SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN

LANSCE
TA-53

Los Alamos National Laboratory

Los Alamos, New Mexico

Prepared By:
LANSCE Facilities Management

Revision 1: February 2002

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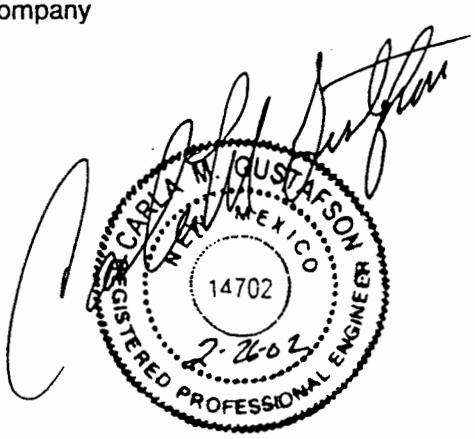
CERTIFICATION

This Plan was developed pursuant to provisions of the federal regulation for oil pollution prevention, 40 CFR Part 112. Its purpose is to provide spill prevention and response measures to prevent the pollution of navigable waters from oil related spills.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.3 (d), this Plan has been reviewed and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer (PE). By means of this certification, the engineer, having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this regulation, attests that this Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.

Certified by: _____ Date: 2/26/02

Carla Gustafson
Professional Engineer
Merrick & Company



Management Approval

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.7, this Plan has the full approval of management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources.

Facility Owner/Operator Approval:

Approved by: Daniel S. Seely Date: 2-27-02

Daniel Seely
FMU-61 Facility Manager

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE COMPLIANCE INSPECTION PLAN REVIEW PAGE

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.5(b), a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is conducted at least once every three years. As a result of this review and evaluation, the SPCC Plan will be amended within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and (2) if such technology has been field proven at the time of review. Any amendment to the SPCC Plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer within six months after a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance occurs which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

Review Dates	Signature	Name	Title	Amended & Stamped (yes/no)

1. INTRODUCTION

The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan is a requirement of the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation, 40 CFR Part 112. Its intent is to prevent oil related spills from polluting navigable waters of the United States (U.S.) through the implementation of adequate prevention and response measures. With regard to Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), navigable waters of the U.S. include all canyons, arroyos, streams, and rivers within and surrounding LANL Technical Areas.

Due to LANL's diverse activity and changing conditions, a single Plan incorporating all LANL facilities subject to SPCC requirements is impractical. Therefore, SPCC locations are addressed according to their Facility Management Unit (FMU). The Facility Manager (FM), or the facility tenant with approval from the FM, develops, implements, and maintains SPCC Plans for the specific SPCC location(s) within their stewardship.

This SPCC Plan addresses the aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), 53-1071A and 53-1071B, that contain scintillation fluid, a flammable liquid hydrocarbon fluid used to detect energy sources by emitting a light, in a tank farm located near the lagoons on the east end of TA-53; the ASTs, 53-1058 and 53-640, that are located at the end of the beam line adjacent to Building 364 and contain mineral oil; and the Marx generator, Blumlein Tank and associated AST, 53-645, that contains transformer oil, adjacent to Building 14. The Plan has been developed to meet regulatory requirements under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

1.1. Facility Description

Technical Area 53 (TA-53), the Los Alamos Neutron Science Center (LANSCE), is located on East Jemez Road at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. The site is located on Mesita de Los Alamos, an east-west trending mesa bordered by Los Alamos Canyon to the north and Sandia Canyon to the south. This facility was established in 1968 and consists of a linear proton accelerator, and associated experimental and support facilities. Activities conducted at TA-53 include subatomic particle and isotope production research, radiochemistry research, solid-state physics research, and accelerator technology development.

This report addresses the SPCC locations in and around buildings 53-14 and 53-364, as well as SPCC locations at the TA-53 Tank Farm.

Adjacent to building 53-14 is an aboveground storage tank (AST) 53-645 containing dielectric oil. This AST is used to transfer oil to and from the Marx Generator and Blumlein Tank located inside 53-14. This SPCC location is located in the south central portion of TA-53 and drainage from the area flows to the south into Sandia Canyon.

