist and facilitate evacuation of personnel from the AMWTP should the need arise. The AWs report response and accountability results to the AWC.
Senior INL Fire Department Official	The INL Fire Department is the primary responder to all fire and emergency situations at the AMWTP (including Mixed Waste Management Units [MWMUs] and TSA IS Units) facilities. The senior INL Fire Department official assumes the authorities and commensurate responsibilities of the On-Scene Command upon arrival at the incident scene. Upon completion of mitigation activities, on-scene control may be returned to AMWTP Operations management. If additional resources are necessary, off-Site assistance is requested through the INL Emergency response Organization (ERO). **(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit)**

3.0 PROCEDURE

3.1 Operational Emergencies

3.1.1 Operational Emergency Categorization/Classification

Emergency occurrences are categorized as operational emergencies and may be further classified by severity when events occur that represent a specific threat to workers and the public or the environment due to the release or potential release of significant quantities of hazardous materials. Emergency conditions exist until adequate measures have been taken to protect personnel health and safety, to protect the environment, to stabilize conditions, and to minimize operational disruption away from the scene. Emergencies, once categorized, must not be downgraded to a lower significance category unless the original categorization was incorrect. An event determined to be an emergency will remain so until the emergency response has been terminated. In general, the emergency classification should not be downgraded until termination of the event. However, emergency classification must be reviewed periodically to ensure the classification is commensurate with the response activities.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Unit)

Operational emergencies are defined as unplanned significant events or conditions that require time-urgent response from outside the immediate area of the incident. Events excluded from this definition include medical emergencies or small fires that are extinguished within 10 min. with no threat of involving hazardous materials. Incidents that can be controlled by employees or maintenance personnel in the immediate/affected facility or area are not operational emergencies. Incidents that do not pose a significant hazard to safety, health, and/or the environment and that do not require a time urgent response are not operational emergencies.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Unit)

An operational emergency must be declared when events occur that represent a significant degradation in the level of safety or security of the MWMUs/TSA IS Units.

If event involves a specific threat to workers and/or the public due to the release or potential release of significant quantities of hazardous materials the event must be further classified in order of increasing severity to either an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Unit)

3.1.2 Alert

An alert shall be declared when events are predicted, are in progress, or have occurred that result in either:

An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of control over hazards materials (radiological and nonradiological),

OR

An actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of control or security of a facility or process that could, with further degradation, produce a Site Area Emergency or a General Emergency.

If an actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of control over hazardous materials (radiological and nonradiological) occurs, the radiation dose from any release to the environment of radioactive material or a concentration in air of other hazardous material is expected to exceed either:

The applicable Protective Action Guide (PAG) or the Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) at or beyond 30 m (98 ft) from the point of release to the environment,

OR

Ten percent of the applicable PAG or 10% of the ERPG-2 value at 100 m (328 ft),

AND

It is not expected that the applicable PAG or ERPG will be exceeded at or beyond the facility boundary or exclusion zone boundary.

Declaration of an Alert requires the availability or personnel/resources to:

- Provide continuous assessment of pertinent information for management, off-Site authorities, the public, and other appropriate entities,
- Conduct appropriate assessments, investigations, or preliminary or confirmatory sampling and monitoring,
- Mitigate the severity of the occurrence or its consequences, and
- Prepare for other response actions should the situation become more serious, requiring the appropriate response groups to mobilize or activate resources.

3.1.3 Site Area Emergency

A Site Area Emergency shall be declared when events are predicted, are in progress, or have occurred that result in either:

An actual or potential major failure of functions necessary for the protection of workers or the public,

OR

An actual or potential major degradation in the level of safety or security of a facility or process that could, with further degradation, produce a General Emergency,

AND

The radiation dose from any release of radioactive material or concentration in air from any release of other hazardous material is not expected to exceed the applicable PAG or ERPG at or beyond the Site boundary.

Declaration of a Site Area Emergency requires initiation of predetermined protective actions for on-Site personnel and the notification and assembly of emergency response personnel and equipment to activate response centers to:

- Continually assess pertinent information for management, off-Site authorities, and other appropriate entities,
- Establish communications, consultation, and liaison with off-Site authorities,
- Provide information to the public through off-Site authorities and the media,
- Conduct or assist in any evacuations and sheltering,
- Conduct appropriate assessments, investigations, or sampling and monitoring
- Mitigate the severity of the occurrence or its consequences, and
- Mobilize emergency response groups or security forces for immediate dispatch should the situation become more serious.

3.1.4 General Emergency

A General Emergency shall be declared when events are predicted, are in progress, or have occurred that result in either:

Catastrophic reduction in facility safety or security systems with a potential for the release of large quantities of hazardous materials (radiological or non-radiological) to the environment actually occurring or imminent,

OR

The radiation dose from any release of radioactive material or a concentration in air from any release of other hazardous material is expected to exceed the applicable PAG or ERPG at or beyond the Site boundary.

Declaration of a General Emergency requires notification mobilization, and dispatch of all appropriate emergency response personnel and equipment, including appropriate DOE national response assets to:

- Activate the response centers and other emergency assets to provide continuous assessment of information,
- Establish communications, consultation, and liaison of off-Site authorities and recommend predetermined protective actions for the public,
- Conduct or assist evacuation and sheltering,
- Conduct appropriate assessments, investigations, or sampling monitoring,
- Mitigate the severity of the actual or potential consequences, and
- Mobilize and dispatch appropriate emergency response groups or security forces.

3.1.5 Emergency Action Levels

Emergency Action Levels (EALs) are specific, predetermined, observable criteria used to determine the emergency classification and initial protective actions for operational emergencies. EALs are developed from supporting information in the facility safety basis. This information provides initiating conditions, accident mechanisms, equipment or system failures, event indicators and contributing events. EALs have been developed for anticipated events that occur under a 95% worst case or more frequent weather condition. In the event of unanticipated events, occurrences that are worse than any of the anticipated events or extreme weather conditions the person responsible for classification of events may use his/her best judgment to classify events.

3.1.6 AMWTP EALs

The AMWTP has performed a hazard analysis to evaluate possible accident scenarios that could result in the release of radioactive or hazardous materials during operations at the AMWTP. The analysis indicates the inventory of waste stored within various AMWTP facilities contains radiological and hazardous chemical inventories that exceed threshold quantities. This analysis also provides the basis for development of the AMWTP EALs and default protective actions needed to best ensure the safety of workers and the public. According to the analysis, release of these materials would require events such as fires, explosions, criticality, natural phenomena, or transportation accidents. For the events analyzed, the radiological component acts as the driver for both emergency classification as well as protective actions. Thus, in each case, the protective actions taken in response to the potential radiological threats would also be appropriate for the hazardous materials.

3.1.6.1 Responsibility for Categorization/Classification of Emergency Events

3.1.6.1.1 The EC is responsible to determine if event conditions meet operational emergency criteria. The EC will declare the emergency level that most closely corresponds to apparent conditions.

(29 CFR Part 1910.120)

1. Fire
A. Alert

EAL	Area	Initiating Event/Condition	Protective Action	Related EAL(s)
1.A.1	*AMWTP*	***Note:*** *Anticipated conditions produced from deflagration of a drum during drum venting operations (i.e., momentary flames from the burn off of flammable gas) do not meet the criteria requiring emergency declaration.* *Direct observation of a fire* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of 1 to 30 waste boxes and/or1 to 55 waste drums*	*Implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 100 meters of the affected area.*	*1.B.1* *2.A.1* *2.B.1*
1.A.2	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of a range fire* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of 1 to 30 waste boxes and/or1 to 55 waste drums.*	*As required by conditions.*	*1.B.2* *2.A.2* *2.B.2*
1.A.3	*WMF-676 (AMWTF)* *Box Line*	*Fire in the Box Line that cannot be extinguished through use of the remotely operated BROKK CO_2 fire suppression system.*	*Implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 100 meters of the affected area.*	*None*

1. Fire
B. Site Area Emergency

EAL	Area	Initiating Event/Condition	Protective Action	Related EAL(s)
1.B.1	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of a fire* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of more than 30 waste boxes and/or 55 waste drums.*	*A. If conditions permit, implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 3 kilometers of the affected area.* *B. If conditions do not permit implementation of protective actions as specified in item A, at a minimum, evacuate all non essential personnel within 100 meters of affected area and shelter all other non-essential personnel within 3 kilometers of affected area.* *C. Coordinate protective actions for personnel at EBR-1 through the CFA EAM.*	*1.A.1* *2.B.1*

1. Fire
B. Site Area Emergency

EAL	Area	Initiating Event/Condition	Protective Action	Related EAL(s)
1.B.2	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of a range fire.* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of more than 30 waste boxes and/or 55 waste drums.*	*A. If conditions permit, implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 3 kilometers of the affected area.* *B. If conditions do not permit implementation of protective actions as specified in item A, at a minimum, evacuate all non essential personnel within 100 meters of affected area and shelter all other non-essential personnel within 3 kilometers of affected area.* *C. Coordinate protective actions for personnel at EBR-1 through the CFA EAM.*	*2.B.2*

1. Fire
C. General Emergency

None considered credible

2. Explosion
A. Alert

EAL	Area	Initiating Event/Condition	Protective Action	Related EAL(s)
2.A.1	*AMWTP*	***Note:*** *Anticipated conditions produced from deflagration of a drum during drum venting operations (i.e., momentary flames from the burn off of flammable gas) do not meet the criteria requiring emergency declaration.* *Direct observation of an explosion and resulting fire.* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of 1 to 30 waste boxes and/or1 to 55 waste drums.*	*Implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 100 meters of the affected area.*	*1.A.1* *2.B.1*

2. Explosion				
B. Site Area Emergency				
EAL	**Area**	**Initiating Event/Condition**	**Protective Action**	**Related EAL(s)**
2.B.1	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of an explosion and resulting fire at the AMWTP* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of more than 30 waste boxes and/or 55 waste drums.*	*A. If conditions permit, implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 3 kilometers of the affected area.* *B. If conditions do not permit implementation of protective actions as specified in item A, at a minimum, evacuate all non essential personnel within 100 meters of affected area and shelter all other non-essential personnel within 3 kilometers of affected area.* *C. Coordinate protective actions for personnel at EBR-1 through the CFA EAM.*	1.B.1

2. Explosion
C. General Emergency

None considered credible

5. Natural Phenomena

A. Alert

EAL	Area	Initiating Event/Condition	Protective Action	Related EAL(s)
5.A.1	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of a natural phenomena event (earthquake, volcanic eruption, high winds) resulting in a fire.* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of 1 to 30 waste boxes and/or 1 to 55 waste drums.*	*Implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 100 meters of the affected area.*	*1.A.1* *5.B.1*
5.A.2	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of a natural phenomena event (earthquake, volcanic eruption, high winds) causing structural damage.* ***WITH*** *The potential or actual breach of 1 to 30 waste boxes and/or 1 to 55 waste drums*	*Implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 100 meters of the affected area.*	*None*

5. Natural Phenomena				
B. Site Area Emergency				
EAL	**Area**	**Initiating Event/Condition**	**Protective Action**	**Related EAL(s)**
5.B.1	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of a natural phenomena event (earthquake, volcanic eruption, high winds) resulting in fire.* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of more than 30 waste boxes and/or 55 waste drums.*	*A. If conditions permit, implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 3 kilometers of the affected area.* *B. If conditions do not permit implementation of protective actions as specified in item A, at a minimum, evacuate all non essential personnel within 100 meters of affected area and shelter all other non-essential personnel within 3 kilometers of affected area.* *C. Coordinate protective actions for personnel at EBR-1 through the CFA EAM.*	*1.B.1*

5. Natural Phenomena				
B. Site Area Emergency				
EAL	**Area**	**Initiating Event/Condition**	**Protective Action**	**Related EAL(s)**
5.B.2	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of a natural phenomena event (earthquake, volcanic eruption, high winds).* ***WITH*** *The breach of more than 30 waste boxes and/or 55 waste drums.*	*A. If conditions permit, implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 3 kilometers of the affected area.* *B. If conditions do not permit implementation of protective actions as specified in item A, at a minimum, evacuate all non essential personnel within 100 meters of affected area and shelter all other non-essential personnel within 3 kilometers of affected area.* *C. Coordinate protective actions for personnel at EBR-1 through the CFA EAM.*	*None*

5. Natural Phenomena				
B. Site Area Emergency (cont.)				
5.B.3	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of high winds impacting the AMWTP that causes structural damage.* **WITH** *The breach of more than 30 waste boxes or 55 waste drums.*	*A. If conditions permit, implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 3 kilometers of the affected area.* *B. If conditions do not permit implementation of protective actions as specified in item A, at a minimum, evacuate all non essential personnel within 100 meters of affected area and shelter all other non-essential personnel within 3 kilometers of affected area.* *C. Coordinate protective actions for personnel at EBR-1 through the CFA EAM.*	*None*

