

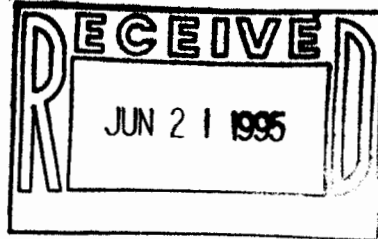
RW00095



**COMPANY, INC.**

6133 EDITH BOULEVARD NE  
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87107  
PHONE (505) 345-3655

JUNE 20, 1995



STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT  
PHILLIP SOLANO  
HAZARDOUS AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS BUREAU  
525 CAMINO DE LOS MARQUEZ  
SANTA FE , NEW MEXICO 87502

DEAR MR. SOLANO :

ENCLOSED IS RINCHEM'S CONTIGENCY PLAN WITH THE CORRECTIONS WE SPOKE ABOUT. THIS SHOULD CLEAR UP ANY PROBLEMS WITH THE PREVIOUS PLAN THAT HAD THE DEL-TIONS AND MISSPELLED WORDS. PLEASE NOTE THAT WE HAVE SENT A DATED CHANGE IN THE EMERGENCY COORDINATORS LIST. SORRY FOR THE INCONVIENCE THAT WE MAY HAVE CAUSED.

THANKS AGAIN FOR YOUR HELP.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Scott Gariss".

SCOTT GARISS  
HAZARDOUS WASTE CSR

**WE DO IT WELL**

**BECAUSE WE CARE**

3rd Draft (finally)  
6/21/95

**RINCHEM COMPANY INC.**  
**PERMIT ATTACHMENT**  
**CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**RINCHEM CONTINGENCY PLAN**  
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## **A. INTRODUCTION**

### **A.1 Purpose**

The purpose of the Contingency Plan is to minimize hazards to human life and the natural environment that may arise in an emergency situation at the Rinchem facility. The provisions of the Contingency Plan are to be carried out by facility personnel immediately when an emergency occurs; whether it be a fire, an explosion, or a release of hazardous material. Any releases of hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water that may be deemed as a possible threat to human health will be considered an emergency situation that will require implementation of the Contingency Plan.

### **A.2 Types of Potential Emergencies**

The potential for an emergency exists at this facility due to its activities and the types of materials handled. Additionally, natural events could create emergency situations, which must be managed appropriately and effectively. Such events potentially could trigger implementation of the Contingency Plan.

#### **A.2.1 Emergencies Inherent to Industrial Facility Operations**

Potential emergencies that may result from any industrial facility operation include:

##### **(1) Fire**

- (a) could cause the release of toxic fumes,**
- (b) could spread and possibly ignite materials at other locations onsite, or cause heat-induced explosions, or**
- (c) could produce contaminated runoff from controlling fire with water or chemical suppressants.**

##### **(2) Explosion**

**(2) Explosion**

- (a) could cause a safety hazard from flying fragments or shock waves,**
- (b) could ignite other hazardous wastes stored at the facility, or**
- (c) could result in a release of toxic material.**

**(3) Hazardous Waste Spill**

- (a) could release toxic fumes,**
- (b) could ignite itself and/or other onsite wastes, or**
- (c) could contaminate the environment.**

**(4) Bomb Threat**

- (a) could cause the release of toxic fumes, or**
- (b) could ignite materials at locations onsite, or cause heat-induced explosions of hazardous chemicals.**

**A.2.2 Natural Events**

Certain natural events could cause emergencies at the Rinchem facility which would necessitate the implementation of the Contingency Plan. A flood could cause the contamination of surface and groundwater with hazardous waste. In addition, comingling of incompatible wastes could be possible in a serious flood. A tornado could cause contamination of the environment as well. In addition, waste could be ignited in an emergency caused by a tornado.

**B. Implementation of Response Procedures**

**B.1 Incident Assessment and Decision Process**

In case of an imminent or actual emergency situation, the individual observing the incident will use the intercom system (or make contact in-person) to notify Rinchem's Emergency Coordinator, or his alternate, of the location, nature, and extent of the incident.

the emergency has been eliminated and warranted clean-up or restoration is completed.

The Emergency Coordinator will direct the following activities:

- (1) Where applicable, see that operations are stopped and that any released waste is contained and collected.
- (2) Determine the source, extent of the spilled material, and assess the primary and secondary hazards. The Emergency Coordinator will determine that the Contingency Plan, in its entirety or in part, should be implemented.
- (3) See that any materials spilled in the incident area are isolated from incompatible materials/wastes and ignition sources.

