

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY Superconducting Magnet Division (AM) Directorate	Bldg. 905	Revision: 1
	Effective: 06/20/2015	Page 1 of 19
Subject: CONTINGENCY PLAN 90-DAY WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA BUILDING 905		
Prepared by: John Cintonino	Approved by: Mary Chuc	

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide working guidelines for the 90-Day Area Manager and Building XYZ personnel in the event of a spill, fire, or other emergency involving this waste accumulation area. Response plans for small scale spills, fires and medical emergencies are provided in Section 6. This plan is NOT intended as a substitute for emergency response training. Respond to emergencies, spills, or fires ONLY to your level of training/experience. Please refer to the Brookhaven Training Management System (BTMS) training requirements for emergency response personnel prior to performing any clean-up/emergency response actions. Information on release clean-ups for small-scale spills, fires, and medical emergencies are provided in Section 6.

2.0 NOTIFICATION

For all incidents that cannot be handled by the building personnel, the primary responsibility of the building personnel is to IMMEDIATELY contact the individuals listed in Table 1.

Table 1			
EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS			
90-DAY ACCUMULATION AREA, BUILDING XYZ			
Position	Name	Office Phone	Home Phone
Police Superior Officer	Emergency Number	2222 (24 hr.) or Ext. 911	n/a
Fire Superior Officer	Emergency Number	2222 (24 hr.) or Ext. 911	n/a
90-Day Area Manager	John Cintonino	Ext. 2544	631/494-0171 (cell)
90-Day Area Manager Alternate	Glenn Jochen	Ext. 7320	631/603-9205 (cell)
Environmental Compliance Representative	Frank Craner	Ext. 2905	631/774-6021 (cell)
Directorate ES&H Coordinator	Mary Chuc	Ext. 2711	631/258-1379 (cell)
FSS Representative	Paul Bergh	Ext. 5992	516/852-1334 (cell)
Directorate Facility Mgr.	John Guido	Ext. 4065	631/926-9799 (cell)

Date Prepared:

Frequency of Review: Annual

Reviewed By

Review Type/Changes Made

Signatures
on File

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan will be implemented whenever there is a threat or actual incident of fire, explosion, spill or other release of hazardous waste. In the event of a simple/complex incident and/or an incident beyond the response capabilities of the 90-Day Hazardous Waste Mgr., the Emergency Services Division (ESD) will be notified via Ext. 2222/Ext. 911. Once the Incident Commander (IC) arrives, he/she will decide the level of response. Usually, the Contingency Plan will be implemented in the event an incident occurs involving the uncontrolled release of any hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in which an emergency response is required. Incidents are classified as simple or complex according to the following criteria.

Simple Incident (must meet all of the following criteria):

- Involves the release of a moderate amount of material to the environment
- Does not involve injuries requiring medical attention
- Is not a potential danger to employees, contractors, or the public
- Can be cleaned up within a 24-hour period, weather permitting
- Is not a fire potentially involving PCBs
- Is not a spill affecting an exterior waterway or an exterior catch basin

Complex Incident (must meet at least one of the following criteria):

- Involves injury or illness to company employees, contractors or the public that requires medical attention
- Requires evacuation of employees, contractors, or the public
- Is assessed to be an immediate health impact on employee, contractors or the public
- Involves a fire potentially involving PCBs
- Involves releases to an exterior catch basin/sewer or exterior waterway
- Clean-up requires more than a 24-hour period

4.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1 SITE MAP

Figure 1 is a site map of the 90-day waste accumulation area showing the location of waste, emergency/safety equipment, and exterior exits.

4.2 EMERGENCY/SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Emergency/safety equipment at this accumulation location (as shown in Figure 1) includes the items indicated below (items marked with an * are required)

- ✓ ABC fire extinguisher and Class D fire extinguisher (air reactives)
 - Halon fire extinguisher * (only required for electrical fires)
- ✓ Spill Control equipment/supplies * (90-Day Area)
- ✓ Telephone and/or two-way radio * (in D-2, Ext. 3240)
 - Fire detection system
- ✓ Fire alarm pull box (South exterior wall of bldg., opposite 90-Day Area)

Sprinkler system, water or CO₂

- ✓ Shower (South exterior wall of bldg., opposite 90-Day Area)
- ✓ Eye wash
- ✓ Gloves (90-Day Area)
- ✓ Eye and face protection (90-Day Area)

The following list includes emergency equipment available to properly trained personnel in the event of an incident involving hazardous wastes:

- X *Fire extinguishers* – Type ABC suitable for use on fires involving combustibles, flammables, fuel oils and electrical equipment (see Figure 1 for general locations). Also, a Class D fire extinguisher is also available for fires involving combustible metals - magnesium, sodium, potassium, sodium-potassium alloys, and powdered aluminum.
- *Building public address system* – used as a general alarm to alert facility personnel of emergency incidents or drills. Directions for the entire building's occupants to evacuate can be made using this system.
- *Spill Kits* - Minor (see definitions in Section 4) chemical releases can be cleaned through the use of chemical/material-specific spill kits located throughout the lab. There are spill kits for mercury, general solvents, acids, caustics, and oils. Prior to cleaning up any chemical/oil release, the Incident Commander (IC) must follow appropriate work control procedures including reviewing the MSDS for the chemical(s)/oil spilled and the training qualifications for all response personnel to ensure the correct level of training. Appropriate PPE must be utilized before any clean ups may begin. The following equipment is available to properly trained personnel:
 1. *Mercury HAZMAT Spill Response Kit* contain specially designed liquid and vapor absorptive materials, appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (e.g., gloves, etc.), material recovery devices (e.g. scoops, aspirators, sponges, spatulas, polyethylene bags, etc.), containers for recovered material, indicator material for detection, and other associated materials. To facilitate spill material recovery, HEPA vacuums can be used with vapor suppression materials (available from Plant Engineering).
 2. *HAZMAT Spill Response Kit*- contains a 20-gallon poly DOT-approved container, hazardous material bags for waste, and spill adsorbent pigs for chemical and/or oil spills.
 3. *Acid spill kits* contain appropriate instructions, appropriate PPE (e.g., nitrile gloves, safety goggles, etc.) sorbents, material recovery devices (e.g., scoops, brushes, etc.), neutralizers for most commonly used lab acids except for hydrofluoric acid (HF), organic acids, fuming acids, or any other reactive acids (*Note: there are specific spill kits for HF concentrations up to 48% vol.*), material recovery bags and other associated materials. This kit can be used for commonly used lab acid releases (e.g., nitric, acetic, hydrochloric, hydroiodic, perchloric, phosphoric, sulfuric, sulfurous, etc.) of up to one (1) liter. The neutralizer contains a colorimetric indicator. See kit instructions for # of grams of neutralizer needed for varying amounts of chemical releases.

4. *Caustic spill kits* contain appropriate instructions, appropriate PPE, sorbents, material recovery devices (e.g., scoops, brushes, etc.), neutralizers for most commonly used alkaline lab chemicals (e.g., ammonium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, etc.) except for hypochlorite solutions, or any other cyanide/sulfide containing solutions, material recovery bags and other associated materials. This kit can be used for commonly used lab base releases of up to one (1) liter. The neutralizer contains a colorimetric indicator. See kit instructions for # of grams of neutralizer needed for varying amounts of chemical releases.
5. *Gloves* – Silver-Shield, Solvex, and Neoprene or others as specified in MSDSs for chemicals stored
6. *Eye/face protection* – ANSI-approved safety glasses

5.0 TYPES OF POTENTIAL WASTES AND HAZARDS

5.1 WASTE TYPES

- X Flammable liquids (e.g., lab solvents such as: ethyl ether, concentrated ethanol, xylene, toluene) and non-empty aerosol cans (ignitable propellants)
- X Corrosives- Acids and Bases (e.g., hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sodium hydroxide, etc.) and lead-acid batteries (Universal Wastes)
- X Oxidizer/Reactives (e.g., potassium permanganate, nitric acid, sodium perchlorate, concentrated hydrogen peroxide), reactive metals.
- X Toxic substances including various labpack waste chemicals (small chemical containers, various hazard classes, nickel-cadmium/mercury batteries – Universal Wastes)
- X Non-hazardous used oil and associated rags/wipes
- X Nanowaste (nanomaterials defined in the SBMS Interim Procedure Approach to Nanomaterial ESH in the Interim Procedures Subject Area)

5.2 GENERAL HAZARDS

Personnel should read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for any chemical product before handling or use. Regulations require that copies of the MSDS for a product containing hazardous components be made available to users. MSDSs can be obtained on-line at the Chemical Management System (CMS) webpage or via the CMS/MSDS Group at Ext. 2028

Personal protective equipment (PPE) specified for a particular substance may be used by on-site personnel if they have been properly trained in its use, as appropriate.

The mixing of incompatible substances in the same container is forbidden. Containers holding incompatible materials must be physically segregated.

5.3 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Flammable liquids may be readily ignited at ambient room temperatures. These compounds may generate substantial quantities of flammable vapors in air at ambient temperatures. If the vapor concentration in air exceeds a critical

percentage, the vapors can be easily ignited. Ignition can be caused by heat, friction, static electricity, or the operation of

electrical switches/apparatus. Always ensure adequate ventilation to prevent the buildup of vapors and avoid contact with oxidizers.

Flammable solvents may be absorbed through and/or cause defatting of the skin. Absorption of solvents or inhalation of the vapors generated by them is harmful and may cause both short term effects and permanent physical damage.

5.4 CORROSIVES - ACIDS/BASES

Acids and bases are strong tissue irritants. The effect of skin exposure can vary from dermatitis through complete destruction of tissues (i.e., chemical burns). The vapors of acids and bases can cause damage to soft body tissues such as the eyes and the respiratory tract. Corrosives can generate toxic vapors or gases by themselves (i.e., hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, ammonium hydroxide) and by reaction with other chemical substances (i.e., cyanides, sulfides). Some acids such as nitric and sulfuric are oxidizers as well as corrosives.

5.5 OXIDIZERS/REACTIVES - ACIDS

These materials react vigorously with other chemicals and may self decompose when heated. Personnel should become familiar with the MSDS specific to the material and handle accordingly, as appropriate.

5.6 USED OIL

Although oil products (e.g., vacuum pump oil, silicone oil, gear oil, motor oil) are combustible, they normally require exposure to direct flame or high heat to cause ignition. Avoid contact of oil and oil waste products with oxidizers. The contact may cause or increase the ease of ignition. Most used oils Personnel should follow all recommendations listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet and, minimally, wear protective gloves to prevent skin irritation.