5. Natural Phenomena
C. General Emergency

None Considered Credible

9. Transportation Accident
A. Alert

EAL	Area	Initiating Event/Condition	Protective Action	Related EAL(s)
9.A.1	*Transport vehicle carrying waste drums and/or waste boxes*	*Direct observation of a transportation accident inside the AMWTP that involves a fire.* ***WITH*** *The potential and/or actual engulfment and breach of waste containers.* ***AND*** *The fire is extinguished within 10 minutes of arrival of Fire Department.*	*Implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 100 meters of the affected area.*	*None*
9.A.2	*AMWTP*	*Transportation accident that involves a hazardous material other than that contained in waste drums or boxes. Consult the current Emergency Response Guidebook for protective actions. If isolation distance is greater than 100m (328 ft) and does not extend beyond facility boundary, event is an Alert.*	*If isolation distance is greater than 100 m (328 ft), but less than 800 m (2,635 ft), and does not extend beyond facility boundary, shelter or evacuate as appropriate in accordance with the current Emergency Response Guidebook.*	*None*

9. Transportation Accident				
B. Site Area Emergency				
EAL	**Area**	**Initiating Event/Condition**	**Protective Action**	**Related EAL(s)**
9.B.1	*Transport vehicle carrying waste drums and/or waste boxes*	*Direct observation of a transportation accident inside the AMWTP that involves a fire.* ***WITH*** *The actual engulfment and breach of waste containers.* ***AND*** *The fire cannot be extinguished with 10 minutes of arrival of Fire Department.*	*A. If conditions permit, implement evacuation for all nonessential personnel within 3 kilometers of the affected area.* *B. If conditions do not permit implementation of protective actions as specified in item A, at a minimum, evacuate all non essential personnel within 100 meters of affected area and shelter all other non-essential personnel within 3 kilometers of affected area.* *C. Coordinate protective actions for personnel at EBR-1 through the CFA EAM.*	*None*
9.B.2	*AMWTP*	*Direct observation of a transportation accident that involves a hazardous material other than that contained in waste drums or boxes. Consult the current Emergency Response Guidebook for protective actions. If isolation distance is greater than 800m (2,625 ft) or extends beyond the facility boundary, event is a Site Area Emergency.*	*If isolation distance is greater than 800 m (2,625 ft), or extends beyond the facility boundary, shelter or evacuate as appropriate in accordance with the current Emergency Response Guidebook.*	*None*

9. Transportation Accident
C. General Emergency
None considered credible

10. Criticality				
A. Alert				
EAL	**Area**	**Initiating Event/Condition**	**Protective Action**	**Related EAL(s)**
10.A.1	*WMF-676, AMWTF*	*Activation of the AMWTF Criticality Alarm System*	1. *Ensure all personnel have evacuated the AMWTF to designated muster locations.* 2. *Shelter all non-essential personnel within the AMWTP.*	*None*

10. Criticality
B. Site Area Emergency
None considered credible

10. Criticality
C. General Emergency
None considered credible

3.2 Notifications, Communications, and Reporting

NOTE: *All information for this section is contained in the INL Base Plan with the exception of the following.*

3.2.1 Emergency Response Notifications

3.2.1.1 Any person at the AMWTP site who determines the need for emergency response (e.g., fire, explosion, or hazardous material release) has the responsibility to initiate the notification by one or more of the following methods:

3.2.1.1.1 Dial the emergency telephone number 777 or by cell phone 526-1515.

3.2.1.1.2 Manually activate the fire alarm.

3.2.1.1.3 Notify their immediate supervisor.

(29 CFR Part 1910.38) (29 CFR Part 1910.120)

3.2.2 Communications

AMWTP ERO personnel use a variety of communications equipment during an emergency. This equipment is consistent and compatible with communications equipment used by DOE, other federal agencies, and state, tribal, and local organizations. External communication to summon emergency assistance is typically made via the AMWTP telephone system, vehicle two-way radios, hand-held two-way portable radios, and automatic alarms.

The various communications systems used for both external and internal emergency communications are listed below, along with a brief description.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.2.2.1 **Two-Way Radio**

AMWTP personnel employ the use of hand held and base station radios with the capability to operate on a trunked radio system that tie in with other INL response personnel.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.2.2.2 **AMWTP Telephone System**

Standard telephone equipment is used for many of the communication requirements during an emergency. Often, the telephone system is the primary communications link; the radio system serves as a back up. Cellular telephones may be used to complement the system.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.2.2.3 **Pagers**

Standard paging services are used for notifying personnel. These services are accessible via telephone or the computer system. This paging system is used to notify ERO personnel of the need to activate emergency response facilities and is backed up by telephone notification procedures.

3.2.2.4 **Gaitronics House Phone System**

In the AMWTF, the Gaitronics house phone system will be used mainly for routine communications, but may also be used for emergency announcements inside that building.

3.2.2.5 **Emergency Notification System (ENS)**

The ENS allows voice-paging announcements that can be heard throughout the AMWTP as well as the ability to activate the take cover and evacuation sirens. Take Cover and evacuation alarms are audible in all areas of the MWMUs/TSA IS Units.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.2.2.6 **Criticality Incident Detection and Alarm System (CIDAS)**

The CIDAS can be used to make voice announcements heard throughout the AMWTF. CIDAS will be used mainly for emergency announcements that affect the AMWTF.

3.2.3 Emergency Logs and Records

Emergency logs and Records, considered part of the Operating Record, are maintained during an event. This information is used to provide the details necessary to submit a written report of the incident, if necessary, to the Director of the Idaho DEQ and the EPA Regional Administrator within 15 days of the event. Such reports include as a minimum the following:

- Name, address, and telephone number of MWMU owner/operator
- Name, address, and telephone number of the MWMU
- Date, time, and type of incident
- Name and quantity of materials involved
- Extent of injuries, if any
- Assessment of any actual potential hazards to human health or the environment; and estimated quantity and disposition of material recovered from the incident.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.3 Consequence Assessment

The AMWTP ERO completes initial consequence assessment of emergency events to determine immediate impacts on involved workers, collocated workers and the public. This is done through the use of AMWTP Operations, Radiological Safety, Industrial Safety Hygiene personnel resources as well as other areas of AMWTP expertise that may be necessary.

During an emergency the Data Management System (DMS) can be used to retrieve information on the waste that may be involved in an incident.

For AMWTP emergency events where radiological and/or hazardous material plumes extend beyond the AMWTP facility boundary, the INL Emergency Operations Center provides assistance to AMWTP with continued consequence assessment support. Assistance may be provided but not limited to plume modeling, dose assessment, and site monitoring.

3.4 Protective Actions

NOTE: *All information for this section is contained in the INL Base Plan with the exception of the following subsections.*

3.4.1 Protective Action Criteria

Protective Action Guides (PAGs) established by the Environmental Protection Agency are the primary protective action criteria used for radiological release emergencies at the AMWTP.

3.4.1.1 As feasible, and as safety conditions warrant, information shall be gathered near the scene of the incident to aid in the assessment of an actual or imminent fire, explosion, or significant release of MW so that the appropriate protective actions can be implemented.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.4.1.2 Emergency Response Planning Guides (ERPGs) established by the American Industrial Hygiene Association and information from the Emergency Response Guidebook are the primary protective action criteria used for hazardous material release emergencies at the AMWTP.

3.4.1.2.1 If the release involves chemical hazards, the ERPG exposure levels may be used to determine the appropriate response.

3.4.1.2.2 In the event a hazardous substance involved in an incident does not have a published ERPG value, protective action determinations are formed based on the best readily available technical information.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.4.2 Principal Protective Action Options

When an emergency occurs, the EC (or designated representative) immediately ensures that personnel within the affected area are notified

of appropriate protective actions through the ENS, two-way radios, and/or word of mouth.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.4.2.1 **Take Cover**

Personnel are notified to take cover by the steady siren and voice paging messages. When a "Take Cover" or "shelter" alarm is triggered, AMWTP personnel take shelter in the nearest available non-affected building or as otherwise directed. Buildings within the AMWTP site offer limited protection from airborne contamination and direct radiation. For this reason "Take Cover" is a short term protective action and is generally ordered as a preliminary measure when considering or implementing a facility evacuation or for an event that will be very short in duration or for a security related event.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.4.2.2 **Evacuation**

Depending on the nature and severity of the event, the AMWTP EC may order a Local Area Evacuation or a Total Area Evacuation.

3.4.2.2.1 Local Area Evacuation

A Local Area Evacuation consists of an evacuation of one or more buildings/areas within AMWTP. A Local Area Evacuation can be initiated via the ENS, by word of mouth, or any other available means.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit)

3.4.2.2.2 Total Area Evacuation

Total Area Evacuations consist of the evacuation of all non-essential personnel and in some cases all personnel from the AMWTP. The EC initiates a Total Area Evacuation by first making an ENS announcement notifying personnel of the impending evacuation, informing them of any specific concerns, then activating the alternating siren. Normally a Total Area Evacuation of the AMWTP will necessitate evacuation of the RWMC personnel as well. Because of this, coordination between the RWMC and AMWTP EC is necessary. In the event of an emergency requiring a Total Area Evacuation, personnel may be sheltered in buildings upwind of the release until the evacuation by either INL Management and Operating (M&O) buses or privately owned vehicles is possible. During an evacuation of the RWMC or AMWTP, AMWTP personnel will use government provided buses to evacuate the site if the evacuation occurs during the regular dayshift. If the evacuation occurs on back shift or weekends, personnel may be evacuated with privately owned vehicles and or company provided vehicles; personnel will be encouraged to car-pool during the evacuation if feasible. If privately owned and company provided vehicles are obstructed, available buses may be requested by the EC from the INL M&O contractor. The primary evacuation route for AMWTP is Adams Boulevard unless otherwise directed. T-12 and Farragut Boulevard are the alternate routes. Farragut Boulevard should only be used if directed by the CFA EAM. Whether utilizing INL buses, BBWI vehicles, or private vehicles for an evacuation, AMWTP personnel will proceed to a location specified by the CFA EAM.

If for any reason the primary and alternate evacuation routes are unusable, ambulatory personnel will be directed to walk to the nearest hard-surfaced road where evacuation buses could be staged. Personnel unable to walk will be transported via alternate methods such as four-wheel drive vehicles. Facility maps and evacuation routes are shown in Appendix C. The alternate evacuation routes consist of gravel roads maintained by the INL maintenance organizations as a secondary priority after the principal INL access roads. Because the alternate evacuation routes are gravel roads, weather and climate conditions such as severe storms or spring thaws may prevent the roads from being used.

(29 CFR Part 1910.38) (29 CFR Part 1910.120) (HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.4.3 Personnel Accountability

Individual access to the AMWTP is controlled at the access gate to the AMWTP site. A record of personnel entering the AMWTP is maintained at the access gate. In the event a Total Area Evacuation is ordered, personnel within the AMWTP are directed to gather in an evacuation assembly area for performing positive accountability and to facilitate releasing to privately owned vehicles or loading onto the INL M&O evacuation buses. The designated evacuation/assembly areas for the AMWTP are illustrated in Appendix C, Figure C-2.

The AWs and the AWCs are tasked with assisting in personnel accountability. During the evacuation process, the AW and AWC perform sweeps of assigned areas within the AMWTP to facilitate the evacuation of personnel. After personnel have gathered in the assembly area, the AWC(s) obtains an accountability report from the AWs and completes the accountability process. Once accountability has been completed, the results are reported to the command post.

(29 CFR Part 1910.38)

3.5 Medical Support

NOTE: *All information for this section is contained in the INL Base Plan with the exception of the following subsections.*

3.5.1 AMWTP Medical Response

Designated shift personnel will maintain basic first aid certification and will provide assistance during medical situations to the extent their training allows.

AMWTP maintains CPR/First Aid qualifications for electricians (for electrical work), radiological technicians (RTs), crew team leads (CTLs), and IS/IH to provide basic first aid response including back shift coverage.

An on-site nurse is also available to assist when on site.

(29 CFR Part 1910.38) (29 CFR Part 1910.120)

3.6 Recovery and Re-entry

NOTE: *All information for this section is contained in the INL Base Plan with the exception of the following subsections.*

3.6.1 Terminating an Emergency Event

Emergency termination of AMWTP emergency events is completed in accordance with MP-EP&C-12.15, Emergency Termination. The EC takes the necessary actions to assure a smooth transition from emergency response to recovery. These actions include designating a Recovery Manager early in the emergency phase and deciding how best to utilize ERO resources in the recovery organizations. The EC releases emergency response personnel or places personnel on stand-by, depending on the potential need for responders during initial recovery and the time that initial recovery will begin. The EC documents existing conditions and turns the situation over to either a directing authority or the recovery organization, as appropriate.

3.6.2 Debriefing or Critique

As soon as reasonably practicable after the emergency is terminated the EC or the assigned Recovery Manager assembles all participating personnel to verify existing conditions, review the event in detail, and determine and assign corrective actions.

(29 CFR Part 1910.120)

3.6.3 Recovery Organization

Recovery Operations for AMWTP emergency events are completed in accordance with MP-EP&C-12.14, Emergency Recovery, and in coordination with other INL personnel as necessary. Senior AMWTP management personnel direct activation of these teams in consultation with the EC, the ED, and the DOE-ID Management Duty Officer (MDO), when such consultation is appropriate.

Upon determination of the emergency classification and the appropriate protective action recommendations, a recovery manager will be identified. The participation of non-AMWTP personnel is obtained through contracts, formal agreements, or DOE direction.

