

Tooele Army Depot-South Area
Attachment 4
Contingency Plan

1.0 Purpose and Scope [Utah Admin. Code R315-270-14(b)(7), Utah Admin. Code R315-264-50]

1.1 The Permittee shall minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents from facilities associated with the Tooele Army Depot-South Area (TEAD-S or Facility). The Facility utilizes the following three plans to accomplish this. 1. The Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) is proactive, and describes controls designed to prevent spills or minimize the impact of spills of oil and hazardous substances to the environment. 2. The Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) details what actions will take place if a hazardous material spill or release occurs. 3. If a disaster occurs as the result of natural forces, civil disturbances, major accidents or incidents, oil spills, hazardous substance pollution, or enemy action, the Emergency Control Plan (ECP) is implemented. Together, these three plans detail and implement contingency planning provisions.

2.0 Location of Installation

2.1 The Facility is located approximately 12 miles south of Tooele City in Tooele County, Utah. Figure 6-1, Tooele Army Depot-South Area-General Site Map, found in Attachment 6 shows the general layout of the Facility. The primary mission of the Facility is the storage of conventional munitions. Hazardous waste activities performed at the Facility are described in Attachments 1 (Waste Analysis Plan) and 12 (Container Management).

3.0 Name/Address/Telephone Number of Owner/Operator

3.1 The Facility is operated by the Joint Munitions Command (JMC) for the US Army. The address and telephone number for the operator is:

Commander, Tooele Army Depot-South Area
JMTE-GMV, Building 5119 Attn: Environmental Division
1 Tooele Army Depot
Tooele, UT 84074-5000
(435) 833-4198

4.0 Reporting of Spills [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(a) and (d)]

4.1 Any employee who witnesses or discovers a spill or incident involving hazardous substances and determines that the incident requires emergency response shall be responsible for notifying the Fire Department (FD) by dialing 911. After receiving the 911 call, the On Scene Commander (OSC) shall activate the FD Hazardous Materials Team and notify the Installation On Scene Coordinator (IOSC). The IOSC shall note in the Operating Record the time, the date, and the details of any accident/incident requiring the implementation of the Contingency Plan (i.e., a spill/release of a hazardous material/waste equal to or greater than the reportable quantity). The IOSC shall initiate any required external reporting requirements as detailed in Section 22 below.

5.0 Location of Hazardous Waste Storage Facilities

- 5.1 Hazardous wastes shall be stored in a manner to facilitate accountability and control.
- 5.2 Permitted storage igloos located in Area 10 shall be used for storage of agent-related secondary waste, and hazardous wastes. Wastes stored in Area 10 shall be primarily those containing free liquids, although wastes without free liquids may be stored in Area 10.
- 5.3 The Open Detonation (OD) Conex container is located in the OD area of the Facility. The purpose of the OD Conex is to store containers of conventional munitions that have been designated as hazardous waste. Hazardous wastes generated by support activities shall be stored in 90-day storage areas, and then shall be shipped to a licensed Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF).

6.0 General

- 6.1 Implementation [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-51(b), Utah Admin. Code R315-264-52]
- 6.2 The IOSC will ensure that an incident log is kept for all spills and releases.
- 6.3 The IOSC shall maintain a current ISCP that shall be reviewed and evaluated at the same time as the SPCCP. The SPCCP shall be reviewed and evaluated at least once every 3 years, or when material changes in facility design, operation, or maintenance are made that would affect the potential for a release of oil or hazardous substances to the environment per 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 112.5, which requires that any change be entered into the plan within six months of that change. Any amendment made to the SPCCP shall be reflected in the ISCP. It shall be the responsibility of Permittee to ensure that copies of the SPCCP, the ISCP, and all revisions to the plans shall be:
 - 6.3.1 Maintained at the Facility in the Operating Record;
 - 6.3.2 Submitted to the Facility's fire departments;
- 6.4 The SPCCP shall describe the sites at the Facility with a potential to release oil or regulated material/waste, and describes the controls designed to prevent spills or minimize the impact of spills on the environment. The SPCCP shall provide:
 - 6.4.1 The objectives of the plan, a description of the facility, a description of the surface water location and characteristics, a list of historical spills, and a list of spill control personnel;
 - 6.4.2 The spill prevention, control, and countermeasure requirements;
 - 6.4.3 A description of operational activities that may potentially cause a spill and the preventative measures or controls to be used for each site; and
 - 6.4.4 The implementation of security, training, inspections, and record keeping.
- 6.5 The ISCP identifies resources, equipment, personnel, and procedures to be used to prevent oil or non-agent-related hazardous material/waste spills from reaching surface and subsurface water. The ISCP shall also be designed to minimize hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned

sudden or gradual release of oil or non-agent-related hazardous material/waste to air, soil, or surface water, and will be carried out whenever any of these incidents occur. The ISCP shall provide:

- 6.5.1 Identification of the IOSC, the TEAD-S FD, and their responsibilities for implementing the plan;
- 6.5.2 A discussion of the roles of various other Facility personnel; and
- 6.5.3 A discussion of the implementation of the ISCP including actions to be taken during an oil or non-agent-related hazardous material/waste spill.

