

ATTACHMENT 7

CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EQUIPMENT LIST

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CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EQUIPMENT LIST

1.0 General Information

This section describes the emergency response capabilities of the UTTR-North to deal with accidents or incidents at the TTU. This section was prepared by extracting the contingency planning portions of individual EOD operating instructions (OIs) used at the TTU, together with portions of TO 11A-1-42, General Instructions for Disposal of Conventional Munitions. See Attachment 6, Table 2 for a more detailed description of these and other publications.

2.0 Purpose

This contingency plan is designed to minimize hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste to the air, soil, or groundwater at the TTU. Provisions of this plan will be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste that could threaten human health or the environment.

The UDEQ DSHW requires that copies of this plan be:

- Maintained at the 75th Range Squadron (Oasis) emergency response command and control centers;
- Available to the public upon request; and
- Submitted to local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, and hospitals that may be called upon to provide emergency services in the event of an accident or incident at the TTU.

3.0 Revisions

This plan will be amended or replaced, as required, in the event:

- The RCRA permit is revised;
- The plan fails in an exercise, evaluation, inspection, or actual emergency;
- Changes occur in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of activities requiring emergency response procedures;
- Changes are made to the list of available emergency equipment; or
- Significant changes take place in the UTTR support structures.

4.0 General Facility Description

The TTU is located within the UTTR-North, located approximately 20 miles north of Exit 62 off Interstate 80. The UTTR-North and the UTTR-South cover 1,500 square miles of northwestern Utah. The TTU lies beside Box Elder County Road, approximately 5 miles northeast of Oasis, the home of the 75th Range Squadron, and 6 miles south of the Union Pacific Railroad work site at Lakeside. It is fenced and accessed by seven gates surrounding the facility. All gates are locked except when the TTU is operational or being inspected.

4.1 Treatment Sites

Four treatment sites are located within the TTU area. Each is under the operational command and control of teams from the 75th Civil Engineer Group, 775 Civil Engineering Squadron, EOD Flight, at Hill AFB. EOD teams are assigned rotating duties at the TTU.

- Site 1, a solid propellant OB pad, is located in the northeast section of the TTU. It consists of a cleared and graded area with dimensions approximately 300 ft north to south by 400 ft east to west. The surface of the site is graveled and vehicular accessible.
- Site 2, the large rocket motor detonation area, contains four OB and OD pads. It is located in the east central portion of the TTU. It contains an upper area with three separate gravel pads connected by a series of gravel-covered roads, which provide access from all points within the TTU. The pads are used as staging areas for the OD of high explosive munitions and the OB of large rocket motors. These operations are carried out on the ground surface in the undeveloped areas immediately west of the pads. It also contains a large lower area that is the primary OD area for large rocket motors within the TTU
- Site 3, the small munitions OB burn pan, is located near the eastern margin of the TTU area. It is approximately 7 ft wide and 20 ft long, constructed of steel plate and completely surrounded by a concrete containment area. It has a movable, track-mounted roof to cover the burn pan between burns to eliminate the accumulation of precipitation in the burn pan and concrete containment structure. Access to the miscellaneous munitions burn pan is from either the north or south on gravel-covered roadways.
- Site 4, a solid propellant OB pad, is located in the southern section of the TTU. It consists of a cleared and graded area with dimensions approximately 385 ft north to south by 325 ft east to west. The surface of the site is graveled and vehicular accessible.

5.0 Classification of Wastes

Various kinds of reactive wastes (EPA Hazardous Waste Code D003), such as explosives, propellants, and various munitions are treated at the TTU. The facility does not treat nuclear waste, chemical or biological agents, or exotic fuels.