3.6.4 RCRA Reporting

When this plan is implemented in response to a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment, the time, date, and details of the incident will be noted in the operating record of the facility. Within 15 days of the event, a written report on the incident will be submitted to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. The report will include the following:

- Name, address, and telephone number of BBWI
- Name, address, and telephone number of the incident facility
- Date, time, and type of incident
- Name and quantity of material(s) involved
- The extent of injuries, if any
- An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where applicable

- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit)

3.7 Public Information

NOTE: *All information for this section is contained in the INL Base Plan with the exception of the following subsections.*

3.7.1 Public Information Guidelines

In general, information concerning emergency conditions at the AMWTP will not be released to any agency outside of AMWTP, DOE-ID, and associated emergency response agencies without prior approval of the BBWI Liaison Officer to the INL EOC.

3.7.2 Public Information Organization

During an emergency, an AMWTP Public Information Officer will respond to the INL EOC and will coordinate with the INL EOC Public Information Director to formulate press releases. Additionally an AMWTP representative will respond to the Joint Information Center (JIC), to facilitate the delivery of AMWTP emergency related information to the public and news media. Prior to any press releases being issued the AMWTP public affairs officer will obtain a release approval from the BBWI Liaison Officer, ED, and DOE-ID Management Duty Officer (MDO).

3.8 Emergency Facilities and Equipment

3.8.1 Command Post

The primary Command Post (CP) for AMWTP events is located in WMF-685. When activated, ERO personnel respond to the CP and assume activities as soon as practical. An alternate CP location at the BBWI Energy Drive Facility, Wing 500, Idaho Falls, may also be used if necessary. Emergency equipment located in the CP includes**:**

- Electronic access to reference documents, drawings, and forms
- Dedicated telephone lines and facsimile machine
- Personal computer/meteorological information station
- Waste Tracking System (WTS) access
- Radiological Surveillances System (RSS) access
- Hand held radios, and
- An ENS station for making emergency announcements and activating emergency sirens.

3.8.2 Emergency Equipment maintained to support response activities at the AMWTP facilities is listed in Appendix D.

Equipment that cannot be reused following an emergency is replaced. After the equipment has been cleaned, repaired, or replaced, a post emergency MWMU and equipment inspection is performed and the results are recorded in the Facility Operating Record.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (29 CFR Part 1910.120) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.8.3 Communications Equipment

Communications systems used at the AMWTP include a site specific Emergency Notification System (ENS), Gaitronics System, commercial telephones, commercial cellular phones, an AMWTP specific 2-way radio system, and the INL trunked radio network. All other communication systems, though not dedicated to emergency response, are available at the AMWTP to provide prompt communications among principal response organizations, emergency response personnel, and appropriate federal, state, tribal, and local officials.

3.8.4 Alarm Equipment

3.8.4.1 Emergency Notification System (ENS)

Personnel are notified of emergencies by internal communications and alarm systems. The evacuation siren and the take cover alarm as well as the emergency voice paging system is operated from the ENS. Once activated, the paging system simultaneously distributes the same "page alert tone," followed by a voice message, to all speakers connected to the system. ENS control panels are positioned at various locations throughout the AMWTP/RWMC facility. Take Cover and Total Area Evacuation alarms are clearly audible in all areas of the AMWTP/RWMC area. ENS voice paging announcements are audible in all areas of the AMWTP/RWMC except for the Subsurface Disposal Area (SDA). Visual notification of an evacuation alarm is also provided by flashing beacons installed on top of power poles northeast of the TSA, on the SDA east fence line, and the SDA south fence line.

The Type I Module (WMF-635) is equipped with evacuation/voice paging speakers and manual fire alarm stations. Each Type II Module (WMF-628 thru WMF-633) also is equipped with evacuation/voice paging speakers and manual fire alarm stations. WMF-634 is equipped with evacuation/voice paging speakers and manual fire alarm stations. SWEPP (WMF-610) is equipped with evacuation/voice paging speakers and manual fire alarm stations.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit)

All evacuation signals are received at the INL Alarm Center (CF-666) and at the INL WCC in Idaho Falls, Idaho. System trouble alarms are also received at the INL Alarm Center (CF-666). Uninterruptible power supplies ensure that the ENS remains operational when normal power is lost.

3.8.4.2 Fire Alarm Systems

AMWTP fire protection systems consist of a combination of remote and local alarms including manual fire alarm pull stations, water flow alarms, low air temperature alarms (for fire sprinkler riser rooms), and automatic sprinkler systems. Loss of power to these systems is monitored. Fire alarms are triggered either automatically in response to a fire or manually at a pull box. Once activated, the fire alarm system activates a local alarm, and transmits an alarm signal to the INL Fire Department.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

Water is supplied to the fire protection system by a 240 gpm deep well pump located in WMF-603. The water is pumped into WMF-709 and WMF-727; both are 250,000-gal water storage tanks. Two 2,000-gpm firewater pumps, one electrically powered and the other diesel powered, provide the required flow for the RWMC sprinkler systems. A third pump, a 1,500-gpm electrically powered pump, is housed in WMF-603. The pump provides protection from a redundant water source and can be fed into the firewater distribution system. The firewater pumps have auto-start features to ensure system pressure. The diesel pump will start automatically in the event of a loss of power; it will continue to run until it is shut off manually. A controller for each pump is installed in the pump house to facilitate manual operation and operational testing.

3.8.4.3 **Criticality Incident Detection and Alarm System (CIDAS)**

The CIDAS is located in the WMF-676 Treatment Facility. The alarm is comprised of a unique tone, which is sounded throughout the facility via duplicated rings of loudspeakers, and is supplemented by blue flashing lights in noisy areas (i.e. Penthouse and Utility Room). In addition, "Keep Out" warning lights are illuminated external to the building to advice personnel not to enter the facility in the event of a criticality alarm. The CIDAS utilizes three separate rings of gamma integrated dose type detectors, which are positioned such that a minimum critical incident will be detected by at least one detector. To provide for the possibility of a single failure, the detection logic is configured such that an alarm will be generated when two out of the three rings have been tripped.

3.8.4.4 **Radiation Protection Alarms**

Continuous air monitors (CAMs) are located in the TSA-RE (WMF-636), Characterization Facility (WMF-634), Type II Storage Modules (WMF-628 through 633), Type I Storage Module (WMF-635), the Waste Aggregation Facility (WMF-618), and the Treatment Facility (WMF-676). Radiation area monitors (RAMs) may be used when determined necessary by radiological control personnel. Though not dedicated to emergency response, these instruments alert personnel of hazards either from the characterization equipment or from releases from waste containers.

(29 CFR Part 1910.38) (29 CFR Part 1910.120)

3.8.5 Rescue Team Equipment

The INL Fire Department has been designated as the first responder for incidents occurring at the AMWTP personnel do not perform specialized rescue operations.

3.8.6 Transportation Equipment

For purposes of evacuations of the AMWTP, INL buses may be requested when available, or personnel may use privately owned and company provided vehicles when directed by the EC.

3.8.7 Fire Fighting Equipment

Portable and emergency response fire protection instruments and equipment maintained at the AMWTP are listed in Appendix D of this plan.

3.8.8 Emergency Power Equipment

AMWTP does not have emergency power capabilities.

3.8.9 Logistics Support Equipment

Heavy equipment located at the AMWTP, though not dedicated to emergency use, may be used to support emergency response, if needed.

3.9 Training

3.9.1 General Employee Emergency Plan Orientation

The AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan shall be reviewed with each employee covered by the plan through the general employee-training program. Employees will be provided updated information whenever applicable sections of the plan are changed, including those parts of the plan, which the employees must know to protect themselves in the event of an emergency.

(29 CFR Part 1910.38)

3.9.2 Outline of ERO Training Activities

The AMWTP ERO are provided structured formal training to ensure they acquire and maintain the necessary duty function-specific knowledge and skills for managing AMWTP emergency events.

3.9.2.1 Training Requirements

- The AMWTP maintains formal training for the initial and re-qualification of ERO personnel. ERO personnel first receive general information regarding ERO assignment requirements and orientation, and then are trained in the specific functions according to position. Opportunity to practice the use of facilities, equipment, appropriate procedures, and checklists is provided during training. Prior to participating on the ERO during an actual emergency, two qualification requirements must be met.
- Complete the required training.
- Participate in an emergency drill in the assigned position.

(29 CFR Part 1910.120)

3.9.2.2 Re-qualification Requirements

All assigned AMWTP ERO personnel are required to participate in at least one drill, exercise or actual event once every calendar year to maintain qualification.

3.9.2.3 Re-qualification Extensions

The AMWTP Plant Manager/designee must approve extensions for ERO personnel. When no re-qualification extension is requested, the ERO member's qualification lapses on the expiration date of the previous qualification. When the qualification lapses, the ERO member cannot be included in the duty rotation and cannot be called to respond. Upon completion of a drill or exercise the ERO member can once again participate as an active member of the ERO.

3.9.3 Position Responsibilities

The AMWTP Plant Manager has overall responsibility for the training of the AMWTP ERO staff. The Plant Manager has delegated responsibility for the ERO Training Program to the AMWTP Emergency Planner.

The responsibilities of the AMWTP Emergency Planner include the following requirements associated with the ERO Training Program:

- Ensure training is provided to the ERO staff
- Coordinating and integrating the ERO Training Program with other AMWTP training programs
- Identifying and coordinating adequate resources for training program implementation, including facilities, equipment, budget, etc.
- Identifying training needs and providing for development, scheduling, and delivery of training
- Ensuring that training is conducted by qualified personnel
- Providing program self-assessment to include evaluating instruction and reviewing materials.

3.9.4 EP Training Program Application

3.9.4.1 Exceptions from Training/Credit for Previous Experience

Qualified personnel (who have satisfactorily completed training programs comparable in content and in performance standards) may be accepted from portions of training on an individual case basis. Exceptions from training will be based on a review of historical training records (e.g., transcripts), personal interviews, and/or on test-out exams based on the objectives stated for the training program or course. The AMWTP Emergency Planner must approve any training exceptions. Specific training needs for personnel accepted from established training requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis and approved by the AMWTP Emergency Planner.

3.9.5 EP Training Program Administration

3.9.5.1 **The AMWTP Training Organization retains training program records.**

3.9.5.2 **Verification of initial training**

The AMWTP Training Organization will verify initial ERO qualification by reviewing the individual's training record prior to the individual being placed on AMWTP ERO response teams.

(29 CFR Part 1910.120)

3.9.5.3 **ERO Required Initial Training by Position**

A specific qualification package exists for the AMWTP EC function. The EC qualification package ensures that ECs are familiar with all aspects of the AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan, all operations and activities at the AMWTP, the location and characteristics of waste located within the AMWTP, the location of records for the facility, and the facility layout. AMWTP ERO personnel must complete training in the topics listed in Table 12-1 - ERO Training Topics. All training must be completed prior to an ERO member filling their assigned function during an actual event.

(29 CFR Part 1910.38) (29 CFR Part 1910.120)

Table 12-1 ERO Training Topics

	Emergency Management Overview	Facility Activation and Orientation	Communications and Equipment	Hazards Analysis Review	Emergency Classification	Emergency Event Notifications	Protective Actions	Emergency Exposure Control	Reentry Planning	Recovery Planning	Consequence Assessment	Accountability	Public Information Releases
Emergency Coordinator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liaison Officer	X	X						X	X			X	
Public Information Officer	X	X											X
Command Post Specialist	X	X	X			X						X	
Area Warden Coordinator												X	
Area Warden												X	

3.9.6 Drills and Exercises

The AMWTP will conduct sufficient drills/exercises of varying complexity to facilitate participation of all AMWTP Emergency Response Organization in at least one drill or exercise every year. The AMWTP Emergency Planner will coordinate the scheduling of drills with the various INL facilities through the INL M&O Emergency Management Department. At least one drill will be conducted annually with the RWMC ERO to ensure coordination between the AMWTP and RWMC facilities.

Exercises, tabletop drills, and walkthrough drills executed for the AMWTP ERO will be conducted in accordance with the MP-EP&C-12.17, AMWTP Drill Program, and will be coordinated when appropriate with the INL Emergency Management personnel to ensure interaction and integration with all elements of the INL ERO.

(29 CFR Part 1910.120)

3.9.6.1 **Documented Safety Analysis (DSA) Related Drills**

As part of the ongoing operations and emergency drill program, AMWTP will conduct drills to verify response times relied upon in the DSA in lieu of implementation of Safety Class and of Safe Significant Systems, Structure, and Components (SSCs). Specific drill scenarios along with required response criteria and periodicity for conduct are contained with MP-EP&C-12.17, AMWTP Drill Program.

3.9.7 Program Administration

The AMWTP General Manager has appointed (through delegation of authority) the AMWTP Plant Manager to be the emergency management program administrator. As the emergency management program administrator, the Plant Manager has the responsibility to:

- Ensure facility-specific hazards analyses are developed and maintained.
- Ensure emergency plans and procedures are developed and maintained, using facility-specific hazards analysis as the basis of development.
- Ensure an AMWTP ERO is prepared through training and drills.
- Ensure memoranda of agreement (MOA), memoranda of understanding (MOU), or service agreements are developed, maintained, and updated.
- Ensure verifiable records (training, internal assessment, drill and exercise participation) are developed and maintained and that a system is in place that ensures records are consistently maintained.

AMWTP Emergency Preparedness

AWMTP Emergency Planner	V.A. Skip Stuart
Work Phone	208-557-7123
Work Address	850 Energy Drive, Wing 500. Idaho Falls, ID 83404

(29 CFR Part 1910.38)

3.9.8 Document Control

3.9.8.1 Emergency Plan Control

AMWTP Document Control controls the AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan. AMWTP Document Control oversees distribution of documents (i.e., processes requests for the plan and distributes revisions of the plan to persons on the controlled document list). The AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan is maintained at a minimum, at WMF-634, and the TSA-IS Units Shift Manager's office in WMF-676.

(HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

All changes to the plan are handled in accordance with AMWTP document control procedures. The emergency management program administrator will approve minor changes (i.e., equipment, maps). Major changes (changes that affect the plan itself) will be made only after designated operations, safety and environmental oversight personnel have reviewed the proposed revisions. The AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan shall be reviewed at least annually, and as necessary, be amended to keep it current with new or changing site conditions or information.

The AMWTP Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan shall also be reviewed and amended as necessary, within fourteen calendar days of the following events:

- The AMWTP HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit, AMWTP HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit, or AMWTP TSA IS Document is revised:
- The Contingency Plan fails in an emergency:
- Changes occur to the Facility design, construction, operations, maintenance, or other circumstances in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of Hazardous Waste (HW)/MW or HW/MW constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency:

- The list of Emergency Coordinators changes or
- The list of emergency equipment changes.

(29 CFR Part 1910.120) (HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit) (HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit) (HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Units)

3.9.8.2 **Control of Other Emergency Management Documents**

Management Procedures – AMWTP-specific emergency plan management procedures are controlled by AMWTP Document Control. These procedures are reviewed and revised as necessary in conjunction with the annual review of the plan.

3.9.9 Self Assessment

3.9.9.1 **Readiness Assurance**

As part of AMWTP's emergency readiness assurance, the AMWTP conducts annual management assessments of the AMWTP EP program. These assessments do not include any portion of the INL's base plan or any emergency plans controlled by the INL M&O contractor but do include assessment of AMWTP's interfaces with other INL contractors. Readiness assurance will also be assessed through the AMWTP Drill and Exercise program.

3.9.9.2 **Tracking and Resolving Areas of Concern**

Areas of concern identified in the EP program during drills and exercises, and actual emergencies are noted and discussed during critiques of the event. Methods are determined to resolve these concerns and a schedule is determined for implementing the resolution. Deficiencies and violations are entered into the AMWTP's corrective action tracking system and tracked until resolved.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

All information for this section is contained in the INL Base Plan.

5.0 REFERENCES

(1) 29 CFR Part 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

(2) 29 CFR Part 1910.38, Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans

(3) 40 CFR 264, Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage, and Disposal Facilities.40 CFR 265, Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities

(4) 40 CFR 265, Appendix A, Emergency Planning and Notification

(5) HWMA/RCRA Storage Permit, INL, EPA ID No. ID4890008952

(6) HWMA/RCRA Treatment Permit, INL, EPA ID Nos. ID4890008952 and IDR000002881

(7) HWMA/RCRA TSA IS Documents/Part A Permit Application

(8) RPT-DSA-02, Documented Safety Analysis (DSA)

(9) DOE-ID, 1996, Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project, Contract No. DE-AC07-97ID13481, U.S. Department of Energy, Idaho Operations Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho, December 20

(10) MP-EC&P-7.10, Spill Response Procedure

(11) MP-EP&C-12.14, Recovery

(12) MP-EP&C-12.17, AMWTP Drill Program

6.0 RECORDS

Records generated by this procedure are classified in accordance with the table below, and dispositioned in accordance with MP-DOCS-18.2, AMWTP Records Management.

Record Description	Classification
MP-EC&P-12.1, Case File	Vital Record/ENV2-a-1-a/Destroy 5 years after Life of Facility

7.0 EXHIBITS

None

8.0 APPENDICES

Appendix A – Acronyms

Appendix B – MOUs and MOAs

Appendix C – Maps

Appendix D – Emergency Equipment List

Appendix E – Emergency Coordinators

Appendix A

Acronyms

AMWTF	Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility
AMWTP	Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project
AW	Area Warden
AWC	Area Warden Coordinator
BLO	BBWI Liaison Officer
BBWI	Bechtel BWXT Idaho, LLC
CAMs	Continuous Air Monitors
CIDAS	Criticality Incident Detection and Alarm System
CP	Command Post
CPS	Command Post Specialist
CFA	Central Facilities Area
DMS	Data Management System
EAL	Emergency Action Level
EBR-I	Experimental Breeder Reactor-I
EC	Emergency Coordinator
ECC	Emergency Control Center
ED	Emergency Director
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
ENS	Emergency Notification System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERO	Emergency Response Organization
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guide
HWMA	Hazardous Waste Management Act
INL	Idaho National Laboratory
IS	Interim Status
JIC	Joint Information Center
MP	Management Procedure
MOA	Memoranda of Agreement
MOU	Memoranda of Understanding
MW	Mixed Waste
MWMU	Mixed Waste Management Unit
PAGs	Protective Action Guides
QA	Quality Assurance
RAMs	Radiation Area Monitors
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RWMC	Radioactive Waste Management Complex
SDA	Subsurface Disposal Area
TSA	Transuranic Storage Area
TSA-RE	Transuranic Storage Area – Retrieval Enclosure
WCC	Warning Communications Center
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

Appendix B

MOUs and MOAs

Memorandums of Understanding and Memorandums of Agreement

(All information for this appendix is contained in the INL Base Plan.)

Appendix C

Maps Contents

Map C-1. AMWTP Evacuation Routes

Map C-2. AMWTP Total Area Evacuation Assembly Areas

Map C-3. AMWTP Local Area Evacuation Assembly Areas

Map C-4. Stored Waste Examination Pilot Plan, WMF-610

Map C-5. Waste Aggregation Facility, WMF 618

Map C-6. Type II Storage Modules, WMF 628 through 633

Map C-7. Characterization Facility, WMF-634

Map C-8. Type I Storage Module, WMF 635

Map C-9. Transuranic Storage Area-Retrieval Enclosure, WMF-636

Map C-10. Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF), WMF-676 1st Floor

Map C-11. Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF), WMF-676 2nd Floor

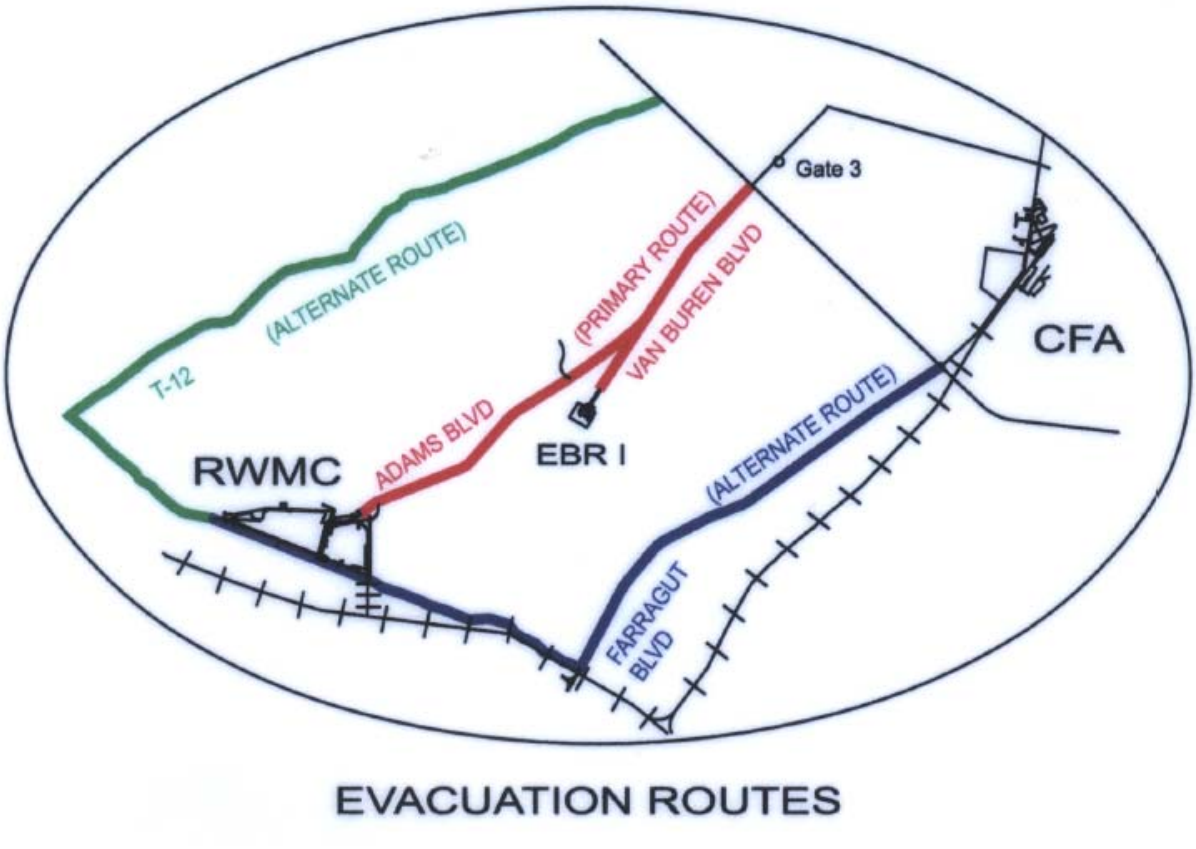
Map C-12. Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF), WMF-676 3rd Floor

Map C-13. Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF), WMF-676 Penthouse Area