7.0 Emergency Coordinators [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-52(c), Utah Admin. Code R315-264-55]

Emergency Coordinators		
Name	Title	Telephone Number
Primary		
Craig Tate	Fire Chief/IOSC	Office: (435) 833-2015 Home: (435) 530-7074
Alternate 1:		
James Tarpley	Assistant Fire Chief	Office: (435) 833-2053 Home: (801) 631-5022
Alternate 2:		
Brad Tippets	Assistant Fire Chief	Office: (435) 833-2015 Home: (435) 830-8279

Fire Department Supervisors		
Name	Title	Telephone Number
Primary		
Craig Tate	Fire Chief/IOSC	Office: (435) 833-2015 Home: (435) 530-7074
Alternate 1:		
James Tarpley	Assistant Fire Chief	Office: (435) 833-2053 Home: (801) 631-5022
Alternate 2:		
Brad Tippets	Assistant Fire Chief	Office: (435) 833-2015 Home: (435) 830-8279

7.1 This section describes the emergency response organization and designated emergency coordinators and other personnel at the Facility. Directorates shall provide personnel, equipment, and expertise for proper response to spills of oil or hazardous material/waste, as described in the SPCCP and ISCP.

8.0 Procedures for Early Detection of Spills

8.1 All hazardous waste containers shall be inspected weekly for corrosion, damage, spills, deterioration, and other conditions that could affect container integrity. In addition to examining the physical conditions of containers, all Facility hazardous waste container inspections shall cover:

- 8.1.1 Facility operating record requirements,
- 8.1.2 Container labeling requirements,
- 8.1.3 Storage location requirements, and
- 8.1.4 Aisle space requirements.

9.0 Installation On Scene Coordinator [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-52(a), Utah Admin. Code R315-264-55]

9.1 The responsibilities of the IOSC shall include:

- 9.1.1 Identification of the character, source, and size of the area affected by the spill;
- 9.1.2 Assessment of possible direct or indirect hazards to human health and the environment as a result of the spill;
- 9.1.3 Determination of the need for agency notification;
- 9.1.4 Requests for additional manpower and resources if required; and
- 9.1.5 Coordination of mitigation, cleanup, and reporting procedures.

9.2 The IOSC is responsible for assessing the potential impact of an incident/accident and coordinating the deployment of personnel and equipment for mitigation. The IOSC shall coordinate and direct all Army efforts to control and clean up hazardous substance spills or releases caused by the Army, tenants, or other agencies within facility boundaries. The Advisory/Support Group shall support the IOSC, as necessary.

9.3 A minimum of one employee shall be qualified to act, as the IOSC and shall be available at all times. The IOSC shall be responsible for coordinating all emergency response measures. The IOSC shall be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the Contingency Plan, which includes the SPCCP, the ISCP, as well as all operations and activities at the installation, the location and characteristics of wastes handled, and the location of pertinent records at the installation, and the installation layout. The IOSC shall be responsible to:

- 9.3.1 Notify and deploy the TEAD-S FD;
- 9.3.2 Determine the magnitude of the spill;
- 9.3.3 Notify the Installation Commanding Officer;
- 9.3.4 Seek immediate medical attention for those individuals injured as a result of the spill;
- 9.3.5 Make necessary notifications to Security;
- 9.3.6 Arrange for contracts with offsite disposal facilities and cleanup contractors;

- 9.3.7 Determine the quantity of material released and determine whether a reportable quantity of oil or hazardous material/waste was released to the environment; and
- 9.3.8 Make necessary notifications to the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control (Division) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

10.0 Reserved

11.0 Emergency Spills

- 11.1 Any employee who witnesses or discovers a spill or incident involving hazardous substances, and determines that the incident requires an emergency response or involves an unknown substance, shall call the TEAD-S FD by dialing 911. In no instance shall the discoverer or other person endanger their personal safety to control the spill or release. After receiving a 911 call, the FD supervisor (OSC) shall activate the FD Hazardous Materials Team, notify the IOSC, and commence mitigation procedures.
- 11.2 The IOSC shall communicate with the OSC and mobilize the FD as necessary. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be implemented. All FD members will operate within the ICS. Initial response to emergency spills may require the immediate area to be evacuated.
- 11.3 The FD Hazardous Materials Team shall remain at the incident site until the emergency is brought under control. When the emergency situation has been brought under control, the IOSC shall direct one of the other groups (facilities, local area responders, HW management, employees, etc.) to complete the cleanup operations, and report the incident to the Environmental Manager (EM).