6.0 Emergency Coordinators [40 CFR 264.52(d) and 264.55 and UAC R315-8-4.3(c) and R315-8-4.6]

6.1 Oasis Emergency Coordinators

Because of the nature of waste munitions treatment activities occurring at the UTTR-North TTU, accidents or incidents of any kind require an emergency response with sufficient resources to ensure the situation is brought under control and damage to persons or property is minimized to the maximum extent possible. Each emergency response must be tailored to the severity and type of accident or incident. This assessment of the type and severity of the accident or incident, and the application of necessary resources, is the responsibility of the On-Scene Commander¹

¹During response operations, the OSC directs all actions necessary to mitigate damage, save lives, restore primary mission assets, and assist civil authorities; provides on-scene command and control of deployed elements; determines the status of operations; serves as the senior military representative until recovery operations are complete or until relieved by a higher authority or responsible agency; coordinates military activities with civil authorities, as required; establishes communication with the nearest military installation; controls access to the

(OSC). This person will assume (or be appointed to) the role of OSC because of their position, special qualifications, and experience. Table 1 shows the various emergency coordinators that may assume (or be appointed to) the position of OSC. The table also indicates coordinator qualifications. These are listed in rough order of increasing seriousness of accident or incident.

Regardless of who is appointed, the OSC is in charge of all mishap activities at the TTU and will take immediate steps to coordinate emergency response measures. The OSC has authority to commit the resources necessary to carry out this contingency plan. The OSC will be responsible for ensuring the emergency procedures outlined in the UHWMR (UAC R315-8-4) are followed.

6.1.1 Oasis Emergency Response Team Structure

In the event of an emergency at the TTU, the OSC will request the assistance of the Oasis Security Police dispatcher via either the UHF or VHF radio network or cellular telephone. The dispatcher maintains a list of critical personnel and phone numbers. Depending on the nature of the emergency, the OSC will request assistance from all or a portion of the emergency support personnel listed in Table 2, as the situation dictates.

6.2 Emergency Plan Implementation [40 CFR 264.52(a) and 264.56(d) and UAC R315-8-3(a) and R315-8-4.7(d)]

This contingency plan will be implemented by the OSC in the event of an imminent or actual emergency situation involving hazardous waste that could threaten human health or the environment. Any of the following situations would dictate automatic implementation of this plan:

- Any uncontrolled or unusual fire or explosion in the TTU; and
- Spills or releases accompanied by:
 - Imminent danger of fire or explosion;
 - Release of toxic fumes;
 - Evidence of hazardous material migration toward groundwater; or
 - Release of hazardous material off of the TTU.

6.3 Emergency Response Procedures [40 CFR 264.56 and UAC R315-8-4.7]

EOD teams conduct each disposal operation using OIs prepared specifically for that operation. Although OIs are primarily designed to break down an operation into a list of tasks, safety precautions and warnings associated with each task are included as an integral part of each OI.

Should an emergency arise in the course of treatment operations at the TTU, EOD personnel can use the radio network or cellular telephone to immediately summon the Oasis Security Police,

accident or incident site; identifies authorized people to security forces; with the advice of the staff judge advocate, directs the establishment of national defense areas, relaying this information to the Hill AFB command post and responding control group members; directs the establishment of on-scene control and initial monitoring points, if required; releases information about the emergency response operation; coordinates required support for Hill AFB response elements deployed to the scene; assesses the threat of terrorists or potential protesters to response resources at the accident or incident scene; and works with mishap and accident or incident investigation boards.

ambulance, Fire Department, or safety manager. Emergency helicopter transport can also be arranged through the Security Police dispatcher or the Hill Range Controller.

Emergency response procedures include, as a minimum:

- Notifying on-base and off-base authorities, as required;
- Identifying release or spill;
- Assessing the situation;
- Controlling the accident/incident scene;
- Preventing fire, explosion, or release;
- Collecting, storing, and treating released material, as required;
- Managing incompatible wastes;
- Maintaining emergency equipment; and
- Managing spills and leaks from containers.

7.0 Notification [40 CFR 264.56(a) and UAC R315-8-4.7(a)]

7.1 Initial Report

Anyone discovering a release, fire, or explosion will report the finding to the Oasis Security Police dispatcher. Dispatchers will notify the Fire Department and provide the following information. The person reporting should not wait until all information on the accident or incident is collected; instead, report information as it becomes available. The following is a list of the minimum information required in a report:

- Name and telephone number of the individual reporting the event;
- Number of injured personnel, type of injuries, and action taken, if applicable;
- Time and apparent cause of fire or explosion;
- Name of the material involved in a fire or explosion, if known;
- Location of the fire or explosion;
- Estimated size, speed, and direction of spread of any explosions or fires;
- Any actions taken to mitigate the emergency and their effectiveness;
- Magnitude of the situation and the potential for fire or explosion;
- Intensity of the fire or explosion (if applicable); and
- Size and direction of the smoke or vapor plume (if applicable).

