

**Final**  
**Spill Prevention and Response Plan**

**August 2007**

**For**  
**U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center**  
**and Fort Leonard Wood**

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**Contract No. DACA41-02-D-0004**

## SECTION 4

### GENERAL PLAN REQUIREMENTS

#### 4.1 PLAN REVIEW AND SUBMITTAL

The plan should be reviewed annually for any administrative or technical changes. Administrative changes can be made without PE approval, but any physical changes (i.e. addition or removal of tanks or changes in bulk storage handling procedures) have to be reviewed and approved by PE. In accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(b), this Plan shall be reviewed by the PE at least once every five years. This Plan must be amended within six months of the review if more effective, field-proven prevention and control technologies that would significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge are available at the time of the review. If there are any technical amendments to the Plan, then a PE must recertify the Plan. Technical amendments include changes to the Plan that require engineering practice such as including physical modifications or changes in facility procedures. Examples of changes that may require amendment of the Plan include, but are not limited to: commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems; construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; changes of product or service; or revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at a facility. Movement of containers within an area that does not increase the potential for a discharge would not require an update to the Plan.

An amendment made to the Plan must be prepared within six months of the change in facility operation and implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of the amendment. The revisions page at the beginning of this Plan must be updated to include all technical and non-technical changes to the Plan.

A report must be submitted to the USEPA Regional Administrator and the state agency managing SPCC programs only if the facility has:

- Discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge or
- Discharged more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges, occurring within any twelve-month period.

40 CFR 112.4(a) lists the information that must be submitted to the USEPA Regional Administrator no less than 60 days from the date of the discharge that triggered the submittal. This required information is also presented in Appendix F. The USEPA

Regional Administrator or state agency may require that the SPCC Plan be submitted for review.

## **4.2 CONFORMANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS**

This Plan is in conformance with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements regarding the control and abatement of water pollution. The main purpose of this Plan is to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 112.

## **4.3 PERSONNEL TRAINING**

Site specific on-the-job training is given for each individual responsible for managing oil, hazardous waste, or hazardous substances. Briefings on both spill prevention and spill response are given to operating personnel. These briefings highlight spill events or failures, malfunctioning components, and precautionary measures.

All personnel involved with the management, handling, and storage of oil and hazardous substances must take part in periodic training programs which are equivalent to OSHA's Awareness Level training defined in 29 CFR 1910.120 (q) 6 i. The formal training will be conducted by an individual familiar with the SPRP and Hazardous Waste Management Plans. Others may assist with the training if they are familiar with a particular area of training.

The following will be provided to managers of oil, hazardous waste, and/or hazardous substance storage facilities:

- Definition of hazardous materials and the risks associated with them.
- Understanding the potential outcomes associated with an emergency when hazardous materials are present.
- Identification of hazardous materials in an emergency.
- Knowledge of the Spill Prevention and Response Plan and the role of the persons discovering a release.
- Knowledge of spill reporting procedures.
- Ability to realize the need for additional resources.
- Applicable first-aid procedures to be used following exposure.
- Requirements and procedures for using the protective equipment.
- Evacuation procedures.

- Combustibility of materials, potential for flash back along vapor trails, and special hazards associated with combustible materials.
- Applicable fire fighting procedures for combustible materials.
- Reactivity of spilled material with common materials including water.
- Use and maintenance of alarms and monitoring equipment.
- Location of Site-Specific Contingency Plans, if applicable.
- Immediate spill response actions including notifying the Fire Department at Extension 911, the use of fire extinguishers, absorbents, neutralizing agents, etc.
- Aspects of visual inspection of the area.
- Purpose and requirements for good housekeeping.

The following items apply specifically to those managing hazardous waste:

- Hazardous waste packaging procedures.
- Installation disposal procedures.
- Inspections.
- Records and record keeping.
- Decontamination and cleanup procedures.

Personnel who are assigned to the Spill Cleanup Team and the responders from the Fire Department will have current Hazardous Waste Operations (HAZWOPER) training at a minimum of the Operations Level in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120.