12.0 Non-Emergency Spills (Incidental Releases)

- 12.1 Non-emergency spills shall be cleaned up using locally available materials and manpower, and shall be reported as soon as possible to the EM in accordance with the site-specific spill response instructions posted in the immediate area. The EM shall report all spills at or above the reportable quantity to the appropriate state and federal agencies.

13.0 Reserved

14.0 Spill Response, Duties, and Responsibilities

14.1 Fire Department

- 14.1.1 The TEAD-S FD supervisor shall assume the role of OSC. The OSC shall direct the actual cleanup operations at the site of the incident, with the assistance of the TEAD-S FD Hazardous Materials Team. The TEAD-S FD Hazardous Materials Team shall be the most highly trained and equipped group on the installation for spill response and is responsible for entering the spill area and mitigating releases of hazardous materials or waste. The participation of the FD Hazardous Materials Team shall be limited to incidents involving real or suspected emergency hazards. It shall be the responsibility of trained workers at potential spill sites to respond to and clean up all non-emergency releases in their own work areas.

- 14.2. Advisory/Support Group
 - 14.2.1 The advisory/support group is composed of the principal Facility divisions that will assist the IOSC in an emergency response situation. Members of this group and their responsibilities are:
 - 14.2.1.1 Environmental Manager assists with the evaluation of environmental threats, proper disposal and management of wastes, technical guidance, and reporting to outside agencies as required by regulations.
 - 14.2.1.2 The Installation Safety Officer provides site-specific information on chemical and other hazards at depot facilities including Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) information, sampling/monitoring data, chemical hazards and other emergency response information. Other responsibilities include the establishment of control zones based upon the evaluation of hazards, ensuring that proper decontamination procedures are in place, and documentation of site activities.
 - 14.2.1.3 The IOSC and/or OSC provide monitoring of the scene and determine the extent of contamination around the scene and will use monitoring information to determine evacuation priorities.
 - 14.2.1.4 U.S. Army Health Clinic is responsible for medical surveillance and support for the FD Hazardous Materials Team and emergency medical treatment.
 - 14.2.1.5 Public Affairs Office (PAO) may be called upon by the IOSC to interface with the news media in the event that a hazardous substance escapes from the installation and threatens the public.
 - 14.2.1.6 Contract Officer will initiate a contract for spill cleanup by private contractor if directed by the IOSC. Cleanup contractors may be used when spill cleanup operations impair the primary mission of the Facility, or when the spill exceeds the capabilities of the Facility.
 - 14.3 Local Area Responders
 - 14.3.1 Local area responders are Facility personnel who regularly work in hazardous waste management facilities having a potential for spills of hazardous substances. Their responsibilities include cleaning up small or large incidental spills (non-emergency) of substances for which they are equipped and trained, and with which they are familiar. This includes stopping or containing flows, diking, repairing leaks; containerizing and labeling spilled wastes, and notification of the IOSC. For larger non-emergency spills, this group may be called upon by the IOSC to assist in the cleanup of spills in areas other than where they ordinarily work.
 - 14.4 Hazardous Waste (HW) Management Facility Employees
 - 14.4.1 The responsibilities of this group are similar to those of the Local Area Responders except that these individuals are members of the Facility Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP). The HWMP is required for all employees who work at permitted hazardous waste management facilities.
 - 14.5 Law Enforcement and Security

14.5.1 The function of this group is to control traffic and crowds associated with an incident, and to assist the OSC with emergency evacuation and isolation.

14.6 Facilities Support

14.6.1 Facilities Support provides heavy equipment support as instructed by the IOSC. This group may be called upon to disconnect electrical power when deemed necessary by the OSC.

14.7 JMC Office of Chief Counsel

14.7.1 The JMC Office of Chief Counsel assists the IOSC in ensuring that all record-keeping and sampling activities initiated during a response action will be conducted according to applicable rules and regulations.

15.0. Spill Response Mobilization Procedures

15.1 Notification [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(a) and (d)]

15.1.1 Any employee who witnesses or discovers a spill or incident involving hazardous substances and determines that the incident requires emergency response is responsible for notifying the FD by dialing 911. After receiving the 911 call, the OSC shall activate the FD Hazardous Materials Team and notify the IOSC as described above. The IOSC shall note in the Operating Record the time, the date, and the details of any accident/incident requiring the implementation of the Contingency Plan (i.e., a spill/release of a hazardous material/waste equal to or greater than the reportable quantity). The IOSC shall initiate any required external reporting requirements as detailed in Section 22.0.