5.7 BATTERIES

Many different chemistries are used to produce electricity: automotive battery cells and "gel" cells contain lead compounds (toxic) and sulfuric acid (corrosive); standard dry cells contain small quantities of mercury (toxic); rechargeable dry cells usually contain cadmium and nickel compounds (toxic); and high energy dry cells may contain lithium/nickel metal hydride (flammable and water reactive).

Normally these hazardous substances will be contained within the cells and not pose any significant risk. They only become dangerous when the cell integrity is damaged or the cell is exposed to fire conditions. Familiarize yourself with the MSDS specific to the battery cells used, as appropriate and handle accordingly.

5.8 TOXIC SUBSTANCES (wastes containing RCRA metals-arsenic, barium, cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver> NYSDEC regulatory levels)

Most chemical substances will initiate a toxic response if a sufficient dosage is experienced. For some substances the symptom-causing dosage is small or the material may accumulate in the body over a period of time before producing a toxic effect.

Different types of toxic chemicals can generate unique toxic effects. Acute or immediate symptoms pose the highest short-term risk, but many substances can cause permanent damage to organs and tissues. The MSDS for a toxic substance should be read and understood as appropriate prior to handling any toxic substance.

Toxic substances can enter the body through one or more routes of entry. Inhalation of vapors or particulate matter is the most common route of entry. Direct absorption or diffusion through the skin can produce toxic effects for many substances. Ingestion of material from contaminated hands, food, drink, or smoking materials is another possible route of entry.

Avoid all physical contact with toxic substances. Use the PPE appropriate to the particular substance after training in its use has been completed, as appropriate.

5.9 COMPRESSED GASES

Compressed gas cylinders and aerosol cans contain large quantities of material under pressure. The pressure in the container will increase in direct proportion to any increase in temperature. If the pressure in the container exceeds the design limits of the container, the gas will release either explosively or, as in the case of many cylinders, through a pressure relief mechanism. Mechanical damage such as puncture or crush damage can also release the compressed gas.

The release of gas from a container may cause the container to act as a projectile, fragment into several projectiles, or create a fire or toxic hazard emergency. Additionally, the propellants are usually ignitable (e.g., contain butane).

5.10 NANOMATERIAL WASTES CONTAINING VARIOUS RCRA AND NON-RCRA REGULATED MATERIALS

Nanomaterial wastes (see SBMS Interim Procedure Approach to Nanomaterial ESH in the Interim Procedures Subject Area for a complete definition of nanomaterials) in the form of the following are included in this category:

- liquid nanomaterial solutions containing ANY RCRA-regulated metal (e.g., cadmium, lead, selenium);
- liquids nanomaterial solutions containing ANY nanomaterial (non-RCRA regulated material - e.g., zinc, carbon);
- solid nanomaterials and mixtures of solid nanomaterials including RCRA and/or non-RCRA regulated materials. (Note: solid nanomaterials MUST be encapsulated to prevent dispersal into undesignated work areas);
- PPE, debris, wipes, etc., contaminated with nanomaterials;

6.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLANS for TRAINED/QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

6.1 SPILLS

6.1.1 General Procedural Recommendations

- Notify the 90-Day Area Manager as appropriate as soon as possible when a spill occurs/is discovered. For spills beyond your capabilities/knowledge call 2222 or Ext. 911 for guidance/assistance (Emergency Services Division).
- If practicable, no spill cleanup should be performed without at least one other person available to provide assistance. Do not attempt to clean up any spill greater than the quantity recommended for the hazard category and/or in amounts that will require a Work Planning and Control permit.
- When performing a spill cleanup, always wear PPE as prescribed by Facility Support, Industrial Hygiene, or other qualified personnel, and as directed by the IC. This may consist of eye protection, splash apron, and the correct type of respiratory protection and gloves for the particular type of material spilled.
- Do not allow any spilled material to contact the skin or eyes.

- Do NOT respond to any spills of an unknown type; treat unknowns as toxic materials.

6.1.2 Flammable Liquids

Local Response Maximum Recommended Quantity: 1 liter (generally)

Spill Cleanup

Remove all sources of ignition prior to any clean up. Use an inert absorbent material to clean up the spill. The use of rags or paper towels is not recommended. Place the cleanup-generated waste into a metal vapor-tight container and treat it as a hazardous waste. Notify the 90-Day Area Manager of any waste generated during spill cleanup.

Flammable liquids may be readily ignitable at ambient room temperatures. These compounds may generate substantial quantities of flammable vapors in air at ambient temperatures. If the vapor concentration of the compound in air exceeds a critical percentage (lower flammability limit) the vapors can ignite. Ignition can be caused by heat, friction, static electricity, or the operation of electrical switches/apparatus. Always ensure adequate ventilation is present to prevent the buildup of vapors and avoid contact and accumulation of flammables next to oxidizers.

Flammable solvents may be absorbed through and/or cause defatting of the skin. Absorption of solvents or inhalation of the vapors generated by them is harmful and may cause both short-term (acute) and chronic effects and could lead to long-term permanent physical damage. Therefore, inform nearby building occupants of the release and have them evacuate the area as required to prevent a chemical overexposure.

Always contact applicable ESH&Q (RCD) personnel for any incident(s) involving mixed waste prior to clean up, as RWPs and/or Work Control Permits may be necessary.