#### **4.4 SECURITY**

Fort Leonard Wood is an access-controlled installation, where the general public can enter and exit at any time after getting a pass at the main gate. Specific facilities are fenced and locked when not manned. The Law Enforcement Command makes a visual patrol of the POL area at least once each shift. Proper lighting is maintained in the tank areas so that spills can be observed even during the night hours.

Valves on tanks or pumps are set in the off-position when not in use. These valves should be locked to prevent a spill as a result of vandalism.

Other functional areas typically have fencing for container storage areas unless noted in the functional area specific information in Appendix D.

## 4.5 RECORD KEEPING

Individual functional areas maintain inspection and test records for the containers within their control. In accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(e), records will be maintained for a minimum of three years. The functional areas will maintain inspection and testing records for certified inspections for the life of the container. Inspection and testing procedures for each container are described in more detail in Section 5 of this Plan.

## 4.6 SPILL HISTORY

The spill history of POL related materials is provided in Appendix G as required by 40 CFR 112.7(a). Records for POL spills for the last five years (January 2001 through February 2006) have been included. None of the spills were greater than 1,000 gallons.

## 4.7 SPILL RESPONSE RESPONSIBILITIES

Any individual observing a petroleum spill (accidental release) or a release or discharge of any amount of hazardous waste and/or hazardous substance, will immediately telephone the Fort Leonard Wood Fire Department at Extension 911.

### 4.7.1 Responsibilities of Individuals

*On Scene Commander (OSC):* Spill response is the responsibility of the DES. In all cases, the OSC will initially be the most senior person from the Fire and Emergency Services Division (the Fire Department). This position carries out all responsibilities of the on-scene coordinator for emergency response. The Fire Chief will be the OSC upon arrival to the site. The OSC will coordinate and direct the control and cleanup at the scene. The OSC will determine the magnitude and nature of the incident and determine if response by the Installation Assistance Team (IAT) is required. Should the Fire Department determine that the spill is a major incident or will affect working operations of the installation, notification of the EOC will be required. The EOC will notify the Command Group to include the Garrison Commander.

If the OSC determines that the spill is under control and is of a non-hazardous nature, he will immediately turn the role of OSC over to the **Environmental Coordinator (Primary Emergency Coordinator)** for cleanup. This position assumes role of OSC for cleanup activities. The DPW Environmental Coordinator will ensure appropriate remediation, restoration, and reporting procedures are accomplished.

*Installation Commander:* The Installation Commander will be notified of the status of reportable emergency response activities, will be consulted and will advise in life-threatening situations, and will activate the Disaster Preparedness Plan, if necessary.

*Environmental Coordinator (EC):* The EC will make any necessary notifications, prepare and submit written reports to the USEPA and the MDNR, and will direct the restoration of the site to its previous condition. The EC will be the responsibility of the

Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division (DPW-EE). Table 4.1 provides the spill quantities that are reportable to USEPA and MDNR.