15.2 Identification of Hazardous Materials [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(b)]

15.2.1 Following the occurrence of a release, fire, or explosion, the IOSC shall identify the character, exact source, amount, and the size of the area affected by any released materials. Primary identification of released hazardous materials/wastes will depend on the ability of the IOSC to trace the discharge to its source. For the majority of incidents, the workers in the area will be familiar with the substance or waste (user knowledge) and will be able to make a positive identification. Other sources of identification information include: SDSs, military specifications, labels, manifests, inventory records, and chemical databases. Whenever possible, container labels shall be preserved to include a complete identification for preparing incident reports. When identification is not possible by these methods, samples shall be collected and analyzed. A detailed description of hazardous waste managed at the Facility is provided in Attachment 1 (Waste Analysis Plan).

15.3 Assessment [Utah Admin. Code R315-8-4.7(c) and (d)]

15.3.1 The IOSC, in coordination with appropriate state, federal, and local authorities, shall assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from a release, fire, or explosion. This assessment shall consider both direct and indirect

effects of the release, fire, or explosion. To assist the IOSC in assessing the hazards, the following information shall be considered:

- 15.3.1.1 Whether the nature of the hazard is known, unknown, or can be reasonably assumed;
 - 15.3.1.2 The degree of toxicity of the material;
 - 15.3.1.3 The presence of toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases which may be present as a result of controlling a fire;
 - 15.3.1.4 Containment of a spill or lack of containment;
 - 15.3.1.5 Uncertainty as to the extent of migration of wastes or water used in fire control to either the groundwater or surface water; and
 - 15.3.1.6 The ability of response teams to contain the emergency.
- 15.3.2 If the IOSC determines that the Facility has had a release, fire, or explosion that could threaten human health or the environment outside the Facility, the IOSC shall report those findings according to paragraphs 15.3.2.1 and 15.3.2.2.
- 15.3.2.1 If the assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the OSC shall immediately notify local emergency management agencies. The IOSC shall be available to assist officials to decide whether local areas should be evacuated.
 - 15.3.2.2 The IOSC shall immediately notify the National Response Center (NRC) (800) 424-8802 and the Division. The report shall include:
 - 15.3.2.2.1 The name and telephone number of the person making notification;
 - 15.3.2.2.2 The name and address of the facility;
 - 15.3.2.2.3 The time and type of incident (e.g., spill, fire, explosion);
 - 15.3.2.2.4 The name and quantity of material involved to the extent known;
 - 15.3.2.2.5 The extent of injuries, if any; and
 - 15.3.2.2.6 The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.
- 15.4 Response During Off Duty Hours [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-52(a), R315-8-56]
- 15.4.1 The spill response procedure for off-duty hours is the same as for normal hours, with the following exceptions:
 - 15.4.1.1 During off-duty hours, the IOSC and Advisory/Support Group are not present, and members or alternates may have to be called or report to the incident site if required by the OSC; and
 - 15.4.1.2 The U.S. Army Health Clinic function will be replaced with a contracted ambulance and EMT crew.

16.0 Spill Mitigation and Cleanup

- 16.1 Control Procedures [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(e) and (g)]
 - 16.1.1 Following implementation of the initial response procedures outlined in paragraph 15.3.2. and detailed in the appropriate response plans, steps to control and mitigate the release shall be initiated. Site- specific and material-specific spill response procedures shall be located in each of the hazardous waste storage facilities. General spill control procedures shall be as follows:

- 16.1.1.1 Stopping the Spill: If possible, the spill flow should be stopped by turning off pumps, closing valves, returning containers to an upright position, patching holes, transferring material to another container, or moving the container to a more secure location.
- 16.1.1.2 Containment: In all cases, response personnel shall attempt to confine the spill in the smallest area possible using earthen dams, berms, and/or other man-made barricades. Inlets to sewer or storm water systems shall be blocked or bermed. Response personnel shall ensure that drainages are protected. Spill kits containing absorbent material and other containment supplies shall be available in areas where bulk liquids are stored or transferred.
- 16.1.1.3 Removal: Larger volumes of oil or liquids shall be removed with pumps, if possible. Sorbent materials shall be used to absorb smaller amounts of oil or hazardous constituents. On water, only floating or retrievable sorbent products shall be used. Director approval is required for the use of either sinking or dispersing agents.
- 16.1.1.4 Reclamation: When possible, hazardous materials shall be reclaimed and containerized. An attempt shall be made to reclaim and recycle waste oil or other hazardous material/waste. Leaking hazardous waste containers are generally not repaired, but shall be placed into an overpack drum. Various types of emergency leak repair kits are maintained and may be used as a temporary measure until the drum can be properly contained.
- 16.1.1.5 Storage: Any material recovered from a spill of oil or hazardous substances shall be managed as hazardous waste unless it is analyzed and determined to be non-hazardous. Waste analysis procedures shall be outlined in Attachment 1 (Waste Analysis Plan).
- 16.1.1.6 Disposal: All oil, gas, or other substances not usable after reclamation shall be characterized and disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. Soil contaminated with oil or hazardous materials/wastes shall be removed with hand tools, heavy construction equipment, or both. Contaminated soil shall be assessed to determine appropriate management actions. Disposal alternatives shall conform to appropriate federal and state regulatory requirements.
- 16.1.1.7 Restoration: The area of contamination shall be restored to its original (pre-spill) condition. Any contaminated soil that is removed shall be replaced by clean fill. Necessary re-vegetation and erosion control measures shall be implemented.
- 16.1.1.8 Decontamination: All equipment and clothing shall be decontaminated in accordance with decontamination practices described in local standing operating procedures (SOPs). When working with certain hazardous materials/waste, it may be necessary to properly dispose of the hand tools, overshoes, and gloves with the waste. Any equipment used during the response procedures shall be cleaned and fit for its intended use.
- 17.0 Storage and Treatment of Released Material [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(g)]**