7.2 Off-Duty Notification

During off-duty hours, procedures will remain the same; emergency situations should be reported to the Oasis Security Police Dispatcher, who in turn will notify the appropriate recall roster members for initial response activities. In this situation, the Oasis Security Police is responsible for identifying and briefing the appropriate OSC.

7.3 Notification of Necessary State, Local, Air Force, and Other Agencies

During an emergency, 75 CEG/CEV will notify through whatever means possible the appropriate outside agencies listed in Table 3.

The following information should be provided to the appropriate agencies listed in Table 3:

- Name and location of the TTU;
- 75th Range Squadron Commander name and telephone number;
- Date and time of the incident or time of its discovery;
- Severity of the incident [specify the size of the release or fire (major, medium, minor), if any];
- Location of the incident and the specific area affected by the release or fire;
- Cause and source of the incident;
- Type and estimated amount (barrels, pounds, etc.) of pollutants;
- Whether samples have been taken (yes or no);
- Damage to surroundings (wildlife, groundwater, etc.);
- Potential dangers (fire, explosion, toxic vapor, etc.);
- Corrective action to eliminate the pollution source;
- Corrective action to remove the pollutant;
- Assistance required; and
- Estimated completion date of remedial actions.

8.0 Identification of Hazardous Materials [40 CFR 264.56(b) and UAC R315-8-4.7(b)]

The character of released wastes can be identified by the EOD team chief or determined by waste manifests maintained at Oasis. In the event containers involved in the fire or explosion cannot be identified, a worst-case scenario will be assumed by the OSC, and commensurate response procedures will be initiated. Table 4 lists a few example scenarios and suggested corresponding responses. Note, however, the OSC should gather as many facts as possible and consult with the appropriate response specialist before executing any response.

9.0 Assessment [40 CFR 264.56(c) and 264.56(d) and UAC R315-8-4.7(c) and R315-8-4.7(d)]

The OSC, in consultation with EOD and Range Safety personnel, will assess potential hazards to human health and the environment from any release of hazardous waste. In the case of reactive wastes, the criteria will be the quantity of explosives present and the distance between them and affected personnel. The assessment will determine whether the response team should notify the support groups and appropriate local, state, and federal authorities.

10.0 Control Procedures [40 CFR 264.52(a) and UAC R315-8-4.3(a)]

10.1 General Procedures

The initial response to any incident will be to protect personnel, limit movement of released material, and if practicable, control the source. Immediate action procedures may include establishing fire breaks, isolating leaking containers, or installing a barrier (e.g., sandbags or absorbents) to limit material movement. In all cases, the site of the hazard will be secured to limit access to qualified personnel involved in response procedures.

All EOD and contractor personnel are required to carry two-way radios when carrying out TTU operations. The radio communication enables base security to instruct EOD and contractor personnel out of the TTU should an emergency situation arise.

10.2 On-Site Emergencies

During thermal treatment of munitions at the TTU, access to the area around the TTU is controlled and the entire operation is executed from a safe distance. Explosives are initiated using either long lead time, time-delay ignition, or encrypted radio signals transmitted from the withdrawal point. Most of the treated material remains on-site, the exception being casing fragments that are often propelled great distances.

The most likely emergency to arise at the TTU would be injuries sustained during the cleanup phase of the operations, the result of missteps on uneven ground, or cuts from sharp casing fragments. Another potential emergency could result from TTU kick outs initiating wildlands (grass) fires. There is also the remote possibility of an unplanned detonation or burning of untreated ordnance occurring while EOD personnel are at the TTU.

