

**ATTACHMENT 6**  
**CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**CONTINGENCY PLAN  
CORRECTIVE ACTION SYSTEM  
TOOELE ARMY DEPOT**

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE/CONTINGENCY PLAN**

This plan describes contingencies and emergency planning procedures to be implemented at Tooele Army Depot in the event of a release of hazardous waste due to operation at corrective action systems. It is compatible with local, state, federal disaster and emergency management plans, as appropriate.

**Pre-Emergency Planning**

During required site briefings, all employees will be informed of provisions of the emergency response plan, and communication systems. The plan will be reviewed and revised, by the Site Safety Officer (SSO) at the start of each year the unit is in operation. This will ensure that the plan is adequate and consistent with prevailing conditions.

**Personnel Roles and Lines of Authority**

Project managers have primary responsibility for responding to and correcting emergency situations. This includes taking appropriate measures to ensure the safety of site personnel and the public. Possible actions may involve evacuation of personnel from the site area, and evacuation of adjacent residents. He/she is additionally responsible for ensuring that corrective measures have been implemented, that appropriate authorities have been notified, and that follow-up reports are completed. In the absence of the project manager the assistant project manager shall be required to implement emergency response activities. The SSO may be called upon to act on the behalf of the project manager/assistant project manager, and will direct responses to any medical emergency.

**Emergency Recognition / Prevention**

Individual contractors selected to execute any given corrective action system are responsible for providing a Site Specific Health and Safety Plan (SSHSP). Personnel will be familiar with techniques of hazard recognition from pre-assignment training and site specific briefings. The SSO is responsible for ensuring that prevention devices and equipment are available to personnel.

**Evacuation Routes and Procedures**

In the event of an emergency that necessitates an evacuation of the site, the following alarm procedures will be followed:

1. Activate site fire alarm or use other emergency notification methods.

2. Evacuate the area.
3. Gather at a predestinated location.
4. Perform head count to verify all present.
5. Notify appropriate external emergency response agencies.
6. Notify project manager.
7. Notify corporate safety coordinator.

## **Emergency Medical Treatment Procedures**

Any person who becomes ill or injured due to work zone hazards must be decontaminated to the maximum extent possible if exposed to and contaminated by hazardous materials or wastes. If the injury or illness is minor, full decontamination will be completed and first aid administered prior to transport. If the patient's condition is serious, at least partial decontamination will be completed (i.e. complete disrobing of the victim and redressing in clean coveralls or wrapping in a blanket). First aid will be administered while awaiting an ambulance or paramedics. All injuries and illnesses must be immediately reported to the SSO, project manager and the corporate health and safety officer.

Any person being transported to a clinic or hospital for treatment will take a copy of the SSHP with him. If any person has been exposed to hazardous materials, copies of the Material Safety Data Sheets also need to accompany the employee to the medical facility. Any vehicle used to transport contaminated personnel will be decontaminated and cleaned. Any person who becomes ill or injured without the concern of contamination shall also seek appropriate medical assistance.

## Emergency Contact and Notification System

The following list provides names and telephone numbers for emergency contact personnel. In the event of an emergency, personnel will take direction from the local project manager, SSO or TEAD project manager and notify the appropriate emergency organization. In the event of a fire or spill, the contractors project manager will notify the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies. The information in this contact list will be available to all personnel.

Organization	Contact	Telephone#
TEAD Project Manager	Nick Montgomery	(435) 833-2761 office (801) 842-1414 cell
Ambulance:	TEAD Health Clinic/Fire Dept.	(435) 822-2911 emergency (435) 833-2575 business
Police:	TEAD Security	(435) 833-2911 emergency (435) 833-2315 business
Emergency Coordinator:	Craig Tate/IOSC	(435) 833-2015 office (435) 882-7471 home
Alternate 1:	Ryan Welch	(435) 833-2156 office (435) 830-0036 home
Alternate 2:	Ron Canale	(435) 833-2580 office (435) 882-1336 home
Fire:	TEAD Fire Department	(435) 833-2911 emergency (435) 833-2015 business
Chief, Fire Department	Craig Tate	(435) 882-2015 home
Assistant Fire Chief	Craig Tate	(435) 882-2015 home
Assistant Fire Chief	John Gollaher	(801) 250-4247 home
Hospital	Mountain West Medical Center	(435) 843-3600
Poison Control Center Intermountain Region U of U Medical Center		(800) 222-1222 emergency (801) 587-0600 business
EPA Region VIII		(800) 227-8917 business

Utah Department of Environmental Quality Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste	(801) 536-0200
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Center for Disease Control	(800) 232-4636
Chemtrec	(800) 262-8200

## **Contingency Plan Structure**

The primary objective of any safety program is to prevent accidents. Constant vigilance and awareness of potential hazards and a continuing effort to eliminate or control them are prime requisites to accident prevention. However, emergencies sometimes develop. An important part of any safety program is preparation for potential events, so proper action may be taken. Emergencies that might arise may fall within the following categories:

### Waste-Related

1. Spills/leaks of toxic materials
2. Fires
3. Explosions
4. Release of toxic vapors
5. Power failures
6. Discovery of radioactives

### Worker-Related

1. Minor accidents (slips, trips, falls)
2. Chemical exposure
3. Medical problems (heat stress, heat stroke)
4. PPE failures (breakthrough)
5. Physical injury (equipment operation, serious falls)
6. Electrical (shocks, burns, electrocution)

If an emergency situation arises, the person on duty or responding must take the time to assess the situation, decide on the course of action, and then carry out the plans in a safe, orderly and controlled manner. If the procedure required to correct an emergency situation is too extensive or unsafe to be handled by the personnel on hand, the additional personnel required to correct the situation must be contacted. This could include the fire department, police, ambulance and other emergency agencies.

### **Emergency Coordinators:**

Contractor project managers or SSO are the primary emergency coordinator. The contractors' operations personnel will act as the alternate coordinators. The coordinator is responsible for

coordinating emergency response efforts. The coordinator will also serve as an advisor and information resource to outside agencies. The coordinator will also direct and advise on cleanup activities following an emergency incident.

Emergency coordinators have full authority to commit all available facility emergency equipment and resources in response to an incident. They are also fully authorized to direct internal emergency response efforts.

### **Operations Personnel:**

The contractors' operations personnel will act as alternate emergency coordinators.

Major responsibilities include the following:

1. Shut down the corrective action systems to limit the extent of the incident at the direction of the emergency coordinator.
2. Keep a log of the emergency incident.
3. Stock and maintain emergency response equipment.

### **Initial Notification:**

The first link in any emergency action is the person discovering a problem or dangerous situation. Upon observing an emergency situation, the person will immediately warn any nearby personnel of the potential hazard and then alert the SSO or project manager or the acting emergency coordinator.

### **Emergency Coordinator Action:**

Upon receiving an alert, the emergency coordinator will immediately go to the site of the problem to evaluate conditions. After identifying the character, source, and amount of materials and or wastes involved, the coordinator will assess the incident.

## **Contingency Plan Implementation Criteria**

The emergency response measures in the contingency plan will be implemented but not limited to, whenever any of the following criteria are met:

### **Spills:**

1. The spill could result in the release of flammable liquids or vapors creating a fire or gas explosion hazard.
2. The spill could cause the release of toxic liquids or vapors posing a potential threat to nearby populations or environment.
3. The spill can be contained on-site but the potential exists for groundwater contamination.
4. The spill cannot be contained on-site resulting in off-site surface water contamination with the accompanying potential threat to human health and the environment.

## **Fire:**

1. The fire could cause the release of toxic vapors posing a potential threat to the environment and nearby populations.
2. If the fire spreads, it could ignite other materials or cause heat-induced explosions.
3. The use of water or water and chemical fire suppressants could result in contaminated runoff.

## **Incident Follow-up Action Procedures**

Following an incident of any type, there will be wastes and residues remaining at the location of the incident. These materials will consist of released materials, contaminated soil or water, and residues from materials used in efforts to control the situation, such as firefighting chemical residues and contaminated sorbent materials. Corrective action to neutralize these wastes and residues will be initiated within 24 hours to prevent any further contamination or threat to human health, and to return the facility to proper operating conditions. Collected residues and wastes will be managed and disposed of as hazardous wastes unless testing indicates that the materials are non-hazardous.

The following general procedures will be applied following any incident:

1. After a spill clean-up, repair or replace any damaged or affected operating equipment and any spill response equipment used. Return spill response equipment to its original location.
2. Decontaminate or replace any PPE used and return it to its original location in a state of readiness.

The emergency coordinator will have the following specific responsibilities with regard to follow-up operations:

1. Direct the facility support personnel in collecting, storing, testing, and disposing of recovered waste and contaminated soil, water, and other material resulting from the incident.
2. Verify that cleanup procedures are properly completed and any damaged emergency or operating equipment is completely repaired or replaced prior to resuming treatment operations.
3. Notify the Tooele Army Depot, Director of Environmental Management prior to resuming operations that cleanup and equipment repairs have been completed.
4. Submit a written report to the Tooele Army Depot, Director of Environmental Management and the State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control, which includes:

-Name, address, and telephone number of the facility

- Date, time, and type of incident
- Name and quantity of material involved
- The extent of any injuries
- An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health, or the environment, where this is applicable
- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from incident

## **Spill Control Plan**

The possibility exists for equipment failures or accidents that can result in spill or leak emergencies. Spills can occur by using incorrect chemical handling procedures and equipment failure. Leaks can occur during equipment failure (i.e. piping connections, valves etc.).