Protective Equipment

Goggles or face shield, splash apron, butyl or silver shield gloves, and air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges as appropriate and as per the MSDS.

6.1.3 Corrosives - Acids/Bases

Local Response Maximum Recommended Quantity: 2 liters (generally unless highly concentrated and/or HF involved)

Spill Cleanup

Use an inert absorbent material to clean up the spill. Do not use rags or paper towels that may react with the spill. Place the cleanup-generated waste into a glass or plastic vapor-tight container and treat it as a hazardous waste. Notify the 90-Day Area Manager of any waste generated during spill cleanup. Neutralize the area with a wash of sodium carbonate for acids or weak acid solution (acetic or citric acids) for alkaline spills, if available.

Protective Equipment

Goggles or face shield, splash apron, neoprene or silver shield gloves, or air purifying respirator with acid mist cartridges as appropriate and as directed as per MSDS.

6.1.4 Oxidizers/Reactives - Acids

Local Response Maximum Recommended Quantity: 2 liters (generally)

Spill Cleanup

Use an inert absorbent material to clean up the spill. Do not use rags or paper towels that may react with the spill. Place the cleanup-generated waste into a glass or plastic vapor-tight container and treat as a hazardous waste. Notify the 90-Day Area Manager of any waste generated during spill cleanup.

NOTE: Many oxidizer solutions (e.g., chromic acid) are also corrosive; check the guidelines for acids/bases prior to cleanup.

Protective Equipment

Goggles or face shield, splash apron, neoprene or silver shield gloves, or air purifying respirator with acid gas/organic vapor cartridges as appropriate and as per the MSDS.

6.1.5 Oil

Local Response Maximum Recommended Quantity: 10 gallons (indoors only/no sewer lines involved)

Spill Cleanup

Oil spills always pose a moderate fire risk. Remove all sources of ignition prior to any cleanup. Use an inert absorbent material to clean up the spill. The use of rags or paper towels is not recommended. Place the cleanup-generated waste into a metal vapor-tight container and treat it as a hazardous waste. Notify the 90-Day Area Manager of any waste generated during spill cleanup.

Protective Equipment

Goggles or face shield, splash apron, butyl or silver shield gloves, or air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges as appropriate and as per the MSDS.

6.1.6 Toxic Substances

Local Response Maximum Recommended Quantity: No amounts – call Ext. 2222/Ext. 911

Spill Cleanup

Do NOT attempt to clean up spills of these materials. Immediately call Ext. 2222, or Ext. 911. Contact the 90-Day Area Manager and the Environmental Safety and Health Coordinator. Isolate the spill area until cleanup has been performed.

6.1.7 Nanomaterial Waste Materials (non-radioactive)

The response to an emergency involving nanomaterial wastes will depend on the nature of the material(s) involved including the solvent media being used if liquid nanomaterials are involved. Therefore, the Incident Commander, in coordination with the BNL-designated Nanomaterial SME, will manage the response efforts as per the BNL Emergency Management Plan. In no case should emergency response actions cause an increase in the quantity of airborne nanomaterials released into the work area so as to cause potential employee exposures. Releases of this waste type into the environment should also be minimized and should be consistent with Safety and Industrial Hygiene goals for personnel safety. Follow the SBMS Interim Procedure Approach to Nanomaterial ESH in the Interim Procedures Subject Area for spill cleanup guidelines.

6.2 FIRES

DO NOT attempt to fight fires of ANY size if you have not been trained in the use of the available extinguishing agents. A fire that is improperly handled will not extinguish and may increase in intensity.

Immediately notify the Fire Superior Officer (Ext. 2222, or Ext. 911), the 90-Day Area Manager, and the ES&H Coordinator/Facility Support Representative in the event of a fire of any size.

Do not fight any fire where the base of the fire exceeds approximately 1 square foot or where additional flammable materials may be at immediate risk of ignition. Leave the area immediately.

6.2.1 Flammable Liquids and Oil

Do not use water to extinguish flammable liquid or oil fires. Use only a **dry chemical ABC** or **AB** fire extinguisher for flammable liquid and oil fires.

6.2.2 Corrosives - Acids/Bases

Acids and bases generally will not support a fire but may react with other materials involved in the fire, potentially increasing the risk of toxic decomposition products.

6.2.3 Oxidizers/Reactives - Acids

Oxidizers generally will not burn but will support the combustion of organic materials and some metals. Fires involving oxidizers will burn with greater than normal intensity. Do not attempt to fight fires involving oxidizers. **Call Ext. 2222, or Ext. 911.**

6.2.4 Toxic Substances

Do NOT attempt to fight fires when toxic materials are present. Dangerous levels of toxic materials may be present in these cases. **Call Ext. 2222, or Ext. 911.**

6.2.5 Compressed Gases

When compressed gas cylinders and aerosol cans are brought into contact with fire, there is a high risk of explosion. Do NOT attempt to fight fires when compressed gases are present; evacuate the area immediately, and **call Ext. 2222, or Ext. 911.**

6.3 CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION EMERGENCIES

SEEK MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IMMEDIATELY – Call Ext. 2222, or Ext. 911

When an individual has been contaminated with hazardous materials, it is important to remove as much of the material from the person as quickly as possible. When assisting an individual contaminated with hazardous materials, use caution to prevent contaminating yourself with the hazardous material.