- 17.1 Any recovered waste, contaminated soil or water, or other material generated as a result of a spill incident and clean-up activities shall be handled and managed as a hazardous waste unless it is analyzed and determined to be non-hazardous. All material shall be properly disposed of in accordance with Division and EPA regulations.
- 17.2 Soil contaminated with oil or hazardous materials/wastes shall be removed with the appropriate removal equipment, such as hand tools for small removals, or heavy construction equipment (backhoes, scoop loaders, etc.) for larger removals. Contaminated soil will be assessed to determine appropriate management actions.
- 17.3 Spilled or contaminated material resulting from a hazardous material/waste accident or incident shall be collected immediately, characterized, and placed in appropriate hazardous waste storage units until final disposal.
- 18.0 Incompatible Waste [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(h)(1)]**
- 18.1 At no time during a response to an accident or incident shall incompatible materials be stored or transported together. In the event that a waste that is incompatible with wastes or materials already stored at a given location is spilled, the incompatible materials or wastes shall be moved to a temporary location until the spilled waste is completely cleaned-up or neutralized.
- 19.0 Post-Emergency Equipment Maintenance [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(h) and (i)]**
- 19.1 After an emergency event, all emergency equipment that was used shall either be cleaned so that it is fit for reuse, or it shall be replaced. The equipment and protective clothing shall be washed with the proper decontamination solution, or discarded and replaced with new equipment or clothing. Before operations resume an inspection of all safety equipment used and decontaminated after the emergency response shall occur. When the inspection is completed, the IOSC shall notify the state and local authorities, and the Major Command of the status of the emergency equipment and the status of the return to normal operations.
- 20.0 Prevention of Recurrence or Spread of Fires, Explosions, or Releases [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(e)]**
- 20.1 During an emergency, the IOSC shall implement all measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous materials or wastes at the installation. These measures shall include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing or isolating containers.
- 20.2 If a facility on the installation stops operations in response to a fire, explosion, or release, the IOSC shall ensure that all valves or pipes and other related, affected equipment are monitored for potential leaks, pressure build-up, gas generation, and ruptures.
- 20.3 Some munitions in the permitted storage igloos contain explosives (burstlers, propellant, and fuzes). Detonation of an explosively configured munition presents

not only a hazard to personnel and property from the blast effects, but also a hazard from the spread of chemical agent. Requirements for safely handling, transporting, and storing ammunition and explosives are described in the following regulations and standards and shall be followed by the Permittee:

- 20.3.1 Local SOPs;
 - 20.3.2 Federal Register, 53 FR, 8504-8507;
 - 20.3.3 Army Materiel Command Regulation (AMCR) 385-100, Safety Manual;
 - 20.3.4 Military Standard (MIL-STD)-882-C, Military Standard System Safety Program Requirements;
 - 20.3.5 Technical Manual (TM) 9-1300-214, Military Explosives;
 - 20.3.6 Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB), Explosive Safety Standard 6055;
 - 20.3.7 Army Regulation (AR) 385-64 and Department of Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 385-64 for explosives.
- 20.4 An explosion creates a fire hazard as well as hazards from blast effects and projectiles. The IOSC shall respond to fires or explosions occurring in the Facility's hazardous waste storage units, unless the fire/explosion is beyond the capabilities of these two units. For non-agent-related fires only, local fire departments may be called in to supplement onsite capabilities. Where chemical agents are involved, the TEAD-S FD and Hazardous Materials Team shall respond. In accordance with AMCR 385-100, if a fire involves explosive materials or is supplying heat to explosives, or if the fire is so large that it cannot be extinguished with the equipment at hand, the personnel involved shall evacuate and seek safety. All fire response personnel shall be provided with appropriate protective clothing and safety equipment. Care shall be taken to contain and recover any runoff of waste, water, foams, or chemicals applied to the fire. If possible, the area shall be bermed and/or any run-off drains blocked prior to applying liquids to the fire. Once extinguished, the materials involved in the fire and surrounding area shall be decontaminated (if necessary), recovered, and placed in containers for proper storage and disposal.
- 20.5 In the event of a fire, the major effort will be focused on preventing the fire from spreading to nearby areas. The following actions will be taken for indoor areas affected by a fire or explosion:
- 20.5.1 Personnel will close fire doors in buildings;
 - 20.5.2 Work in all areas will be terminated immediately;
 - 20.5.3 The FD and OSC will be contacted;
 - 20.5.4 All personnel not actively involved in fighting the fire will clear the area;
 - 20.5.5 Non-emergency personnel will report to the designated assembly point for a head count; and
 - 20.5.6 All injured persons will be removed and qualified personnel will administer medical treatment.
- 20.6 If the FD decides that the chances of an explosion are high, the entire area within a 2,000-foot radius of the source will be evacuated. All personnel shall be trained in evacuation procedures and means of exit from their respective work areas as required by Section 25.0 .