#### **B.2 Implementation of the Contingency Plan**

When a decision has been made to implement the Contingency Plan, the Emergency Coordinator will direct the following procedures:

- (1) Initiation of containment and control procedures as described in the Detailed Emergency Procedures section (page 7)
- (2) An accounting of all facility personnel/visitors by head count
- (3) Implementation of facility notification
- (4) Notification of authorities, including requests for assistance, as necessary
- (5) Coordination of first aid activities, if casualties are involved, and activation of the casualty control procedures found in the First Aid section (page 19)
- (6) Evacuation, if required, and activation of the Evacuation Plan described in a following section (page 17).

#### **C. Emergency Coordinator**

The Emergency Coordinator or his alternates will always be "on-call" and can

be reached via telephone. The Emergency Coordinator or his alternate arrange their schedules such that one of them can be reached any day of the year, 24 hours per day. In the event all of them will be out of reach on the same day, a surrogate is designated for the period of absence. Table CP-1 shows the Emergency Coordinator and his alternates (following page). The alternates are shown in order of priority.

Table CP-1 Emergency Coordinator List

The current list of the Emergency Coordinator and Alternate Emergency coordinator is maintained in close proximity to each telephone in the facility and a copy of the current list is kept in the Part B Permit Contingency Plan, Attachment E, Section C.

A dated revised copy of Table CP-1 will be supplied to the New Mexico Environmental Department, RCRA Permit Program, Hazardous and Radioactive Materials Bureau(HRMB) on the effective date of a change to the names, addresses or phone numbers of the emergency coordinator list. Any updated Table CP-1 sent to the HRMB will be accompanied by a letter from the Permittee requesting replacement in the Permit of the previous Table. Periodic updates to Table CP-1 may be made outside of the formal Permit modification request procedures.



## Emergency Coordinator & Alternates List

Table CP-1 of Rinchem Company, Inc.'s Part B Permit Contingency Plan

<b>Emergency Coordinator</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone Numbers</b>
<b>Gary Michaelson</b>	377 Teles Los Lunas, NM 87031	Home: 865-7690 Mobile: 269-4405 Pager: 800-759-8888 PIN: 829-0199
<i>1st Alternate:</i> <b>Paul Levesque</b>	7409 Derickson NE Albuquerque, NM 87109	Home: 823-0180 Pager: 766-0939
<i>2nd Alternate:</i> <b>Jim Moore</b>	341 Mockingbird Lane Corrales, NM 87048	Home: 898-8245 Mobile: 269-4404

### C.1 Emergency Coordinator and Emergency Coordinator Alternate

The Emergency Coordinator and appointed alternates at the Rinchem facility have a good knowledge of the Contingency Plan and emergency procedures that are found in the plan. They know about the safety equipment and communication devices that are found in the facility. They have knowledge of all the chemicals that are stored at the Rinchem facility and the hazards that accompany each chemical. The Emergency Coordinator and the alternates have the qualifications necessary to be in charge in the event of an emergency.

### D. Emergency Telephone Numbers

The necessary telephone numbers that would be needed in an emergency are included in this section. The Emergency Coordinator or the Alternate Emergency Coordinator on site will be responsible for the following notifications if necessary.

Table CP-2 Emergency Telephone Numbers

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>
Bernalillo County Fire Dept/Sheriff's Office	911
State Emergency Response Team	827-9329
St. Joseph's Northeast Heights Hospital	888-7800
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office	768-4160
Chemtrec	(800)424-9300

## E. Detailed Emergency Procedures

The potential incidents which are of highest priority for emergency planning at this facility are (1) fire and/or explosion, and (2) spills or material releases.

Other disasters such as tornados, earthquakes, or floods, would be handled in similar response manners as outlined in the Contingency Plan as deemed appropriate by the Emergency Coordinator.

### E.1 Fire and/or Explosion

The most probable cause for evacuation of the premises of this facility is fire and/or explosion. It is important that all employees never forget that fire-fighting requires professional action. The facility will follow this procedure:

- (1) Once a fire breaks out, supervisory personnel must be alerted and given the following information:
  - (a) Name of reporting person
  - (b) Location of Fire
  - (c) Necessity of fire truck, ambulance, police, or any other emergency vehicle or equipment. These will be called immediately.
- (2) If in the judgement of the Emergency Coordinator, the situation calls for the implementation of the facility Evacuation Plan, he will notify immediately the occupants of the facility by six or more short blasts on the Klaxon horn, or by voice communication.