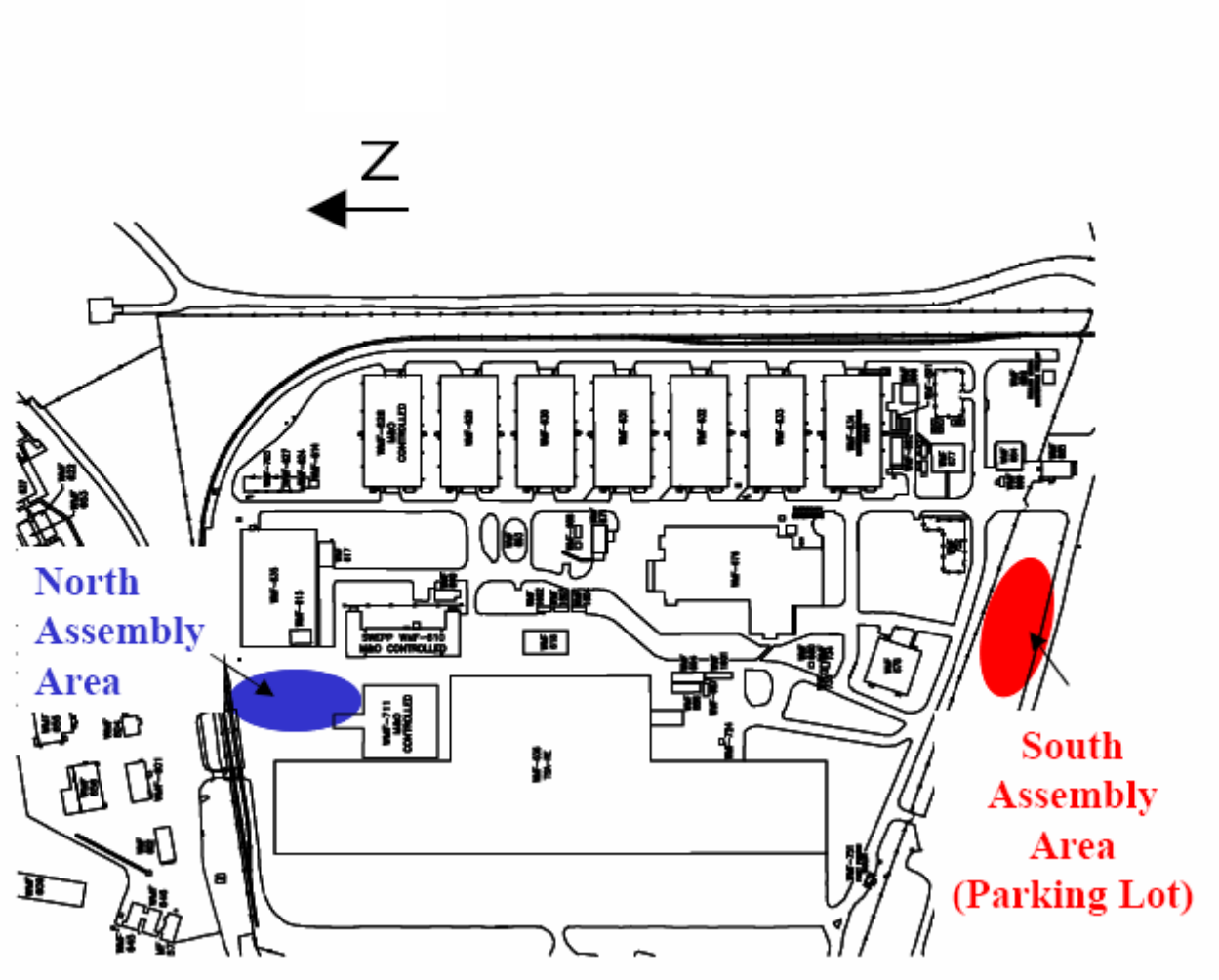
Map C-14. AMWTP Office Trailer, WMF-677

Map C-15 AMWTP Office Trailer, WMF 678

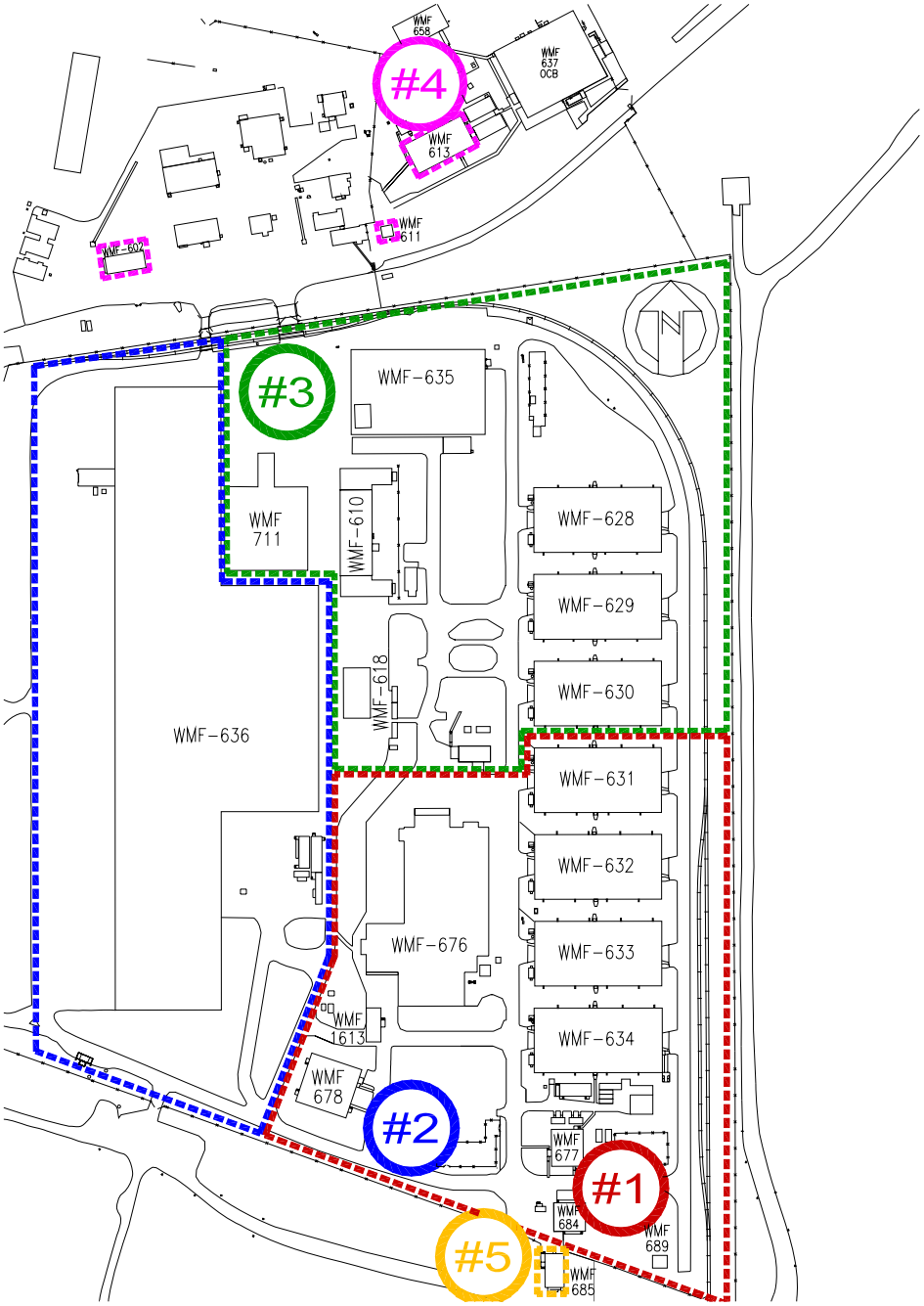
Map C-1. AMWTP Evacuation Routes, Primary Evacuation Route – Adams Blvd. Alternate Routes – Farragurt Blvd., T-12



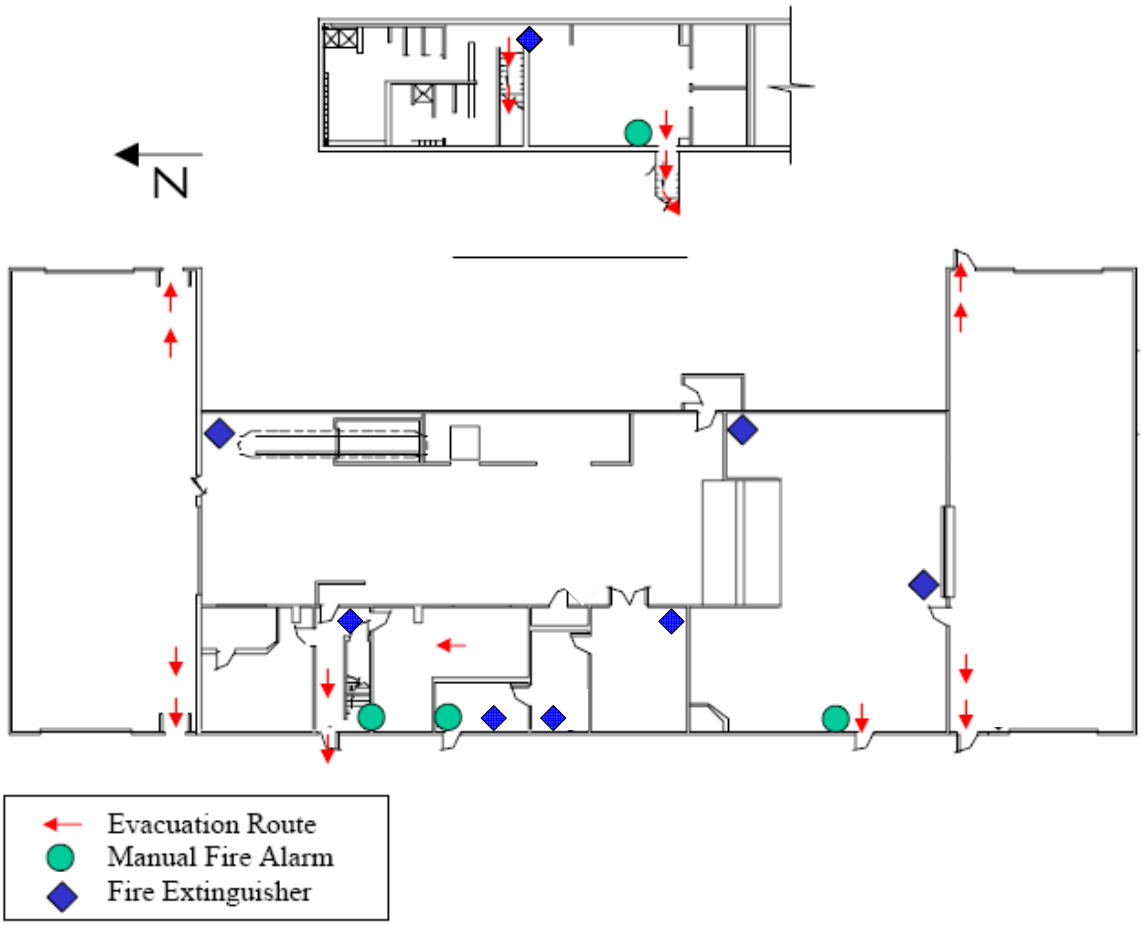
Map C-2. AMWTP Total Area Evacuation Assembly Areas



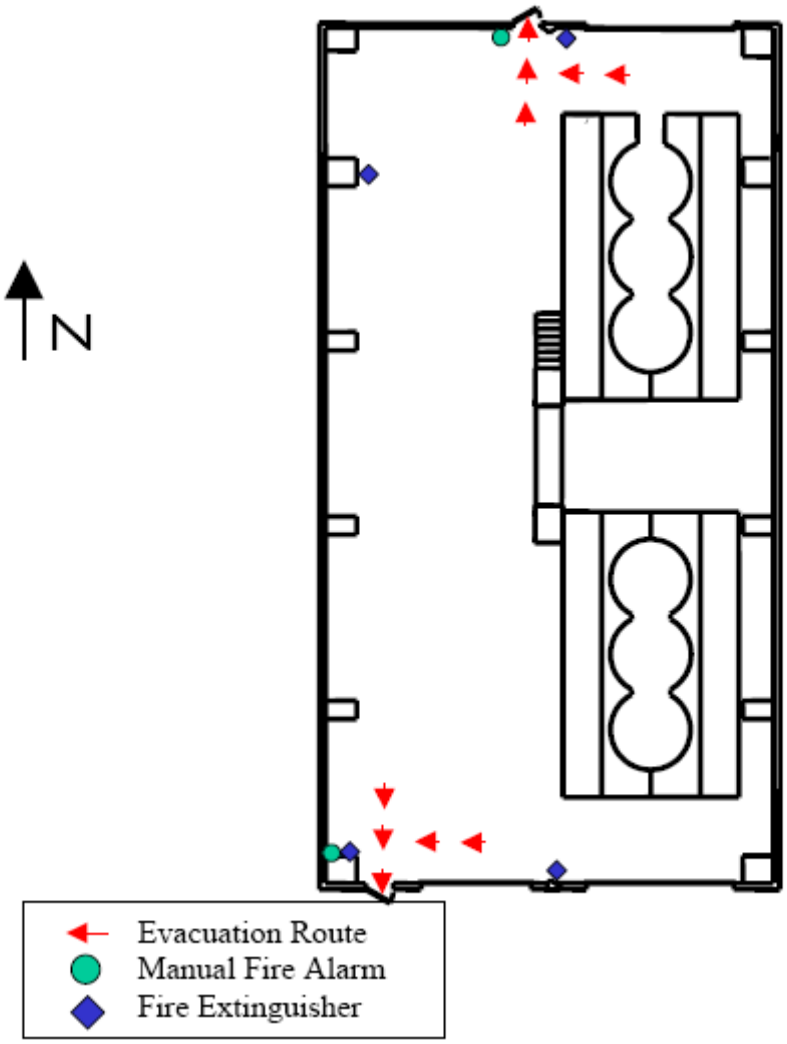
Map C-3. AMWTP Local Area Evacuation Assembly Areas



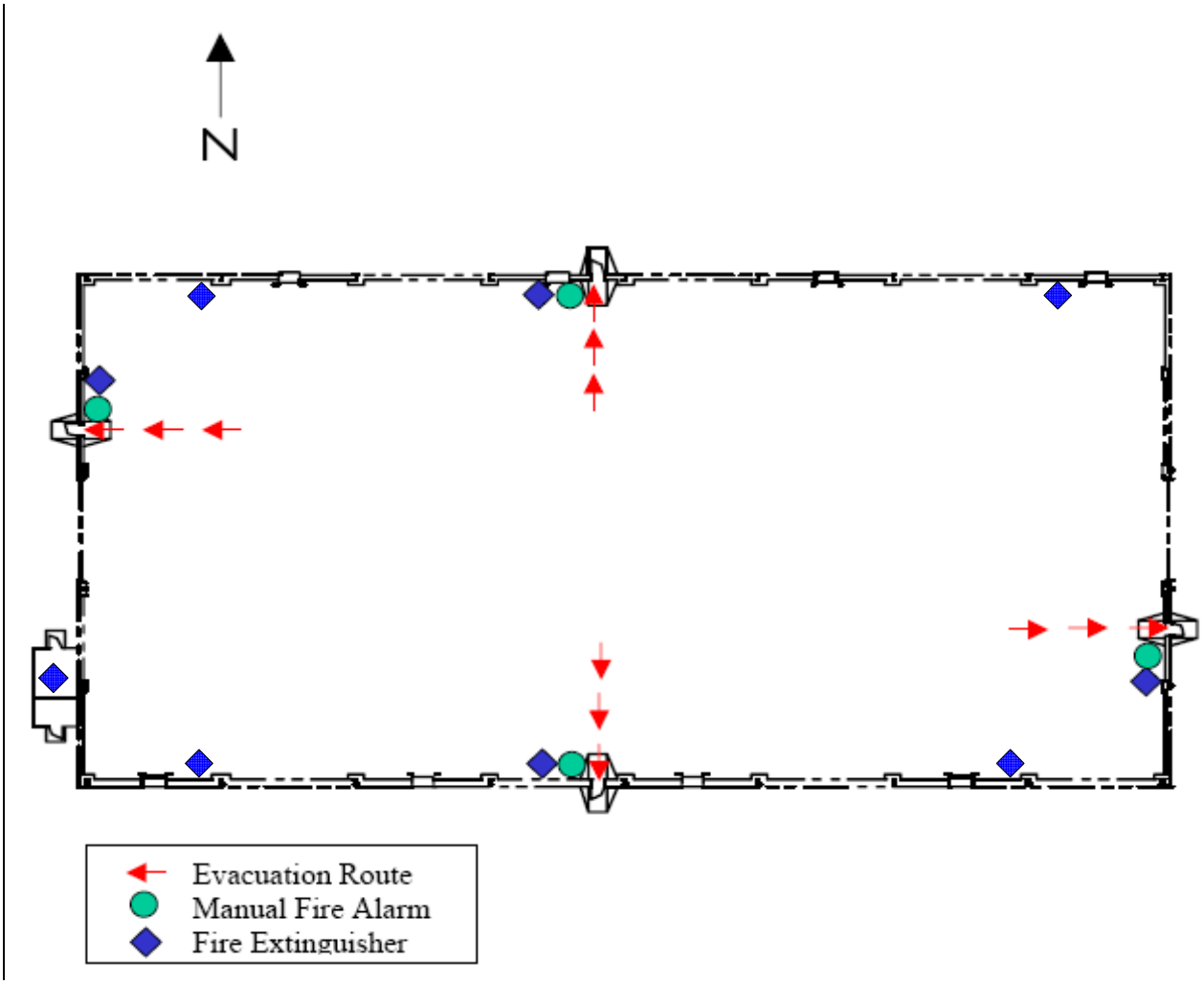
Map C-4. Stored Waste Examination Pilot Plant, WMF-610