- 20.7 Until evacuation is signaled, personnel who are not in an affected area will stay in their respective work areas. Visitors will be cleared from the area and instructed to report to a designated assembly point. The FD will be responsible for all fire-fighting efforts until help from outside sources arrives. Supervisors of unaffected areas will stay with their personnel and will be ready to evacuate and account for the persons under their supervision.
- 20.8 An "all clear" signal will be given when the fire has been extinguished, personnel are no longer endangered, and the FD has determined the emergency has passed. All emergency equipment used in the emergency response shall be cleaned and decontaminated.
- 20.9 Before operations are resumed, the IOSC shall be responsible for conducting an inspection of all safety equipment to ensure that the equipment is fit for future use. When the inspection is completed, the IOSC shall notify the Division, and local authorities, and Major Command that the response operations have been satisfactorily completed. The FD shall also inform the IOSC and the OSC of the status of the emergency equipment and when normal operations can resume.

21.0 Cleanup Resources [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-52(d)]

- 21.1 Tables 4-2 and 4-3 list the equipment available for use during an emergency response at the different waste storage areas at the Facility. All of these resources are available for use by the Regional Response Team (RRT). The IOSC shall coordinate with the installation commander and determine what resources are needed to support the RRT.

Table 4-2: TEAD-S Emergency Heavy Equipment			
Equipment	Capability	Qty	Location
Fire truck-Pumper	750 gallon per minute	1	Fire Station (Bldg. 5010)
Fire truck-brush truck	200 gallon per minute	1	Fire Station (Bldg. 5010)
Ambulance	Medical assistance, evacuation	1	Fire Station (Bldg. 5010)

Table 4-3: Area 10 Emergency Equipment and Supplies			
Equipment	Capability	Qty	Location
Hand Tools	Small spill cleanup: shovels, brooms	AR	Transport Vehicle
Fire Extinguisher	ABC Type	1	Transport Vehicle
Communication Systems	Cellular telephones, hand-held radios	AR	Transport Vehicle
Eyewash	Eye protection	AR	Transport Vehicle
Protective Clothing	Personnel protection	AR	Transport Vehicle
Spill Kit	Spill cleanup	AR	Transport Vehicle
AR: As Required			

22.0 Reporting Requirements [Utah Admin. Code R 315-264-56 (d)(2), Utah Admin. Code R315-264-56(j), R315-263-30 through 33]

- 22.1 Personnel working in potential spill site areas shall follow site-specific instruction for reporting spills. These instructions shall be located in each of the hazardous waste storage facilities.
- 22.2 Telephonic Spill Reporting
 - 22.2.1 The IOSC shall contact the Director or his designee during normal business hours (8 AM -5 PM Monday through Friday) (801) 536-0200. During non-business hours the IOSC shall contact the Utah State Department of Environmental Quality (24-hour Answering Service, 801-536-4123) and the National Response Center (800-424-8802) immediately following the release of a reportable quantity. The contingency plan shall be activated in the event of a spill exceeding the following quantities:
 - 22.2.1.1 One kilogram of any acutely hazardous waste identified in Utah Admin. Code R315-261-33(e). Notification will also be made for a spill of a lesser quantity of acutely hazardous waste if there is a potential threat to human health or the environment.
 - 22.2.1.2 Any spill of P999 and F999 must be reported.
 - 22.2.1.3 One hundred kilograms of other hazardous waste.
 - 22.2.2 The following information shall be required when providing immediate reporting of the spill.
 - 22.2.2.1 Name, phone number, and address of person responsible for the spill (IOSC).
 - 22.2.2.2 Name, title, and phone number of individual reporting.
 - 22.2.2.3 Time and date of the spill.
 - 22.2.2.4 Location of the spill, as specific as possible, including nearest town, city, highway, or waterway.
 - 22.2.2.5 Description of the material and the amount spilled.
 - 22.2.2.6 Cause of the spill.
 - 22.2.2.7 Emergency action taken to minimize the threat to human health and the environment.
 - 22.2.3 Spills occurring during transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water shall be reported as required by Utah Admin. Code R315-263-30.
- 22.3 Written Spill Reports
 - 22.3.1 Within 15 days after a spill in excess of a reportable quantity, a written report shall be submitted to the Division in accordance with Utah Admin. Code R315-263-33. The written report shall be either hand carried or sent by certified mail or an overnight delivery service, and shall include the following information:
 - 22.3.1.1 Name, address, and telephone number of the IOSC (person reporting the spill);
 - 22.3.1.2 Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
 - 22.3.1.3 Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill, fire, explosion);
 - 22.3.1.4 Name and quantity of material(s) involved;
 - 22.3.1.5 The extent of injuries, if any;