- (3) Upon notification of evacuation, all personnel with no emergency responsibilities will leave the premises by the nearest safe exit (Refer to Evacuation Plan, page 17). Vehicle and forklift operators will clear their equipment from aisles and exits, if possible, and will make sure all engines and motors are turned off.
- (4) The Emergency Coordinator will determine the best method of approach, containment, and control:
  - (a) Move in from upwind side
  - (b) Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water, as appropriate.
- (5) The Emergency Coordinator must make an assessment as to the number of different potential problems or situations which might present themselves in an emergency, and how to deal with them. Consideration must be give to items such as:
  - (a) Release of fumes and possible necessity for neighbor evacuation
  - (b) Potential materials which when exposed to fire could explode and result in flying debris which could spread fire to off-site areas or previously unaffected areas at the facility.
  - (c) Explosions which could result in the release of materials from containers
  - (d) Residues from fire-fighting activities which may require to be contained and dealt with in an appropriate manner if deemed hazardous.

- (6) All individuals are responsible to familiarize themselves with the content of this plan plus the primary and secondary exits within their work areas, as well as the location of fire extinguishers and first aid kits that may be utilized in case of an emergency. Personnel operating electrical equipment at the time the evacuation notice is given, will be responsible to turn that machine off and if possible, unplug it.

## E.2 Chemical Spills

The Emergency Coordinator must make an assessment and take action where necessary to alleviate risk in spill situations. Consideration must be given to potential threats involving hazardous materials and the following procedure must be followed:

- (1) Rescue injured, remove to safe area and administer first aid.
- (2) If necessary, implement the facility Evacuation Plan.
- (3) Activate the emergency reaction procedure to deal with chemical as the situation dictates.
  - (a) If the spill is a corrosive liquid such as an acid or base, or a non-corrosive such as chlorinated solvents, etc., absorbent will be used to dike/contain the spill and absorb the material. The corrosives will be neutralized at a later date where the neutralization reaction would not be as dangerous as during an emergency.
  - (b) If the spill is a solid, clean up the spill and place it in a container.

- (c) If the spill is liquid, the secondary storage containment area will hold materials released from drums during storage. Samples of resulting materials released should be taken if there are questions as to the composition of hazard due to multiple container releases.
  - (d) Liquids collected as a result of a spill and cleanup activities will be pumped from the secondary containment system using pumps, and hoses compatible with the liquids involved.
  - (e) Liquids collected will be containerized immediately following detection. Containers will be immediately labeled and prepared for storage pending shipment.
- (4) Keep four things in mind: (a) control, (b) contain, (c) clean, and (d) communicate.
  - (5) Keep spectators away from spill.
  - (6) Do not allow smoking in the area.
  - (7) Be alert for other ignition sources.
  - (8) Whenever possible, transform small liquid spill into a solid state and then proceed as if it were a solid.
  - (9) If necessary, the following agencies must be contacted:
    - (a) Local officials as applicable
    - (b) State and Federal Agencies
    - (c) Permitted companies to assist with spill containment, clean-up, and disposal, if necessary.

### E.3 Accident in Transit

Rinchem is a transporter of hazardous waste. An accident in transit involving hazardous waste is an emergency which Rinchem must be prepared for. The following items should be followed in the event of an accident in transit:

- (1) In most cases, the State Police or Highway Patrol will be the first to arrive on the scene of an accident and the driver will give them the emergency telephone numbers of those people or agencies whom he wishes to contact.
- (2) The driver should stay with his vehicle.
- (3) The driver must take whatever action he feels necessary in order to protect human health and the environment.
- (4) Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry.
  - (a) If the vehicle is placarded combustible or flammable, the driver must not allow anyone to use road flares or smoke.
- (5) Stay upwind; keep out of low areas.
- (6) In case of fire:
  - (a) Use fire extinguishers that are found on the truck.
  - (b) Move containers from fire area if one can do it without risk.
  - (c) Cool containers that are exposed to flames with water from the site until well after fire is out.
  - (d) Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting

safety devices or any discoloration of tank due to fire.

(7) In case of spill:

- (a) Stop leak if one can do it without risk.
- (b) For small spills, take up with noncombustible absorbent material and place in containers for later disposal.
- (c) For large spills, dike far ahead of spill for later disposal. This will prevent run-off into drain lines or waterways.

(8) In case of a victim, use casualty procedures found in the First Aid section of the Contingency Plan (page 19).

(9) If deemed necessary, Chemtrec should be notified.