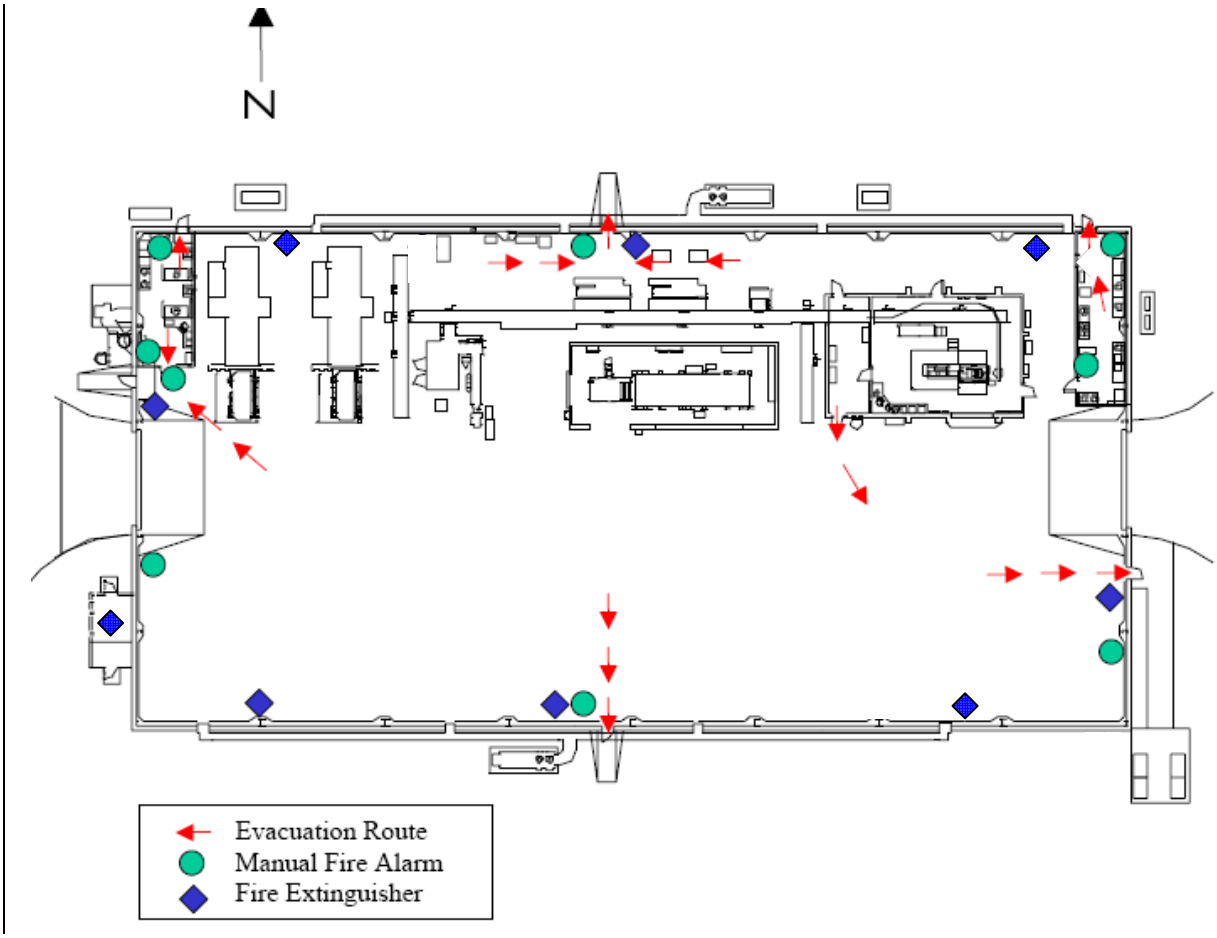
Map C-5. Waste Aggregation Facility, WMF 618



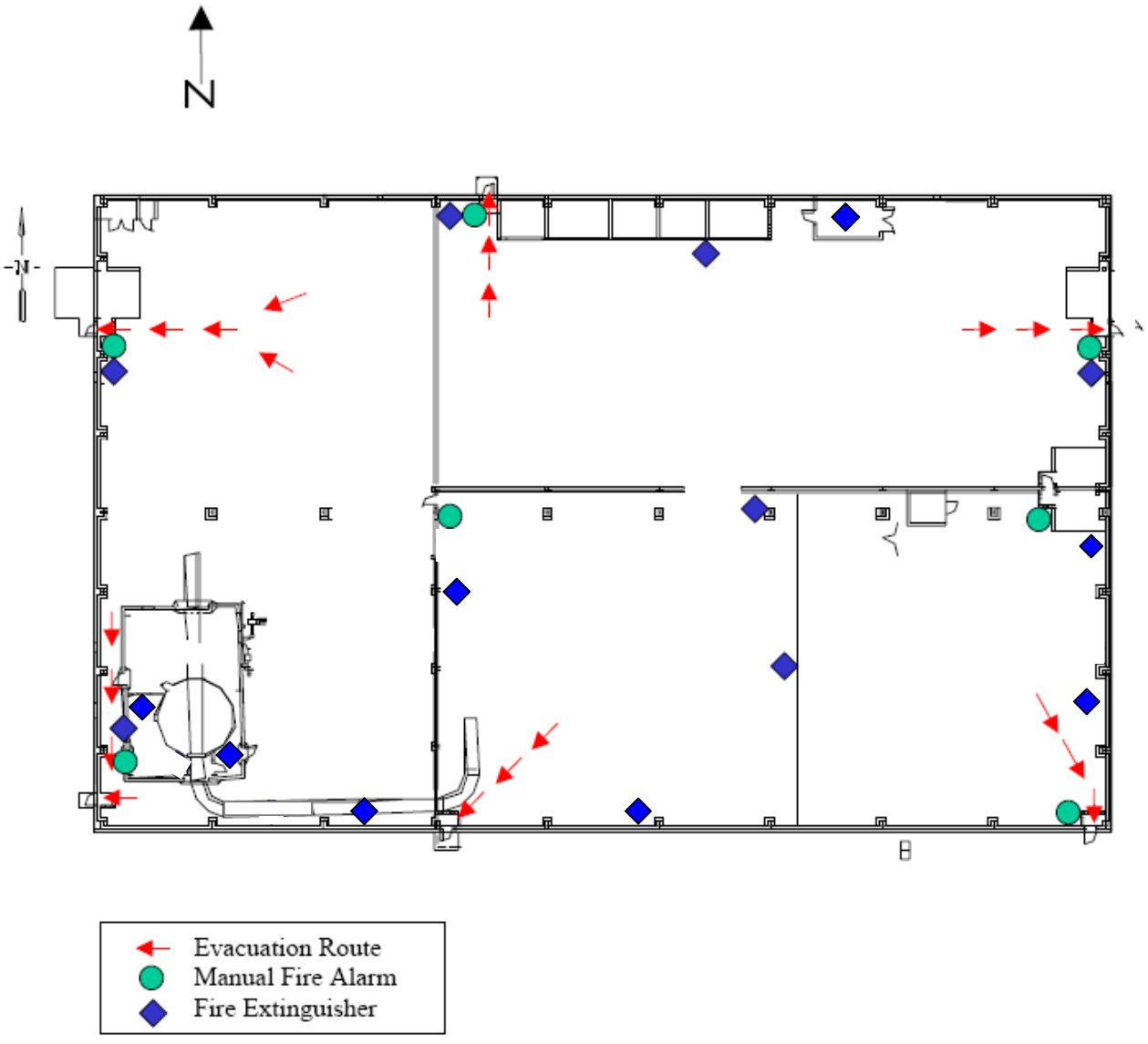
Map C-6. Type II Storage Modules, WMF 628 through 633



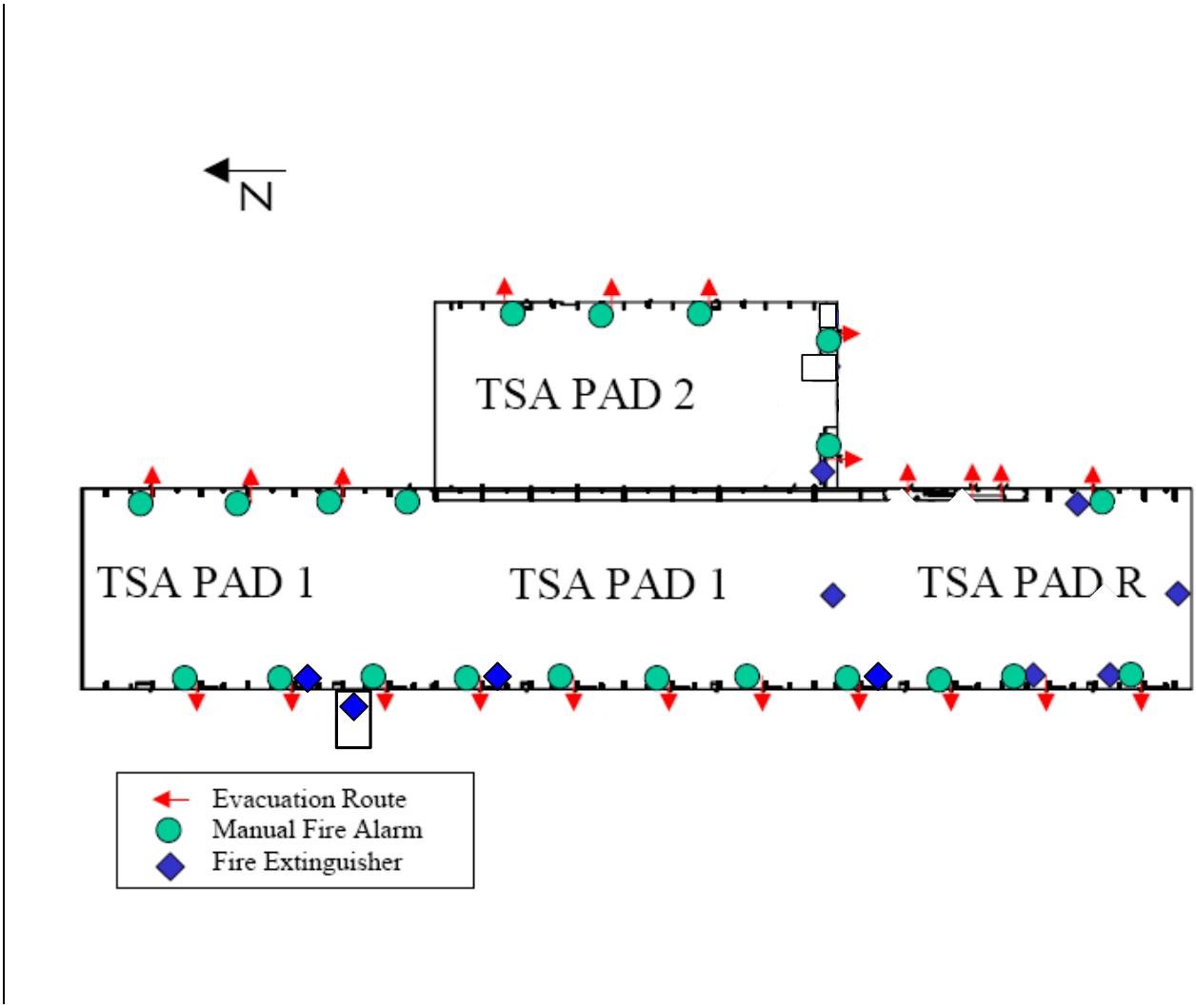
Map C-7. Characterization Facility, WMF-634