6.3.1 Eye Contact

If any hazardous material contacts the eyes, immediately flush the eyes with cold or lukewarm water, holding the eyes open to irrigate under the lids. Maintain the flush for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

6.3.2 Skin Contact

For hazardous material contact with the skin, remove any contaminated clothing and immediately flush the affected area with large volumes of water continuously for at least 15 minutes. For all materials except bases, wash the area with soap and water. Seek medical attention.

6.4 EVACUATIONS

6.4.1 Local/Building

If an evacuation from the Building and/or the HAZSTOR Shed is required, as indicated by alarms or other signals, leave the HAZSTOR Shed/Bldg. XYZ and notify personnel in nearby labs/areas of the potential hazard, immediately. Then, leave the building in accordance with existing building-specific (Bldg. XYZ Local Evacuation Plan) local emergency plans.

6.4.2 Facility/Site

Facility evacuation alarms and procedures, as documented in the BNL Emergency Response Plan, are as follows:

- The BNL Complex has a site-wide 'Plectron' system with multiple alarms for emergencies involving radioactive and hazardous materials. Additionally, there is an Emergency Services Division (ESD) that has staff situated on-site (Bldg. 599) 24-hours per day and 7-days per week. In the event of a release of hazardous materials/wastes, ESD automatically sends out an emergency page for assistance from members of the Environmental and Waste Management Services Division (EWMSD) Spill Response team.
- Continuous sounding of the site sirens for 5 minutes: Proceed immediately to the building assembly area. Await instructions, which may include the nature of the emergency, the type, sequence, and routes for evacuation,
- Intermittent sounding of the site sirens for 5 minutes: Evacuate the site immediately. Car pools will convene in the usual manner unless otherwise noted.

7.0 ADVERSE WEATHER/EMERGENCY INCIDENT ACCUMULATION AREA

In the event that ambient conditions (e.g., cold temperatures, wind-storm, other) and/or an area emergency occurs that necessitates the temporary re-location of the existing, unheated accumulation area noted in this plan, the following location shall be used:

Lab ABC

During the time period that this temporary area is used, all of the above requirements shall be met (e.g., spill equipment, nearby phone/fire-alarm, required postings, secondary containment, weekly inspections, etc.). The weekly inspection checklist should note that the Adverse Weather/Emergency Incident location was utilized during the period of use.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The accumulation area(s) referenced in this document is/are part of the Brookhaven National Laboratory Complex (EPA I.D. No. NY7890008975) located just north of the Long Island Expressway (Rte. 495) and the main access gate is just off the William Floyd Pkwy (eastern side), in Upton, New York. This complex has controlled access and the access gates are manned 24-hours per day, 7-days per week. The accumulation area(s) referenced in the plan are for either laboratory satellite accumulation areas and/or maintenance related satellite accumulation areas. These labs are typical labs similar to those in universities and some labs may have: laboratory sinks, flammable/corrosive cabinets, laboratory hoods with underside chemical accumulation cabinets, electronics benches where soldering may be performed, lab-counters where

chemical synthesis/formulations are done, various experimental, small-scale set-ups involving chemical processes (e.g., distillation, solvent extraction, hot plates and mixers and other research-related equipment). Generally, the wastes generated are small lab-pack quantities and the containers used are usually less than 5 gallons.

This Contingency Plan has been prepared as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR Subpart 373-2.4 – Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures. The purpose of this document is to minimize the hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, or any releases of hazardous waste to the environment.

Certain events may require plan amendments and examples could include the following: plan fails in an emergency; major changes in facility/room design, construction, operation, etc.; list of emergency coordinators changes; list of emergency equipment changes significantly; or applicable governmental regulations change.

Figure 1 Location of 90-Day area in building # 905 and the locations of the eye/shower was stations:

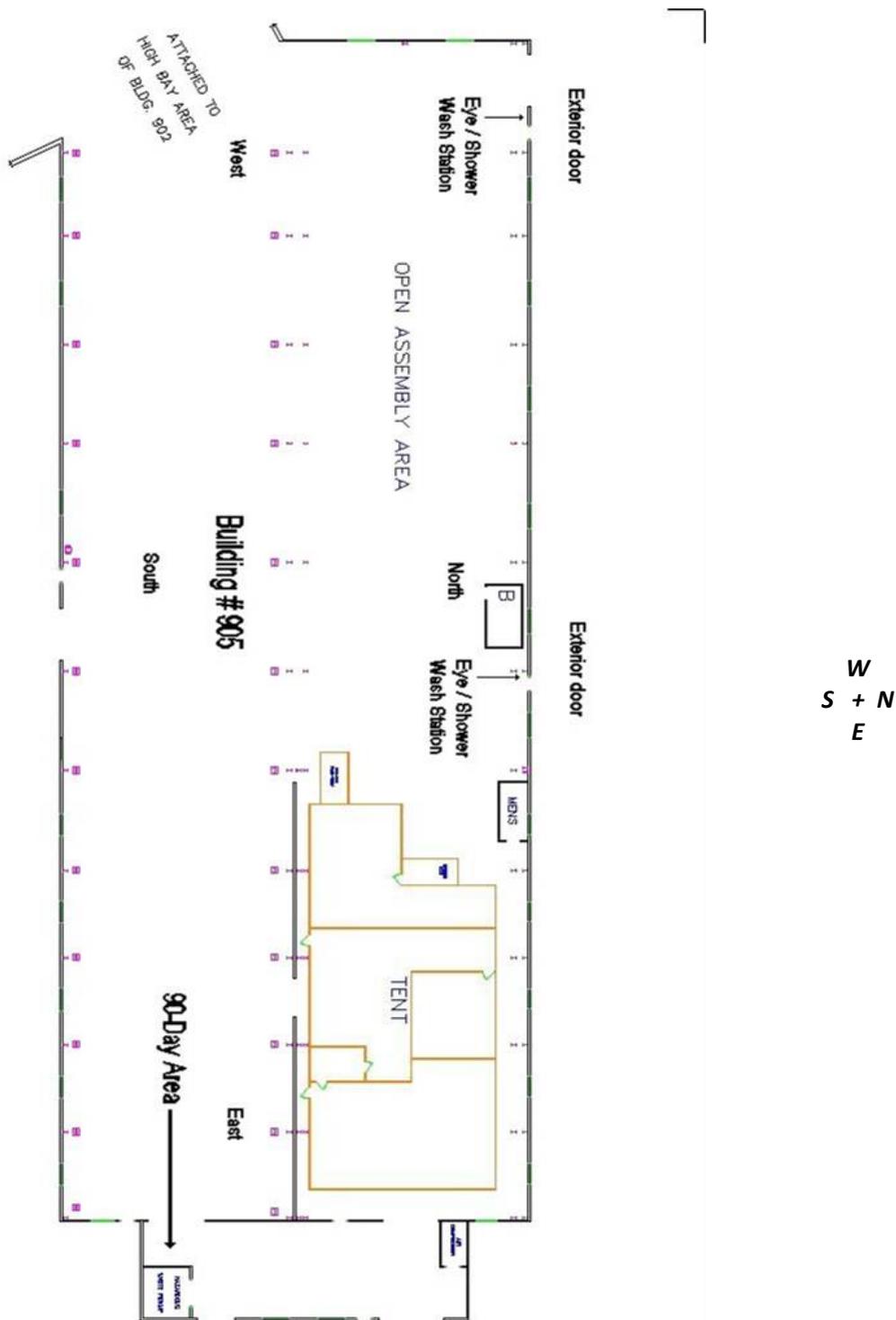


Figure 2 East end of building # 905

- 90-Day area locations for:
- Spills Emergency Equipment Cabinet
- Fire Extinguishers (ABC and CO2)
- Fire Alarm Pull Boxes
- Rollup Doors
- Exterior Doors
- Telephone