(10) When the clean-up is finished, the necessary reporting should be done within the allotted time period.

#### E.4 Bomb Threat

##### E.4.1 The Threat

The telephone call threat (A high percentage of bombings are preceded by telephone calls). In the event of a bomb phone call:

- (1) If possible secure the following information. (Use check list on attached sheet, Figure CP-1, page 14).
  - (a) Date and time of call
  - (b) Any background noise - music, people talking, etc.
  - (c) Location of bomb and the time it is set to go off.
  - (d) What kind of bomb.



- (e) What kind of package.
  - (f) Judge the voice - drugged or drinking, age, sex, etc.
  - (g) Ask for caller's name and address (You might get it).
- (2) These questions will detain the caller so a trace can be made. To trace the call, have another employee call the telephone company on a different line.

FIGURE CP-1 BOMB THREAT



#### E.4.2 The Search Technique

Do not touch, handle or move any suspicious object. Make a search for suspicious packages, boxes, or objects. Halls and toilets head the list of places. Make the search while waiting for the police to arrive. Have each supervisor responsible for a certain area. A systematic search will eliminate valuable time loss, awaiting police arrival.

Report the findings of anything suspicious to the police. If anything suspicious is found, set up a "Danger Zone" and evacuate all personnel from the facility using the Evacuation Plan (page 17). Remove flammable materials if practicable and possible.

#### E.5 Storm or Floods

In the event of a severe storm (e.g. tornado), all personnel should take shelter in an interior hallway or room, away from windows. No one should remain in the yard or exposed area of the warehouse.

In the case of floods, or, more likely, high water due to rain, the major precaution is to shut off the main power panel. Inventory must be looked to and repositioned as necessary to protect it.

In any kind of severe weather situation, rely on a battery-powered radio for weather advisories.

## F. Evacuation Plan

The Emergency Coordinator, or his alternate, is the only person authorized to call for complete evacuation of the site in response to an emergency situation, which threatens the health and safety of the facility personnel. He takes this action based on his analysis of the emergency situation.

The following actions will be taken when the Emergency Coordinator orders a site evacuation:

- (1) Each individual will determine which route he or she will take (primary and secondary) depending on the location of the incident, wind direction, and his or her location.
- (2) The Emergency Coordinator will broadcast evacuation alarm with six or more short blasts on Klaxon horn or via voice communication.
- (3) All personnel and visitors will immediately leave following the designated evacuation route as instructed. Customer service or administrative employees will calmly but firmly direct visitors off-site. Routes are shown in Figure CP-2 (following page).
- (4) In general, evacuation should proceed as follows:
  - (a) If downwind of incident, evacuate perpendicular to wind direction over the most accessible route.
  - (b) If upwind of incident, evacuate in the upwind direction.
- (5) Personnel will regroup at the intersection of the road easement and Edith Blvd. east of the facility.
- (6) A person designated by the Emergency Coordinator will initiate a head