The remaining SPCC locations around building 53-364 (ASTs 53-1058 and 53-640), and the tank farm adjacent to the lagoons (ASTs 53-1071A and 53-1071B), involve the Liquid Scintillator Neutrino Detector and mineral oil storage facilities operating under the direction of the Physics Division. The Scintillator Detector consists of an oil-filled Liquid Scintillator Neutrino Detector (53-364A) and the oil-filled Veto Shield (53-364B). The Detector and Veto Shield are no longer in operation and are currently empty. The mineral oil associated with these projects is stored in ASTs 53-1058 and 53-640 and are no longer transferred to the Neutrino Detector or Veto Shield.

1.2. Facility Owner & Operators

The Facility Owner at LANSCE is the LANSCE Division Leader. LANSCE Facility Management (LANSCE FM) is the agent of the owning division leader responsible for the management and administration of Facility Management Unit (FMU) 61. As such, the Facility Manager is responsible for safely operating the facilities and for providing responsive and reliable facilities and services to support tenants' operational responsibilities.

The facility tenant owner/operator for the Tank Farm adjacent to the lagoons and ASTs 53-640 and 53-1058 is Physics (P)-25 Group Leader and the P Division Leader. P-25 owns and operated the Liquid Scintillator Neutrino Detector and Veto Shield experiment, the mineral oil and scintillation fluid used in the experiments, and the associated tanks required for storage. P-25 personnel will be responsible for operating and inspecting the ASTs in the Tank Farm and around 53-364. P-25 personnel will establish roles and responsibilities associated with the Plan, and the Plan will be properly amended to reflect such action.

The facility tenant owner for the AST 53-645 and Marx generator at 53-14 is the LANSCE Division Leader. The tenant/operator for the operation is the NIS-10 Group Leader. NIS-10 personnel will be responsible for operating and inspecting the AST and its associated piping. NIS-10 will establish roles and responsibilities associated with the Plan.

1.3. Spill History

Review of spill history is an essential part of the SPCC Plan because the history will indicate repetitive spill problems or any incident that indicates spill potential. The review of the SPCC Location spill history indicated that there have been no recorded spills in or around LANSCE.

1.4. Potential Spill Predictions

40 CFR Part 112.7(b) states, "Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (such as tank overflow, rupture, or leakage), the plan should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of liquid which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each major type of failure."

The following table lists the predicted direction of flow, name of the receiving canyon, total potential quantity and potential flow rate for a spill at the TA-53 SPCC locations. The total potential spill quantity is an estimate of the total tank volume and the associated piping.

SPCC Location	Predicted Direction of Flow	Receiving Canyon	Total Potential Quantity	Potential Flow Rate
53-640-AST	South	Sandia	60,000 gallons	Dependent on size of breach.
53-1058-AST	South	Sandia	26,000 gallons	Dependent on size of breach.
53-1071A-AST	South and East	Tributary to Los Alamos Canyon	20,000 gallons	Dependent on size of breach.
53-1071B-AST	South and East	Tributary to Los Alamos Canyon	20,000 gallons	Dependent on size of breach.
53-645-AST	South	Sandia	7,500 gallons	Dependant on size of breach.
53-14 (Marx generator, Blumlein Tank	South	Sandia	5,000 gallons	Dependant on size of breach.

2. STORAGE TANKS AND CONTAINMENT STRUCTURES

To prevent discharged oil from reaching a navigable water of the U.S., appropriate storage tanks and containment structures, and ancillary equipment and management procedures are in place at LANSCE facility. The following sections address items associated with the storage tanks and containment structures including facility drainage, storage tank descriptions, secondary containment and its drainage, integrity testing, fail-safe engineering, and transfer operations.