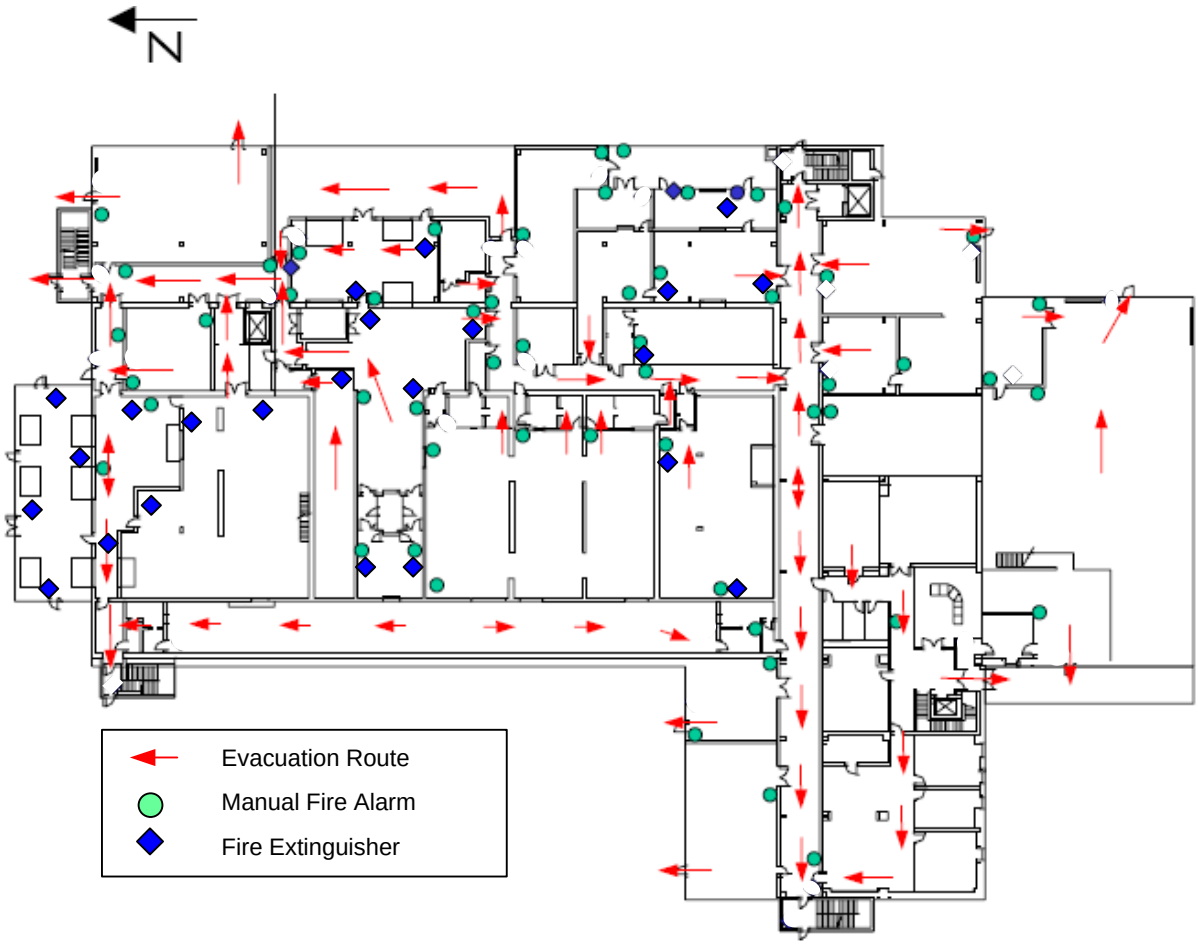
Map C-8. Type I Storage Module, WMF 635



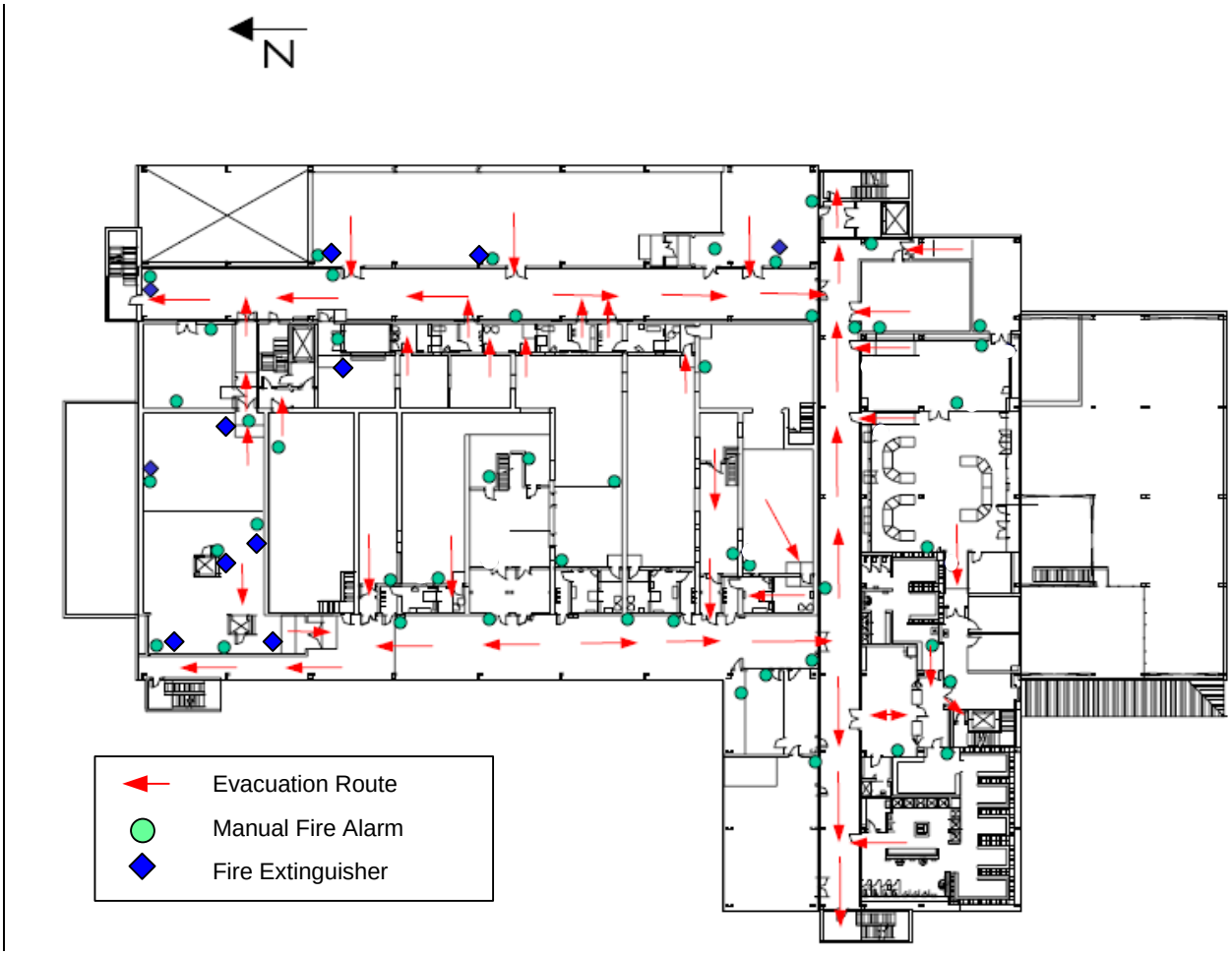
Map C-9. Transuranic Storage Area-Retrieval Enclosure, WMF-636



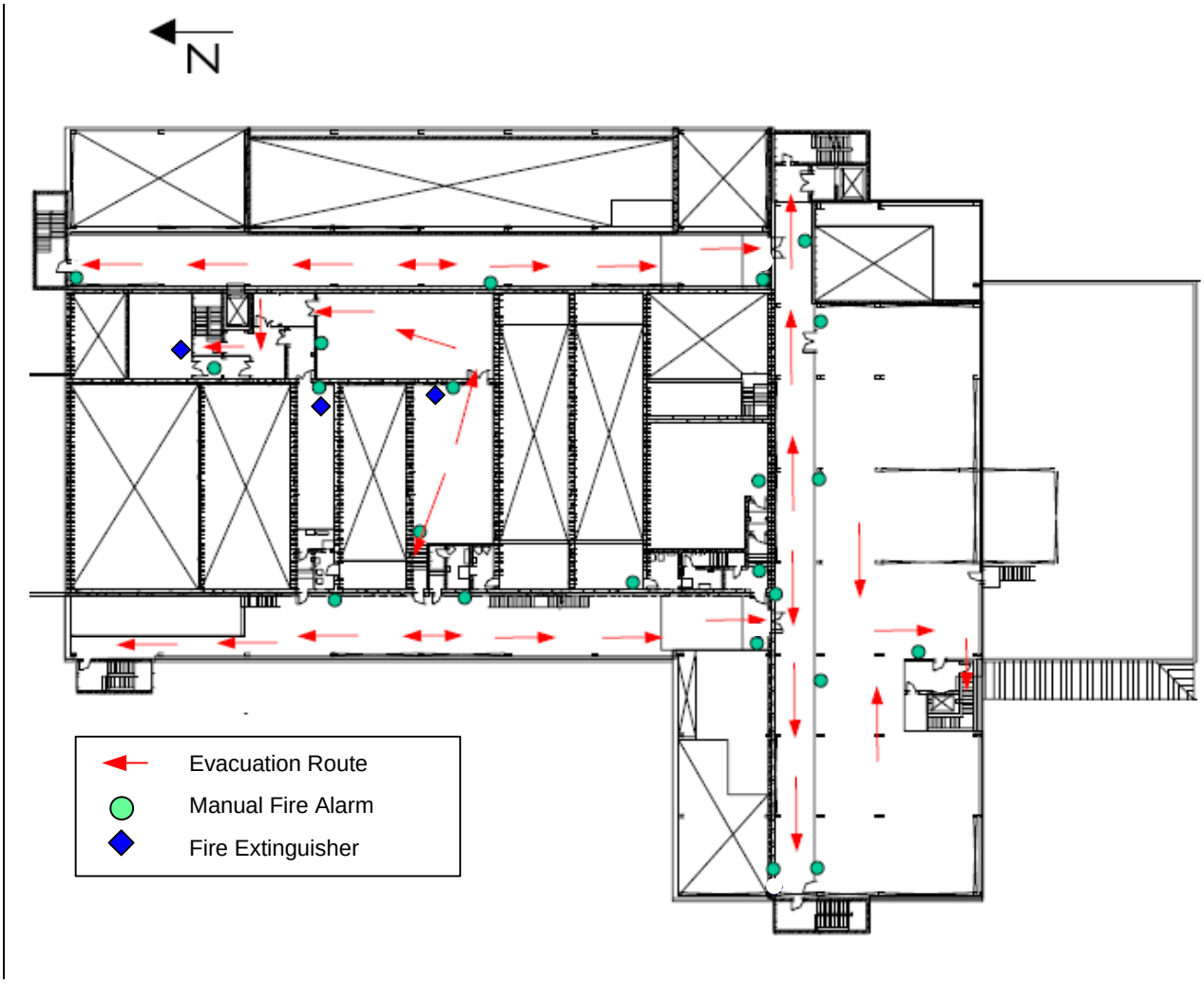
Map C-10. Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF), WMF-676 1st Floor



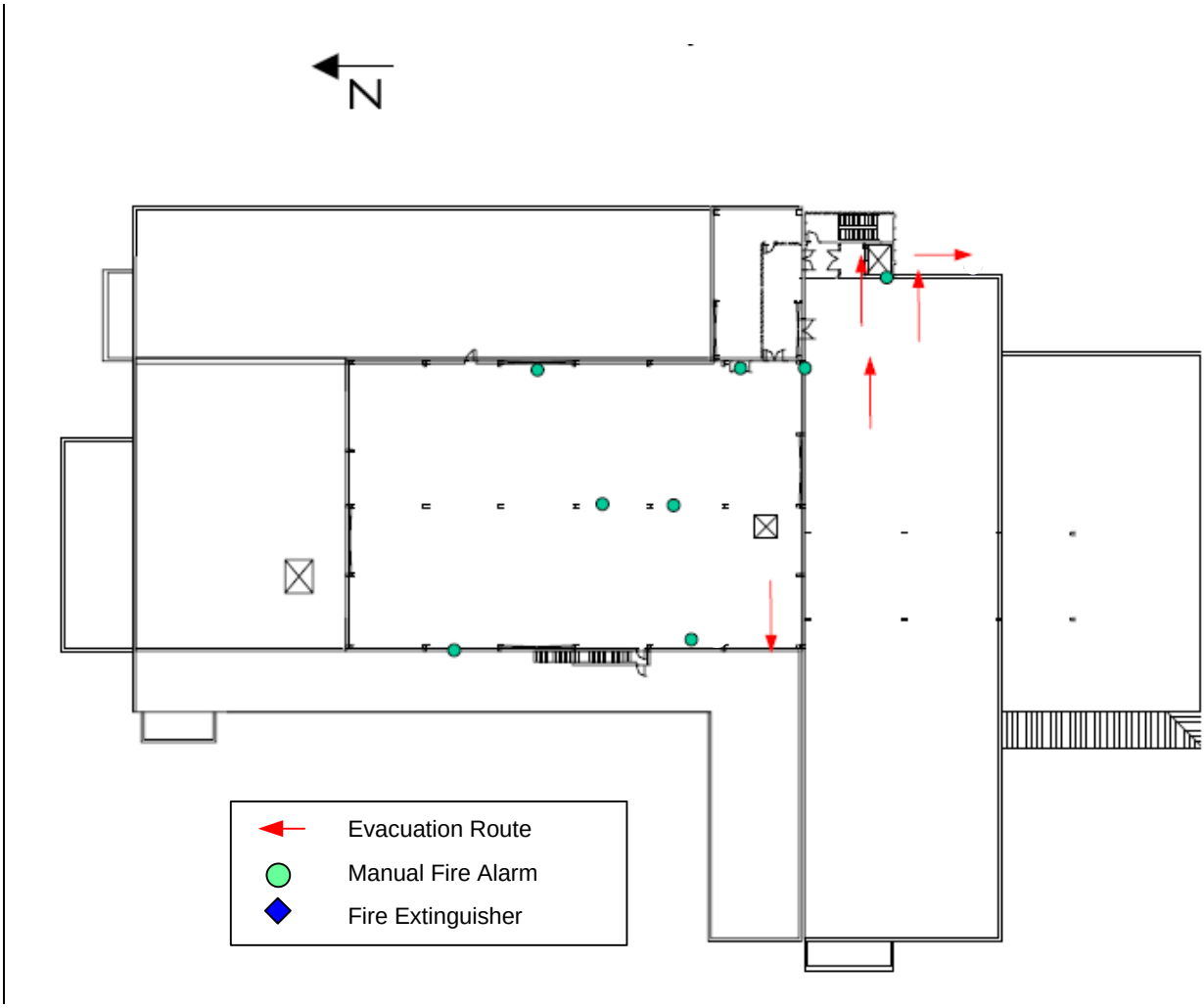
Map C-11. Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF), WMF-676 2nd Floor