- 22.3.1.6 An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, when applicable; and
- 22.3.1.7 An estimate of the quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

22.4 Reports to the Public

- 22.4.1 All spill reports submitted to outside agencies will be forwarded through the PAO to the installation commander's office. The IOSC shall maintain copies of written spill reports on file. Spill information for release to the public shall be reviewed by the Depot Systems Command Environmental Office and approved by the installation commander. Information shall be released to the public in accordance with facility guidance. The PAO shall be responsible for providing information to the public.

23.0 **Training**

- 23.1 Facility employees responding to an emergency shall be trained in accordance with Attachment 3 (Training Plan).

24.0 **Extremely Hazardous Wastes**

- 24.1 Utah Admin. Code lists waste chemical agents and agent-related secondary wastes and residues as acutely hazardous wastes as defined in Utah Admin. Code R315-261-33(e)(1). Neat waste agents of all types shall be assigned a waste code of P999. Agent-related secondary wastes and residues from all types of agent shall be identified by waste code F999.
- 24.2 Secondary agent-related hazardous wastes shall be stored in permitted igloos in Area 10.

25.0 **Evacuation Procedures and Routes [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-52(e)]**

- 25.1.1 In the event of a health-, safety-, or life-threatening accident, the involved facilities shall be evacuated in accordance with the evacuation plan for that location. A steady, continuous alarm with an air horn, siren, or vehicle horn shall indicate that the site is being evacuated. The supervisor of the facility, or an assigned alternate, shall determine the presence or absence of all employees when they have assembled at the waiting area specified by security personnel.

26.0 **Arrangements with Local Agencies [Utah Admin. Code R315-264-52(b), Utah Admin. Code R315-264-37]**

- 26.1 The Facility maintains its own security police force and fire department. These groups shall be the first to respond to an emergency. In addition, reciprocal agreements have been made within local agencies in the region to coordinate emergency services. Medical services have been coordinated with University of Utah Hospital, Mountain West Medical Center, and IHC Health Services, INC. Fire protection agreements have been made with the Tooele City Fire Department, North Tooele County Fire Department, and Stockton Fire Department. Other emergency services have been coordinated through the Tooele City Law Enforcement.

27.0 Open Detonation (OD) Specific Procedures

27.0.1 The IOSC shall implement the Contingency Plan if accidents occur involving wastes intended for OD when those accidents result in or could result in uncontrolled detonation, which could release hazardous constituents into the environment or endanger human health. The IOSC shall act immediately to assess any such situation. The decision to implement this Plan will depend on the IOSC assessment of several factors:

- The type and quantity of wastes and other materials involved,
- The potential for the spread of fire or the initiation of an explosion, and
- The available capability to respond to and control the situation.

27.0.2 If the IOSC must be summoned, on-scene personnel (in particular the designated team leader) who would most likely be the Range supervisor at the OD Unit, shall first call the Demilitarization (Demil) Team Leader, who shall then call the IOSC. While waiting for the IOSC to arrive, on-scene personnel shall try to control the incident, if safe to do so, or else shall immediately evacuate the area. The initial response to any emergency is to protect human health and safety, and then the environment. Identification, containment, treatment and disposal assessment constitute the secondary response.

27.1 Identification of Hazardous Materials Released at the OD Unit

27.1.1 The IOSC, with the assistance of the Demil Team Leader, is responsible for identifying the chemical and physical characteristics, exact source, amount, and area extent of the release and hazards of the incident.

27.1.2 Information available to the IOSC will be gathered by interviewing personnel at the OD Unit, reviewing the schedules and records pertaining to the OD operations, and discussions with the Demil Team. Information of any hazards presented by waste materials during an emergency is limited to the items scheduled to be detonated.

27.1.3 The types of waste explosives treated at the Facility by OD include unserviceable ammunition, mines, grenades, bombs and other ordnance.

27.2 Assessment

27.2.1 The IOSC and/or OSC is responsible for assessing the nature of the emergency incident. Since little or no quantitative information (for example, exposure levels) initially may be available, the criteria for assessing the hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities are qualitative. The following criteria will be considered in making this assessment:

- The need to protect individuals present at the scene and those in the process of responding.
- The nature and size of the incident.

