

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY PHYSICS DEPARTMENT	Number: PO-HW-01	Revision: 10.4
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Subject: Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan		Contingency Plan Rev 10.4.docx
Prepared by: A. Franz	Reviewed by: ECR	
The on-line version of this document is for reference only.		

**CONTINGENCY PLAN, 90-DAY WASTE STORAGE AREA
BUILDING 510, PHYSICS DEPARTMENT**

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide working guidelines for the 90-Day Area Manager and Building 510 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. If you need to read this Contingency Plan to know how to clean up a spill, you are probably **not** qualified to do so; call the Physics Department ES&H Manager (see Table 1) for assistance.

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 STORAGE AREA, BUILDING 510, Room 1-118A, x7937			
Position	Name	Office Phone	Home Phone
Police Superior Officer	Emergency Number	2222 (24 hr.) or Ext. 911	--
Fire Superior Officer	Emergency Number	2222 (24 hr.) or Ext. 911	--
Fire and Rescue Group Supervisor	T.Kelly	Ext. 2322 Bldg. 599	631-767-9324
Building Support Staff			
90-Day Area Manager	A. Franz	4750	631-816-0348
Alternate 90-Day Area Manager	F. Craner	2905	631-774-6021
Environmental Compliance Representative	F. Craner	2905	631-774-6021

Table 1 (cont'd)			
Position	Name	Office Phone	Home Phone
Department ES&H Manager	A. Franz	4750	631-816-0348
FSS Representative	J. Vignola	3846	631-399-4596
Facility Project Manager	T. Doyle	7556	516-779-3119

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 an incident beyond the response capabilities of the 90-Day Hazardous Waste Manager, the Laboratory Protection Division 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):

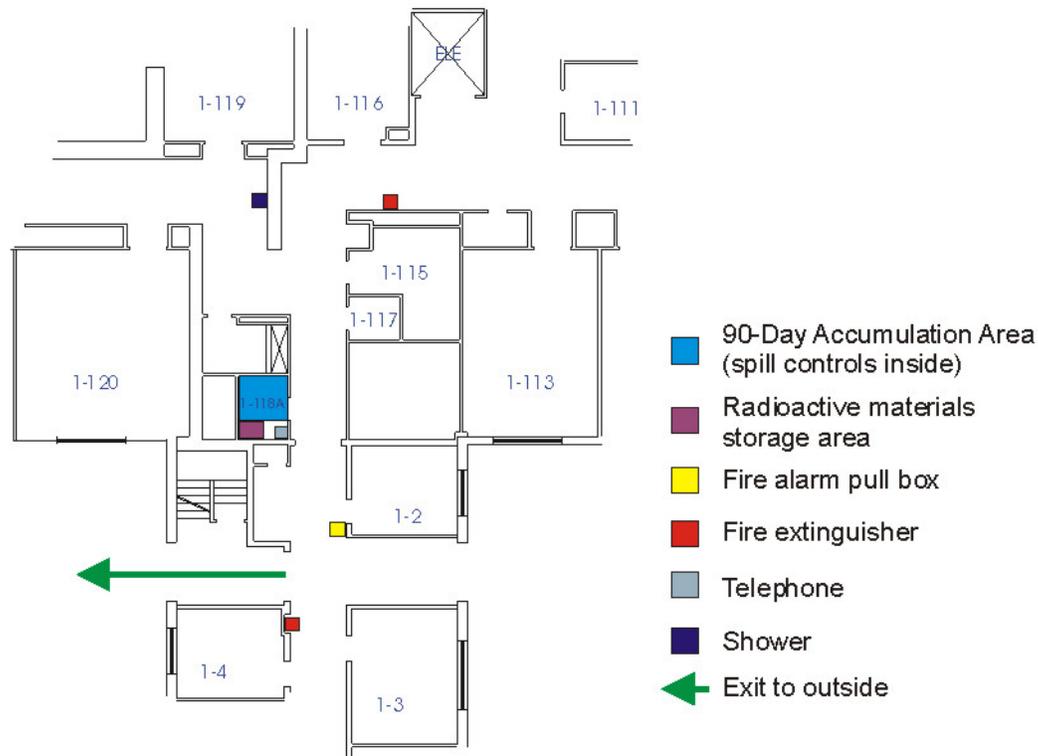
- Involves injury or illness to company employees, contractors or the public that requires medical attention;
- Requires evacuation of employees, contractors, or the public;
- Is assessed to be an immediate health impact on employee, contractors or the public;
- Involves a fire potentially involving 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 storage area (room 1-118A, x7937) showing the location of waste, emergency/safety equipment, and exterior exits.

Figure 1. Building 510, Room 1-118A, 90-Day Accumulation Area Site Map.