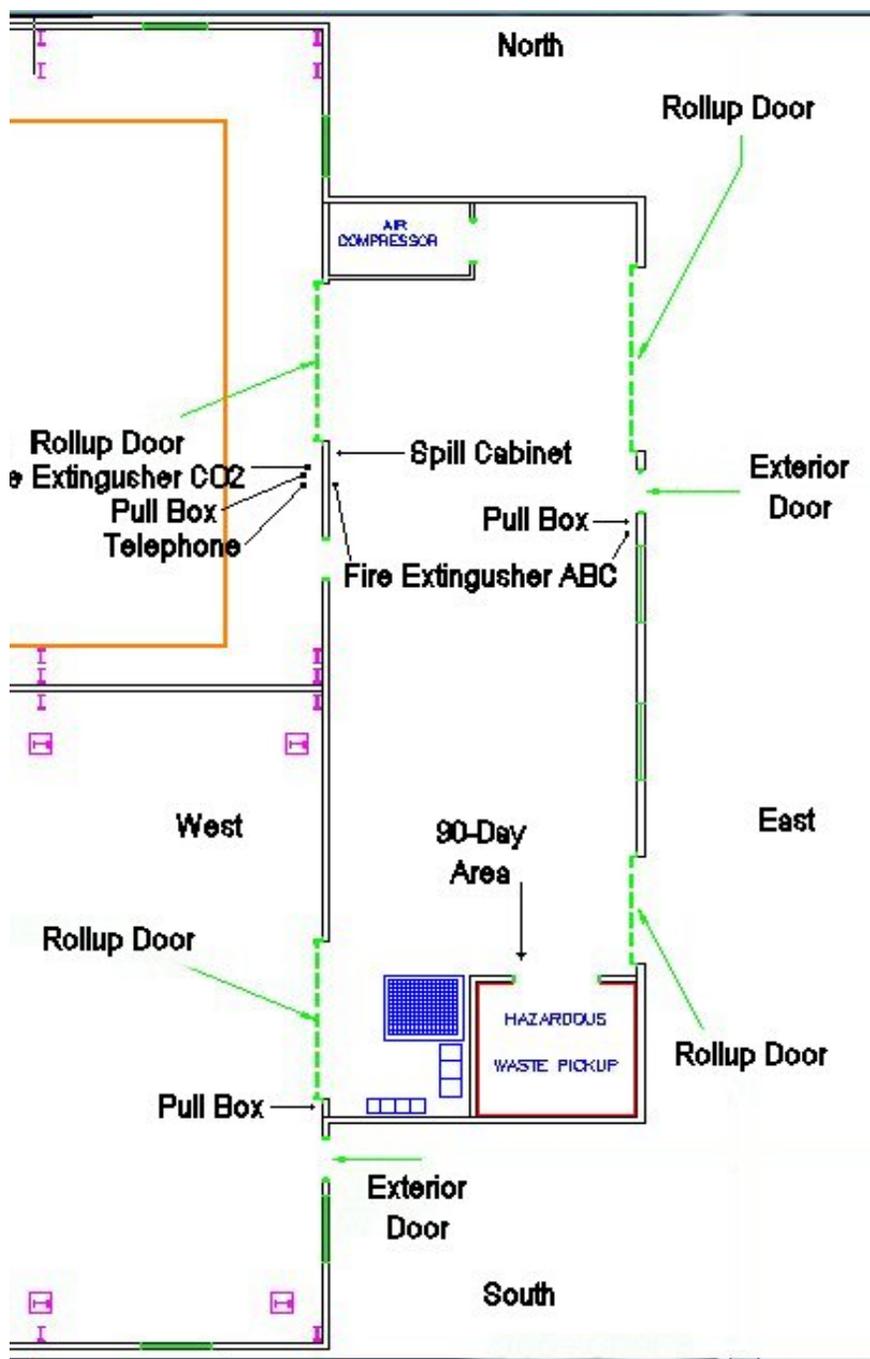
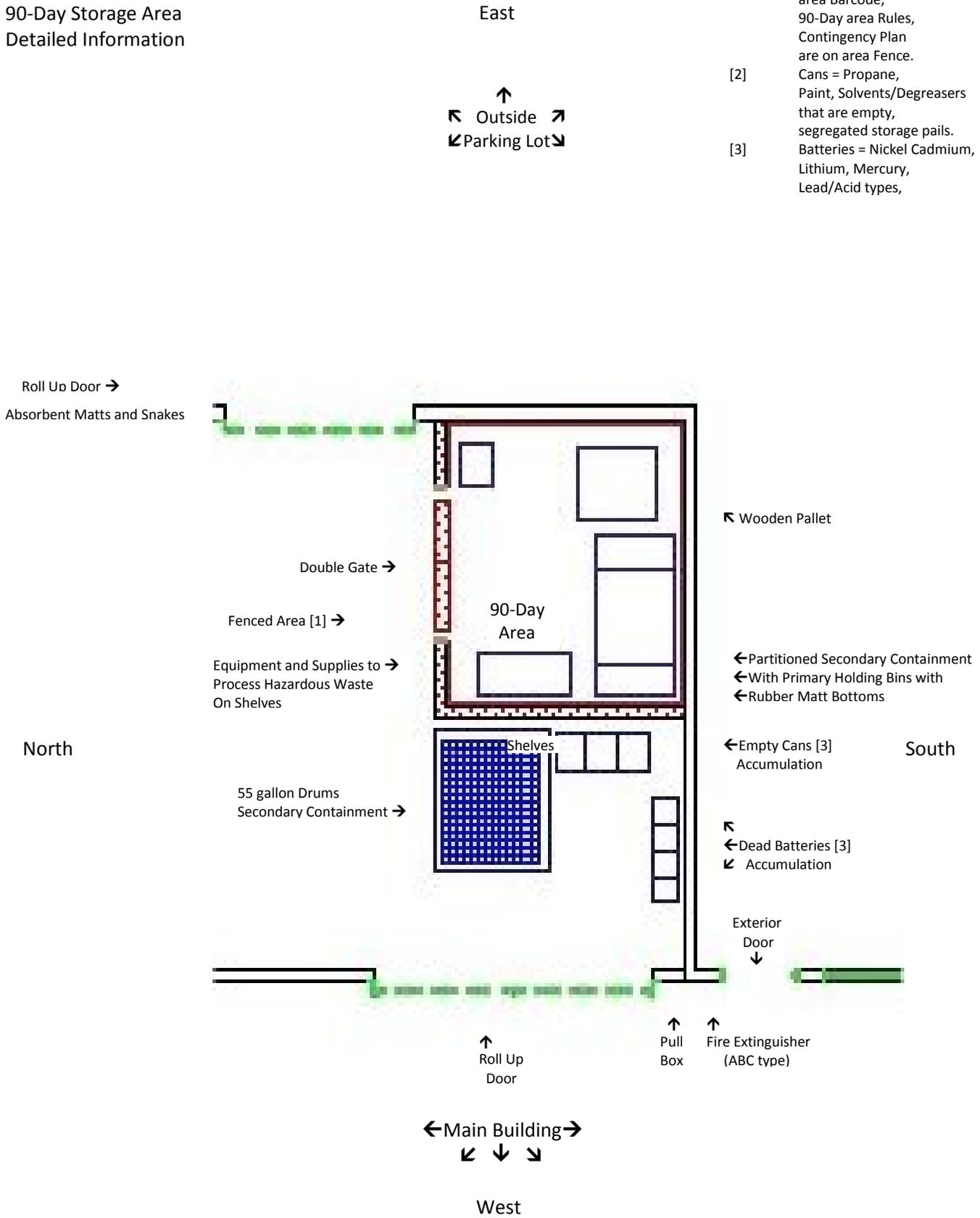


Figure 3
90-Day Storage Area
Detailed Information

- Notes:
- [1] Contact information, area Barcode, 90-Day area Rules, Contingency Plan are on area Fence.
 - [2] Cans = Propane, Paint, Solvents/Degreasers that are empty, segregated storage pails.
 - [3] Batteries = Nickel Cadmium, Lithium, Mercury, Lead/Acid types,