- Specific information available on the wastes and other materials involved.
- Weather (e.g., wind speed and direction), topography and other conditions (e.g., time of day).
- Need to establish safety zones.
- Factors that affect spread, ignition, or reactivity of the product.
- The probability that the incident could spread beyond the incident scene.
- The need to deny access to unauthorized personnel.

27.2.2 To assist in the assessment of the situation, the IOSC may find it appropriate to confer with the Demil Team, or with explosives experts from other Department of Defense installations.

27.2.3 Under reasonable foreseeable conditions, the types and quantities of materials treated at the OD unit would not result in any significant releases that could spread beyond the Facility boundary. In the event of fires, the combination of natural firebreaks, paved roads, man-made firebreaks, and long distances present in the OD Unit have been designated to prevent fires from spreading beyond the unit and outside the Facility.

27.3 Uncontrolled Fires

27.3.1 Uncontrolled fires may occur as a result of OD operations. If an uncontrolled fire occurs within the OD area, it will not be fought unless necessary to provide assistance to injured personnel.

27.3.2 During uncontrolled fires, the IOSC and/or OSC performs the following functions:

- Assesses the situation using all available knowledge; the assessment determines whether or not to implement the Contingency Plan.
- Upon implementation of the Contingency Plan, performs the functions in paragraph 27.3.3
- Notifies all appropriate military authorities and emergency response units immediately.
- Eliminates all possible sources of ignition in the immediate area. These include lighted tobacco products and unauthorized vehicle traffic.
- Coordinates all response efforts without exposing personnel to undue risk.
- With assistance from EO, assumes responsibility for directing follow-up activities, if required.

- With assistance from EO, prepares and submits all necessary reports on the incident.

27.3.3 The IOSC and/or OSC take the following actions upon implementation of the Contingency Plan:

- Stops all routine work in the affected area.
- Stops all nonessential waste handling activities
- Evacuates all nonessential personnel.
- Removes all injured persons from the site and gives medical treatment.
- Gives “all-clear” notification by radio or portable telephone when all danger is over.
- Arranges for cleaning and inspecting all emergency equipment before resuming normal OD operations.

27.4 Storage, Treatment and Disposal of Released Material

27.4.1 Immediately after an incident, the IOSC and/or OSC shall arrange for the treatment, storage, or transportation and disposal of recovered waste and waste residues, contaminated soil, or other contaminated materials. The cleanup residue is collected by Demil Team personnel and FD personnel. The material will be collected and containerized until the arrangements for sampling, analysis and disposal can be made.

27.4.2 Cleanup residues that do not possess a potential to detonate will not be treated in the OD unit respectively. These waste residues that may be reactive, but not explosive, will be treated and disposed offsite by other appropriate methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

27.4.3 The IOSC and/or OSC shall be authorized to use all facility personnel and equipment or contractor services as necessary to complete this task. Should the services of a cleanup contractor be required, the IOSC shall request such support from the TEAD-N Director of Contracting. Reactive wastes or reactive waste residues recovered after an incident shall be treated on-site at the unit by Demil Team personnel.

27.5 Control of Fires and Prevention of Recurrence or Spread of Fires, Explosions, or Releases

27.5.1 The TEAD-S FD shall respond to any reported emergency situation involving reactive hazardous wastes. The FD is staffed and led by trained, professional fire fighters. Actions appropriate to controlling and preventing the spread of fires will be selected and implemented by these trained professionals. The Permittee shall rely upon their professional, on-scene judgment in selecting a course of action that is most protective of human health and the environment. Similarly, the knowledge and training of on-scene Army ordnance experts shall be used in determining the most

appropriate response to actual or potential uncontrolled explosions, or releases of reactive hazardous wastes.

- 27.5.2 Should any event occur that would require implementation of this Contingency Plan, the Permittee shall follow up with actions to prevent future recurrences. At a minimum, future OD operations shall be suspended and an investigation of the incident shall be conducted to determine the reasons for the occurrence. Based on the results of the investigation, any appropriate changes shall be instituted prior to resumption of OD operations.

27.6 Post-Emergency Equipment Maintenance

- 27.6.1 The IOSC and/or OSC is responsible for maintaining necessary emergency response equipment and PPE. The FD Officer-In-Charge inspects and inventories all emergency equipment before returning it to service. As appropriate, soiled equipment is decontaminated with an appropriate cleaning solution and the rinsate is collected in 55-gallon drums. Representative samples of the collected rinsate will be analyzed for toxic metals (including barium, lead, and selenium) and for 2,4-dinitrotoluene. All analyses will be conducted in accordance with Attachment 1 (Waste Analysis Plan). Rinsates exhibiting hazardous or toxic characteristics as defined in Utah Admin. Code R315-261-20 will be managed accordingly and will be sent offsite for appropriate treatment at a permitted treatment facility. OD operations can resume only when all emergency equipment is determined to be clean and in service.