4.2 EMERGENCY/SAFETY EQUIPMENT

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

- ABC fire extinguisher*
- Halon fire extinguisher
- Spill control equipment/supplies*
- Telephone* (ext. 7937 inside 90-day area)
- Fire detection system (Heat Detection)
- Fire alarm pull boxes* (on wall outside 90-day area)
- Sprinkler system, water or CO₂
- Shower (see Figure 1)
- Eyewash

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- Gloves (inside 90-day area)
- Eye and face protection (inside 90-day area)

The following list includes emergency equipment available to properly trained Bldg. 510 personnel in the event of an incident involving hazardous wastes:

- *Fire extinguishers* – Suitable for use on fires involving combustibles, flammables, fuel oils and electrical equipment (see Figure 1 for general location).
- *Emergency shower* – (see Figure 1 for general location).
- *Face shields* – for working with extremely dangerous chemicals.
- *Spill Kits* – Simple Incident (see definitions in Section 3) chemical releases can be cleaned through the use of chemical/material-specific spill kits located in the 90-Day Area. Prior to cleaning up any chemical/oil release, the IC must follow appropriate work control procedures including reviewing the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) 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 up may begin. The following equipment is available to Bldg. 510 personnel:
 1. *Mercury spill kits* – 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 (available through IH personnel) are used with vapor suppression materials.
 2. *HAZMAT Spill Response Kit* – contains a 20-gallon poly DOT-approved container, hazardous material bags for waste, and spill adsorbent pads for chemical and/or oil spills.
 3. *Solvent spill kits* – for commonly used flammable, laboratory-grade solvents (e.g. toluene, ether, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, pyridine, furan, mercaptans, bromine, iodine, etc.) The kit contains instructions, appropriate PPE (e.g. nitrile gloves, etc.), sorbents, material recovery devices (e.g. scoops, brushes, etc.), material recovery bags and other associated materials. See kit instructions for quantity of absorbent needed for varying amounts of chemical releases.
 4. *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

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colorimetric indicator. See kit instructions for quantity of neutralizer needed for varying amounts of chemical releases.

5. *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
6. Gloves – Silver-Shield, Neoprene, or others as specified in SDSs for chemicals stored.
7. Eye/face protection – ANSI-approved safety glasses.

5.0 TYPES OF WASTES AND HAZARDS

5.1 WASTE TYPES

- Flammable liquids;
- Industrial wastes;
- Toxic substances such as those contained in used batteries and other Universal wastes;
- Mercury and mercury-contaminated wastes;
- Acids/Bases;
- Compressed gases.

5.2 GENERAL HAZARDS

Personnel should read the SDS for any chemical product before handling or use. Regulations require that copies of the SDS for a product containing hazardous components be made available to users.

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.

The mixing of incompatible substances in the same container is forbidden. Containers holding materials that are incompatible 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 keep containers tightly closed to prevent the release of vapors and avoid contact with oxidizers.

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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, 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 SDS specific to the material and handle accordingly.

5.6 MERCURY

Mercury is of concern for its environmental impact as well as the toxicity of its vapor, salts and other compounds. The physical properties of mercury make it troublesome to thoroughly clean up and monitoring equipment is needed to determine if the cleanup has been successful. Mercury Spill Kits are available to begin the cleanup and containment of the spill. **In case of a mercury spill, x2222 or 911 must be called.**

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 SDS specific to the battery cells used, as appropriate and handle accordingly. Batteries should always have their terminals taped before disposal.

5.8 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

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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).

5.9 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. Personnel should follow all recommendations listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet and, minimally, wear protective gloves to prevent skin irritation.

5.10 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 SDS 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.

6. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLANS FOR TRAINED/QUALIFIED PERSONNEL

6.1 SPILLS

6.1.1 General Procedural Requirements

- 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).

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- 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

Spill Cleanup

Flammable liquid spills always pose a high fire risk due to the vapors generated. 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 Storage Area Manager of any waste generated during the spill cleanup.

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.

Protective Equipment

Goggles or face shield, lab coat, butyl or silver shield gloves. If an air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is required, **call x2222 or 911**: you cannot clean up the spill yourself.

6.1.3 Corrosives - Acids/Bases

Local Response Maximum Recommended Quantity: 2 liters

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 Storage 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

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Goggles or face shield, splash apron, neoprene or silver shield gloves. If an air-purifying respirator with acid mist cartridges is required, **call x2222 or 911**: you cannot clean up the spill yourself.

6.1.4 Oxidizers/Reactives - Acids

Local Response Maximum Recommended Quantity: 2 liters

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 Storage 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. If an air-purifying respirator with acid gas/organic vapor cartridges is required, **call x2222 or 911**: you cannot clean up the spill yourself.

6.1.5 Mercury

Local Response Maximum Recommended Quantity: none - report all spills

Spill Cleanup

Call x2222 or 911 for assistance. While waiting for the responders to arrive, begin to apply a Mercury Spill Kit as directed to prevent the mercury from entering the environment.

Protective Equipment

Goggles or face shield, lab coat, neoprene gloves.

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 Physics Department Environmental Safety and Health Manager. Isolate the spill area until cleanup has been performed.

6.1.7 Oil

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

Spill Cleanup

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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 SDS.

