

Chapter III

OPERATIONAL EMERGENCY BASE PROGRAM

1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Each DOE/NNSA site/facility must have an Operational Emergency Base Program that provides the framework for response to serious events involving health and safety, the environment, safeguards, and security. These events are not unique to DOE/NNSA operations. Any event involving the release of oil is within the scope of the Operational Emergency Base Program.

2. RELATED REGULATIONS AND PLANS. The Operational Emergency Base Program must provide for compliance with the following regulations and plans developed by other Federal Agencies and DOE/NNSA Offices, and with those State and local planning and preparedness requirements that apply:
 - a. Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements for employee evacuation plans (29 CFR 1910.38) and notification systems (29 CFR 1910.165);
 - b. Federal property management regulations for occupant emergency programs (41 CFR 101-20.103-4) and accident and fire prevention (41 CFR 101-20.105);
 - c. Federal Emergency Management Agency requirements for emergency operations plans for State and local governments (44 CFR 302) that address similar hazards;
 - d. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission requirements for emergency plans (18 CFR 12.20) to protect the health and safety of members of the public upstream and downstream of water projects (dams);
 - e. Environmental Protection Agency requirements implementing the Clean Water Act through the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (40 CFR 100 through 129). (Of particular note are requirements for contingency planning for oil spills through the 40 CFR 112 series, which mandates preparation of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans);
 - f. Environmental Protection Agency requirements implementing the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act (40 CFR 141-142);
 - g. Environmental Protection Agency requirements implementing the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, embodied in the 40 CFR 300 series, including Title III, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, embodied at 40 CFR 355;

- h. Department of Transportation requirements for emergency response information (49 CFR 172.600 series) and hazardous materials training (49 CFR 172.700 series);
- i. DOE O 420.1A, *Facility Safety*, dated 5-20-02, which addresses requirements for fire protection programs that must be incorporated in the facility emergency plan, including response by DOE or local community fire departments;
- j. DOE O 440.1A, *Worker Protection for DOE Federal and Contractor Employees*, dated 3-27-98, which addresses requirements for planning for treatment of the injured during emergency or disaster situations;
- k. DOE O 470.1, *Safeguards and Security Program*, dated 9-28-95, which addresses requirements for appropriate protection levels for DOE interests and documentation in facility-specific Site Safeguards and Security Plans.

3. PLANNING PHASE.

- a. Hazards Survey. A hazards survey (i.e., qualitative examination) must be used to identify the conditions to be addressed by the comprehensive emergency management program. Much of the hazards survey should already have been done in the course of meeting other DOE and Federal agency requirements.
 - (1) Each hazards survey must—
 - (a) identify (e.g., in matrix or tabular form) the emergency conditions (e.g., fires, work place accidents, natural phenomena, etc.);
 - (b) describe the potential health, safety, or environmental impacts; and
 - (c) summarize the planning and preparedness requirements that apply.
 - (2) Each hazards survey must combine as many facilities as possible that are subject to the same types of hazards. For sites having facilities that require development of quantitative hazards assessments as described in Chapter IV, the remaining facilities may be covered by one hazards survey.
 - (3) Hazards surveys must be updated whenever operations warrant a change, but not less than every 3 years.
- b. Existing Plans. Existing plans, such as catastrophic earthquake plans or mass casualty plans detailing compliance with Federal, State, and local standards, may

be incorporated directly into the Operational Emergency Base Program or invoked by reference.

- c. Planning Requirements. The Operational Emergency Base Program must provide for integrated planning to meet the response requirements identified in the hazards survey. At a minimum, the Operational Emergency Base Program must address the following.
- (1) Emergency Response Organization. Assignment of an individual (e.g., building or facility manager or similar position) to manage and control all aspects of the site/facility response.
 - (2) Offsite Response Interfaces. Coordination with State, Tribal, and local agencies and organizations responsible for offsite emergency response (e.g., "911" emergencies) and for protection of the health and safety of the public.
 - (3) Emergency Categorization. Establishment of criteria for determining quickly if an event is an Operational Emergency. See Chapter V.
 - (4) Communications. Prompt initial notification of workers, emergency response personnel, and response organizations, including DOE/NNSA elements and State, Tribal, and local organizations; continuing effective communication among response organizations throughout an emergency. See Chapter VIII.
 - (5) Protective Actions. Evacuation or sheltering of employees, along with provisions to account for employees after emergency evacuation has been completed; protection of workers involved in response and clean-up covered by 29 CFR 1910.120.
 - (6) Medical Support. In accordance with DOE O 440.1A, provision of medical treatment and planning for mass casualty situations.
 - (7) Public Information. See Chapter IX.
 - (8) Emergency Facilities and Equipment. Provision of facilities and equipment adequate to support emergency response, including the capability to notify employees of an emergency to facilitate the safe evacuation of employees from the work place, immediate work area, or both.
 - (9) Program Administration. See Chapter XI.

4. PREPAREDNESS PHASE.a. Training and Drills.

- (1) Initial training and periodic drills must be provided to all workers who may be required to take protective actions (e.g., shelter-in-place; assembly, evacuation). This training is required when they are employed, when their expected actions change, or when the emergency plan changes.
- (2) Refresher training must be provided annually to certified operators and supervisors and those workers who are likely to witness a hazardous material release and who are required to notify proper authorities of the release.
- (3) Emergency-related information and training on site-specific conditions and hazards must be made available to offsite personnel who may be required to participate in response to an emergency at the DOE/NNSA site/facility.

b. Exercises.

- (1) At a minimum, each site/facility must conduct building evacuation exercises consistent with Federal regulations [e.g., 41 CFR 101-20.105-1(c)(1)], local ordinances, or National Fire Protection Association Standards. Exercises must be conducted as often as needed to ensure that employees are able to safely evacuate their work area.
- (2) For each site or facility, as applicable, the organization responsible for communications with DOE Headquarters, the Cognizant Field Element, and offsite agencies must test communications systems at least annually or as often as needed to ensure that communications systems are operational.

5. RESPONSE PHASE.a. Response.

- (1) Reentry planning must include contingency planning to ensure the safety of reentry personnel, such as planning for the rescue of reentry teams. All individuals involved in reentry must receive a hazards/safety briefing prior to emergency response activities consistent with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

- (2) Events exceeding the threshold levels for Operational Emergencies as detailed in Chapter V require notification in accordance with Chapter VIII.
- b. Termination and Recovery. Recovery must include notifications associated with termination of an emergency and establishment of criteria for resumption of normal operations.