In the event of injury to personnel, all operations will cease and the OSC will immediately notify the emergency response team needed to extract the injured/casualties and to limit danger to other personnel. The OSC may also direct evacuation of the site. Consultation between the Oasis independent medical technician and the Hill AFB emergency room will establish whether air medical evacuation or support is required. If so, the injured personnel would be transported via helicopter to the HAFB hospital or a hospital in Salt Lake City.

In order to reduce the possibility of a range fire and limit the extent of any fire started by kick outs, certain standard procedures are followed. A series of fire breaks have been cut to encircle the entire TTU area. Further, the Oasis Fire Department is notified during all OB/OD operations and remains on standby status at Oasis until the operation is designated as complete by the EOD team chief.

In the event of an uncontrolled fire at the site, the OSC will immediately notify the Oasis Fire Department. Since the Fire Department is either already on scene (for large OB events) or standing by at Oasis (located less than 7 miles away from the TTU), the response time is less than ten minutes. The only hazard to personnel from a range fire is from the fire itself. If, in the opinion of the OSC, the fire cannot be controlled by the Oasis Fire Department, the BLM and/or HAFB Fire Departments will be notified for aid. In addition, the Utah Highway Patrol (UHP) will be notified of the fire and kept informed of any possible danger to the public. The TTU site is remote, and even if a fire spreads beyond the immediate sites, there is little threat to human health or facilities outside the UTTR-North.

Special consideration must be given to fires involving untreated explosives at the TTU. Once the fire is extinguished and the remaining explosives have had sufficient time to cool and stabilize, EOD teams will reenter the area. They will assess the damage, identify the remaining untreated explosives, and formulate a plan to render them safe. These items may be treated on-site if they are too unstable to move or may be relocated to one of the TTU sites for further treatment. Solid and hazardous waste residue from this treatment process, together with residue from ordnance consumed in the uncontrolled fire, will be collected and managed in accordance with the residue management plan outlined in Attachment 3.

The OSC will determine when the emergency situation has passed and no longer presents a danger to personnel and the environment. Additional instructions on maintaining the security of the wastes and preventing a recurrence will be passed on to responsible support groups (e.g., Security Police) by the OSC. Operations in the affected area will not be resumed until all cleanup activities, including emergency equipment decontamination, are completed.

AF mishaps are formally investigated by an individual and/or team of experts, with a responsible person designated by a senior or general officer. A formal safety report is prepared, with primary, secondary, any other causes, and "lessons learned" being addressed.

10.3 Off-Site Emergencies

The DoD has agreements with local law enforcement agencies that, in the event of an emergency involving government explosives, the nearest DoD installation will be contacted to dispatch an EOD team together with other supporting teams, as required. The ranking local official can continue to act as OSC or may relinquish command to the EOD team chief or accompanying senior DoD official. The OSC will assess the situation and determine which of the following actions has priority:

- Shut down the facility;
- Evacuate affected personnel;
- Initiate containment and mitigation;
- Limit access to a prescribed area until Security Police arrive; and
- Safeguard inventories, plans, graphs, and other site records.

In the event of a road accident involving explosives, extreme care must be exercised until the arriving EOD team has assessed the situation and either applied render-safe procedures (RSPs)

or declared the emergency terminated. As a minimum, traffic should be routed around the accident and non-essential personnel withdrawn according to Table 5. The OSC will, through the Oasis Safety Office, determine minimum withdrawal distances for essential personnel. When accidents occur and there is no fire, the OSC will determine whether to implement withdrawal criteria.

11.0 Prevention of Recurrence or Spread of Fires, Explosions, or Releases [40 CFR 264.56(e) and UAC R315-8-4.7(e)]

All operations near a hazardous waste spill, fire, or uncontrolled explosion site will be suspended until resumption is authorized by the OSC. The Oasis Fire Department will also be present to monitor and control potential fires or explosions during containment and cleanup operations.

A joint review of the cause of the spill will be conducted by the OSC and appropriate Oasis and Hill AFB officials. The operation causing the spill will not be restarted until adequate corrective and preventive measures have been developed and implemented.

Any spill that necessitates implementation of this contingency plan will be followed with a report written jointly by the final OSC and an inspection committee. Its purpose is to formalize their review of the incident and direct required follow-up actions.