2.1. Storage Tank and Secondary Containment Description

There are two aboveground storage tanks associated with the Liquid Scintillator Neutrino Detector and Veto Shield. They are located to the south and east of building 53-364. Aboveground storage tank (AST) 53-640 is used for transferring oil to and from the Liquid Scintillator Neutrino Detector when repairs are required. AST 53-640 contains 60,000 gallons of mineral oil. It is connected to the Detector by sleeved underground piping and a transfer pump. AST 53-1058 is used for transferring oil to and from the Veto Shield when repairs are required on the unit. AST 53-1058 contains 20,000 gallons of mineral oil. Transfers from the two ASTs to either the Neutrino Detector or the Veto Shield are no longer conducted and all of the oil for the systems is kept in the ASTs. All piping and valves from the Neutrino Detector and Veto Shield to the ASTs shall be capped and drained to prevent any spillage. Secondary containment for the two ASTs consists of modular containment dikes with urethane liners. The storage capacity of the containment dikes for 53-640 and 53-1058 are approximately 79,000 gallons and 34,500 gallons, respectively. The volume of the secondary containment basins is designed to have a safety factor of approximately 30-50% of the total tank volume to allow for a rain event at the time of a catastrophic leak. The secondary containment basins are lined with a polyethylene liner that is impervious to the mineral oil stored in 53-640 and 53-1058. Each of the dikes has a drain valve that is locked and plugged to prevent any unauthorized discharge from the containment area. Storm water is discharged to the south into Sandia Canyon. Any spills not contained in the secondary containment structures would impact Sandia Canyon as well.

The Tank Farm adjacent to the lagoons at the east end of TA-53 consists of three 20,000-gallon ASTs. Only two of the ASTs contain product. The Tank Farm contains approximately 40,000 gallons of used scintillation fluid. No piping is associated with these tanks. The Tank Farm is surrounded by a modular containment dike with a urethane liner. The dike has a drain valve that is locked and plugged to prevent any unauthorized discharges from the containment area. The secondary containment structure for 53-1071(A and B) is a lined modular metal dike measuring 38-ft. wide x 57-ft. long x 4.67-ft. deep with a capacity of approximately 75,665 gallons. The volume of the secondary containment system is large enough to contain the total volume of the tanks plus the volume of storm water produced by a 3-inch rainfall. The secondary containment system is lined with a polyethylene liner that is impervious to the scintillation fluid. Storm water is discharged to the south and west to a tributary of Los Alamos Canyon. Any spills that are not retained by the secondary containment could possibly impact the same canyon.

53-645 has a 7,500 gallon capacity and currently contains 5,000 gallons of dielectric oil. Both the AST and the associated transfer pump are located within a concrete secondary containment dike that has a 7,946 gallon capacity. All piping between the AST and Marx Generator and Blumlein Tank shall be capped and drained when the system is not in use. Any valving not inside secondary containment shall be locked to prevent any unauthorized discharge. The secondary containment unit is equipped with a discharge valve and drain that is locked when not in use. The secondary containment system is made of concrete and is impervious to the dielectric oil stored in the tank. Storm water is discharged to the West into Sandia Canyon. Any spills associated with this AST that are not retained within the secondary containment unit could also potentially into Sandia Canyon.

When in use, the Marx Generator and Blumlein Tank located inside 53-14 house approximately 5,000 gallons of dielectric oil. A drip pan to contain small spills is maintained under the transfer pump and associated piping located on the south end of the unit. In the event of a significant spill, oil would spread across the floor throughout the building, providing initial containment. The only outlet to the environment in the immediate area of the Marx Generator and Blumlein Tank is a roll-up door located north of the unit.

The concrete and asphalt surface outside this door is sloped toward the building to minimize the potential for releases to the environment.

2.2. Secondary Containment Drainage Operations

Storm water accumulation may occur within the AST secondary containment units. If the accumulation must be drained, valves in the containment dikes will be opened and the dikes will drain using gravity. The use of a pump to empty the secondary containment dikes might be necessary if valves in the secondary containment dikes are not functional.

Prior to discharge, accumulations must meet federal and state water quality standards. To ensure compliance with these standards, the following steps will be used for secondary containment unit discharge operations:

- Visually inspect accumulation to ensure that the water does not possess an oil sheen, odor, or other constituents that could result in a harmful discharge.
- Notify facility ES&H prior to a discharge.
- Notify ESH-18 at 665-4752 to obtain authorization for release and for testing of contaminates and pH, if necessary.
- Remove the pump after the drainage operation is complete, if a pump is necessary.
- Properly record each drainage operation. Include the time, date and employee who performed the operation. (Records will be kept in Appendix B of this document in accordance with Section 3.2.)