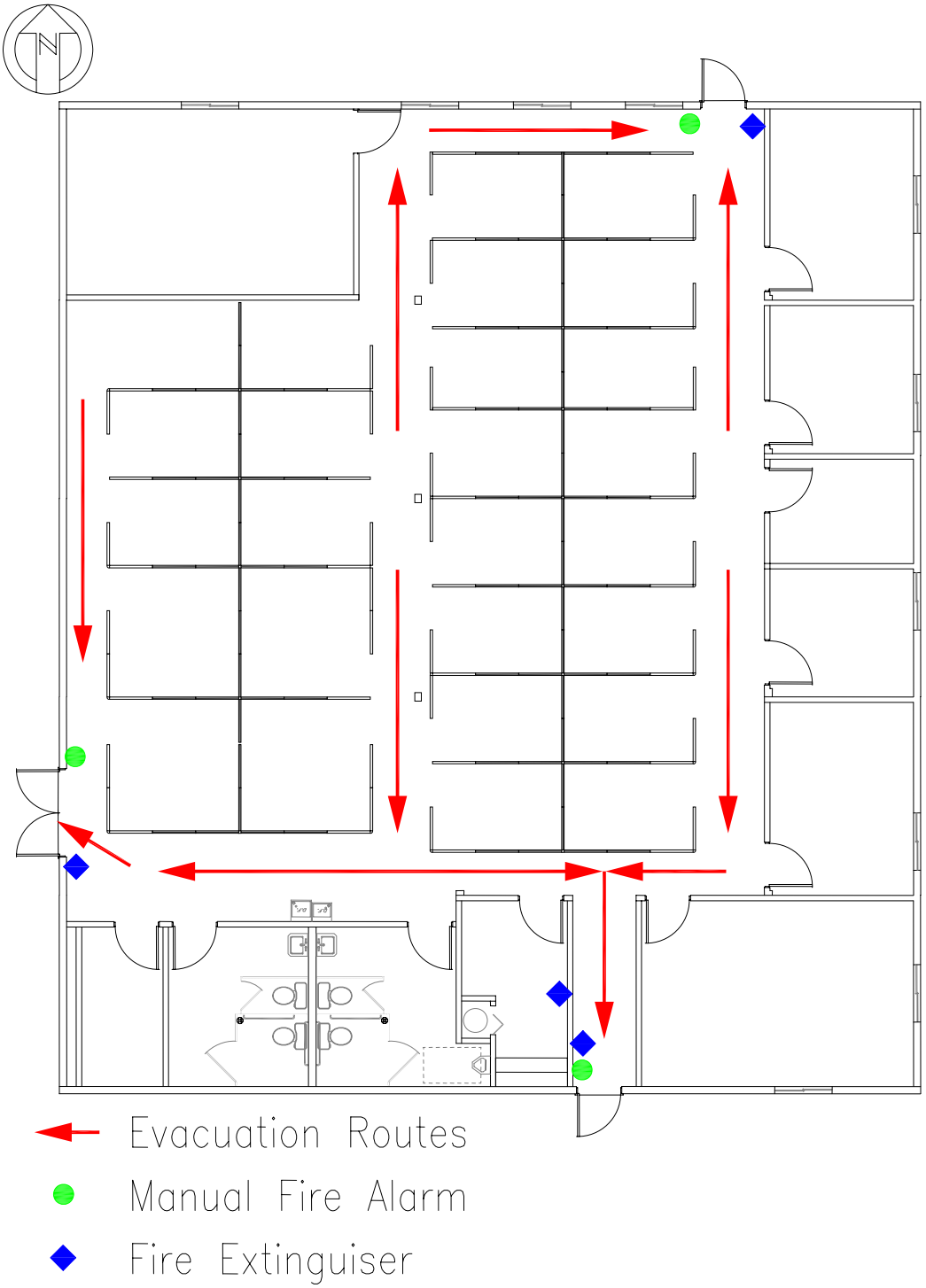
Map C-12. Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF), WMF-676 3rd Floor



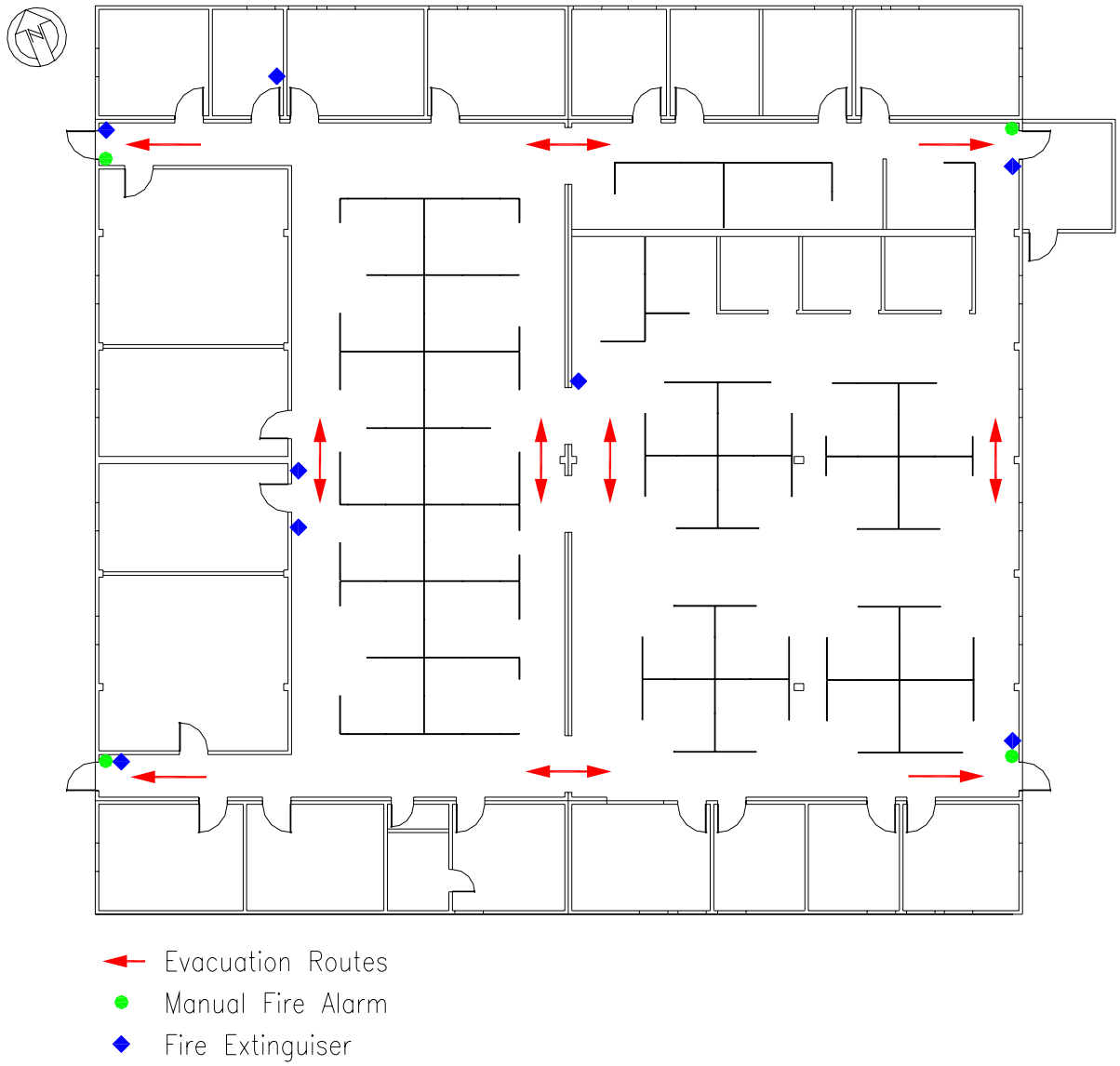
Map C-13. Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility (AMWTF), WMF-676 Penthouse Area



Map C-14. AMWTP Office Trailer, WMF-677



Map C-15 AMWTP Office Trailer, WMF 678



Appendix D

Emergency Equipment List

MWMU	Location[a]	Equipment
WMF-634	North Wall (3) South Wall (3) West Wall East Wall In the Electrical Room	Fire Extinguishers (ABC Type)
	West Wall East Wall	Spill Control/Cleanup Equipment[b]
Type II Modules	North Wall (3) South Wall (3) West Wall East Wall In the Electrical Room	Fire Extinguishers (ABC Type)
	West Wall East Wall	Spill Control/Cleanup Equipment[b]
Type I Module[c]	North Wall (2) South Wall (2) West Wall (2) East Wall (4) WMF-615 Area (2) PAAA Interior Walls (2) In the Electrical Room	Fire Extinguishers (ABC Type)
	East Wall South Wall West Wall (2)	Spill Control/Cleanup Equipment[b]
SWEPP	North Wall North Stairwell (2) South Wall East Wall Generator Room H&V Room Electrical Panel Area	Fire Extinguishers (ABC Type)
	South Wall West Wall	Spill Control/Cleanup Equipment[b]

a. The equipment listed in this Table is located in the vicinity of the areas described in the "Location" column. A single piece of equipment is provided at each location unless otherwise noted in parenthesis following the location description.
b. The Spill Control/ Cleanup Equipment includes shovel/broom, vermiculite/absorbent, spill pads, acid neutralizer, caustic neutralizer, solvent absorbent, spill disposal plastic bags, scraper/scoop, and pH paper.
c. All wall locations noted for the Type I modules are the exterior walls unless otherwise noted.

TSA IS Units

Pad 2 South Wall Pad R (Near Door 12) Pad R (Near Door 13) Pad R (Center of South Wall) Pad R (Near Door 14) Pad R (Near Door 16) Portable Air Lock Enclosure Pad 1 (Near Door 20) Pad 1 (Near Door 22)	Fire Extinguishers (ABC Type)
Pad 2 (South Wall) Pad R (Center of South Wall)	Spill Response Equipment • Acid Neutralizer, • Caustic Neutralizer, • Solvent Absorber, • Spill Disposal Plastic Bags, • Scraper/Scoop, • pH paper, • Shovels/Broom, • Spill Pads • Vermiculite absorbent.

WMF-676

1st Floor Waste Receiving and Storage, Room 134 (2 locations) 1st Floor Supercompaction, Room 141B 1st Floor Drum Staging Area, Room 143 (2 locations) 2nd Floor SCW Treatment, Room 236 (3 locations)	Spill Control/Cleanup Equipment: • Shovel/Broom • Vermiculite/Absorbent • Spill Pads • Acid Neutralizer • Caustic Neutralizer • Solvent Absorbent • Spill Disposal Plastic Bags • Scraper/Scoop • pH Paper
1st Floor Drum Storage Area 'C', Room 143 (4 locations) 1st Floor Corridor, Room 145 1st Floor Drum Storage Area 'A', Room 146 1st Floor Drum Storage Area 'B', Room 146B 1st Floor Waste Drum Venturi/Filter, Room 146A	Fire Extinguisher Locations

1st Floor Supercompaction, Room 141B 1st Floor Drum Venturi Airlock, Room 127A (2 locations) 1st Floor Transfer Conveyor, Room 131 (3 locations) 1st Floor LLW Box Fill Station, Room 128A 1st Floor Secondary Waste Room, Room 128B (2 locations) 1st Floor Empty Container/LLW Export, Room 128C (2 locations) 1st Floor Terminal Filter Room, Room 122A (2 locations) 1st Floor Terminal Filter Room, Room142B 1st Floor Waste Receiving and Storage, Room 134 (3 locations) 2nd Floor SCW Treatment, Room 236 (6 locations) 2nd Floor Box Conveyor Area, Room 226 2nd Floor Area 300 HEPA Filter Room, Room 214A (3 locations) Interstitial Filter Maintenance Area, Room 212C Interstitial Filter Maintenance Area, Room 212F Interstitial Filter Maintenance Area, Room 212H	

Appendix E

AMWTP Emergency Coordinators

AMWTP Emergency Coordinators

Name	Duty Phone	Duty Pager	Home Phone	Home Address
Michael Fogarty (Alternate)	Wk 208.557.7222 Cell 680.0733	526.4444.6252	208.542.1372	4019 Nathan Drive Idaho Falls, ID 83404
Rob Hamilton (Primary)	Wk 208.557.7311 Cell 208.680.3532	526.4444.7653	208.684.5201	992 West Highway 39 Blackfoot, ID 83221
Joel Shokes (Primary)	Wk 208-557-7311 Cell 208.680.1820	526-4444. 7680	208.238.0834	175 Abraham Street Chubbuck, ID 83202
William Verlanic (Primary)	Wk 208.557.7311 Cell 208.680.3532	526.4444. 5783	208.785.5234	95 Cone St. Blackfoot, ID 83221
Brian Warner (Primary)	Wk 208.557.7239 Cell 680.3936	526.4444. 4428	208.785.7474	154 N. 380 W. Blackfoot, ID 83221