Fire breaks (a minimum of 15 ft wide) follow the perimeter and crisscross the TTU as shown in Figure 2, Attachment 1. The firebreaks are designed to control potential fires that may occur during TTU operations. They are maintained annually. Fire breaks also serve as emergency egress routes for personnel operating any of the TTU Sites.

12.0 Storage and Treatment of Released Material [40 CFR 264.56(g) and UAC R315-8-4.7(g)]

Following containment and control of the emergency, the OSC will:

- Direct action to collect, treat, and dispose of explosive and non-explosive waste or other materials, as appropriate. This should be a joint operation involving EOD personnel, fire fighters, the Bioenvironmental Engineer, the Oasis Safety Office, and outside contractors, as applicable.
- Ensure the safety board is provided access to all relevant information and materials.
- Ensure proper site restoration activities begin as soon as possible after required decontamination procedures are complete. All decontamination activities should be documented, with the records maintained for the life of the TTU.
- Ensure equipment repaired or replaced as a result of the incident is re-certified, as necessary, prior to reuse.

All personnel involved in corrective actions will be provided with protective clothing and equipment commensurate with the magnitude and type of waste spill. Special precautions where flammable materials are involved will include the use of non-sparking tools and removal of all potential ignition sources from the immediate and adjacent work area.

13.0 Incompatible Wastes [40 CFR 264.52(h)(1) and UAC R315-8-4.7(h)(1)]

Wastes are recovered, drummed, stored, treated, and/or disposed of by type, keeping individual waste streams segregated. For example, ordnance fragments and related debris are collected and inspected in accordance with TO 11A-1-60, Inspection of Reusable Munitions Containers and Scrap Material Generated from Items Exposed to or Containing Explosives. Once determined to be free of the presence of explosive residue, they are placed in a roll-away dump truck bed, or other suitable item, for transport to a recycle center or solid waste landfill, as required.

Explosive residue and ash, on the other hand, are managed differently. The explosive residue is either re-treated immediately on-site or held for treatment the next day. Hazardous or uncharacterized ash is collected in drums for sampling and analysis to determine the presence of hazardous constituents. Nonhazardous ash is disposed of as solid waste.

None of the re-treatment, storage, or sampling activities occur until cleanup activities are completed. This prevents incompatible waste from being treated, stored, or located in the affected area.

14.0 Post-Emergency Equipment Maintenance [40 CFR 264.56(h)(2) and UAC R315-8-4.7(h)(2)]

Any tools or equipment used to control, contain, or otherwise mitigate the release of hazardous materials during the emergency will be cleaned of all solid and liquid hazardous material and/or debris before being released from the TTU. Cleaning will be accomplished using whatever means are necessary (e.g., using brooms to remove ash and dry solids and pressurized water to remove mud or other caked-on material).

Decontamination will occur at a site within the TTU where the ash or run-off can be captured and contained for sampling and analysis. Equipment will not be released from the TTU until each is cleaned and determined fit for its intended use. Likewise, the TTU will not be returned to operational status until equipment cleaning and cleaning residue recovery operations occur.

15.0 Spills and Leakage from Containers [40 CFR 264.52 and 264.171 and UAC R315-8-4.3]

The only containerized waste at the TTU is residual soil and ash stored in 55-gal drums that is either uncharacterized or known to be hazardous. These are collected after OB treatment activities and are stored at the TTU while awaiting shipment or pending the outcome of sampling and analysis. In the event of an accidental spill or leak from these containers, personnel have the training and on-site tools or equipment needed to stop or contain the spill or leak. These include drum handling tools, unused barrels into which the remaining ash can be transferred, and miscellaneous cleaning tools such as brooms and shovels to collect the ash.