**Table 4.1 Reportable Spill Quantities**

| MATERIAL                                | REPORTABLE QUANTITY                           |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | MASS (PER 40 CFR PART 302 EXCEPT WHERE NOTED) | VOLUME (ASSUMED DENSITY LB/GAL)                     |
| Aboveground Storage Tanks:              | 100 lbs                                       |   |
| Diesel                                  |   | 14.1 gal (7.10 lb/gal)                              |
| JP-8                                    |   | 14.8 gal (6.75 lb/gal)                              |
| Unleaded MOGAS                          |   | 16.4 gal (6.09 lb/gal)                              |
| Used Oil                                |   | 13.6 gal (7.34 lb/gal)                              |
| Asphalt (cut-back)                      |   | 50 gal (MDNR Reportable for all petroleum products) |
| Underground Storage Tanks *             | Any amount                                    | N/A   |
| Hydrochloric Acid                       | 5,000 lbs                                     | 510.2 gal (9.80 lb/gal)                             |
| Phosphoric Acid                         | 5,000 lbs                                     | 352.1 gal (14.20 lb/gal)                            |
| Sulfuric Acid                           | 1,000 lbs                                     | 65.4 gal (15.30 lb/gal)                             |
| DS-2 (Decontaminating Solution-2)       | 100 lbs                                       | 12.0 gal (8.35 lb/gal)                              |
| Waste Paint Thinners/Sludge             | 100 lbs                                       | 9.7 gal (10.27 lb/gal)                              |
| Waste Paint                             |   |   |
| Solvent                                 | 100 lbs                                       | 14.9 gal (6.72 lb/gal)                              |
| Potassium Dichromate                    | 10 lbs  | 1.2 gal in solution (8.35 lb/gal)                   |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane                   | 1,000 lbs                                     | 82.0 gal (12.20 lb/gal)                             |
| Mercury                                 | 1 lb  | 2.3 tablespoons (112.90 lb/gal)                     |
| Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)        | 1 lb  | N/A   |
| Pesticides *                            | Varies  | N/A   |
| Epinephrine Injection *                 | 1,000 lbs                                     | N/A   |
| Formaldehyde                            | 100 lbs                                       | 11.1 gal (9.0 lb/gal)                               |
| Potassium Permanganate                  | 100 lbs                                       | 12.0 gal in solution (8.35 lb/gal)                  |
| Super Tropical Bleach (STB)             | 10 lbs  | 1.2 gal in solution (8.35 lb/gal)                   |
| Miscellaneous Medical Wastes *          | Any amount                                    | N/A   |
| Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene) | 100 lbs                                       | 7.4 gal (13.6 lb/gal)                               |
| Sodium Arsenite                         | 1 lb  | N/A   |
| Calcium Hypochlorite                    | 10 lbs  | 1.2 gal in solution (8.35 lb/gal)                   |
| Xylenes                                 | 100 lbs                                       | 13.3 gal (7.5 lb/gal)                               |
| Photographic Fixer                      | 10 lbs  | 1.1 gal (9.43 lb/gal)                               |

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*Person In Charge of the Facility:* The person in charge of the facility or activity responsible for the handling or storage of oil, hazardous wastes, or hazardous substances, or his authorized representative, will ensure that personnel handling these materials have received proper training. In the event of a spill, the person will take immediate steps to protect the health of persons in the vicinity of the spill and protect the environment. He will be responsible for ensuring that absorbent and cleanup materials are kept on hand and that a proper spill report has been made. (Appendix H of the SPRP).

In accordance with AR 200-1, the facility occupant under the direction of the OSC will be required to clean up spills, if manpower and equipment are available. The person in charge of the facility will be responsible for preparing a complete hazardous materials inventory of the facility, in accordance with the installation Hazard Communication Policy, and will appoint a Facility Hazard Communication Officer.

*Facility Hazard Communication Officer:* The Facility Hazard Communication Officer will be responsible for providing the inventory list and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) to the first responder in the event of a spill. The person will complete the Spill Report Form attached as Appendix H to this SPRP and submit it to DPW within three days of the spill event.

#### **4.7.2 Responsibilities of Teams**

*First Responders:* The DES Fire and Emergency Services Division are the first responders to spill incidents. All members will be trained in hazardous material spill response and will participate in annual training and exercises to maintain proficiency. The training and exercises should be developed in accordance with the *National Preparedness Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines*. In the event of a spill outside Army property, any of the Government personnel assigned to these teams may be made available to State and other Federal agencies.

*Installation Assistance Team (IAT):* The IAT consists of Preventive Medicine, DPW-EE, DES Fire Department, MANSCEN Safety Office, Public Affairs Office, Military Police, and the Emergency Operations Center. This team will assist the OSC in their respective fields of expertise.