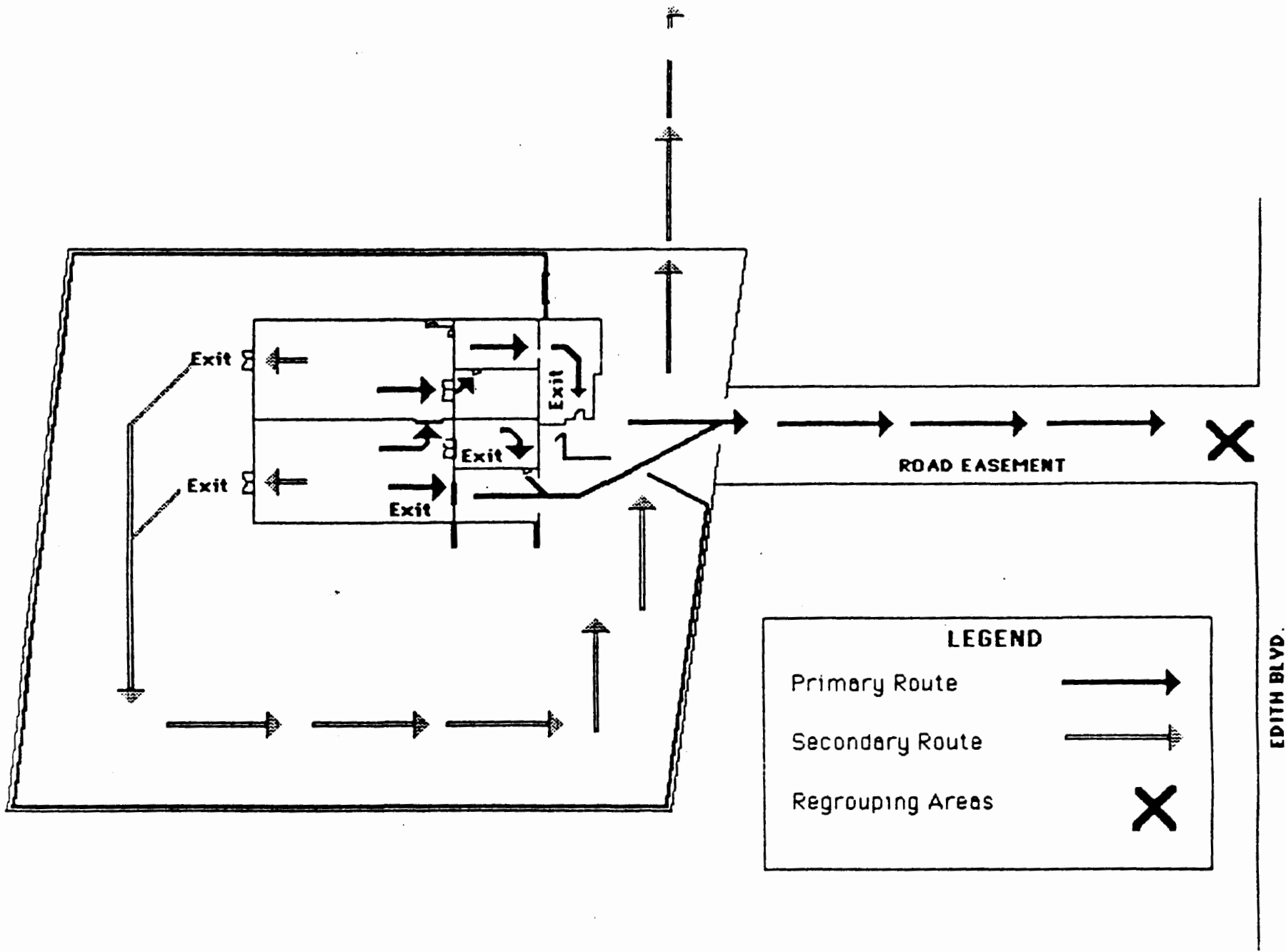


Figure CP-2. Primary and Secondary Evacuation Routes

count of all the people at the regroup area. This information will be given to the Emergency Coordinator.

#### F.1 Community Evacuation

In anticipation of the remote possibility that areas adjacent to or near the site may be endangered, the following items must be considered by the Emergency Coordinator:

- (1) The Emergency Coordinator will notify the local authorities of the possible need to evacuate off-site areas. He will indicate the nature, extent, and rate of spread (including direction) of potential hazards to the community.
- (2) Prior to local response, facility personnel will initiate roadblocks (if necessary) and evacuation procedures for areas adjacent to the site.
- (3) The Emergency Coordinator will maintain communications with local authorities and assist in the coordination of the community evacuation, emergency response, and casualty control activities.
- (4) The Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office will implement its procedures for the evacuation of endangered areas.

#### F.2 Re-Occupancy of Facility

The determination of when the facility may be re-occupied safely will be made by the Emergency Coordinator in consultation with responding emergency services

agency personnel. Site activities will resume only after the Emergency Coordinator has given an "all clear" notification, and the actions listed in the Post-Emergency Procedures section of this Contingency Plan have been completed (page 21).

#### G. First Aid

During the course of an emergency, injured individuals will be provided first aid, as appropriate. For more serious injuries, outside medical assistance will be sought. During an emergency situation, the Emergency Coordinator will accomplish the following:

- (1) Designate, organize and direct available first-aid personnel.
- (2) Access information regarding injury-causing agents, including toxicity and decontamination requirements. If needed, Chemtrec and the National Poison Control Center may be called on for emergency information.
- (3) Assess the situation and summon emergency medical assistance from the Bernalillo Fire Dept. as well as St. Joseph's Northeast Heights Hospital. The Emergency Coordinator will meet incoming emergency/medical services and guide them to the first-aid station or location of emergency.
- (4) Injured personnel will be placed in the care of qualified medical personnel. The Emergency Coordinator will provide first aid resources to the medical service person in charge.



