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191	C[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
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194	UNIT #1	FEED PUMP MEZZANINE NW CORNER	1FW-PDT-1106	T1 FW PUMP SUCTION STRAINER D/P
195	UNIT #2	FEED PUMP MEZZANINE NW CORNER	1FW-PDT-2106	T2 FW PUMP SUCTION STRAINER D/P
196	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
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[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
200	STG	STG MEZZANINE EAST OF GLAND STEAM EXHAUSTER	10ST-PT-0474	10 GLAND STEAM CONDENSER VACUUM
201	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

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Attachment C –
Winter Inventory List

The following checklist shall be completed by the Stores personnel prior to the start of the winter season.

Required QTY	Description
Kerosene Heaters	
4	Kerosene Heaters 170,000 BTU
4	Kerosene Heaters 125,000 BTU
8	Small Electric Heaters
Canvas Tarps	
8	8 x 10
8	9.5 x 11.5
8	10 x 12
2	10 x 20
Extension Cords	
10	25' #12/3 Extension Cords
10	50' #12/3 Extension Cords
2	100' #12/3 Extension Cords
10	Multi-outlet Extension Cords (2')
Lamps and Accessories	
10	Portable Lights
Insulation	
6	Rubber Pipe Insulation Tape (2" Wide, 1/8" Thick, 30' Long)
10	Heat Pads, Small (PowerBlanket)
5	Heat Pads, Large (PowerBlanket)
1	15’ x 100’ Roll of Plastic Sheeting
Heat Cable and Accessories	

100’	Cable, TURTLE/HUGHES 5BTV1-CT, Heat Trace ITEM# 5811000001
100’	Cable, TURTLE/HUGHES 5XTV1-CT-T3, Heat Trace ITEM# 5811000002
25’	Cable, TURTLE/HUGHES 10XTV1-CT-T3, Heat Trace ITEM# 5811000003
2	Kit, Power Control, TURTLE/HUGHES JBM-100-A, ITEM 5811045443
3	Kit, Power Connector, TURTLE/HUGHES JBM-100-A, ITEM 5811045444
4	Kit, Low Profile End Seal, TURTLE/HUGHES E-150, ITEM 5811045445
6	Kit, Low Profile Splice, TURTLE/HUGHES S-150, ITEM 5811045446
Torches and Accessories	
5	Propane Bottles (Small) 20 lbs.
5	Propane Bottles (Tall) 30 lbs.
5	Strikers
4	Pear Burner
4	Self-Igniting Torch Kits (hand-held torch)
PPE	
12	Shoe Spikes
20	Foot and Hand Warmers
Miscellaneous	
2	Salt-free Ice Melt Granules with Scoops (50lb Boxes)
2	Grommet Kits
1	Mule Tape Spool
3	Zip Ties, 14” (Bags of 100)
30	Bungie Cords
5	Duct Tape
5	Air Mattress
5	Sleeping Bag

5	Pillow
5	Sleeping Cot
2	Ice scrapers for vehicles
2	Snow shovels
4	Propane for Forklift – bottles on hand

GENERATION	DATE: 05/10/2021	REV. 1	PROCEDURE: FRG-OPS-SPP-001
PROCEDURE USE: IN HAND/REFERENCE		LOCATION: FERGUSON	
SUBJECT: HOT WEATHER PREPAREDNESS PROCEDURE			

1.0 PURPOSE

To ensure plant equipment and systems are properly maintained and prepared for the summer season and to follow industry best practices to ensure unit reliability. Plant personnel shall take proper precautions to prevent equipment damage during the elevated summer temperatures and minimize the risk of a forced outage.

2.0 SCOPE

Plant personnel shall take actions as outlined in the procedure and checklists to ensure unit reliability. This shall be accomplished through review, preparation, and implementation.

Any issues that occur during the summer season (i.e. start-up failure, outage) shall be immediately documented.

3.0 REVIEW AND PREPARATION

Prior to the start of the summer season, plant personnel shall perform the following:

1. Prior to May 1st, meet to review any past issues, lessons learned, and begin preparation for summer season pursuant to this procedure.

2. Review materials and equipment required to be onsite for the summer season. Additional required materials and supplies shall be communicated to stores personnel.

3. LCRA's summer season is typically initiated around mid-June and ends around mid-September. These dates may be adjusted based on weather forecasts.

4. Contract staffing levels typically increase during the summer season. Plant personnel shall ensure a purchase order is in place to accommodate the additional contract staffing requirements. In addition, plant personnel shall communicate additional internal staffing requirements with the Plant Support Services (PSS) group.

5. Attachment 1 – Preparation Checklist for Hot Weather shall be completed. All documentation shall be saved in t[redacted] Hard copies shall be given to the Operations Manager.

6. Complete the Preventative Maintenance (PMs) associated with the summer season and located in the [redacted]. Detailed tasks associated with this procedure are classified as 'WTH' for weatherization. The specific summer season PMs are listed below:

PM	Job Plan	Job Summary
TR049538	TJ00013682	[redacted]
TR049539	TJ00013682	
TR049568	TP00013692	
TR049574	TJ00013694	
TR051999	TJ00014886	
TR049576	TJ00013696	
TR049577	TJ00013696	
TR049578	TJ00013696	
TR049583	TJ00013699	
TR068784	TJ0000022734	
TR049586	TJ00015538	
TR049587	TJ00013701	

4.0 PROCEDURE – DURING SUMMER SEASON

1. Monitor Hot Well Temperature, not to exceed [redacted] F and Condenser Back Pressure trip is set at [redacted]. It is best not to exceed [redacted]nches, and Lake Discharge temperature is not to exceed [redacted] F.

2. Monitor all heat exchangers for increasing temperatures. Swamp coolers and/or fans may be required around various pieces of equipment to assist with cooling.

3. Monitor the following [redacted] setpoints for adjustments if required:

   - [redacted] (adjust if needed)
   - [redacted] F (adjust if needed)
   - [redacted]
   - [redacted]
   - [redacted]
   - [redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]

4. Issues discovered during plant rounds shall be immediately reported and entered in the Work Management System.

5. During [redacted] directives, personnel shall refer to the [redacted].

6. Contact the Plant Compliance Coordinator/Planner Scheduler/appropriate supervisor should any checklists require revision due to equipment or operational changes.

5.0 COMMUNICATION

1. The Plant Director, or designee, shall communicate changes to the Hot Weather Preparedness Procedure.

2. The GenDesk and Operations Manager shall communicate all [redacted]

3. The Plant Compliance Coordinator shall coordinate and communicate the completion of all requirements outlined in the Hot Weather Preparedness Procedure no earlier than May 1st and no later than June 1st.

4. During the summer season, the Operations Group shall immediately communicate to the GenDesk any plant performance issues or concerns that may impact reliability.

6.0 TRAINING

1. The training program titled “Heat Stress Impact: Precaution and Safe Work Practices” shall be completed in the Learning Management System (LMS) each year prior to May 31st. Employees will receive an email notification from LMS when the training is available.

2. Additional training through “required readings” may be assigned to all or specific plant personnel. Acknowledgment of “required reading” is required.

7.0 EVALUATION

1. After October 1st of each year, plant staff shall conduct a lessons learned meeting to identify issues encountered during the recent summer season, the

actions taken, and future continuous improvement recommendations. Applicable procedures shall be updated and communicated to plant personnel.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Preparation Checklist for Hot Weather

9.0 REVISIONS

Revision Table			
Date:	**Revision #:**	**Description of Change:**	**Revised By:**
05/10/21	1	Reformatted procedure	Laura Hankins

10.0 CONTROLLED COPIES

Controlled Copy Number:	Location of Controlled Copy:	Location of Original:
1 of 3	FRG Control Room	
2 of 3	FRG Operations Manager's Office	X
3 of 3	FRG SharePoint Site	

11.0 SIGNATURES

X _____ X Kevin Reed

Laura Hankins
Plant Compliance Coordinator

Kevin Reed
Operations Manager

X _____ X Tony Anderson

Jeremy Newman
Maintenance Manager

Tony Anderson
Plant Director

ENERGY • WATER • COMMUNITY SERVICES

Attachment 1 -
Preparation Checklist for Hot Weather

Check, initial, and date below when completed:

☐ At mid-March, a PM is generated to inspect and remove from lay up the evaporative coolers for summer operation (TR049538).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ At the end of March, a PM is generated to clean the auxiliary cooling water debris by-pass strainer (TR049574).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ At the end of March, verify the auxiliary cooling water auto clean strainer is functioning properly.

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ At the beginning of April, a PM is generated to remove winter freeze protection in preparation of hot weather (TR049568).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ At the beginning of April, a PM is generated for Facilities to inspect all HVAC units for proper operation (TR051999).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ At the beginning of April, a PM is generated to sample and send out for evaluation the closed loop cooling water Glycol quality, to ensure the condition and concentration level is adequate (TR049583).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ At the beginning of May, check condenser performance. Inspect water boxes and clean if needed.

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ By the end of May, a PM is generated to check heat exchanger performance and back flush for all units (TR049576, TR049577, TR049578).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ By mid-May, a PM is generated to test operate the large portable swamp coolers (TR049586).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ By mid-May, a PM is generated to test operate small swamp coolers (TR049587).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ By mid-May, a PM is generated to replace filters in the portable air conditioning unit (TR068784).

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ By mid-May, Stores shall verify the availability of the following items are in stock:

Igloo coolers for fluid, Gatorade or Electrolyte drink mixes, sunscreen, terry cloth wraps for hard hats, head coolers, cool wraps.

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

☐ By May 31st, assigned Heat Stress training shall be completed by personnel.

Name: _____ Initials: _____ Date Completed: _____

Revision Table			
Date:	**Revision #:**	**Description of Change:**	**Revised By:**
05/10/21	1	Updated checklist formatting, added new PM, updated dates, and PM #s	Laura Hankins

Facility Response Plan

Lower Colorado River Authority

Section II - Core Plan

April 2021

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SECTION II: CORE PLAN ELEMENTS

Purpose: This section provides information on the activation of the response system following the discovery of an incident. It includes information on internal and external notifications and phone numbers, initial assessments, immediate goals, procedures for implementation of tactical plan, procedures for mobilization of resources and termination and follow-up actions. In some cases, more specific information may be found in annexes in Section III.

Section 1
Discovery

This section provides information on the activation of the response system following the discovery of an incident. It includes information on [redacted]. In some cases, more specific information may be found in annexes in Section III.

This section provides information on [redacted]. It includes information on [redacted]. In some cases, more specific information may be found in annexes in Section III.

It is the policy at FPP that [redacted]. Examples of [redacted].

The following checklists are intended as a general guide to handling emergency spill situations. Additional information for specific incidents is included within the plan.