*Spill Cleanup Team (SCT):* The DPW Facilities Maintenance and Support Services Contractor is designated as the SCT, except for those spills of minor magnitude that can be taken care of by the individual organization. Response time from the SCT, in an emergency situation, will be no more than 15 minutes. The SCT will, upon direction from the OSC, respond to spill incidents and provide personnel (as determined by the contractor), supplies, and equipment to contain and clean up pollutants. This list of supplies and equipment maintained at FLW is listed in Appendix E.

Work that can be accomplished in 32 man-hours of labor or less and costs less than \$2,000 for parts and materials will be completed by issuance of a Service Order. Work that goes beyond this scope will be completed by the SCT upon direction of the Contracting Officer (Mr. Don Blotzer, or successor). Certification of available funds

must be achieved through the DPW Business Management Branch. The SCT will be trained, as outlined in 29 CFR Section 1910.120, in spill containment, cleanup, and disposal techniques. The OSC will direct the cleanup operation and take the necessary actions to dispose of cleanup materials and any contaminated media in an environmentally sound manner.

*Installation Operations Center (IOC):* Upon activation, the IOC will assist the OSC by notifying other members of the IAT, communicating with other responsible personnel, and arranging for organizations other than the SCT to provide personnel, supplies, or equipment. The IOC will relay information from the OSC to the Command Group and other activities as required.

#### **4.7.3 Responsibilities of Offices**

*Public Affairs Office (PAO):* PAO will be notified in the event of a major spill where the contamination would be such that it would require evacuation of facilities, and/or the contamination could reach major lakes, streams, and rivers or in any situation where contamination would impact the public on or off the installation. The PAO would then be responsible for notifying the public in accordance with the Crisis Communications Plan.

*Staff Judge Advocate:* The Staff Judge Advocate will provide legal assistance for compliance with Federal and/or State laws and regulations and handle any claims resulting from spills or discharges. At the request of the OSC, personnel from this office will respond to any oil, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance spill to ensure that information, records, and samples adequate for legal purposes are obtained and safeguarded for future use. This office will also advise the OSC on the legal aspects of spill response when parties other than the Army are responsible for the spill.

*Directorate of Public Works - Environmental Division (DPW-EE):* The DPW-EE will assume management and possession of hazardous wastes, contract for removal of PCBs and hazardous wastes, and provide other support as outlined in this SPRP.

*DPTM's Photograph Branch:* The DPTM's Photograph Branch will ensure that a photographer is available to document the extent of the spill, containment countermeasures, and restoration procedures utilized as directed by the OSC.

*Military Police:* The Military Police will carry out evacuation of facilities and control access to the site of a release as directed by the OSC.

#### **4.8 INSPECTION AND TESTING**

The inspection and testing requirements for regulated containers in this Plan were based on consideration of applicable industry standards. The Steel Tank Institute (STI) issued Standard SP001-03 that applies to stationary shop-built tanks. AST inspection schedules and criteria depend upon the volume and category of the tank. This standard requires a Certified Inspection of the exterior of the tank every 20 years for Category 1 ASTs

greater than 5,000 gallons. Category 1 ASTs of 5,000 gallons or less do not require certified inspections. Periodic inspections by the owner's inspector are required of all tanks. Copies of the AST Record, the Monthly Inspection Checklist, the Annual Inspection Checklist and the Portable Container Monthly Inspection Checklist are included in Appendix I. A certified inspection is performed by an inspector who is certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API) or the STI. The inspection would follow the formal external inspection guidelines of the STI AST Inspection Standard (STI SP001).

Field-erected tanks, such as those at the Directorate of Logistics (DOL) Bulk Fuels, are evaluated for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture if they undergo a repair, alteration, or change in service. Periodic inspection of field-erected tanks and brittle fracture evaluation will follow the guidelines found in API Standard 653. An external visual inspection of the tanks should be performed by a certified inspector at an interval of five years or less. An internal inspection, in accordance with the procedures in the standard should be performed at an interval of ten years or less. The time interval between subsequent testing should be based on the recommendations of the inspector.

Also, 40 CFR 112.8(c)(8)(v) requires verification of liquid level sensors on all bulk storage containers. Facility personnel will test these level sensors monthly.