2.3. Integrity Testing

40 CFR Part 112, Section 7(2)(vi) states, "Aboveground tanks should be subject to periodic integrity testing, taking into account tank design and using such techniques as hydrostatic testing, visual inspection or a system of non-destructive shell thickness testing." Integrity testing incorporates both visual and internal inspection to determine the structural integrity of a storage tank, its associated piping, and its support structures. Such testing must be conducted by a certified inspector. API standards 510 and 653 are the primary U.S. industry standards for storage tank inspection and testing.

Visual inspections will be performed by the operating group on a routine basis consistent with the particular site conditions. The time between inspections, however, shall not exceed one month. All storage vessels will be given a formal visual external inspection by a qualified inspector every five years or at the quarter corrosion-rate life of the shell, whichever is less. The time between internal inspections for the AST shall not exceed 20 years. The integrity testing interval for the AST will be primarily derived from the service history of the tank and manufacturer's recommendation.

Tank inspection history reports form the basis for integrity testing record keeping. Records shall include all examinations and tests, conditions found, thickness measurements, settlement measurements, repairs/alterations, and recommendations. Inspection records are retained in Appendix A of this document in accordance with Section 3.2.

2.4. Fail-Safe Engineering

None of the ASTs at LANSCE have fail-safe engineering equipment. Any spills or leaks would be detected by observation of fluids in containment dikes or leaks from the dikes themselves. Currently, no oil is being transferred from any AST for use in any equipment. A path forward for the disposal of the oil in ASTs 53-640, 1058, and 1071(A and b) are being pursued. The oil and scintillation fluid are no longer needed and disposal options are being evaluated.

The AST 53-645 located adjacent to 53-14 is currently used to hold approximately 5,000 gallons of transformer oil for use with the Thanatos project in Building 14. This project is currently not active but future use has not been ruled out. The oil will remain in the AST until it is needed again or it is determined to be excess and disposed of.

The Marx Generator and Blumlein Tank located inside of 53-14 are not currently in use and do not contain any oil. They do not have any fail-safe engineering controls. Any spills or leaks from these units would take place inside 53-14 and would be detected by personnel working inside 53-14.

2.5. Facility Transfer Operations

Oil is transferred from 53-645 to the Marx generator in 53-14 via aboveground piping. The piping is aboveground when it enters into Building 14 and then enters into the Marx generator aboveground. All piping is visible and if any leaks were to occur, transfer of oil would be stopped. All of the piping associated with 53-645 shall be drained and the pipes shall be capped to prevent any oil spills.

Oil is no longer transferred from 53-640 to the Neutrino Detector or from 53-1058 to the Veto Shield. All of the piping associated with these ASTs shall be drained and capped to prevent any oil spills.

Oil is not transferred from 53-1071A or 53-1071B.

This facility has not been designated as a tank car or tank truck loading or unloading facility. Any removal or additional filling of these ASTs will be conducted using Department of Transportation guidelines.

Transfer piping operation is guided by the following:

- Above ground piping will be drained and capped when not in service or in standby service and marked with origin.
- Pipe supports do not lead to abrasion or corrosion and allow for normal expansion and contraction.
- All piping and equipment in vehicle access areas is clearly marked by appropriate signs, and bollards are in place for protection.
- Regular inspection of the piping and equipment is conducted.
- Trenches, curbing, and sumps are of sufficient capacity to contain normal spills.

3. ADDITIONAL SPCC REQUIREMENTS

In addition to requirements specific to storage tanks and containment structures, 40 CFR Part 112 requires the development of procedures associated with inspections, record keeping, security, training, spill prevention, and Plan amendment. The following sections address implementation of these requirements at the Atlas facility.

3.1. Inspections

In addition to the integrity testing of the AST described in Section 2.3, other types of inspections related to oil spill prevention are performed at LANSCE. These inspections are outlined below.

Monthly Inspections

Visual walk-around inspections shall be conducted monthly by operation or LANSCE FM personnel. Inspections shall address the following:

Aboveground Storage Tanks: The AST shall undergo monthly visual walk-around inspections to observe the conditions of the tank shells, tank content volumes, foundations, piping, secondary containment, pumps, valves, oil, ground wires, sumps, gauges, and general good housekeeping practices.
Marx Generator: The Marx Generator and the facility in which it is housed shall undergo monthly visual walk-around inspections to observe changes in the conditions of gaskets; secondary containment; and any previously identified leaks, new leaks and potential problems.