- (5) Assist the medical service in charge by providing notification of the appropriate hospital or emergency room of the arrival of the injured, the nature of the injury, information on toxicity and decontamination, and any other pertinent information. Such information shall be transmitted promptly to those with a "need-to-know".

#### H. Emergency Press Relations

The following is included only as a quick reference in case you must deal with the press.

- (1) If the emergency involves a fire, police, or hospital authorities and is likely to be reported in the press, it is usually to the advantage of the company for a single knowledgeable representative (usually the senior manager present) to give the press a brief statement of the facts, in order to prevent rumor and distortion.
- (2) Spokesmen are cautioned not to speculate or give opinions on cause, cost, or other information relating to the emergency.
- (3) In time of disaster, reporters and photographers desiring admittance to an emergency site should be assisted to the extent that it does not conflict with their safety and response to the emergency.
- (4) Allow news and TV photographers to take pictures unless it hampers safety, security, or emergency response.
- (5) If reporters cannot get facts from a Rinchem representative, they can get

at least some of them readily from police, coroner, hospitals and fire department, agencies they contact constantly. If reporters have to try to pry "facts" from some bystander who more than likely does not know the facts (but is usually delighted to talk anyway), the story could be highly colored and inaccurate.

- (6) The wrong answer, or too-hasty, curt, evasive, or off-the-cuff answer, could do harm to the company and its good relation with the public.
- (7) No answer at all, or a blunt "No Comment" is often the worst possible response. There is a general impression that behind the statement "No Comment" hide the guilty, the frightened, or the intimidated. Politely direct questions to the official company spokesperson.
- (8) Experienced reporters know that occasionally there are developments which must be kept confidential for a time. If that is the situation, explain fully and clearly the reason why the answer cannot be given, and assure reporters that they will be informed as soon as information is available.
- (9) If reporters want to quote you by name, there is usually no reason why they should not do so.

#### I. Post-Emergency Procedures

Post-Emergency procedures are designed to prevent recurrence, to clean-up and dispose of residuals, to decontaminate equipment, and to debrief personnel. The owner or operator must notify the Regional Administrator, and appropriate State and local authorities that the facility has completed

the following items before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.

#### I.1 Prevention of Recurrence

The Emergency Coordinator will take all necessary steps to ensure that a secondary release, fire, or explosion does not occur after an initial incident. Procedures that will be carried out in the affected area include:

- (1) Inspection for any leaks or cracks in pipes, valves, and/or drums.
- (2) Inspection for gas generation.
- (3) Isolation of residual wastes materials.
- (4) Ventilation of building if necessary.

Operations that initially were shut down in response to the incident will not be reactivated until the Emergency Coordinator gives an "all clear" signal.

#### I.2 Treatment or Disposal of Released Materials and Clean-Up Residues

Once the emergency situation is under control, the Emergency Coordinator will initiate additional clean-up activities, including preparation of any residues for storage or shipment off-site for treatment/disposal.

This will occur as soon as possible to avoid further contamination. All such residues will be handled as hazardous until verified as nonhazardous.

Liquid spills occurring within a containment area will be analyzed, removed, and stored securely. Spilled liquids cleaned up with absorbent will be placed in drums and sealed. Leaking containers will be segregated

immediately and repackaged. No waste that may be incompatible with the released material will be treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed.

### I.3 Equipment Decontamination and Maintenance

All equipment used during the cleanup will be examined and readied for future use. The equipment deemed to be contaminated will be scrubbed using water. The rinsate from this cleaning procedure will be collected in a drum suitable for shipment of hazardous wastes to a disposal site, if necessary. A sample will be collected from each drum of rinsate in accordance with procedures outlined in WAP-A pages 8-11. They will be analyzed in accordance with test methods described in ASTM 505 for TOC, in the event the total organic carbon content is in excess of 50 mg/l, the specific equipment will be recleaned until TOC levels are <50 mg/l.

All site personnel will shower and remove contaminated clothing, as necessary. Fire extinguishers will be recharged, personal protection equipment replaced, and absorbent and neutralizing materials restocked. The operability of pumps and generators will be checked; all other emergency equipment (e.g. ladders, shovels, forklift, ropes, etc.) will be checked and confirmed to be in designated areas. Before operations are resumed, an inspection of all safety and emergency equipment will be conducted.

#### I.4 Personnel Debriefing and Retraining

The Emergency Coordinator will conduct debriefings of site supervisors, operating personnel, and local authorities to assess preparedness and prevention, response, casualty control, and evacuation procedures, as appropriate. Based on this review, suggestions for revisions to the Contingency Plan will be made to facility management.