#### **4.9 MOBILE AND PORTABLE CONTAINER POLICY**

Fort Leonard Wood is implementing this policy to manage oils and fuels stored in ASTs, 55-gallon drums, portable containers, mobile tanker trucks, and oil/water separators associated with other SPCC-regulated activities. Mobile containers are mounted to frames with wheels. Examples of mobile containers include bowsers, portable generator fuel tanks, fog generator trucks, and tanker trucks used for refueling military machinery and vehicles in the training areas on base. Personnel frequently move these containers to another area or alter the number of containers in a particular area. For this reason, details for all the drums, portable containers, and mobile containers at this facility are indicative of conditions at the time of the preparation of this plan, which represented a typical number of portable and mobile containers. This policy only applies to storage of oils and fuels and does not apply to containers storing corrosive liquids.

All containers covered by this Mobile and Portable Container Policy must have some form of secondary containment. This secondary containment may include spill pallets, diked storage areas, and/or storing containers inside a building with no spill route to navigable waters. Secondary containment is required when containers covered under this policy are stationary and not in use for at least four consecutive hours. For example, bowsers and tanker trucks do not require secondary containment when in use but do require secondary containment when parked overnight.

As allowed under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(2), this facility will provide environmental protection equivalent to secondary containment through frequent inspections and testing as shown in Table 4.2. These inspections are based upon professional engineering recommendations

and the Steel Tank Institute *Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks* (SP001, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, dated July 2005). Formal inspection guidelines from SP001 for Category 1 tanks (those that have either integrated secondary containment or are in an adequate secondary containment structure) are indicated in Table 4.3. For containers where all sides (including the bottom) are clearly visible during the external visual inspection, personnel may not be required to perform the integrity test.

**Table 4.2. Mobile and Portable Container Inspections and Testing**

| Inspection                            | Method   | Frequency        |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Routine external inspection for leaks | STI SP001 Portable Container Monthly Inspection Checklist                                    | At Least Monthly |
| Integrity Test or Internal Inspection | Hydrostatic, ultrasonic or other method recommended by the manufacturer or military standard | 10 Years         |

**Table 4.3. Steel Tank Institute SP001 Inspection Schedule**

| AST Type and Size (U.S. Gallons)              | Inspection Schedule  |
|---|--|
| Shop Fabricated AST, 0 to 1,100 gallons       | Monthly and Annual Inspections   |
| Shop Fabricated AST, 1,101 to 5,000 gallons   | Monthly and Annual Inspections   |
| Shop Fabricated AST, 5,001 to 30,000 gallons  | Monthly and Annual Inspections, Periodic External Inspection by Certified Inspector (at least once every 20 years) |
| Shop-Fabricated AST, 30,001 to 50,000 gallons | Monthly and Annual Inspections, Periodic External Inspection by Certified Inspector (at least once every 20 years) |

The inspection protocols presented in Appendix I meet the standards for monthly and annual inspections identified in SP001.

Records of external inspections shall be maintained for at least three years. Records of integrity tests and internal inspections should be maintained for the life of the container. For integrity testing, personnel should implement a method for tracking the container's age, if necessary.

#### **4.10 RAINWATER INSPECTION IN DIKED AREAS**

Some containers are surrounded by secondary containment dikes. Installation personnel drain rainwater from these diked areas through normally-locked, manually-activated valves. Prior to release, personnel verify that an oil sheen is not present on the surface of the collected rainwater. Personnel must remain present while draining uncontaminated rainwater and immediately close and lock the valve after draining. If a sheen is present, personnel take appropriate action for reporting and cleanup. POL-contaminated rainwater must be pumped and disposed of properly. Personnel also maintain a drain log recording when rainwater is released from the diked areas.