Yearly Inspection

Tank inspection: Marx tanks that are in service will be drained by transferring oil back to the AST and then inspected for debris collection, rust, mechanical damage to welds, deterioration of the gaskets or other mechanical problems. Spill control material stores shall also be inventoried annually to assure that the proper materials are available in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality to minimize the spread of oil products in the case of a spill prior to the arrival of response teams.

Five-Year Inspection

Tank inspection: A formal visual external inspection is conducted by a qualified inspector.

Inspections are recorded and retained in Appendix A in accordance with Section 3.2. Any leaks or potential problems shall be brought to the attention of the operations and LANSCE FM personnel to evaluate the need for response and make any needed corrections

3.2. Record Keeping

The inspections identified in Section 3.1 are documented on the applicable forms found within this document. These inspection reports identify the date the inspection was performed, noted observations or measurements, and the name or initials of the inspector. Completed inspection reports will be maintained in the SPCC Plan within Appendix A.

Additional records that will be kept as they are generated include spill reports, secondary containment unit storm water discharge records, and training records. In the event of a spill, the spill tracking form in Appendix C will be used to describe the spill, corrective actions taken, and plans for preventing recurrence. Copies of spill reports will also be retained in Appendix C. Storm water discharge records will be retained in Appendix B, and training records will be maintained within Appendix D or with the LANL Employee Development System (EDS) in accordance with LANL's Training Standard LS113-09.0, *Training Documentation*
All inspection records, spill reports, and other applicable data and documentation will be kept with this Plan and retained for a period of three years. All original records will be kept with the SPCC Plan in the LANSCE FM Office. A copy of all SPCC records will be forwarded to the responsible group to be kept in

their central building records. When the operating group ceases operations and vacates the space, all original records will be transferred to the FMU.

3.3. Security

TA-53 is restricted to badged personnel. During normal operating hours the entrance is manned, and after hours facility access is obtained through the use of a badge reader. LANSCE is patrolled routinely by LANL security personnel.

The two oil storage tanks, 53-640 and 53-1058, do not have security fencing or locked gates. Control pumps are locked and are accessible only to authorized personnel at all times. The transfer lines are capped and the valve is locked during periods of non-use. The discharge valve for the secondary containment unit for 53-1058-AST is locked when not in use. Facility lighting is adequate to facilitate discovery of a spill.

The oil storage tanks at 53-1071 or 53-645 do not have security fencing or locked gates. The discharge valves are locked during periods of non-use. Facility lighting is adequate to facilitate discovery of a spill. Pole mounted overhead lights are present around all of the ASTs at LANSCE.

3.4. Training

40 CFR Part 112.7 (10) states, "Owners or operators are responsible for properly instructing their personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent the discharge of oil and applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations." To fulfill this requirement, formal employee training is conducted at least annually, and more often when needed, to ensure that all site workers have an adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for the facility and the individual responsibilities of each involved employee. Training topics include:

- goals and objectives of the SPCC program,
- additional applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations,
- practices for preventing spills,
- procedures for responding properly and rapidly to spills,
- protocol used to report spills,
- operations and maintenance of equipment,
- spill events or failures,
- malfunctioning components, and
- recently developed precautionary measures.

These and other associated topics may also be covered during routine employee meetings. (Atlas specific HCP)

Training activities are documented in Appendix D or in the LANL Employee Development System (EDS) in accordance with LANL's Training Standard LS113-09.0, *Training Documentation.* Informal briefings are documented by recording the attendance and maintaining a file of the meeting roster.

3.5. Spill Prevention, Response & Reporting

Spill prevention for the LANSCE facility is achieved primarily through proper implementation of the SPCC Plan. This effort includes training employees on appropriate spill prevention and work procedures and performing inspections and maintenance activities to minimize the potential for equipment failure. Work is also performed using LANL's five step Integrated Safety Management approach, which evaluates a task

and identifies potential hazards such as a spill event. The designated individual for the LANSCE who is accountable for oil spill prevention and who reports to line management is Ben Poff.

Spill response measures include both the proper training of facility personnel and the use of on-site spill controls. LANSCE operational and facility site workers are trained in spill response procedures through the SPCC Plan training.