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 Storage Area Manager, the Fire Superior Officer, and the Safety and Environmental Protection 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

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

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6.3 CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION EMERGENCIES

SEEK MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IMMEDIATELY

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 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

If an evacuation from the building containing this storage area is required, as indicated by alarms or other signals, leave the storage area immediately and notify personnel in adjacent rooms of the potential hazard. Leave the building in accordance with the existing building-specific local emergency plan (this plan contains information pertaining to shelter in place locations, building emergency contacts, and site wide evacuation signals, procedures, and routes) or as instructed by the building LEC or other Laboratory Protection Division staff.

6.4.2 Facility

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

- Continuous or intermittent sounding of the building alarm (fire bell): Proceed immediately to the building 510 outdoor assembly area, unless directed otherwise.
- 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

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In the event that ambient conditions (e.g., cold temperatures, wind-storm, other) and/or an area emergency occurs that necessitates the temporary closure of the existing accumulation area noted in this plan, generators shall keep waste in satellite areas until the accumulation area is reopened or a new location is established. The small amount of waste generated by the Department does not justify establishing a temporary accumulation area.

8.0 Mutual Aid Agreements/External Agency Response

Should an emergency occur whereby BNL resources are not sufficient to safely and adequately mitigate the incident, resources external to BNL may be utilized. BNL has entered into mutual aid agreements with such entities as the Town of Brookhaven, Stony Brook Hospital, and Suffolk County Fire Rescue and Emergency Services to provide assistance if needed/requested. These agreements are maintained current by BNL's Office of Emergency Management and may be implemented at the discretion of emergency coordinators authorized by the laboratory. These Mutual Aid Agreements are effected by Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) between BNL and the respective entity and are referenced in the BNL Site Emergency Response Plan.

9.0 CONCLUSION

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.

The accumulation area referenced in this document is 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 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.

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The BNL Complex has a site-wide emergency notification system (Phone Emergency Notification System – PENS) to alert staff to emergencies of any nature, including those 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 Protection Division (EPD) Spill Response team.

For additional information pertaining to local and site emergency response procedures, emergency signals, and evacuation procedures/routes, staff should refer to their building specific Local Emergency Plan (LEP) and/or the BNL Site Emergency Plan available through the Office of Emergency Management.

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PO-HW-01 Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan Change Log

Review Cycle: annual

Date	By	Rev	Description
10/1/2006	RLG	7.0	This is a Major revision, which includes adding this change log. Previous changes are not included, but prior revisions are in Department files, 1-43. Added description of Simple and Complex incidents. Added description of emergency equipment. Updated contact information.
11/14/2006	RLG	7.1	Updated pager number for JV. New approvals and signatures not required.
8/1/2007	RLG	7.2	Changed ECR and contact information from K. Klaus to M. Van Essendelft.
9/26/2007	RLG	7.3	Added "call the ES&H Coordinator (see Table 1) for assistance" to purpose section.
9/22/2008	RLG	7.4	Acting Fire and Rescue Group Supervisor is now CL, Table 1. Defined "Emergency Coordinator (EC)" acronym at first use, section 2.0.
9/30/2009	RLG	7.4	Reviewed document, no changes were required.
10/6/2010	RLG	7.5	Changed ECR and contact information from M. Van Essendelft to F. Craner. Included x1234 for Categorizer's contacts. Changed fire extinguisher checkbox from Halon to A-B-C type.
9/26/2011	RLG	8.0	Changed format to match new FY2012 template 3017e011. Updated contact names and information.
9/28/2012	RLG	8.1	Reviewed plan and fixed typographical errors. Modified section 7.0 to reflect likely actions. Changed effective date and revision number.
10/3/2013	RLG	8.2	2.0, Table 1: Changed MZ contact phone number. 5.8 & 6.1.7: Changed nanomaterial interim procedure reference to SBMS subject area reference. 5.2 & 5.3: Wording changes to clarify meaning. Changed effective date and revision number.
7/1/2014	RLG	9.0	Major revision: changed 90-day area location to 1-118A; new map inserted for new location; change waste types (removed nano-material waste) to reflect CMPMSD move out of 510. Accepted all track changes from previous minor revisions. Updated contact information for FSS rep.
10/28/2015	RLG	9.1	Updated Figure 1 to indicate that spill controls are now in 1-118A, and to differentiate between fire alarm pull box and fire extinguishers. Changed MSDS to SDS (Safety Data Sheet). Replaced "Emergency Services Division" with "Laboratory Protection Division". Clarified response statement in section 3.0.
9/26/2016	RLG	10.0	Updated Table 1 to replace MZ with AF, and added CLS. Included new paragraphs from updated template.
1/9/2017	RLG	10.1	Removed R. Gill as a contact in Table 1, replaced with A.F. Added F.C. as alternate 90-day manager.
10/01/2017	AF	10.2	Changed fire rescue supervisor to T.Kelly, added his phone
01/02/2019	AF	10.3	Reviewed and updated dates.
2/14/20	FC	10.4	Reviewed and made minor changes.