#### J. Arrangements with Local Authorities and Other Resources

Appropriate authorities have toured the facility and noted hazards and layout. A copy of the Contingency Plan is maintained at the facility. Copies will be distributed to:

- (1) Bernalillo County Sheriff Department
- (2) Bernalillo County Fire Department
- (3) State of New Mexico: Environmental Improvement Division
- (4) U.S. EPA Region VI
- (5) St. Joseph's Northeast Heights Hospital

#### K. Outside Notification

The Emergency Coordinator must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for Rinchem's geographical area, or the National Response Center. The report must include:

- (1) Name and telephone number of reporter;

- (2) Name and address of facility;
- (3) Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);
- (4) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;
- (5) The extent of injuries, if any; and
- (6) The possible hazards to human health; or the environment, outside the facility.

The owner or operator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the Contingency Plan. Within 15 days after the incident, he must submit a written report on the incident to the Director, EID. The report must include:

- (1) Name and telephone number of reporter;
- (2) Name and address of facility;
- (3) Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);
- (4) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;
- (5) The extent of injuries, if any;
- (6) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and
- (7) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

#### L. Amendments to the Contingency Plan

The Emergency Coordinator upon discussion with management will be responsible for changing the Emergency Contingency Plan. This Contingency Plan is subject to review and amendment, if:

- (1) The plan fails in an emergency;
- (2) The facility's permit is revised;
- (3) The facility changes in design, construction, operations, or maintenance; if other circumstances develop that materially increase the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents; or if Rinchem changes in the response necessary for any expected emergency.;
- (4) The list of Emergency Coordinators changes; or
- (5) The list of Emergency Equipment changes.

When the Contingency Plan is amended for any reason, each major change is reviewed with appropriate agencies and/or emergency response authorities. Modified Contingency Plan copies will be distributed to local, State, and Federal agencies, and to the facility personnel responsible for its implementation.

**APPENDIX CPA**

**EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT LIST**



Equipment and Vehicle Inventory

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Purpose/Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
<b>FIRE CONTROL</b>			
<b>Fire extinguishers</b>			
Dry Chemical	6	ABC fires	Office, exits of warehouse rooms, dock (see Figure CPA-1, page A-5)
Dry pipe water Sprinkler	1	Water sprinkler system; double fireman's hookup	On roof in both warehouse rooms for foam injection if necessary
<b>PERSONNEL PROTECTION</b>			
Protective Eyeglasses or Goggles	12	Protect eyes from vapors or splashes	Office for visitors, Employees keep own glasses.
Face Shields	2	Protect eyes and face	Safety equipment storage rack
Half face respirators/ Cartridges	2	Respirator protection-moderate containment levels	Safety equipment storage rack

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Purpose/Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
SCBA with spare tanks	2	Self-contained breathing apparatus; 30-minute air supply	Office
Aprons	2	Protect skin and clothing	Safety equipment storage rack
Gloves	12	Protect skin from vapors, splashes, free liquids	Safety equipment storage rack
Tyvek suits	12	Protect skin and clothing from hazardous waste	SPILPACs, storage rack
Boot Shields	12	Protect skin from vapors, splashes, free liquids	SPILPACs, storage rack

**SPILL CONTROL**

Soda Ash	100 lbs.	Neutralization and containment of acids	Warehouse rooms, SPILPACs
Absorbent	10 bags	Liquid absorbent and packing equipment	Warehouse rooms, SPILPACs

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Purpose/Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
Forklift	1	Moving/loading drums and heavy equipment	Warehouse area
Salvage Drums	10	Overpacking of damaged drums	SPILPACs, storage area
Plastic (polyethylene)	1 per SPILPAC	Containment of hazardous spills, 10' X 20'	SPILPACs
Shovels	1 per SPILPAC	Used in cleaning up debris	SPILPACs
Broom	1 per SPILPAC	Used in cleaning up debris	SPILPACs
Duct Tape	1 per SPILPAC	Used for temporary plugging of leaks	SPILPACs