General response measures for multiple spill scenarios are described below. Additional guidelines can be found in HCP P-22-2001-04, titled Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures.

Small Spills (under one quart): Material will be wiped up with absorbent wipes. If the wipe is no longer usable it is discarded. All waste materials associated with a spill will be disposed of in accordance with LANL, state and federal regulations.

Medium Spills (up to 25 gallons): The initial spill response activity is to stop the flow of oil from the spill. If possible, the spilled oil will be collected and reused. The spill area can then be cleaned with oil-only absorbent wipes, granular absorbent, or other applicable methods.

Large Spills (exceeding 25 gallons): Such spills will most likely require utilization of the secondary containment systems located around the ASTs. Pools of oil may be recovered with portable pumps or with a wet vacuum cleaner. Booms will also be used to prevent the spread of oil to non-affected areas.

The LANL Emergency Management & Response (EM&R) Office will be notified if a spill cannot be easily controlled with the materials on hand, threatens to escape the facility or enter the environment, additional resources are needed, an unidentified hazard exists, injuries have occurred, fire protection is needed, or if operational or facility personnel are not adequately trained in the use of spill control equipment or are not confident in their ability to carry out spill response activities. They may also be notified if LANSCE personnel determine that the situation warrants such action. EM&R, which has been appointed by the Laboratory Director as the organization responsible for emergency management at LANL, may be contacted at **667-6211** or, after hours, at **667-7080**. In such an event, the 24-hour on-call Facility Manager Designee (FMD) must also be notified. The LANSCE FMD on-call schedule is maintained on the LANSCE and LANSCE FM web pages. One of the following will be the FMD.

In the event of any spill exceeding five gallons, the following LANSCE facility personnel will be notified:

Name	Title	Work Phone	Pager	Home	Cell
Daniel Seely	Facility Manager	665-2584	104-1805	577-2017	577-2017
John Graham	Deputy FM	665-4666	104-1686	4663690	699-0842
Ben Poff	ES&H Team Leader	665-9822	104-5972	286-8601	699-0899
Troy Belyeu	M&O Team Leader	665-2723	104-5327		
24-hr on-call FMD	Facility Manager Designee				

Spills shall be reported in accordance with LANL LIR 402-130-01.0, Abnormal Events. Spill events in excess of one quart will also be documented in Appendix C of the SPCC Plan. Required LANL spill reports will be completed by the organization responsible for overseeing site operations, and copies of the reports will be maintained by both the responsible organization and the LANL Water Quality & Hydrology Group, ESH-18. The federal reporting of spill events is the responsibility of ESH-18, and the determination for such notification will be made by ESH-18 and the EM&R Office in accordance with Laboratory and DOE policies, and federal and state regulatory reporting requirements.

3.6. Plan Amendment

This SPCC Plan will be amended whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation or maintenance that materially affects the facility's potential for discharge of oil into or upon the navigable

waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. The Plan will also be amended as necessary if a spill causes a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance. Such amendments shall be fully implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months after such change occurs.

In addition, in accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(b), a complete review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan will be conducted at least once every three years by the operating group and/or Facility Manager, and by ESH-18. As a result of this review and evaluation, the SPCC Plan will be amended within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if:

1) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and
2) if such technology has been field proven at the time of review.

Changes to inspection forms or the spill contact list, the addition of records to the Plan, or development of a memorandum of understanding between the operating group/division and the FMU modifying the distribution of responsibilities do not require certification by a Professional Engineer. All other amendments to the SPCC Plan shall not be effective to satisfy the regulatory requirements governing the document unless they have been certified by a Professional Engineer.