#### **4.11 UNDIKED AREAS**

The SPCC regulations in 40 CFR 112.8(b) require facilities to prevent potential discharges from undiked areas by designing facility drainage systems to flow into catchment basins or lagoons. FLW's drainage systems are not engineered in this manner. The limited potential for spills outside of typical fuel handling areas, along with the large area covered by the post, does not warrant a complete redesign of the existing drainage system. The facility's personnel training as described in Section 4.3, the spill response team as described in Section 4.7, inspections of mobile tanks described in Section 4.9, and spill response procedures described in Section 5 will prevent and/or mitigate potential discharges from any undiked areas. These activities provide equivalent environmental protection (as allowed under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(2)) to a catchment basin.

Fuel tanks on some larger equipment have storage capacities exceeding 55-gallons. Potential spills from these containers may also occur in undiked areas. Spill response activities will follow the procedures outlined in Section 5.

#### **4.12 NEW CONSTRUCTION**

No new construction is proposed as part of the spill prevention plan. Any new construction will comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 112(d). New buried metallic piping will either have a protective coating or cathodic protection, although double-walled fiberglass reinforced plastic is the material of choice at FLW for new underground piping. In the event that piping is exposed during an excavation, the pipe is inspected for corrosion.

#### **4.13 GENERAL PRODUCT HANDLING**

Installation personnel follow standard operating procedures for product handling as listed in applicable military standards. These standards include STI SP001 and Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-460-03. These documents establish policy and administrative procedures for fuel operations, specify duties for fuel management personnel, provide guidelines and procedures for operating storage tanks, and outline responsibilities for operation and maintenance of storage and dispensing equipment. Installation personnel follow the procedures specified in these documents for all product handling activities.

In general, personnel follow the spill prevention procedures below when transferring product to or from a tanker truck:

- Load or unload in approved locations only.
- Establish communications between the pumping and receiving stations.
- Verify the remaining volume of the receiving container.
- Allow sufficient volume (approximately 10% of the total capacity) in the container for thermal expansion.
- Visually inspect all valves for leakage when transfer is complete.

## SECTION 5

### SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The spill response plan (Installation Spill Contingency Plan) for FLW designates the procedures to be followed in the event of releases, accidents, and spills involving oil, hazardous waste, or hazardous substances. The organizations and personnel responsible for carrying out the response functions were discussed in Section 4.7. In this section, titles are printed in bold type to highlight an individual, team, or office responsibility.

Due to the diversity of materials stored on the Installation and the variable severity of the hazards presented in the event of a spill, response actions will vary. The main purpose of this plan is to identify the appropriate agencies to respond to spills, and provide an outline of general spill response procedures. Appendix D should be consulted for specific information for each site managing oil, hazardous waste, or hazardous substances. Appendix J contains compound-specific spill response information. Response to accidents or incidents at the Chemical Defense Training Facility is described in the Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance Plan, included as Appendix K. The execution of this plan is divided into four phases:

- Phase I: Spill Discovery and Notification;
- Phase II: Spill Evaluation and Containment;
- Phase III: Spill Clean-up and Disposal; and
- Phase IV: Site Restoration.

#### 5.1 PHASE I: DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

Upon discovery of a spill the following notifications must be made.

1. In the event of any spill, release, or emergency incident pertaining to oil hazardous wastes, and hazardous substances, the **Fire Department** will be notified immediately by **telephoning 911** from a land-based phone (call 596-0883 from a cell phone). Any other person who receives first notification of an incident will insure that the information is relayed to the Fire Department.
2. **The DES Fire Department** will notify the **DPW Environmental Division** and both will immediately respond to the incident.

3. The **OSC** will initially be the senior most member of the **Fire Department**. However, the Fire Chief will be the **OSC** upon arrival to the site. If the **OSC** determines that the spill is under control and is of a non-hazardous nature, he can turn the role of **OSC** over to others. The normal progression will be:

- 1 Fire Chief,
2. The Assistant Fire Chief on duty,
3. Chief DPW Environmental and Natural Resource Division,
4. Chief DPW Environmental Branch,
5. DPW Environmental Specialist,
6. Military Police.