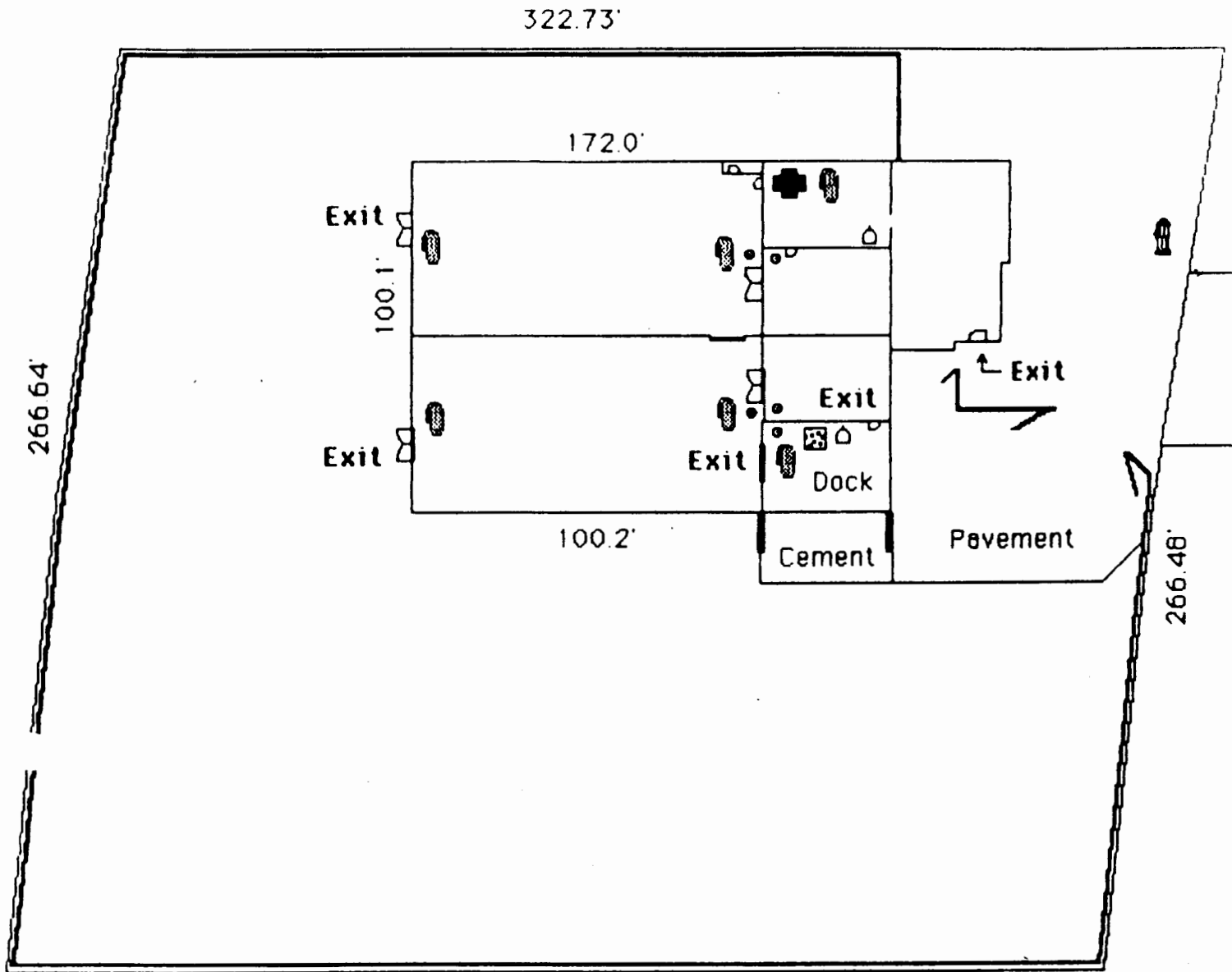
**EMERGENCY DECONTAMINATION AND FIRST AID**

Emergency shower/ Eyewash stations	5	Decontamination of skin, eyes and/or clothing	Warehouse rooms (Refer to Figure CPA-1, Page A-5)
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<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Purpose/Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
First Aid station	1	First aid medical supplies	Office (Refer to Figure CPA-1, page A-5)

**EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION AND ALARM SYSTEMS**

Pull stations	2	Stations are audible and connected to outside monitoring system	Office, Dock (Refer to Figure CPA-1, page A-5)
Intercom	1	Intercom can be heard in many parts of warehouse	All phones
Claxton Horn	1	Can be heard throughout warehouse	All phones



324.99'

<p>Emergency Shower and Eye Wash Station</p> <p>Fire Extinguishers</p> <p>Spill Pack</p> <p>First Aid Station</p> <p>Fire Hydrant</p>	<p><b>Legend</b></p> <p>•</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>Fence </p> <p>Pull Station </p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scale (feet)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">50   25   0   25</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: right;">N </p>
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Figure CPA - 1. Emergency Equipment