TABLE II-1
EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL ONE

SCENARIO:

- **Employee discovers small spill**
- **Initial assessment of situation by employee to determine the type and quantity of spilled material**
- **Employee has knowledge of product, PPE, and clean up techniques**
- **Employees not knowledgeable of spill cleanup procedures should contact Shift Supervisor (IC) at ext. 8900, who may send a representative to ensure that proper clean up procedures are used.**
- **Spill clean-up is initiated by employee knowledgeable of spill clean-up procedures.**
- **That employee properly disposes of waste material (consult with Waste Coordinator, if necessary)**
- **Fill out incident report and notify QI**
- **State or federal notification will be performed by QI if required**

TABLE II – 2
EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL TWO

SCENARIO:

- ☐ **Discovered spill is too large, of an unknown product, radioactive, or otherwise unsafe for employee clean up; or has imminent potential for large release/explosion; or employee has no knowledge of PPE, cleanup materials or techniques**
- ☐ **If no immediate danger, source control (i.e. turn off valves, etc.)**
- ☐ **Notify Control Room (Report to Shift Supervisor/Incident Commander @ ext 8900)**
- ☐ **Incident Commander (IC) alerts HAZMAT Team/Responds**
- ☐ **HAZMAT Team provides initial assessment from distance**
- ☐ **Evacuation procedures, if required**
- ☐ **HAZMAT Team secures area (barricades) and begins monitoring**
- ☐ **Appropriate response action is selected**
- ☐ **Notification of proper regulatory agencies designated internal contacts by QI**
- ☐ **Spilled material is contained and collected**
- ☐ **Response Team and equipment is decontaminated**
- ☐ **Waste disposal by Waste Coordinator**
- ☐ **Written reports filed by QI to proper agencies and designated internal contacts**
- ☐ **Incident Critique by HAZMAT Team and QI**

TABLE II – 3
EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL THREE

SCENARIO:

- ☐ **Large spill is occurring/discovered; if no immediate danger, source control (i.e. shut off systems, valves, etc.)**
- ☐ **Notify Control Room (Report to Shift Supervisor/Incident Commander @ Ext. 8900)**
- ☐ **Incident Commander (IC) notifies HAZMAT Team/Responds**
- ☐ **HAZMAT Team provides initial assessment from distance**
- ☐ **Evacuation procedures, if necessary**
- ☐ **HAZMAT Team secures area (barricades) and begins monitoring**
- ☐ **QI obtains Initial Response Assessment and notifies Off Site Response Organizations (OSROs) for assistance, if required**
- ☐ **Notification of National Response Center (NRC), TCEQ, designated Internal Contacts and others as appropriate by QI**
- ☐ **HAZMAT Team selects response action, provides initial response**
- ☐ **OSRO contractors provide clean up assistance for containment and collection of waste material**
- ☐ **Decontamination of personnel and equipment**
- ☐ **Waste disposal of contaminated material by waste coordinator**
- ☐ **Written reports submitted to proper agencies and designated internal contacts by QI**
- ☐ **Incident Critique/ Plan modification, if required**

Section 2
Initial Response Actions

1.0 Procedures for Notifications

A. Procedures for Notifications

1.0 Initial Communications

A. The person discovering the emergency shall contact the Production Control Room using [redacted], or use the public address system (Gai-tronics) to contact the Production Control Room.

1. Give your name.
2. Give location of emergency.
3. State type of emergency.
4. Ask for type of assistance needed.

B. If conditions warrant, the Shift Supervisor/Incident Commander (SSIC) or designee shall notify plant personnel as follows:

1. Sound the emergency alarm (5 seconds).
2. Announce the emergency (type & location).
3. Ask for assistance as needed.
4. Record response information on the Emergency 8100 voice mail box.
5. Send [redacted].
6. Repeat steps 1, 2, 3 (minimum of 4 times).

C. The SSIC shall:

1. Act as the Incident Commander and back-up Qualified Individual (QI). The duties of the QI will be transferred to the designated QI upon arrival.
2. Activate the correct emergency response team(s).
3. Establish a command post location manned with at least one hand-held radio. Radios shall use the HAZMAT channel as a primary emergency channel.
4. Insure that crowd control measures are enforced.

5. The Incident Commander or his designee shall keep a log of the incident information.

D. The Qualified Individual shall:

If the Qualified Individual determines that the facility has had a fire, explosion, or release which could threaten human health or the environment outside the facility, he must report his findings as follows:

1. Contact LCRA Management that evacuation of local areas may be advisable.
2. Immediately notify appropriate local authorities of the situation and be prepared to assist in the decision of what areas should be evacuated.
3. Notify the National Response Center, and the TCEQ Emergency Hotline. Emergency Telephone Numbers are provided in Section 2.0, Table II-4. The phone report must include:
   A. Name and phone number of reporter.
   B. Name and address of the facility.
   C. Time and date of the incident (e.g. release, fire).
   D. Name and quantity of material(s) involved, and other SDS information, to extent known.
   E. The extent of injuries, if any.
   F. The possible hazards to human health or the environmental outside the facility.
4. On-duty Operation Supervisor will act the Qualified Individual until which time the designated Qualified Individual arrives.

2.0 Emergency Numbers

This section lists the emergency telephone numbers (See Tables II-4, II-5), which provides effective utilization of personnel and materials during a major incident.

If the FPP telephone system is inoperable, use one of the emergency phones and dial long distance (See Section 3, Annex 3, Phone System Failure).

2.1.1 Trains

2.1.1.1 Purpose

This procedure should be used in the event that [redacted].

2.1.1.2 Procedure

A. Immediately notify any [redacted] within the plant site that an emergency vehicle(s) is on its way to FPP and [redacted]. If it appears that [redacted] will require an excessive amount of time, specify to the 8911 dispatcher [redacted].

TABLE II-4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS/NUMBERS				
ERT Position	**Name**	**Office Phone**	**Home Phone**	**Cell**
Plant Risk Coordinator	Russell Lueders	8685	[redacted]	[redacted]
Qualified Individual	Russell Lueders	8685		
Asst. Qualified Individual	Emil Sodolak	8565		
Asst. Qualified Individual	Shift Supervisor or Designee (on duty)	8504		
Fire Brigade Chief	Terry McKenzie	8679	[redacted]	[redacted]
Asst. Fire Brigade Chief	Greg Petzold	8355		
Medical Response	Jason von Minden	8373		
Asst. Medical Response	Russell Lueders	8685	[redacted]	[redacted]
Rescue	Charles Bippert	8604		
Asst. Rescue	Matt Jurica	8308		
Haz Mat	Emil Sodolak	8565	[redacted]	
Asst. Haz Mat				
LCRA Rangers Dispatcher		6322		
FPP Security		8519		
Radiation Safety Officers	Russell Lueders Mark Olsovsky	8685 8349	[redacted]	[redacted]

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Oil Spill Contract

TAS Environmental Services (LTC) 888-654-0111

Spill Reporting

TCEQ Emergency Hot-Line (oil) 800-832-8224
TCEQ Emergency Hot-Line (chemicals) 512-339-2929
TCEQ 24-Hour Location ..... 1-800-832-8224 or 512-239-2507
EPA Hot Line 866-372-7745
National Response Center 800-424-8802
EPA Region VI Headquarters (Dallas) 214-665-2200
TPWD 24hr spill line *(Fish kills, bird kills, oil and gas pipeline, liquid crude spills)* 512-389-4848
Texas Railroad Commission *(Railroad incidents)* 512-463-6788
TX DOT 800-440-0376

Communications Support

Donnie Becka ..... ext. 4743, cell [redacted]

Weather Information

Bob Rose- LCRA Meteorologist..... ext. 3350, [redacted]
SOCC..... ext. 5500
ROC..... ext. 2538
National Weather Service (New Braunfels)..... 800-292-5508

Coal/Rail Emergencies

FPP Car Dumper..... ext. 8660
RJ Corman..... [redacted]
BNSF Railway Police..... 800-832-5452
Union Pacific..... 800-726-1098
Union Pacific, Coal Desk, Omaha Nebraska..... 800-443-4319

Local Emergency Planning Council (LEPC)

Fayette Co. Emergency Coordinator – Craig Moreau..... Office 979-966-0906, [redacted]

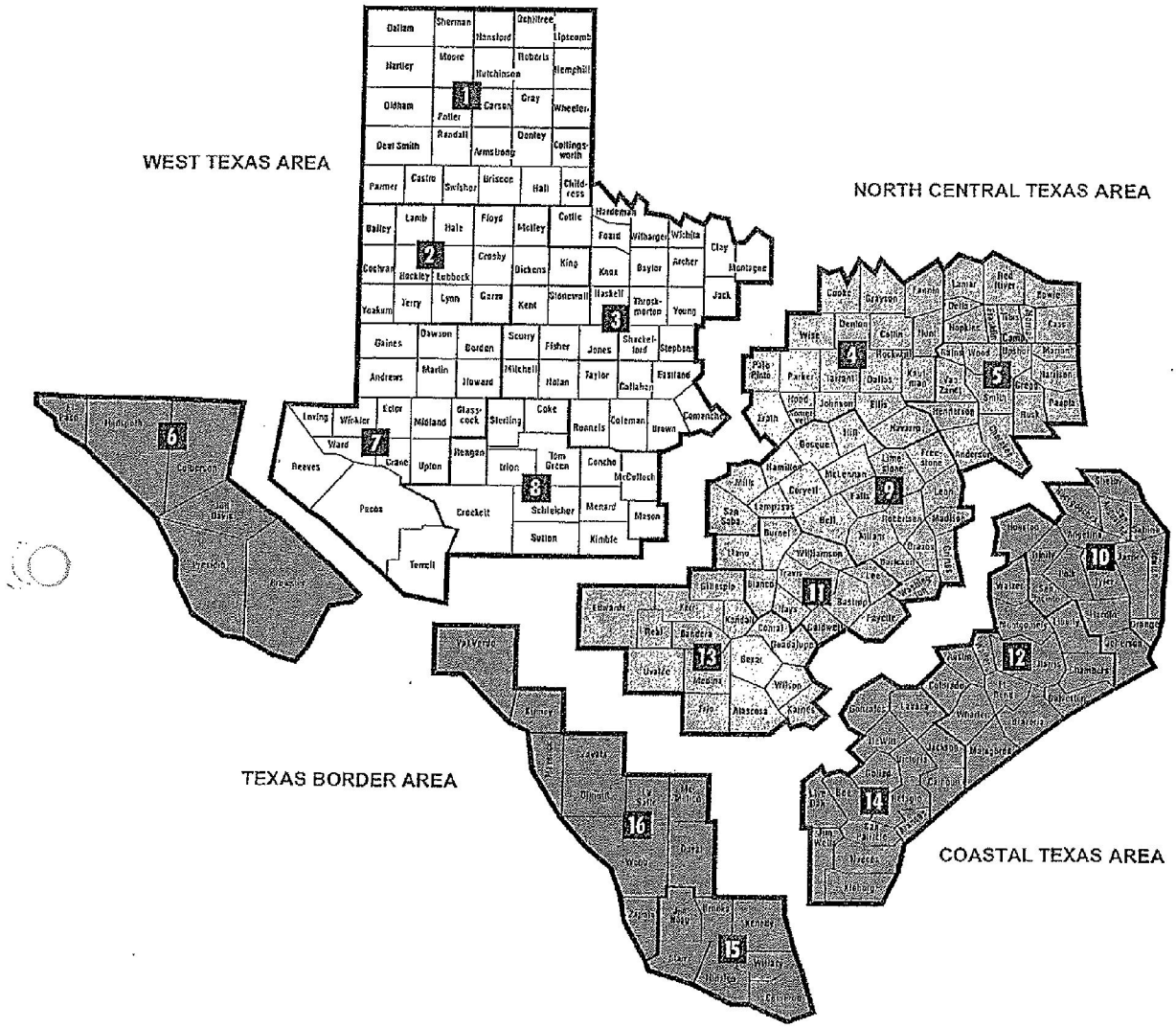
Radiation Safety

Texas Department of State Health Services (24-Hour Emergency Number)..... 512-458-7460
Texas Nuclear Technologies (24-Hour Emergency Number)..... 512-388-9320

Special Services

Aircraft Incidents - Federal Aviation Admin (Lockheed Martin Corporation)..... 1-877-541-3474
Chemical Hazards - U.S. Coast Guard..... 1-877-487-6867
Chemical Hazards - CHEMTREC..... 1-800-424-9300
On-Site Morgue Services - Koenig-Peel Funeral Home..... 979-968-3121
Rays Crane Service..... 979-242-5426

TCEQ Areas & Regions



RICO Elevators maintains the Rack and Pinion (Alimak) elevators.
EMR Elevators maintains the traction and hydraulic elevators.