Names and telephone numbers of the above are presented in Table 5.1. Although these names may change, the progression will remain the same.

4. If the release is reported by persons other than members from the facility or activity responsible for the oil, hazardous wastes, or hazardous substances, the **OSC** will notify the person in charge of the facility.
5. The **Fire Protection Division** will dispatch fire fighting equipment and life support systems if required. Upon arriving at the scene, they will take necessary action to prevent fire, explosion or toxic vapor from becoming a danger to persons and/or property.
6. When an imminent or actual emergency situation exists, the **OSC** shall immediately notify all facility personnel within the danger zone by activating alarms or by the use of all available communication systems.
7. When there is a release, fire, or explosion, the **OSC** shall immediately identify the character, exact sources, amount, and extent of any released materials. This may be done through observation, review of facility records or manifests, by chemical analysis and/or as described in Section 5.2, Phase II: Spill Evaluation.
8. Concurrently with identification of the material(s) released, the **OSC** shall assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire or explosion (e.g. the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gasses that are generated or the effects of any hazardous surface water runoffs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

| Table 5.1 Telephone Number of Key Installation and Agency Personnel |                  |
|---|------------------|
| NAME/TITLE  | OFFICE           |
| <b>INSTALLATION PERSONNEL</b>                                       |                  |
| Fire Chief  | 596-5615         |
| Assistant Fire Chief  | 596-0883         |
| Chief DPW Environmental and Natural Resource Division               | 596-0882         |
| Chief DPW Environmental Branch                                      | 596-8620         |
| DPW Environmental Specialist  | 596-0882         |
| Industrial Hygienist  | 596-0064 or 0519 |
| Military Police   | 596-6141         |
| Emergency Operation Center (EOC)                                    | 563-4045         |
| Chief of Work Management Branch                                     | 596-0926         |
| MANSCEN Safety Office   | 596-1275 or 2961 |
| Staff Judge Advocate  | 596-0624         |
| Public Affairs Office   | 563-4013         |
| <b>GOVERNMENT AGENCIES</b>  |                  |
| MDNR Emergency Response Coordinator                                 | (573) 634-2436   |
| USEPA Region VII Oil and Chemical Spill Reports                     | (913) 281-0991   |
| National Response Center  | (800) 424-8802   |

9. If the **OSC** determines that the facility has had a release, fire or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment outside the facility, he must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. The **OSC** must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated.
10. The **DPW Environmental Branch**, in the event the incident is of such magnitude, will notify, on behalf of the **OSC**, the appropriate Army, Federal and State agencies as required. The telephone numbers of applicable government agencies are listed in Table 5.1. The Staff Judge Advocate will also be notified to insure that information, records, reports and samples are obtained as necessary. The initial notification must include:
- Name and telephone number of reporter;
  - Name and address of facility;
  - Time and type of incident (e.g. release, fire, etc.);
  - Name and quantity of materials involved, if known;
  - Extent of injuries, if any; and
  - Possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.
11. The **Military Police, SCT, other Military units**, and other tenant activities identified within this SPRP shall respond to an emergency in a manner as set forth

in this plan or as otherwise may be prescribed by Army regulation or doctrine. All local police and fire departments, hospitals, contractors and state and local emergency response teams not under the direct control of FLW shall respond to an emergency in a manner as set forth in a mutual agreement, if one exists.

SPILL REPORT

Complete this spill report for any spill or release of oil, hazardous waste, or hazardous material into the environment. The information contained in this report must immediately be given to the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). The completed spill report must be submitted to the DPW within 3 days of the incident. Telephone DPW at 596-0882 during duty hours or at 596-0883 during off-duty hours.

1. Telephone report to DPW made by:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Material spilled: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Volume spilled: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Location of spill: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Date, time and duration of spill: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Cause of spill: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Corrective actions taken to control and/or mitigate the effects of the spill: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Plan for preventing recurrence: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Others contacted, i.e., Fire Department

\_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note: Additional blank sheets may be used in order to furnish complete information on all items above.**