16.0 Emergency Equipment [40 CFR 264.52(e) and 264.56(h)(2) and UAC R315-8-4.3(d) and R315-8-4.7(h)(2)]

Due to the nature of materials handled at the TTU, the 75th Range Squadron maintains a full complement of equipment at Oasis suitable for emergency response, such as:

- Fire extinguishers;
- Fire-fighting equipment;

- Fire/pump truck;
- Self-contained positive pressure respirators;
- Protective equipment suits for each firefighter, including hood helmets;
- Hand tools (shovels, picks, etc.);
- First aid equipment;
- Ambulance unit;
- Heavy equipment, such as:
 - Dump trucks
 - Front-end loaders
 - Graders
 - Bulldozers
 - Backhoe

The equipment is maintained at the Oasis compound, deploying to the TTU only upon request or during fire-fighting emergencies. Annual controlled burns are performed around the TTU operational area to clear brush and other vegetation. The burn area is bounded by fire breaks. Emergency equipment is maintained and serviced according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The fire-fighting equipment present at Oasis is subjected to a rigorous maintenance program overseen by the Fire Department. All other mechanical equipment is kept in operating condition as required by AF Operating Instructions and checklists.

17.0 Coordination Agreements [40 CFR 264.52(c) and 264.37 and UAC R315-8-4.3(b)]

The Oasis Security Police Department has a mutual assistance agreement with the UHP. Likewise, the Oasis Fire Department has a mutual aid fire-fighting agreement with the BLM. Copies of these agreements are maintained at their respective offices.

The independent medical technician on-site at Oasis is capable of constant communication with staff members at the Tooele County Hospital. If necessary, emergency ambulance services can be provided by civilian helicopters from hospitals in Salt Lake City.

18.0 Evacuation Plan [40 CFR 264.52(f) and UAC R315-8-4.3(e)]

The TTU operations team chief will identify to team members during the pre-operation safety briefing the available egress routes and designated assembly point(s) to be used should TTU evacuation be necessary during the upcoming operation (see Figure 1 for evacuation route options). If an accident or incident in the TTU requires evacuation, the OSC will notify teams and other personnel in the TTU either by voice, radio, and/or vehicle loudspeaker or siren. The evacuation order will affect all personnel, whether operational, support, standby, or visitors. The pre-selected evacuation routes and assembly point(s) will be used. The order will be relayed to the Oasis Security Police by radio or cellular telephone. Once re-assembled, team chiefs will account for their team members and all others present at the TTU at the time of the evacuation.

19.0 Required Reports [40 CFR 264.52(j) and UAC R315-8-4.3(j)]

19.1 Initial Incident Reports

Any incident requiring this contingency plan to be implemented will be reported immediately to the Utah DSHW, EPA Region VIII, the EPA National Response Center, and through command channels to Hill AFB. The report will include the following information:

- Name of the person reporting the incident
- Name, address, location, and TTU site number
- Phone number where the OSC can be reached
- Date, time, and location of the incident
- A brief description of the incident, including type and nature of hazardous waste, cause and source of the incident, and possible hazards to human health or the environment
- Quantity or duration of the discharge
- Extent of injuries or property damage
- Remedial actions taken
- Other agencies notified or to be notified

19.2 Follow-Up Reports

A follow-up written report will be prepared by the OSC and forwarded to 75 CEG/CEV within 7 days of the accident or incident. 75 CEG/CEV will, in turn, write a report for the DSHW within 15 days of the accident or incident. The report will include the following:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the OSC
- Date, time, location, and type of incident
- Kinds and quantities of materials involved
- Extent of injuries, if any
- An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, if applicable
- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident
- A description of intended actions to prevent a similar occurrence in the future

19.3 Additional Reports

Depending upon the nature and severity of the incident, agencies listed in Table 3 and/or other agencies (e.g., the BLM) may also request an additional written report on the incident within 60 days of the event. This report should contain the following information:

- Date and year of initial facility operation

- Maximum capacity of the facility and daily workloads
- Descriptions of the facility, including topographical maps
- The causes of the incident, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred
- The corrective actions and countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs or replacements
- Additional preventative measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence
- Any other information the Director of the Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste or the EPA Regional Administrator may require

19.4 Report Maintenance

Incident reports will be maintained by 75 CEG/CEV for the life of the TTU.