RICO Elevators

Mark Fehrle – CEO	281-535-1500
Brandon Toole – Planner/Scheduler	281-961-5705

EMR Elevators

Stoney Wright – Supervisor	682-701-5970
For Service	512-306-9633

Texas Department of Licensing & Regulations

Ron Steele	512-463-1069	ron.steele@license.state.tx.us

TABLE II-5
INTERNAL COMPANY CONTACTS
LCRA Rangers (See Emergency Numbers, Table II-4)
FPP Management Personnel

	Office#	Home#	Mobile
FPP Plant Management			
Jim Willey, Plant Director	979-249-8314		[redacted]
Jason Kessel, Operations Manager	512-332-3664		
JD Kilian, Maintenance Manager	512-332-3693		
LCRA Corporate Contacts			
Phil Wilson, General Manager	512-578-4015		
Andrew Valencia, Sr. VP Generation	432-559-9381		
Jeff Kicker, VP Generation	979-249-8753		[redacted]
LCRA Emergency Media (Clara Tuma)	512-578-3292		
LCRA Generation Desk	512-469-6811		
LCRA Employee Services	512-473-4004		
Austin Energy			
Jimmy Powell, AE Liaison			[redacted]
Generation Dispatcher, Energy Control Center	512-322-6648		
Transmission Dispatcher, Energy Cont. Center	512-322-6647		
Shift Supervisor, Energy Control Center	512-322-6650		
Safety Support			
Sherry Snuffer	979-249-8608		[redacted]
Environmental Support			
Beckie Loeve, FPP Environmental Supervisor	979-249-8774		[redacted]
Ricky Nguyen (Solid waste)	979-249-8426		
Emil Sodolak (Solid waste)	979-249-8565	979-249-3952	
Terry Richter (Air) (Office in Bastrop)	979-249-8661		
Russell Lueders (Plant Risk Coordinator)	979-249-8685	512-303-3651	

TABLE II-6
FPP EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS ROSTER

	Team Name Group Name	Fire Brigade FPPFire	Haz Mat FPPHazMat	Medical ECA/EMT	Medical 1st Rep	Rescue FPPRescue	Cell#
1	Adolfo Garza					1	979-966-7553
2	Alex Williams	1	1				979-702-9867
3	Andrew Wolff	1					979-702-1668
4	BJ Moerbe	1					979-966-2562
5	Bradley Kuhn	1				1	979-966-7383
6	Brian Faldyn		1				979-966-7066
7	Brian Krenek	1					979-966-3717
8	Brian Warschak	1					979-733-7175
9	Bruce Schlotterbeck		1				979-966-8562
10	Casey Shaw	1				1	979-525-6235
11	Chad Lehmann			1			979-966-9202
12	Charles Bippert					1	979-966-3884
13	Charles Friemel		1		1	1	979-966-7395
14	Chris Ulrich	1				1	979-966-3466
15	Derek Smith				1	1	214-264-4087
16	Donnie Belicek					1	361-771/5688
17	Dustin Blackwell	1	1			1	512-717-1335
18	Emil Sodolak		1				979-966-2386
19	Gary Hromadka	1				1	979-966-9209
20	Geno Vasek					1	979-966-9510
21	George Castellon		1				979-249-7369
22	Greg Petzold	1				1	979-966-9448
23	Greg Thomas	1				1	979-505-0282
24	Hank Cejka					1	979-966-7774
25	James Swafford					1	979-249-7410
26	Jason von Minden			1			979-702-1151
27	Jeremy Powell	1					979-250-1441
28	John Ray					1	979-758-1290
29	Jonathan Lehmann	1			1		979-966-3541
30	Jose Manzano					1	979-743-5971
31	Josh Fey	1			1		979-743-1334
32	Kevin Hoelsher		1			1	979-250-1151
33	Kevin Kalina	1				1	979-966-3636
34	Larry McGrath					1	979-877-5837
35	Leonard Richter	1					979-732-7029
36	Leroy East				1	1	979-702-0058
37	Lorenzo De La Rosa	1				1	979-702-9687
38	Luke Meinardus			1			979-249-7714
39	Matt Bosque					1	979-966-8583
40	Matthew Janak	1					979-224-5537
41	Matthew Jurica	1				1	979-743-0467
42	Michael Daniel	1			1		979-324-5772
43	Michael Michalsky		1				979-966-7064
44	Michael Mittasch		1				979-716-8250
45	Noah Matocha				1	1	979-639-1730
46	Paul Marsalia	1					979-758-1112
47	Quirt McCoy		1				979-249-6860
48	Richard Karstedt					1	979-966-8678
49	Robert Hendrickson				1	1	979-338-9639
50	Ronnie Pietsch	1					979-966-9719
51	Russell Lueders	1	1	1		1	979-966-2878
52	Russell Muesse	1		1			979-639-1327
53	Ryan Roecker	1				1	619-578-1824
54	Terry McKenzie	1				1	979-702-1195
55	Terry Simank			1			512-365-0547
56	Todd Oehlke			1		1	361-648-3745
57	Travis King		1				979-966-8614
58	Tyler Mattijetz	1					979-540-0525
59	Wes Appelt	1					361-258-1072
60	Kyle Oltmann	1					979-250-3120
61	Ricky Nguyen		1				318-308-6303

B. RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1.0 Action of Employees - Protocol

A. The Shift Supervisor In-Charge (SSIC) is designated the Incident Commander (IC). The IC shall be responsible for managing emergency scene operations. The IC shall coordinate incident response operations, delegate the duties required to manage the incident, and acquire the necessary technical assistance and resources to control the incident.

B. Medically trained employees shall respond to a staging area near the scene.

C. The Fire Brigade shall respond to the Fire Station in the event of a fire alarm.

D. The HAZMAT Team shall respond to the Fire Station in any hazardous materials release emergency. The HAZMAT Team will conduct a preliminary assessment of the situation and report to the IC with recommendations for mitigation.

E. Personnel trained in rescue techniques shall respond to the Fire Station.

F. The IC, the response team On-Scene-Commander and the response team Safety Officer shall be aware of all crowd control aspects at the scene. Employees not directly involved in the tactical operations of the incident shall remain at a distance of 300 ft. or more from the scene.

G. The IC or designee shall [redacted] (See Annex 3, Part B, 2.0, EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE COMPANY).

H. Employees must evacuate their work areas when required. Employees located in specific work areas, buildings and structures required to evacuate shall move to the safest area at the time of the emergency. The IC will determine the evacuation directions. A list of LCRA personnel on site will be provided to the IC from the plant gate card system. After business hours gate security is maintained by Security Guards or by the Production Control Room. Following the notice of evacuation, the facility managers, supervisors & area supervisors are responsible for establishing a head count of their direct reports, and delegated direct report employees, as well as any contractors who may be on sight working with these employees. Delegated direct report employees are those employees who work at FPP, but report to an off site supervisor. Construction Coordinators must maintain an accountability, with the assistance of the contractor supervision, of the contractors they are overseeing. In the event of a plant or building evacuation the FPP fire brigade will perform sweeps to insure all personnel are evacuated.

I. [redacted] A "staging area" or designated parking zone for any additional emergency resources such as fire trucks, ambulances, additional personnel, etc., will be established.

J. LCRA Rangers or employees designated by the IC shall direct outside emergency vehicles and ensure that arriving vehicles and equipment are parked (staged) for immediate dispatch to plant areas. [redacted]

K. The IC will communicate with these outside emergency personnel on [redacted]. It has been programmed to communicate with [redacted].

L. [redacted].

2.0 Emergency Communications Outside the Company

A. All communications with media shall be through the LCRA General Manager, or their designee.

B. All inquiries from outside sources shall be directed to the LCRA General Manager, or their designee.

C. Only personnel authorized by the General Manager, Plant Manager or Incident Commander will be allowed on the plant site. The general public, media, contractors, vendors, employee relatives or LCRA personnel deemed unnecessary to the response and control of the incident shall not be allowed on the plant site.

D. No information shall be released to the public or media except by the LCRA General Manager or their designee.

3.0 Internal Company Contacts

A. If an emergency occurs, involving severely injured or trapped employees, death, fire, explosion, security threat, or hazardous materials releases, the Qualified Individual or his/her designee shall notify the LCRA Rangers and FPP plant management listed in Table II-5, Internal Company Contacts.

B. Plant Manager or their designee will notify LCRA Corporate Contacts.

C. [redacted].

4.0 Notifying an Employee's Emergency Contact in Case of Serious Injury or Fatality

A. The Plant Manager and the injured employee's immediate supervisor shall attempt to notify the designated emergency contact person by a personal visit.

B. If possible, two (2) people should notify the emergency contact.

C. A listing of employee emergency contacts is available from their immediate supervisor or by contacting Employee Services at ext 4004, TABLE II-5.

C. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

After notification by the IC, it is the responsibility of the HAZMAT Team to conduct an initial assessment of the situation, if involving a hazardous substance release or oil spill. The initial assessment process is detailed below and summarized in Table II-8 following this section. Refer to Annex 2 for Notification Requirements and Annex 3 for Response Management System.

1.0 Initial Assessment

It should be noted that the type of incident naturally drives response operations. That is, a response to an oil spill will differ markedly from a response to a toxic gas release to the air. Making key decisions during the initial characterization is based upon readily available information that can be used to rapidly determine what hazards exist and if immediate protective measures are necessary. By identifying the hazards and taking proper precautions, the associated risk to response personnel can be significantly reduced.

2.0 On-Scene Assessment

After immediate control measures have been taken (i.e., source control) other activities to restore the area to environmentally acceptable conditions may be initiated. If there is no emergency, more time is available to evaluate hazards, design cleanup plans, and to establish safety requirements for response personnel. Information for characterizing the hazards can be obtained from intelligence (records, SDSs, placards, eyewitnesses, etc.), direct reading instruments, and sampling. Depending on the nature of the incident and the amount of time available, various combinations of these information-gathering processes are used.

At responses where hazards are largely unknown, first obtain data from published sources (SDS, CHRIS Manual, DOT Handbook, DOT Placards, etc.), make visual observations, monitor atmospheric hazards, and interview eyewitnesses. Also collect various types of off-site samples that may indicate on-site conditions or migration from the incident.

A more thorough evaluation of hazards generally requires personnel to enter the subject site. Prior to going on-site, an entry plan should be developed which addresses the objectives and prescribed procedures to protect the health and safety of the response personnel. On-site inspection and information gathering should include:

Monitoring ambient air with direct reading instruments for:

a. Combustible gases
b. Oxygen deficiency
c. Organic vapors and gases
d. Inorganic vapors and gases
e. Particulate
f. Specific materials, i.e. lead, asbestos, radioactive materials, if known

Types of containers, impoundments, or other storage systems:

a. Numbers, types, and quantities of materials
b. Condition of storage systems

Physical condition of material:

a. Solids, liquids, gases
b. Weathered vs. non-weathered

Leaks or discharges from containers, tanks, ponds, vehicles, etc.

Potential pathways or dispersion:

a. Air
b. Surface water
c. Ground water
d. Land surface
e. Biological routes

Labels, markings, identification placards, or other indicators of material

3.0 Safety Plan Development

When responding to incidents at the facility, the hazard(s) should be identified, the pathways of movement should be defined, and the effect or potential impact should be assessed. [redacted]

4.0 PPE Selection

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) selection is the responsibility of the IC and the individual emergency responders. The PPE selection is made once the initial assessment is completed.

TABLE II-8
FPP INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

2.1.1.3 A. Initial Characterization:

_____ Identity of the product:_____
_____ Amount of product spilled:_____
_____ Location of spilled product:_____
_____ Trajectory of spilled product:_____
_____ Cause of product spillage:_____
_____ Time product was spilled:_____
_____ Any injuries/fatalities:_____

2.1.1.4 B. Key Decisions:

_____ Potential risk to responder health and safety:_____

_____ Potential risk to public health or to the environment:_____

_____ Immediate need for protective actions to prevent or reduce impact:_____
_____

2.1.1.5 C. On Site Inspection:

1. Monitoring ambient air with direct reading instruments for:
   - _____ Combustible gases
   - _____ Oxygen deficiency
   - _____ Organic vapors and gases
   - _____ Inorganic vapors and gases
   - _____ Particulate
   - _____ Specific materials, i.e. lead, asbestos, radioactive materials, if known.
2. Types of containers, impoundment's, or other storage systems:
   - _____ Numbers, types and quantities of materials
   - _____ Condition of storage systems
3. Physical condition of material: (Circle One)
   - _____ Solids, liquids, gases
   - _____ Weathered vs. non-weathered
4. Leaks or discharges from containers, tanks, ponds, vehicles, etc.:_____
   _____
5. Potential pathways or dispersion:
   - _____ Air
   - _____ Surface water
   - _____ Ground water
   - _____ Land surface
   - _____ Biological routes
6. Labels, markings, identification placards, or other indicators of material/product.