^ Equipment and supplies to process hazardous waste ^



^--- Secondary Containment for 55 gallon drums





Figure 1
Superconducting Magnet Division
Hazardous Waste 90-Day Storage Area

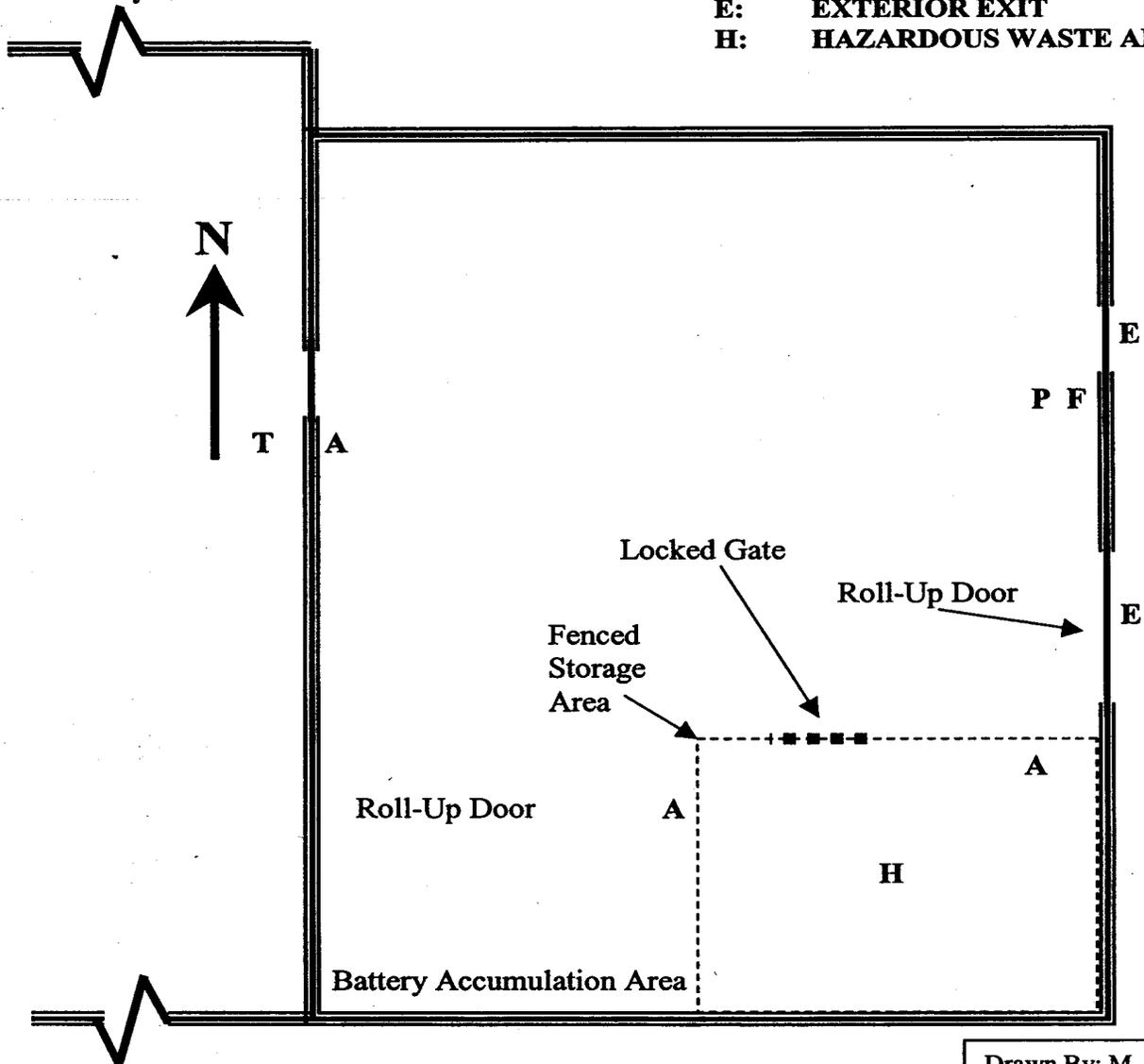
Building 905 (SE Corner of Building)

SAFETY/PROTECTIVE
EQUIPMENT

- Absorbent Material
- Fire Extinguisher - ABC
- Safety Gloves
- Eye Protection

LEGEND

- A:** ABSORBENT MATERIAL
- F:** FIRE EXTINGUISHER
- P:** PULL BOX
- T:** TELEPHONE
- E:** EXTERIOR EXIT
- H:** HAZARDOUS WASTE AREA



Drawn By: M. Gaffney
Dec 02

Review/Revision History

- 1- Updated for verbage, floor plan, and pictures by J. Cintorino ext 2544
(04/26/2010).**
- 2-No changes – reviewed by J.Cintorino ext 2544 and W.Czekaj ext 3737
(06/20/2012)**
- 3-No changes – reviewed by J.Cintorino ext 2544 and W.Czekaj ext 3737
(06/25/2013)**
- 4-Updated to current SBMS form – reviewed by J.Cintorino ext 2544 and W.Czekaj ext 3737
(07/21/2014)**
- 5-Updated to current SBMS form (same as previous), formatting changes (due to PDF format),
reviewed by J.Cintorino ext 2544 and M.Chuc ext 2711
(09/08/2015)**