## **Spill and Leak Control Measures**

A comprehensive inspection and maintenance program will be implemented at each corrective action system in accordance with Module VII .C.3. This provides an effective means of preventing accidents that can cause spill or leak emergencies. Many imminent equipment failures can be identified and prevented through the inspection program, and regular maintenance will protect against equipment failures. In the event a spill or leak leads to contamination of environmental media (e.g. soil or groundwater), collection of samples may be required to assess impacts of the spill and/or effectiveness of any cleanup. Any sampling of environmental media shall be conducted in accordance with the SOPs in the CDQMP (Attachment 1 of the Permit).

## **Spill Response Plan**

In the event of a release the coordinator shall implement the spill response plan, he/she will take the following action:

- 1) The coordinator will shut down the corrective action system to ensure that the incident does not recur or spread to other areas. He/she will also monitor the shutdown and equipment for leaks, pressure build-up or any other potential problems.
- 2) Evacuate the area if required.
- 3) Summon ambulance assistance if required.
- 4) Notify the Tooele Army Depot, Director of Environmental Management.
- 5) Collect water or soil samples from the affected spill area as necessary.
- 6) Contained hazardous wastes from chemical spills must be containerized, labeled and disposed of adhering to all applicable DSHW, EPA and DOT regulations.

- 7) A written report will be completed by the project manager and submitted to the Tooele Army Depot, Director of Environmental Management and to the State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control.

The report will at least include:

- a) Name and telephone number of reporting individual.
- b) Location of release.
- c) Time and type of incident.
- d) Name and quantity of materials involved.
- e) The extent of any injuries.
- f) The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.
- g) Appropriate sampling analytical results

Actions to control, contain, and cleanup spills are to begin when a spill is observed. The following items outline the actions to be taken in various situations.

**The Emergency Coordinator will:**

- 1) Identify the source of the spill and direct the shutdown of the appropriate equipment causing the spill source. He/she will close the proper valves, spigots, etc. leading to the spill.
- 2) Direct the shutdown of other operating equipment affected by the shutdown of equipment leading to the source of the spill.
- 3) Institute monitoring of all equipment that was shutdown.
- 4) Determine the equipment, material and personnel needed for cleanup efforts based on;
  - type of spilled materials
  - extent of spill
  - procedures to be followed
- 5) Direct the spill clean-up effort.
- 6) Authorize the resumption of the corrective action system operations when the spill cleanup is completed.

**Fire/Explosion and Vapor Release Emergencies**

Corrective action systems are constructed with materials that possess a low combustion rate; however the potential of fire exists from the electrical systems.

## **Fire/Explosion and Vapor Release Control Measures**

Corrective action systems will have multi-purpose dry chemical fire extinguishers where applicable. The specially formulated, dry chemical in the extinguishers is more effective than water on Class A fires and is also extremely effective on Class B and C fires. The following is a definition of different classes of fires and how each type of extinguisher works on the fire.

**CLASS A** Paper, wood, cloth, etc. The chemical in the extinguisher forms a smothering film and prevents re-flash.

**CLASS B** Burning liquids such as gasoline and oils that have to be smothered. The chemical smothers the fire and prevents re-flash.

**CLASS C** Fire in live electrical equipment such as motors, switches and electrical cabinets. Covers the fire with a non-conducting smothering film that screens the operator from heat.

## **Fire/Explosion and Vapor Release Response Plan**

If a fire is extremely small in size and has limited fuel with little likelihood of spreading, e. g., wastebasket or a small pile of rags, facility personnel will neutralize it with fire extinguishers. Fire extinguishers will only be used to extricate personnel from burning areas. All personnel will evacuate the facility in the event of an emergency.

All firefighting will be coordinated by the TEAD Fire Department, or other local fire departments which will respond to the emergency using information and advice from the coordinator regarding materials on fire and facility layout.

The following general procedures will be applied to fight all fires at corrective action systems:

1. Determine the identity of materials involved in the fire.
2. Evacuate any endangered persons from the site.
3. Define the limits of the fire and estimate the potential dangers of spread to other materials in the immediate vicinity.
4. Firefighting personnel are to wear full protective clothing and breathing apparatus, as appropriate, and based on the advice of the coordinator.
5. Specific technical decisions such as the use of fog equipment, use of water vs. foam or chemical suppressants, and firefighting strategy will be made by the firefighting personnel based on the constraints of the situation.

6. When the fire has been extinguished the procedures outlined in this document will be followed.

If any fire involves the release of a hazardous material, that migrates off-site as a liquid, solid, gas or vapor, the Tooele Army Depot, Director of Environmental Management must be immediately notified.

## **Power Failures**

Power failures typically occur as a result of storms or accidents that disrupt power lines. A loss of power at a corrective action system would result in the complete shutdown of the system. Shutdown of the corrective action system for a few hours or even a few days is not expected to have an adverse effect on the remediation of the groundwater; however, the Director needs to be contacted if loss of power occurs for a prolonged period of time that would compromise the system operations or result in harm to human health or the environment.