TABLE II-8
CONTINUED

D. Data Required for Incident Evaluation:

_____ Brief description:_____

_____

_____ Exact location:_____

_____

Date and time of occurrence: _____

_____

_____ Materials involved and their chemical/physical properties: _____

_____

_____ Present status of incident: _____

_____

_____ Potential pathways of movement:_____

_____

_____ Habitation-population risk:_____

_____

_____ Environmentally sensitive areas (endangered species habitat/delicate ecosystems):

_____

_____ Economically sensitive areas (industrial, agricultural, etc.):_____

_____

_____ Accessibility by roads and air:_____

_____

_____ Waterways:_____

_____

_____ Current weather and forecasts (i.e. wind direction, precipitation forecasts):_____

_____

_____ Terrain (topographic features):_____

_____

_____ Geology and hydrology:_____

_____

_____ Aerial photographs:_____

_____

_____ Any other related background information: _____

_____

TABLE II-8B
Job Hazard Analysis Form

Process Name:

Location:

Primary Equipment:

Affected Employees (by title):

Operating Conditions:

Current Hazard Controls:

Tasks in sequence:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Date of Analysis:

Conducted by:

TABLE II-8B
Job Hazard Analysis Form

BASIC JOB TASKS	POTENTIAL HAZARD (S)	SAFETY PROTOCOL

Date of Analysis:

Conducted by:

D. ESTABLISHMENT OF OBJECTIVES

1.0 Immediate Goals

The safety of initial responders and employees should be the primary objective in responding to a hazardous material or oil spill. Section II, Part 2.0 Initial Response Actions, Section E outlines specific Procedures for Implementation of Tactical Plan for Small, Medium, and Worst Case Discharges. To accomplish this objective, to reduce or prevent detrimental impacts to the public health or the environment, the first steps should be to:

- Identify the type of product involved and its source
- Evaluate materials behavior upon release and its potential effect on public health and the environment
- Develop safety plan, select (PPE), and site objectives
- Initiate actions to prevent or modify its effects

2.0 Mitigating Actions

The IC may take various mitigating actions once the initial assessment of the situation has been received. Depending upon the potential dangers involved (i.e. imminent threat to responders life or health, e.g. explosion, fire, toxicity, asphyxiation, etc.) [redacted] may be considered. [redacted]

Containment of spilled materials is important because a successfully contained spill: (1) aids in the recovery of the product, (2) minimizes health dangers, and (3) reduces the likelihood of impact to the environment. There are many techniques of spill containment. The technique(s) selected will depend primarily on the type of material released, the physical state of the material, the rate of movement of the material, and the physical characteristics of the location. Annex 7: Prevention, Section C details containment and drainage planning.

As with the other aspects of mitigation, recovery will depend on the circumstances, such as location of spill (on soils, pavement, water, etc.), physical state of the material, and type of material involved in the incident. A further discussion of product recovery is contained in Annex 3 (III.c.5.).

3.0 Required Resources

As with the evaluation of mitigating actions, the IC will determine what resources (e.g., trained personnel and response equipment) will be required in responding to a particular emergency situation. A listing of FPP emergency response equipment including PPE is shown in Annex III (III-f.). Locations of response equipment are shown on Figure 2 in Annex 1. Information on the FPP Communications System may be found in Annex III.

E. PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TACTICAL PLAN

The following Plan Implementation section explains in detail how FPP personnel will implement the facility's emergency response plan for responding to an oil release or hazardous chemical spill. Appendix E of the OPA regulations was used as a guide to determine small, medium, and worst case spill volumes, recovery rates, and to assist in determining required response resources. The procedures for implementation of tactical plans for other types of emergency response situations are combined with the following section (Procedures for Mobilization of Resources).

Response Resources for Small, Medium, and Worst Case Spills

Equipment Operability and Readiness

Situated on Fayette Lake on Cedar Creek, the operating environment of the FPP is designated, as per the regulations, as "rivers and canals". Equipment maintained at the power plant is designed to operate in the conditions expected in the facility's geographic area. The FPP handles and stores oil only in this one operating environment.

The FPP has approximately 800 feet of boom deployed across the discharge canal. This boom is typically 18 inches from the bottom of the skirt to the top of the freeboard with approximately 7 inches of the boom above the surface of the water. The reserve buoyancy to weight ratio is 2:1, the total tensile strength is 4,500 pounds, the skirt fabric tensile strength is 200 pounds, and the skirt fabric tear strength is 100 pounds.

The FPP typically maintains one 6-inch irrigation pump with an effective daily recovery capacity of 345,534 gallons, one 4-inch irrigation pump with an effective daily recovery capacity of 230,400 gallons, and one 2-inch centrifugal pump with an effective daily recovery capacity of 22,974 gallons. These three oil recovery devices have sufficient daily recovery capacity greater than the amount of oil potentially discharged in a small, medium or worst case discharge scenario. As calculated using the formula R = T x 24 hours x E, where R is the effective daily recovery capacity, T is the throughput rate in barrels per hour, and E is a 20 percent efficiency factor.

A 14-foot flat bottom boat with a 6 horse power motor is kept in the Waste Storage building on the southwest side of the plant and will be used to deploy containment booms and pumps. The boat is sufficient at operating in conditions under the one hundred-year storm event and able to operate in wave heights of equal to or less than 1-foot.

In addition, the FPP also typically maintains four D10 and one D6 Caterpillar dozers, in the coal yard, a John Deere backhoe loader tractor, and a John Deere Tractor stored south of the Facility Warehouse.

The FPP [redacted]. In the event of the worst case discharge scenario, the Lower Colorado River Authority has a long term contract with one emergency response company which would be capable of responding to the scene. This company and their contact information is listed in Table II-4. [redacted]. The contractors have offices located in Austin, San Antonio, Houston, Dallas, and Fort Worth, Texas, and [redacted]. Please refer to Annex 3 for response equipment maintained on-site and for copies of response equipment contracts.

1.0 Response Resources for Small Discharges

Although the average or most probable spill at the FPP, based upon [redacted]. Therefore [redacted]. The most probable small case spill at the Fayette Power Project would occur in [redacted] The surface drainage around the coal transfer area is to the east and south towards an earthen drainage ditch that discharges into the Coal Pile Runoff Pond which has a capacity of [redacted]. The FPP currently has a boom deployed across the drainage ditch (known as the settling channel of the Coal Pile Runoff Pond) near the Coal Pile Runoff Pond that is sufficient to hold a small case spill. In the event such a spill occurs, FPP personnel will dam the drainage ditch in the appropriate area based upon a visual assessment of the spill. Outfall 003 drains the Coal Pile Runoff Pond into an unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek. Outfall 003 remains closed at all times unless Operations and Environmental staff decide to discharge to increase freeboard in the pond. With outfall 003 closed, it creates a dam that will prevent any spill from entering the unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek.

For small spills, if plant personnel are successful in containing the spill before entry into the unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek, then the use of booms and pumps will only be necessary in the settling channel of the Coal Pile Runoff Pond. If water in the settling channel is impacted, then plant personnel will use pumps maintained on-site to pump the spill material into the available storage units.

Fayette Power Project personnel will have several options to store the recovered material. Plant personnel can use available 55-gallon drums, the vacuum truck with a storage capacity of 3,200 gallons, or the use of frac tanks capable of storing 21,000 gallons. The LCRA will contract the use of frac tanks if necessary. All material will be stored until proper manifests and arrangements can be made to either reuse or dispose of the recovered material.

2.0 Response Resources for Medium Discharges

The medium case discharge scenario is [redacted] The medium case discharge is based on the overfilling or leaking of one of the tanks. Again, based on the site drainage in this area, a medium case spill in the area of the tanks will drain to the south towards the Coal Pile Runoff Pond area via the earthen drainage ditch and the settling channel. The earthen drainage ditch near the Coal Pile Runoff Pond is known as the settling channel.

FPP currently has a boom deployed across the settling channel to contain spills from entering the Coal Pile Runoff Pond. In the event of a medium case spill, plant personnel will visually check the valve to Outfall 003 to ensure that the valve is closed and that water is not being discharged. With the Outfall closed, the spill will be contained within the Coal Pile Runoff Pond protecting the unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek. After the valve to Outfall 003 is checked, plant personnel will make a visual assessment of the spill to determine the area of the earthen drainage ditch that may be dammed for the most efficient containment of the spill. Once the area to be dammed has been determined, plant personnel will deploy front-end loaders and back hoes to the drainage ditch to begin damming procedures. If plant personnel are successful in containing the spill before entry into the unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek, then the use of booms and pumps will only be necessary in the settling channel of the Coal Pile Runoff Pond. If water in the settling channel is impacted, then plant personnel will use pumps maintained on-site to pump the spill material into the available storage units. The facility has adequate recovery capacity to respond to 11,500 gallons (1/2 the medium spill volume of 23,000 gallons as per Section 4.0 Appendix E of the OPA regulations).

Fayette Power Project personnel will have several options to store the recovered material. Plant personnel can use available 55-gallon drums, the vacuum truck with a storage capacity of 3,200 gallons, or the use of frac tanks capable of storing 21,000 gallons (the LCRA will contract the use of frac tanks if necessary). All material will be stored until proper manifest and arrangements can be made to either reuse or dispose of the recovered material.

Fayette Power Project Switchyards

There are two switchyard stations on the Fayette Power Project facility. These stations contain potential, current, and service transformers, and other various types of oil containing transformers and capacitors. Typical quantities of oil contained in the switchyard used for spill scenarios range from 200 gallons for small spills to 3,570 gallons for medium spills. Of these types of transformers, the potential transformers have the highest probability for failure. Failures can occur due to small leaks or, more commonly, these transformers can explode, spraying oil in a radius of 20 to 25 feet from the transformer's base. LCRA has constructed secondary containment structures around oil containing equipment within the switchyards.

In the event of a release from one of the transformers, the switchyard alarm system immediately sends a signal to the LCRA Systems Operations Control Center (SOCC) Center in Austin via telemetry. The SOCC is able to identify which transformer failed and then respond by sending trained emergency response personnel to the site. The SOCC also notifies the plant of the emergency and to adequately coordinate the response effort. In the event of an explosion, on-site plant personnel would be aware of the situation and would immediately respond as well.

3.0 Response Resources for the Worst Case Discharge

On-Water Oil Recovery Capacity

The worst case discharge scenario at the FPP is [redacted] The operating environment of the power plant is designated rivers and canals. Based on the volume of the worst case discharge, the on-water oil recovery capacity for Tier 1 is 444 barrels/day, for Tier 2 is 591 barrels/day, and for Tier 3 is 887 barrels/day. [redacted] The on-water oil recovery capacity for Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 are well below the response capability caps by operating area. Thus, the on-water amount identified for all three tiers is zero, but this amount does not need to be contracted for in advance.

Shoreline Cleanup Capacity

The worst case scenario discharge volume at the FPP is 230,000 gallons. The emulsification factor for Group 2 oil is 1.8 and the calculated shoreline recovery is 2,464 barrels. The resulting shoreline cleanup volume for the worst case discharge is 4,435 barrels (186,270 gallons).

Fayette Power Project currently has trained personnel for firefighting capabilities (Refer to Annex 3 for firefighting resource equipment). [redacted] The Qualified Individual will coordinate response with local fire fighting resources.

Drainage in the area of the two large above ground storage tanks is to the south towards the Coal Pile Runoff Pond via the earthen drainage ditch mentioned in both the small and medium case discharges. In the event of the worst case discharge, plant personnel will immediately notify the three emergency response contractors. Plant personnel will stop the product flow by securing pumps, closing valves, etc. All plant personnel will be warned, and safety and security measures will be enforced.