TABLE 1 UTTR-NORTH EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

Emergency Coordinator	Address	Home and Duty Phone
FIRE CHIEF David Kallman	545 E. 1800 S. Clearfield, UT 84015	Duty 801-777-1555 Home 801-776-0334
ASSISTANT CHIEF TBD		Duty xxx-xxx-xxxx Home xxx-xxx-xxxx
ASSISTANT CHIEF Kenneth Tyrolt	2225 E. 2500 N. Layton, UT 84040	Duty 801-777-1555 Home 801-771-4224
SUPPORT CHIEF Roger Montoya	81 East Williams Drive, Grantsville UT 84029	Duty 801-777-1546 Home 435-884-0633

Utah Test and Training Range
Attachment 7-Contingency Plan and Equipment List

TABLE 2
UTTR Contingency Team

Office	Office Symbol	Telephone ^a
Oasis Director	75 CEG/CEU	777-1546
Oasis Operations and Maint. Supervisor	75 CEG/CEUE	777-1547
Oasis Independent Medical Technician	75 CEG/CEUF	586-1624 or 586-1625
Oasis Civil Engineering Supervisor	75 CEG/CEUE	777-1539
Oasis Fire Department ^b	75 CEG/CEUF	777-1555
Oasis Security Police ^b	75 CEG/CEUS	777-1524
Oasis EOD	775 CES/CED	777-1559 ^c
HAFB Director of Range Operations	Det 1/TSU	777-1578
HAFB Public Affairs Office	OO-ALC/PA	777-5201
HAFB Spill Response	OO-ALC/EM	430-3860 (pager)
HAFB Command Post ^b	75 ABW/CP	777-3007

^aCellular telephone numbers are not permanently assigned to response teams or members and are not included on this listing.

^bThese offices are staffed 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.

^cCall this telephone number if the on-site EOD team must be contacted but is not in the immediate area of the accident or incident. Anyone seeking to contact the on-site EOD team during duty hours should also notify the Hill AFB EOD Operations Center at 777-5501/-5502 to inform them the team is responding.

TABLE 3
Outside Agencies Requiring Notification

Utah Department of Environmental Quality Utah Division of Environmental Response 24-hour Emergency Phone Number for Incident Spills: (801) 536-4123 During business hours: (801) 536-4100	Utah Highway Patrol (if assistance is required) 47 South Main Tooele, Utah 84074 24-hour answering service: (435) 882-5600
National Response Center (EPA) (800) 424-8802	

TABLE 4
Example Scenarios and Possible Responses

Example Scenario	Possible Response
Fire engulfs untreated high explosives	Withdraw immediately to a safe distance as directed by the OSC (see Table 5 for withdrawal distances and Figure 1 for evacuation routes). Fight fire only to the extent necessary to save lives.
Forklift punctures a drum of TTU ash residue	Contain the spill, collect the spillage, and repackage or overpack the drum.
Stack of munitions falls on an individual	Remove the fallen munitions from the individual, administer first aid, and call for an ambulance, if required.

TABLE 5
Minimum Withdrawal Distances for Explosives Involved in Fire (from AFMAN 91-201, Table 10.1)

DoD Explosive Class/Division		Distance (ft)					
		300	600	2500	4000	5000	
1.4 ^a	Minimum distance	X					
1.3 ^b	Minimum distance		X				
1.2 ^c /1.6 ^d	Minimum distance			X			
1.1 ^e and 1.5 ^f	Unknown quantity	Aircraft, truck, tractor, trailer, or facility				X	
		Railcar				X	
	Transportation, Known quantity	≤500 lb, all modes			X		
		>500 lb, railcar					X
		>500 lb, all other modes including aircraft				X	
	Facilities, Known quantity	All quantities of explosives greater than 5 in.				X	
		<15,000 lb			X		
15,000-55,000 lb						X	
	>55,000	Distance=105×weight ^{1/3}					

^aExplosives with no significant blast hazard; formerly DOT Class C explosives.

^bExplosives with a predominant fire hazard; formerly DOT Class B explosives.

^cExplosives with a projection hazard; formerly DOT Classes A and B explosives.

^dExtremely insensitive detonating substances.

^eExplosives with a mass explosion hazard; formerly DOT Class A explosives.

^fVery insensitive explosives; blasting agents.