Appendix A

Inspection Reports

Los Alamos

WALK-AROUND INSPECTION FORM

ABOVEGROUND TANKS ASSOCIATED PIPING & MARX GENERATOR

General Site Information

Inspection Date:		Inspector:	
Technical Area:		Structure #:	
Tank Contents:		Capacity Tank:	
Adequate lighting:	Yes ❑ No ❑	Is facility fenced?	Yes ❑ No ❑

Storage Unit Condition

Describe general condition of tank and support structure, valves, and/or piping (signs of rust, leakage, tank residing in water, cracks in foundation, no labels,etc.):			
Any change in tank content's volume?	Yes ❑	No ❑	
Grounding Wires:	Adequate ❑	Inadequate ❑	N/A ❑
Level Gauge:	Adequate ❑	Inadequate ❑	N/A ❑
Liquid Level Alarm System:	Adequate ❑	Inadequate ❑	N/A ❑
Foundation Condition:	Good ❑	Poor ❑	N/A ❑
Flanges, Valves, Nozzles and Piping:	Good ❑	Poor ❑	N/A ❑
Ladders or Stairs:	Good ❑	Poor ❑	N/A ❑
Transfer Pump:	Good ❑	Poor ❑	N/A ❑

Secondary Containment Condition

Describe general condition of containment unit (storm water accumulation, presence of oil or other material, signs of damage, leaks, cracks, erosion, status/condition of discharge valve, etc.):			
Storm water discharge valve:	Locked ❑	Unlocked ❑	No valve ❑
Sump? (if yes, describe in comments below):	Yes ❑	No ❑	
Containment liner (for earthen berms):	Good ❑	Poor ❑	No liner ❑
Storm Water Accumulation in Containment Unit:	Yes ❑	No ❑	
Oil accumulation in dike or collection sump:	Yes ❑	No ❑	

Marx Generator Condition

Describe general condition of Marx Generator (changes in the conditions of gaskets; any previously identified leaks, new leaks and potential problems; secondary containment condition; etc.):	

Comments:

Items Requiring Corrective Actions:

Corrective actions taken (give dates):

Inspector's signature: **Date:**

Appendix B

Storm Water Discharge Records

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT
STORMWATER DISCHARGE RECORD

LOCATION: TA-_____ Bldg._____

DESCRIPTION OF TANK:_____

USER GROUP:_____ **CONTACT PERSON:**_____

PHONE:_____ **PAGER:**_____

***DATE AND TIME OF DISCHARGE:**_____

***DURATION OF DISCHARGE:**_____

***VOLUME OF DISCHARGE:**_____

DESCRIPTION OF CONTAINMENT:_____

_____

_____

ESH-18 CONTACT OR DESIGNEE:_____

SAMPLES TAKEN: YES NO (*If Yes, complete sampling form*)

DISCHARGED RECOMMENDED: YES NO (*Complete comment section below*)

COMMENTS:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

*Information to be completed by User Group

Complete the discharge record and return to Robin Reynolds, ESH-18, MS K497

REVIEWED BY:_____ **DATE:**_____

Appendix C

Spill Records

Spill Tracking Form

Date	Spill Location	What Spilled	Quantity Spilled	Corrective Action Taken	Plans to Prevent Recurrence

Appendix D

Training Records

Appendix E

Group and Facility Contacts

Facility Owner/Operator and Contacts

Facility Owner
LANSCE Division Facility Management (FMU 61)
University of California (UC)
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Los Alamos, NM 87545

Facility Owner Contacts

Name	*Phone*	*Pager*	*Title*
Daniel Seely	665-2584		Facility Manager
Ben Poff	665-9822	104-5972	ES&H Team Leader
On call FMD			Facility Manager Designee
Paul Lisowski			LANSCE Division Director

Facility Operator
Subatomic Physics Group (P-25)
University of California (UC)
Los Alamos National Laboratory

Facility Operator Contacts

Name	*Phone*	*Title*
Jim Amann	667-4767	Operations & Safety

Facility Operator
High Power Microwave, Advanced Accelerator, and Electrodynamic Applications Subatomic Physics Group (NIS-10)
University of California (UC)
Los Alamos National Laboratory

Facility Operator Contacts

Name	*Phone*	*Title*
Michael Fazio	667-2831	Group Leader

Appendix F

Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria

CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

Facility Name: Los Alamos Neutron Science Center

Facility Address: TA-53

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

   Yes ____ No ✓

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?

   Yes ____ No ✓

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in accordance with EPA 40 CFR 112, App. C) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

   For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II, and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

   Yes ____ No ✓

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in accordance with EPA 40 CFR 112, App. C) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake 2?

   Yes ____ No ✓

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

   Yes ____ No ✓

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Daniel S. Seely
Name (please type or print)

D. S. Seely
Signature

Lansce FM Group leader
Title

2-27-02
Date