After the spill enters the earthen drainage ditch it will travel in a south direction for approximately 1 mile in the drainage ditch before reaching the Coal Pile Runoff Pond. Within 1 hour, Fayette Power Project personnel should close the slide gate containments and construct an earthen dam across the drainage ditch to contain the spill. If the spill breaks or flows over the dam, it will enter the Coal Pile Runoff Pond. The Coal Pile Runoff Pond drains into an unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek via outfall 003. The valve remains closed at all times and will be visually checked to ensure that the outfall is not discharging water. [redacted] and should provide sufficient freeboard capacity storage space for the spill until emergency contractors can arrive.

The FPP maintains, at a minimum, a sufficient amount of boom for deployment across Cedar Creek downstream of the power plant. The boom is stored on a trailer west of the old Production Engineering Building and will be ready to use immediately at all times. Fayette Power Project plant personnel will make an initial visual assessment of the situation to determine the most efficient way to contain the spill. If the Coal Pile Runoff Pond does not appear to be sufficient to contain the spill, then plant personnel will immediately deploy additional boom across the unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek in order to protect [redacted].

If plant personnel are unable to contain the spill in either the Coal Pile Runoff Pond or the unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek, [redacted]. The emergency contractors are located in Houston, Texas and will have already been notified at the first indication of the worst case spill. [redacted]:

[redacted] Emergency contractors will use as many 21,000 gallon frac tanks as needed to store the recovered material (Refer to Annex 3 for response equipment of emergency response contractors).

F. PROCEDURES FOR MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

1.0 GENERAL HAZMAT/ENVIRONMENTAL/RADIATION INCIDENTS

The purpose of this section is to establish guidelines to be able to more effectively respond to environmental or hazardous material (HAZMAT) incidents. Table II-9, the FPP Environmental Incident Spill Report Form, is included in this section. A hazardous material is any substance that may pose an unreasonable risk to human health and the environment, requiring specific training and protective clothing to control the emergency. Site-specific contingency plans for releases of specific hazardous chemicals located at the facility are addressed in the following section.

1.1 Procedure in the Event of a Hazardous Materials Leak or Large Oil Spill

A. Notify the Production Control Room by Gai-tronics or at extension 8900.

B. The SSIC shall notify the plant personnel as follows:

1. Sound the alarm (5 seconds)
2. Make the announcement.
3. Repeat steps 1 & 2 (minimum of 4 times).
4. Record response information on the emergency 8100 voice mail box.
5. Send [redacted].
6. Phone or page HAZMAT Team Leader (Table II-4)

C. If a hazardous material spill or leak occurs, all employees must evacuate the immediate area. (Reference EVACUATION PROCEDURES, Volume II, Section III-3-9).

D. A minimum of eight (8) trained HAZMAT team members must be present before starting a response. A response team shall consist of an On-Scene Commander, Safety Officer/Medical Officer, two (2) primary responders, two (2) backup responders, two (2) backup/decontamination personnel.

E. HAZMAT team members will implement the Emergency Action Procedures outlined in the Emergency Response Plan for the specific material spilled or released. This plan is located in the HAZMAT trailer.

F. If additional personnel are required for the response, refer to Table II-6 Emergency Response Team Members.

1.2 In the Event of a Spill of a Material Not Requiring HAZMAT Team Assistance

In the event of a spill not threatening to personnel or environmentally damaging, the following sequence of activities should be initiated.

A. Contain the spill, stop the source of the leak and clean up the material.

B. Notify your immediate supervisor. If reportable, document the type, quantity and location of the spill on the FPP Environmental Incident Report Form.

1.3 Additional Environmental Spill Support

A. A list of environmental support personnel that can assist and provide technical expertise during spills is included in Table II-5.

B. Oil spill containment materials (booms, sock absorbent pads, etc) are located in the Waste Storage Building (WSB), the portable building east of the WSB and the Emergency Response Storage Building. Additional quantities of spill containment materials can be obtained from the Stores/Warehouse. Spill kit drums containing shovels, gloves, pads absorbents, etc are located at waste generating areas throughout the plant. Acid and caustic spill containment and treatment materials are located at the Unit 1 & 2 Water Treatment Area.

C. Storm drain spill kits are located at drain sites throughout the plant. These consist of drain covers and a whisk broom to clean and seal storm drain openings in order to prevent off-site drainage.

D. Oil Spill Responders (Contractor) is listed in Table II-4.

TABLE II-9

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORT FORM

http://team.lcra.org/wps/FPP_Environmental/Lists/FPP%20Test/All%20EIR.aspx

This Folder: FPP Test

FPP Environmental

FPP Environmental > FPP Environmental Incident Reporting > New Item

FPP Environmental Incident Reporting: New Item

Items on this list require content approval. Your submission will not appear in public views until approved by someone with proper rights. More information on content approval.

Attach File | Spelling... * Indicates a required field

Unit *	
Title *	Use Format: Unit#, Event Type, Date (mm/dd/yy), event start time (24:00)
Report Date *	4/7/2015
Reported By *	Name of the person completing the EIR
Environmental Control Device Failure *	☐ Scrubber ☐ Low NOx Burner Systems ☐ Activated Carbon Injection System ☐ Precipitator ☐ N/A Use N/A if Control Device failure did not occur
Was the Event a Spill? *	
Spill to: Water or Land *	☐ Land ☐ Water ☐ N/A Use N/A if the Event was not a spill.
Quantity Spilled *	Please list quantity spilled in gallons, pounds, tons. Enter N/A if not a spill.
Substance Spilled *	If "Other" please provide detail in Incident Description
Was the Event an Emission Upset and/or Permit Exceedance? *	If yes, answer the next four (4) questions
Emission Point *	Where did the emission occur from? If "Other", please provide detail in Incident Description
Emission Type	
Unit of Measure	
Averaging Period	
Was the event a Permit NonCompliance	No If yes, please provide detail in Incident Description
Was Event the result of a Unit trip *	
Did the spill, emission or chemical release exceed the Reportable Quantity (RQ)	To be answered by Environmental
Was Environmental Notified of the Event? (Notification must be by conversation) *	Yes or No. If no, please explain. If yes, who was notified?
Incident Description *	

1.4 In the Event of a Radiation Source Release from X-Ray Equipment

A. Notify the Shift Supervisor/Production Control Room by Gai-tronics or at extension 8900.

B. The Production Control Room shall sound the plant alarm and announce that employees immediately evacuate the area or building of the radiation source release.

C. No attempt shall be made by untrained personnel to recover the radiation source. The SSIC shall contact the LCRA Radiation Safety Officer, who will then initiate a response to recover the source.

D. If attempts to contact the x-ray contractor are unproductive, report the incident to the contractor's home office.

E. If in contact with the x-ray contractor and home office is unsuccessful, call the Texas Department of State Health Services Emergency Number listed in Table II-4. The Texas Dept. of Health can provide assistance in response efforts.

1.5 In the Event of a Radiation Source Release

A. Notify the Shift Supervisor/Production Control Room by Gai-tronics or at extension 8900.

B. Respond to the primary emergency first, ie, medical, HAZMAT or fire.

C. Barricade and restrict access a minimum of 25 feet from the radiation source.

D. No attempt shall be made by untrained personnel to repair or recover the source.

E. Radiation agencies and contractors are listed in Table II-4. LCRA personnel listed in Table II-4 can provide detection and technical assistance:

2.0 SITE-SPECIFIC CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

The following offers guidance on response actions for specific hazardous chemicals stored at FPP.

2.1 WASTE ACCUMULATION BUILDING

NOTIFICATION AND INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

In case of Fire or Spill use paging system or telephone to report and request assistance. Page the Production Control Room on paging system or dial extension 8900 on telephone. Contact the SSIC or designee to initiate response actions as per the FRP.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The FPP Waste Storage Building is the hazardous waste storage facility for all hazardous waste generated on-site at FPP. [redacted]

The types of wastes stored within the FPP Waste Storage Building are provided on the list titled "FPP Waste Inventory," attached to Annex 2.

PREVENTION AND CONTROLS

[redacted]

- Spill equipment is readily available.
- Emergency eyewash and shower are located within building.
- All liquids are stored in secondary containment areas or on spill pans.

[redacted]

- Fire extinguishers are at all exit points and the exterior of the flammable storage area.
- All materials are stored and segregated by compatibility criteria.
- Each segregated area is marked and labeled to identify characteristic of the waste being stored.

- Evacuation Plan is posted in a visible location within the building interior next to the paging system and Telephones. The evacuation plan is also located within the exterior telephone box located on northeast side of the building adjacent to the overhead entry.
- Emergency eyewash and shower are plugged when not in use and are inspected monthly.

PROBABLE SPILL ROUTE

[redacted]

CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

- Spill booms, pillows, absorbent socks would be utilized to contain spilled substances around leaking containers.
- Empty 55 and 30 gallon drums and over pack containers are available to contain spilled materials and leaking containers.
- Spill Kits for the clean up of acids, caustics, and solvents are available and located next to the emergency eye wash/shower area.
- Leaking containers should be oriented so as to minimize leakage.
- Leaking containers can be placed directly into over pack drums.
- Clean-up operations should include the use of absorbent materials.
- All contaminated materials and clean-up residue will be placed in chemically compatible drums. The filled drums will be sealed, labeled, and placed in the FPP Waste Storage Building in proper storage area.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

A current inventory listing of the hazardous wastes stored is located in the storage room of the FPP Waste Storage Building located on the North end of the building. In the event the storage room is not accessible the inventory of waste is also available in waste coordinator's office labeled "FPP Operating Log Current Inventory" or FPP Central Files EN.03.02.06.

As no one waste stream will be a pure component, caution should be exercised by the responders until more detailed knowledge is obtained concerning the waste released. One may wish to consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the various compounds, which a waste stream is comprised of along with the waste

stream classification information. If there is no SDS for the waste stream mixture then approach release in a manner which minimizes personnel exposure and risk.

The building currently stores waste with the following characteristics:

- **Flammable**

[redacted]

- **Toxic**

[redacted]

- **Corrosive**

[redacted]

- **Reactive**

[redacted]

POSTING REQUIREMENTS

This site specific contingency plan will be posted in a prominent location within the potential spill area and on the exterior of the building located inside the Gai Tronics box.

LOCATION MAP

Refer to Figure 3, Annex 1.

2.2 SATELLITE COLLECTION AREAS

NOTIFICATION AND INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

In case of Fire or Spill use paging system or telephone to report and request assistance. Page the Production Control Room on paging system or dial extension 8900 on telephone. Contact Shift Supervisor or designee to initiate response actions as per the FRP.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Wastes collected in these areas are typically collected in drums, which are stationed throughout the facility. The hazardous waste quantities in the satellites will not exceed 55 gallons at any given time.

The types of wastes collected in the Satellite Areas are provided on the list titled "FPP Waste Inventory" attached to Annex 2.

PREVENTION AND CONTROLS

- Access is controlled and only designated personnel are allowed to place hazardous waste in the satellite containers.
- Spill equipment is readily available.
- All liquids are stored in secondary containment areas.
- All materials are stored and segregated by compatibility criteria.

PROBABLE SPILL ROUTE

A spill of liquid material occurring within the Satellite Area will be collected in secondary containment spill pan.

CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

- Spill booms, pillows, absorbent socks would be utilized to contain spilled substances around leaking containers.
- Empty 55 and 30 gallon drums and over pack containers are available to contain spilled materials and leaking containers.
- Spill Kits for the cleanup of solvents are stored near satellite area.
- Leaking containers should be oriented so as to minimize leakage.
- Leaking containers can be placed directly into over pack drums.

- Clean-up operations should include the use of absorbent materials.
- All contaminated materials and clean-up residue will be placed in chemically compatible drums. The filled drums will be sealed, labeled, and transferred to the FPP Waste Storage Building.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

As no one waste stream will be a pure component, caution should be exercised by the responders until more detailed knowledge is obtained concerning the waste released. One may wish to consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the various compounds, which a waste stream is comprised of along with the waste stream classification information. If there is no SDS for the waste stream mixture then approach release in a manner which minimizes personnel exposure and risk.

The Satellite Areas currently store waste with the following characteristics:

[redacted] **Flammable**

[redacted]

[redacted] **Toxic**

[redacted]

[redacted] **Reactive**

[redacted]

LOCATION MAP

Refer to Figure 3, Annex 1.

2.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE - STORES WAREHOUSES

NOTIFICATION AND INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

In case of Fire or Spill use paging system or telephone to report and request assistance. Page the Production Control Room on paging system or dial extension 8900 on telephone. Contact Shift Supervisor or designee to initiate response actions as per the FRP.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Stores chemical stock is typically maintained in designated areas for storage of hazardous materials. The containers are kept closed at all times and are rotated to help maintain container integrity. Flammable liquids are kept in an outside storage building segregated from the main stores warehouse area.

PREVENTION AND CONTROLS

[redacted]

- Spill equipment is readily available.
- Fire suppression sprinkler system is installed in the warehouse area.
- Fire extinguishers are available in several locations inside the warehouse.
- Stock items are segregated based on chemical characteristic compatibility.
- A firewall is installed between the Stores Warehouse and the Service Building office areas.
- Fire doors are installed at the Stores counter that will close automatically in case of a fire.

PROBABLE SPILL ROUTE

[redacted]

CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

- Spill booms, pillows, absorbent socks would be utilized to contain spilled substances around leaking containers.
- Empty 55 and 30 gallon drums and over pack containers are available to contain spilled materials and leaking containers.
- Spill Kits for clean up and containment of spills located within the Stores warehouse area.
- Leaking containers should be oriented so as to minimize leakage.
- Leaking containers can be placed directly into over pack drums.
- Clean-up operations should include the use of absorbent materials.

– All contaminated materials and clean-up residue will be placed in chemically compatible drums. The filled drums will be sealed, labeled, and transferred to the FPP Waste Storage Building.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The measures outlined below are general for chemical characteristics of material. Emergency responders should access the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the specific chemical spills. Extreme caution should be exercised by the responders until more detailed knowledge is obtained concerning the chemical release. If there is no SDS for the chemical spilled then approach the release in a manner, which minimizes personnel exposure and risk.

The Stores Warehouse Area currently stores chemicals with the following characteristics:

- **Flammable**

[redacted]

Toxic

[redacted]

- **Corrosive**

[redacted]

Reactive

[redacted]

LOCATION MAP

Refer to Figure 3, Annex 1.

2.4 AMMONIA 29.4% (CAS# 7664-41-7)

NOTIFICATION AND INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

In case of Fire or Spill use paging system or telephone to report and request assistance. Page the Production Control Room on paging system or dial extension 8900 on the telephone. Contact Shift Supervisor or designee to initiate response actions as per the FRP.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Ammonia is found within Units 1, 2, and 3 Chemical Feed Room. Typically quantities on hand within each unit is 50 gallons at any given time. Ammonia is a colorless liquid or vapor with a pungent odor.

The "Bulk Chemical List" attached to Annex 2 represent the reportable quantities for certain bulk items and other bulk hazardous substances located at the plant.

PREVENTION AND CONTROLS

[redacted]

- Spill equipment is readily available.
- Transfer of material is done through tanks and pumps within the Chemical Feed Room.
- Eyewash stations and safety showers with deluge type head should be readily available.

PROBABLE SPILL ROUTE

A spill of liquid material occurring within the Chemical Feed Room will be contained within the building. Let ammonia evaporate. Do not get liquid ammonia in streams, sewer, etc.

CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

- Stop leak if possible. Use copious amounts of water spray or fog to reduce concentration and lower vapor pressure.
- Provide optimum ventilation; vapors are extremely irritating.
- Stop leak if you can do this without risk.

- Responders need protection against inhalation or contact.
- Let ammonia evaporate.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The responders should exercise caution until more detailed knowledge is obtained concerning the Ammonia release. One may wish to consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the compounds to assess all relevant data.

- **Reportable Quantity**: 100 pounds
- **Specific Gravity**: Approx. 0.682
- **Flammability Limits**: Lower 16%, Upper 25%
- **Fire Fighting**: Material, will not burn, but should be stored separately from oxidizers, halogens, and acids. Contact with combustible materials may increase fire hazard.
- **Routes of Entry**: Inhalation; eye contact; skin contact; skin adsorption. Responders should wear full protective clothing consisting of butyl or vinyl rubber coveralls and gloves including self-contained breathing apparatus. Ensure eyes and skin are protected. Ingestion may cause severe injury or death. Acute concentrations occur at 5,000 to 10,000 PPM and are fatal. A 30 minute exposure in the air at 2,500 to 6,000 PPM are considered dangerous to life

LOCATION MAP

Refer to Figure 3, Annex 1.

2.5 SULFURIC ACID, CONCENTRATED (CAS# 7664-93-9)

NOTIFICATION AND INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

In case of Fire or Spill use paging system or telephone to report and request assistance. Page the Production Control Room on paging system or dial extension 8900 on the telephone. Contact Shift Supervisor or designee to initiate response actions as per the FRP.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Sulfuric Acid is found within Units 1, 2, and 3 Waste Water Treatment Plant. Typically quantities on hand will range from 1200 gallons to a maximum quantity of 4,200 gallons at any given time. Sulfuric Acid is a clear, colorless, hydroscopic, oily liquid with no odor.

The "Bulk Chemical List" attached to Annex 2 represents the reportable quantities for certain bulk items and other bulk hazardous substances located at the plant.

PREVENTION AND CONTROLS

[redacted]

- Spill equipment is readily available.
- Transfer of material is done through tanks and pumps within the Water Treatment Plant.
- Eyewash stations and safety showers with deluge type head should be readily available.

PROBABLE SPILL ROUTE

A spill of liquid material occurring within the Water Treatment Plant will be contained within the floor area of the building.

CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

- Contain a small spill with booms or diking. NOTE: Do not add water or other liquids to the acid. Neutralize cautiously with soda ash or lime. Test for neutralization.
- Provide optimum ventilation; vapors are extremely irritating.
- Stop leak if you can do this without risk.
- Responders need protection against inhalation or contact.
- Runoff to sewer system may create hydrogen gas, which is a fire or explosion hazard.
- Any contaminated Sulfuric Acid, which has been neutralized from the response, should be tested prior to disposal in wastewater treatment system and authorized by Chemical Group and FPP Environmental.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The responders should exercise caution until more detailed knowledge is obtained concerning the Sulfuric Acid release. One may wish to consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the compounds to assess all relevant data.

- **Reportable Quantity**: 1000 pound
- **Specific Gravity**: Approx. 1.84
- **pH**: <1

- **Fire Fighting**: Material will not burn but is a strong oxidizing agent. Contact with combustible materials may cause ignition by contact. Sulfuric acid mists and vapors from a fire area are corrosive.
- **Routes of Entry**: Inhalation; eye contact; skin contact; skin adsorption. Responders should wear full protective clothing consisting of butyl or vinyl rubber coveralls and gloves including self-contained breathing apparatus. Ensure eyes and skin are protected. Ingestion may cause severe injury or death.

LOCATION MAP

Refer to Figure 3, Annex 1.

2.6 SODIUM HYDROXIDE (CAS# 1310-73-2)

NOTIFICATION AND INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

In case of Fire or Spill use paging system or telephone to report and request assistance. Page the Production Control Room on paging system or dial extension 8900 on the telephone. Contact Shift Supervisor to initiate response actions as per the Facility Response Plan (FRP).

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Sodium Hydroxide liquid is typically found within Units 1 and 2, and 3 Water Treatment Plant. Sodium Hydroxide is a corrosive clear liquid with no distinct odor. Units 1 and 2 Water Treatment Plants have on hand an average of 1,200 gallons, and Unit 3 Water Treatment Plant have on hand an average of 3,000 gallons.

PREVENTION AND CONTROLS

[redacted]

- Tanks are inspected by FPP; and levels are monitored.
- Tanks are within secondary containment system designed to hold the entire amount of Sodium Hydroxide.
- Eyewash stations and safety showers with deluge type head should be readily available.

PROBABLE SPILL ROUTE

A release within the Units 1 and 2, and 3 Water Treatment Plant would be contained within the secondary containment system.

CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

- Avoid contact with water.
- Product can react explosively with acids, aldehydes, and many other organic chemicals.
- Sodium hydroxide spills can be neutralized with a dilute inorganic acid such as hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric, phosphoric, and acetic acid and managed within the Water Treatment Plant. The area should then be washed with water and a liberal covering of sodium bicarbonate.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The responders should exercise caution until more detailed knowledge is obtained concerning the Sodium Hydroxide release. One may wish to consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the compounds to assess all relevant data.

- **Reportable Quantity**: 100 pounds
- **Specific Gravity**: Approx. 1.53
- **Water Solubility**: Completely Soluble
- **pH**: 14.0
- **Fire Fighting**: Sodium Hydroxide is not combustive. Avoid direct contact of Sodium Hydroxide with water as this can cause a violent exothermic reaction.
- **Routes of Entry**: Eye contact; skin contact; skin adsorption. Responders should wear protective clothing consisting of butyl rubber coveralls, gloves, and chemically resistant shoes. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and water and dry before reuse. Recommend full face shield to protect against splashing. Responders may want to include self-contained breathing apparatus in the event carbon monoxide or other reaction products may be generated. Ensure eyes and skin are protected.

LOCATION MAP

Refer to Figure 3, Annex 1.

2.7 SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (CAS# 7681-52-9)

NOTIFICATION AND INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE

In case of Fire or Spill use paging system or telephone to report and request assistance. Page the Production Control Room on paging system or dial extension 8900 on the telephone. Contact Shift Supervisor to initiate response actions as per the Facility Response Plan (FRP).

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Sodium Hypochlorite liquid is typically found within the Units 1 and 2 Water Treatment Plant, the Waste Water Treatment Plant and at the FPP Intake. Sodium Hypochlorite is a corrosive clear liquid with a chlorine bleach odor. Units 1 and 2 Water Treatment Plants have on hand an average of 2500 gallons, Waste Water Treatment Plant has on hand an average of 200 gallon and FPP Intake has on hand an average of 5,500 gallons.

PREVENTION AND CONTROLS

[redacted]

- Tanks are inspected by FPP; and levels are monitored.
- Tanks are within secondary containment system designed to hold the entire amount of Sodium Hypochlorite.

PROBABLE SPILL ROUTE

A release within the Units 1 and 2 Water Treatment Plant, Waste Water Treatment Plant and FPP Intake would be contained within secondary containment.

CONTAINMENT, CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL

- Leaking product may be transferred to clean plastic containers.
- Dilute small spills with water and add Sodium Metabisulfite for neutralization.
- Neutralized product maybe flushed into sewer.
- Eyewash stations and safety showers with deluge type head should be readily available.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The responders should exercise caution until more detailed knowledge is obtained concerning the Sodium Hypochlorite release. One may wish to consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the compounds to assess all relevant data.

- Reportable Quantity: 100 pounds
- Specific Gravity: Approx. 1.15
- Water Solubility: 100%
- pH: 12.3-12.9
- Fire Fighting: Sodium Hypochlorite is not flammable. Fire fighters should wear SCBA and apply water, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Foam.

- Routes of Entry: Inhalation of vapors will irritate breathing passages and may cause breathing difficulty. Corrosive – will cause sever irritation to eyes and skin. May cause permanent damage if not treated properly. Ingestion will cause burning sensation in mouth, throat and stomach. Responders should wear protective clothing consisting of PVC or rubber gloves plastic jacket or apron, eye goggles or shield and chemical resistant shoes. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and water and dry before reuse. Recommend full face shield to protect against splashing. Responders should don self-contained breathing apparatus in the event chlorine vapors or other reaction products may be generated. Ensure eyes and skin are protected.

LOCATION MAP

Refer to Figure 3, Annex 1.

3.0 FIRE EMERGENCY

The purpose of this section is to provide information regarding employee and emergency response personnel actions during a fire. The FPP Fire Report form is included in this section as Table II-10.

3.1 Procedure for a Small Fire (one which can be extinguished by a fire extinguisher or small hose line)

A. When an employee discovers a small fire, he/she shall notify the Shift Supervisor/ Production Control Room at ext. 8900. After notifying the Shift Supervisor, an employee that is properly trained may begin to extinguish the small fire with an extinguisher or 1" hose line.

B. Upon receiving notification of a fire, the Shift Supervisor or designee shall send someone to investigate and report its severity.

C. If the fire cannot be extinguished using a hose line or fire extinguisher refer to Section 3.2 Procedures for a Large Fire below.

D. Following extinguishment of a small fire, the Shift Supervisor shall fill out a fire report (page 24) and forward it to the Fire Brigade Chief.

E. The Shift Supervisor shall notify the Fire Brigade Chief immediately (refer to Table II-4) when any of the following conditions exist:

1. If the fire cause cannot be determined.
2. If the fire was in a building or FPP structure.
3. If a burn injury occurred.
4. If fire damage is estimated to be more than $1000.
5. If the fire origin is suspicious.

3.2 Procedure for a Large Fire (too large to extinguish with a fire extinguisher or hose line, or requiring personal protective equipment)

A. An employee locating a major fire shall notify the Production Control Room at ext. 8900.

B. The Shift Supervisor or designee shall then execute items 1 thru 8 below.

1. Sound the emergency alarm (5 seconds).
2. Make announcement and notify personnel to move to a safer area.
3. Alert the fire brigade members on the plant Gai-tronics.
4. Repeat steps 1 - 5 (minimum of 4 times).

5. Call/page the Fire Brigade Chief,. (Refer to Table II-4).
6. Send designated plant operators to intake to start all fire pumps.
7. Send designated plant operator to verify sprinkler system actuation, if applicable.
8. Call the 8911 operator and request that a fire truck with "foam" capabilities be immediately dispatched to FPP.
9. Shut down operating equipment in the fire area.
10. Fires that occur at night and during holidays.
11. Fires that occur at night and during holidays.
    a. Notify the Fire Brigade Chief,. (Refer to Table II-4).
    b. Notify the LCRA Rangers.
    c. Send employees to secure and monitor the plant gates.
    d. Control Access.
        - Open gates for emergency responders, if the gate does not open, see (OVERRIDE INSTRUCTIONS).
        - Gates will be monitored by FPP Gate Security, LCRA Rangers or plant personnel until the emergency has concluded.

C. Fire Brigade members on shift.

A. Start setting up fire fighting equipment.

B. Appoint an On-Scene Commander and Safety Officer from the brigade.

C. Fight the fire if it can be accomplished safely.

D. FPP adheres to the OSHA guideline that only properly trained and equipped fire brigade members can fully participate in fires beyond the incipient (early) stages.

E. FPP employees that are not members of the fire brigade are limited to responding to fighting small fires using 1" fire hoses or portable extinguishers. Untrained employees are prohibited from wearing turn-out clothing and SCBA's.

F. If additional resources from area fire departments are needed, the Fire Brigade Chief, Assistant Chief, Fire Brigade Team Leader or Shift Supervisor shall request assistance from one or more of the departments listed on page II-11 (Table II-4).

G. The Fire Brigade Chief will complete the fire report and forward to the Plant Manager, within 24 hours of the incident.

FPP FRONT GATE
TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE
(VERTICAL GATES)

The following troubleshooting procedure shall be used in the event that either one or both gates are closed and will not open by their normal design:

Step #1. Dispatch either a forklift or cherry picker to the site with enough manpower to support the operator of the equipment. Slings, rope and shackles are needed.

Step #2. Have the power supply turned off to the gate(s) to be lifted.

Step #3. Have the rope tied to the mid to upper part of the gate and strung back past the pedestal of that gate.

Step #4. Have the solenoid valve powered down.

Step #5. Using the forklift or cherry picker, lift the gate vertically while at least 2 folks have the end of the rope. The folks handling the rope should be able to finish pulling the gate vertically once the gate has been lifted approximately 50% of its travel.

Step #6. Install the bolt inside the locking bracket for the gate. This is to keep the gate from moving downward.

OVERRIDE INSTRUCTIONS - MAIN (FRONT) GATES

The override instructions are listed below.

Procedure for the chain link gates:

Step 1. To open front exit gates manually, open enclosures GO2 and GO3, put toggle switches in off position.

Step 2. [redacted]. Now gates can be pushed open. The entry gate also has a clutch release in enclosure GO1. The front gate power feed is from MCC AIXI, breaker 19, which can be supplied by the emergency diesel generator during power outages.

TABLE II – 10
FPP FIRE REPORT

Date_____ Alarm Time_____
Time On The Scene_____
Time Scene Cleared_____ Shift_____
Location Of Fire_____

Type Of Material Burning_____
Method Of Extinguishment_____

Extent Of Damage_____

Number Of Personnel Responding_____
Number Of Injuries_____

Explain Injuries_____

_____

Was Fire Confined To LCRA Property? _____
Explain_____

_____

Mutual Aid Department(s)
Responding_____

Action Taken To Prevent Reoccurrence
_____

_____

Remarks (Actions, Problems Encountered, Improvement Ideas, etc.)_____

_____

_____

Name Of Officer In Charge_____ Shift Supervisor_____
Report Completed By_____ Plant Fire Chief_____

3.3 Shift Assignments

Sprinkler Systems

The Boiler Operator has been assigned to physically ensure that the sprinkler control valve supplying water to the fire area in the plant is maintained in a wide-open position.

In the absence of the primary monitor, the Ash Handler has been assigned to physically ensure that the sprinkler control valve supplying water to the fire area in the plant is maintained in a wide-open position.

Fire Pump Area

The Outside Operator has been assigned to physically ensure that the operation of the fire pumps supplying water to the fire area in the plant is continuously monitored.

In the absence of the primary monitor, the FGD Operator has been selected as an alternate to physically ensure that the operation of the fire pumps supplying water to the fire area in the plant is continuously monitored.

4.0 INJURY RESPONSE

4.1 Purpose

This section establishes the procedures to be followed when there is a need to activate emergency medical services.

4.2 Procedure

I. The person who discovers the incident shall notify the Shift Supervisor/ Production Control Rooms by public address (Gai-tronics) or telephone ext. 8900:

1. Name.
2. Location.
3. Type of injury and assistance needed.

II. The Shift Supervisor or his designee shall notify the plant personnel as follows:

1. Sound the alarm (5 seconds).
2. Make the announcement.
3. Call for the ECA's on the plant public address system (Gai-tronics).
4. Record emergency response message on 8100 Voice Mail Box.
5. Sent appropriate RAVE text message.
6. Repeat steps 1, 2, 3 (minimum of 4 times).

If the Rescue team needs to be activated to assist in the incident, reference Section III titled Personnel Rescue.

During the response to an incident, illness or injury emergency, an ECA or EMT will determine if the patient needs an ambulance. If the employee is not in an immediate life-threatening condition and is conscious, the patient may be transported in an LCRA vehicle to a hospital or medical facility. During transportation, the patient must be accompanied by an ECA or EMT. The receiving hospital facility must be notified of the incoming patient by an FPP Emergency Medical Team member or FPP Control Room personnel.

III. If additional Emergency Medical Services are needed, the Shift Supervisor or designee shall call 8911.
Be sure to ask:

1. Which ambulance is being dispatched?

2. Which route is ambulance taking? (EVACUATION ROUTES).

The Shift Supervisor should dispatch a person to open the corresponding gate and escort the ambulance to the injury site.

The Emergency Response Team Leaders and PCR have been equipped with radios to maintain communication with neighboring emergency response organizations.

IV. At the injury site, the most qualified responder (ECA, EMT) becomes the triage officer. The triage officer can request that AIR AMBULANCE be activated based on the severity of the injury or injuries.

FPP ECAs/EMTs, SOCC, local EMS and the 8911 dispatcher are authorized to activate Air Ambulance.

To Activate Air Ambulance:

1. Report the following information:
   - A. Your agency (LCRA).
   - B. Scene (FPP), 7 ½ miles east of LaGrange on State HWY. 71
   - C. Mechanism of injury.
   - D. Type and extent of injury.
   - E. Number of victims (specify if adult or child).
   - F. Communication coordinator - LCRA employee in contact with the pilot. Air Ambulance frequency - (UHF 467.950 High Band).
   - G. Other: LAT N29° 51′ 09′, LONG: W96° 45′ 11″ MSL 377 ft.
2. Prepare Landing Area
   - A. Landing area must be 60' square (day) or 100' square (night).
   - B. Advise pilot of the following conditions:
     1. Terrain
        - a. Level or slope
        - b. Rocks or bushes
        - c. Paved or dirt area
     2. Obstacles
        - a. Signs
        - b. Trees
        - c. Vehicles

d. Antennas

e. Power Lines

3. Wind Direction

4. Mark each corner of the landing area with the red flags from the Rescue vehicle.

C. Ensure a safe landing by:

1. Approaching the helicopter from front, only after motioned to do so by the pilot.

2. Do not run underneath helicopter when landing or taking off.

3. The landing zone shall be secured by the triage officer.

4. All personnel shall be at least 150 feet from the landing zone.

5. If possible, land the helicopter no closer than 150 feet from the scene of injury.

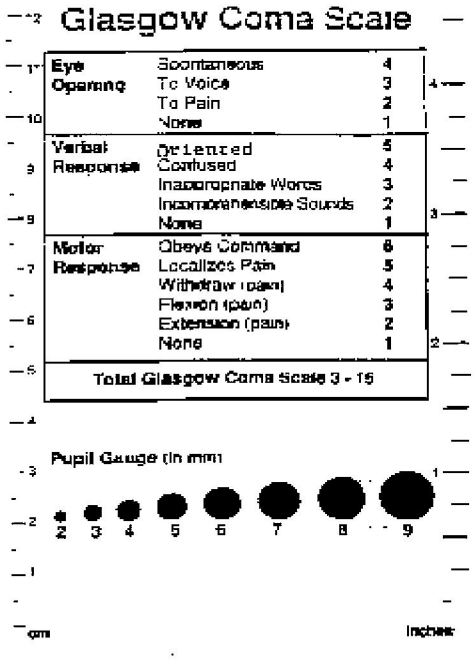
6. Do not shine lights directly into the pilot's face at any time.

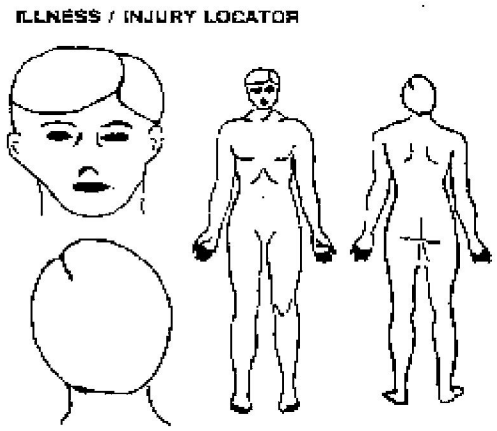
3. Ambulance personnel may choose to override the triage officer's decision to land helicopter at the plant. In this case they may transport the patient(s) by ambulance to St. Mark's Hospital and utilize their landing zone.

V. A "Patient Report and Incident Form" shall be completed on each patient, and submitted to the FPP Safety Office.

TABLE II-11
EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE TEAM
Patient Report and Incident Form

NOTES





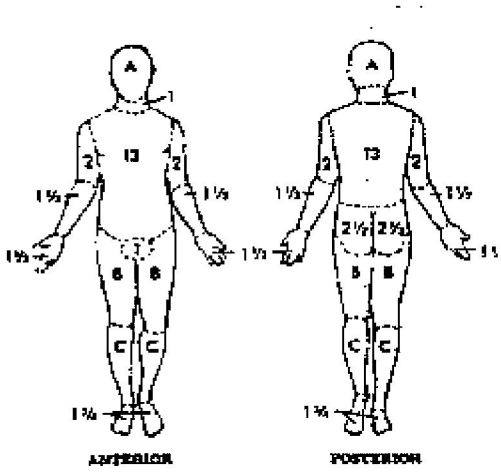


Table II-11a

LCRA/WHOLE SALE POWER SERVICES

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

CLINIC:_____ **PHYSICIAN:**_____
EMPLOYER: _____ **DATE:** _____
PATIENT'S NAME:_____ **DATE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS:**_____
SUPERVISOR:_____ **DEPARTMENT:**_____
Is employee in a safety sensitive job? YES NO (Circle one)

TO BE COMPLETED BY ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

DIAGNOSIS/CONDITION (Brief Explanation)

_____
_____
_____

I saw and treated this patient on _____ and based on the above description of the patient's current medical problem or injury:
☐ **Recommend his/her return to work with no limitation**_____
☐ **He/She may return to work on**_____ **with the following limitations:**

-CHECK ONLY AS RELATES TO ABOVE CONDITIONS-

☐ Sedentary Work. Lifting 10 lbs. Maximum; occasionally lifting or carrying such articles. Work essentially involves sitting, and is considered sedentary if only a small amount of walking and standing is necessary to carry out duties.

☐ Light work. Lifting 20 lbs. Maximum: frequent lifting or carrying objects up to 10 lbs. Work is classified as light if it requires walking or standing to a significant degree (regardless of weight lifted) or involves sitting most of the time with a degree of pushing and pulling of arm or leg controls.

☐ Light – Medium work, lifting 30 pounds maximum; frequent lifting or carrying objects weighting up to 20 pounds.

☐ Medium work, lifting 50 pounds maximum; frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing up to 20 pounds.

☐ Light Heavy work, lifting 75 pounds maximum; frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 40 pounds.

☐ Heavy work, lifting 100 pounds maximum; frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds.

1. In an 8 hour work day patient may:

a. Stand/Walk:	☐ None	☐ 1-4 Hours	☐ 4-6 Hours	☐ 6-8 Hours
b. Sit:		☐ 1-3 Hours	☐ 3-5 Hours	☐ 5-8 Hours
c. Drive:	☐ None	☐ 1-3 Hours	☐ 3-5 Hours	☐ 5-8 Hours

2. Patient may use hand(s) for repetitive: **Single Grasping Fine Manipulation Pushing/Pulling**

3. Patient may use foot/feet for repetitive movement as in operating foot controls: **YES** **NO**

OTHER INSTRUCTIONS AND/OR LIMITATIONS INCLUDING PRESCRIBED MEDICATIONS

_____

_____

4. Will prescribed medication effect employee's ability to perform regular duties? YES NO

5. Patient may:

	NOT AT ALL	OCCASIONALLY	FREQENTLY
a. Bend	☐	☐	☐
b. Twist	☐	☐	☐
c. Squat	☐	☐	☐
d. Climb	☐	☐	☐
e. Reach	☐	☐	☐

THE ABOVE RESTRICTIONS ARE IN EFFECT UNTIL_____ OR UNTIL PATIENT IS REEVALUATED ON:_____

HE/SHE IS TOTALLY INCAPACITATED AT THIS TIME. PATIENT WILL BE REEVALUATED ON:_____

REFERRED TO: ☐ **None** ☐ **Private Physician_____**

☐ **Return here** ☐ **See A Consultant_____**

_____

Physician's Signature **Date**

-PATIENT'S AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE INFORMATION-

I hereby authorize my attending physician and/or hospital to release any information or copies thereof acquired in the course of my examination or treatment for the injury/illness identified above to my employer or his/her representative.

_____

Patient's Signature **Date**

In an effort to accommodate our employee we are requesting the above information to eliminate any farther medical complications. We appreciate your assistance and time in this matter.

_____

Supervisor's Signature **Date**

INSURANCE: _____ Personal _____ Worker Comp

HR approval 3-9-2000

Workers Comp Information: **Employers Claims Adjustment Services**
4833 Saratoga Blvd. PMB 218
Corpus Christi, Texas 78413
800.344.4045 Fred Frank –Adjuster

LCRA WC Administrator: **Vicky Kading, 800.776.5272 ext. 2308**

5.0 PERSONNEL RESCUE

5.1 Purpose

This section provides the procedures to activate the FPP Rescue Team. It may be necessary to activate the Rescue Team as a result of the following events:

- * When an employee becomes trapped around equipment.
- * When an employee is unable to exit from a confined space.
- * When an employee is unable to safely move from one area to another as a result of a fall or structural collapse.

5.2 Procedure

I. The Shift Supervisor or designee shall notify the plant personnel as follows:

1. Sound the plant alarm (5 seconds).
2. Make the announcement.
3. Alert the Rescue Team on the public address system (Gai-tronics).
4. Record Emergency Message on 8100 Voice Mail Box.
5. Send the RAVE text message.
6. Repeat steps 1, 2, 3 & 4 (minimum of 4 times).

II. Rescue personnel at plant shall respond immediately to the rescue/emergency van and start organizing the rescue.

III. Depending on the immediate surroundings at the scene and injuries of the victim, it may be necessary have medical personnel assess and package the victim before moving.

IV. If the rescue occurs at night or on weekends and rescue personnel are at a minimum, additional team members may need to be contacted at home. This should be done at the request of the team members at the rescue site. A minimum of three (3) team members will be needed to begin rescue efforts. The list of Rescue Team Members is listed in Table II-6.

6.0 NATURAL DISASTERS

6.1 Purpose

This section provides information to assist in the prevention of and response to damage and injuries as a result of natural disasters such as high winds, heavy rains, high water, lightning and cold weather.

6.2 Procedure

In the event of injuries or structural damage resulting from natural disasters and severe weather, the Shift Supervisor or his designee shall immediately survey the damage and/or injuries resulting from the incident. After making a determination of the extent and type of damage involved, the procedures in the appropriate section of the Facility Response Plan shall be initiated.

Weather updates and additional information for preparing for severe weather can be obtained through LCRA's Meteorologist (ext. 3350), Water Resources (ext. 2538) or SOCC (ext. 5500).

6.3 Control Measures

The following outline is intended as a guide in reducing accidents and injuries in potentially dangerous weather conditions.

6.3.1 High Winds and Lighting (taken from WPS SMP)

A. This section provides guidelines to all LCRA employees and onsite contractors on how and when to respond to high wind and lightning events while working at any Wholesale Power Service facility.

B. As weather conditions develop and are favorable for severe storms and lightning, use extreme caution when working outside. Supervisors must pay close attention to developing weather.

C. A. The following shall be implemented and followed during impending lightning and high wind events.

Level 1: (Alert Only) A thunderstorm that is producing lightning is 25 miles away from the work site and or Winds sustained =>15 MPH. If weather forecasts predict severe storms, hurricanes, tornados or strong winds, clear all personnel from elevated structures such as boilers and rooftops.

1. A control room person or designee shall make the announcement over the Emergency Notification System (ENS) and/or radio, informing site personnel of impending lightning and or high winds approaching.

2. 2. Employees and contractors should monitor the weather and prepare for shutting down operations if needed.
3. 3. Remove/Secure all loose items from elevated surfaces if not completed prior to storm.
4. 4. Nonessential personnel should avoid elevated structured areas.

Level 2: A thunderstorm that is producing lightning within 10 miles away from the work site and or Winds have reached 25 MPH or greater.

5. 1. A control room person or designee shall make the announcement over the ENS and/or radio, informing site personnel of impending lightning within 10 miles of the site and or high winds have reached 25 MPH.
6. 2. ALL personnel shall seek shelter and remove themselves from open, elevated, exposed areas and all electrical work shall cease.
7. 3. Examples of these areas include openly exposed HRSG/Boiler structure, pipe towers, any elevated structure or landing, stacks and open locations on the ground such as fields, lay down yards, etc...
8. 4. Aerial personnel lifts will be suspended. Follow OEM guidelines on equipment for requirements on lowering and securing booms.
9. 5. All crane booms will be lowered to the resting position until all clear is announced by the control room.
10. NOTE: Wind speed must be determined prior to crane work commencing, in order to determine if it is safe to resume crane operation based on the crane manufacturer's guidelines.

D. Measurement Devices

Applicable detection devices include but may not be limited to:

1. Handheld lightning detectors
2. Anemometers
3. Computer or Smart phone weather applications, etc. (Example: Weather Bug)

6.3.2 Heavy Rains and High Water

A. In the event of an extended heavy rainfall that produces high water at the plant site or adjacent areas, make sure all windows and doors remain closed.

B. Maintain an adequate supply of portable pumps (both electric and gasoline driven) in easily accessible locations.

C. Remind personnel not to cross unfamiliar areas on foot and in vehicles.

D. Isolate and de-energize the river pump station if necessary, prior to high water levels.

E. Caution personnel about the possible increase of poisonous snakes in all areas.

F. Do not allow personnel to enter switch gear rooms or flooded areas where water can enter electrical equipment. If necessary, disconnect the electrical feed to any potentially dangerous panel (authorized by the Shift Supervisor).

6.3.3 Cold Weather

A. In the event of severe cold weather, outdoor activities should be limited. Rotate personnel to reduce exposure time if extended outdoor work is necessary.

B. Maintain adequate supplies of propane, torches, and heaters to prevent equipment freezing or for thawing process piping.

C. Barricade entrances to icy areas.

D. Follow the FPP Freeze Protection Plan to protect plant equipment.

E. Tire chains are available in the Tool Room.

6.4 General Safety Precautions

At no time shall plant personnel place themselves in danger or endanger others.

Stay indoors, do nothing to save the units outside, remain in a safe location until the situation has passed. Safety is a priority.

6.4.1 Safety Precautions Prior to Adverse Weather Conditions

A. The safety of plant personnel, contractors and visitors is the number one priority.

B. Safely perform plant security efforts, wear proper personal protective equipment for the task.

C. Follow plant emergency preparedness detailed items lists.

6.4.2 Safety Precautions During Adverse Weather Conditions

A. Stay in a safe designated sheltered area

B. Never attempt to leave sheltered areas to tie down one more object

C. Assist others as they shelter in place to reduce the anxiety of the situation.

D. Assure that personnel staying on site have all necessary basic needs, food, water, a place to sleep, flash lights, portable restroom facilities etc.

E. Avoid using cell phones or radios, use them only for emergencies to keep lines open for emergency communications.

F. Stay tuned to a local radio station

6.4.2 Safety Precautions After Adverse Weather Conditions

A. If the weather condition caused flooding, the potential for bacterial contamination exists. Wear protective rubber boots and clothing. Use good personal hygiene practices and wash hands and face as necessary.

B. Use proper lifting techniques when manually removing debris

C. Wear proper personal protective equipment

D. Use caution when using chain saws or other debris clearing equipment

E. Drink plenty of water and rest. Ask for help when needed.

F. Avoid down power lines

G. Beware of snakes, insects or animals.

H. Do not drive over debris in the road or through high water

I. Assess for damage in teams and stay in radio communication with the incident commander.

J. The plant must be prepared to be self-reliant for several days or weeks and may be called upon to help in the community.

K. Everyone is responsible for their safety and the safety of others.

L. During damage assessments: photographs need to be taken, injuries reported to the Incident Commander for immediate treatment and all injury notifications made to the plants safety officer when possible.

7.0 BOMB THREATS

7.1 Purpose

This procedure establishes guidelines for the safe, orderly response, and subsequent investigation and reporting of any bomb threat situation at the Fayette Power Project. The FPP Bomb Threat Form is included in this Section as Table II-12.

7.2 Procedure

I. RECEIPT OF THREAT (telephone)

A. [redacted] Refer to the attached Bomb Threat Checklist

B. In the event the bomb is to be delivered by mail, [redacted].

II. RECEIPT OF THREAT (package or suspicious item)

A. Inform the Control Room at ext. 8900. Also, call LCRA Ranger Dispatch 8911.

B. Evacuate area.

C. [redacted].

E. If a potential harmful substance is suspected to be in the package advice the isolated person(s) to remain calm and wash skin from elbows down (and all effected skin) using soap and water.

F. Supervisors should compile full name, address and telephone numbers (work and home) of isolated person(s) and notify emergency contact of persons(s).

G. Incident Commander will notify employees when they may re-enter.

III. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

A. Inform the Control Room at ext. 8900
Shift Supervisor shall notify the following at the numbers shown in 8911
Gen Desk(s)
FPP Management

Plant Risk Coordinator

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
FPP Longitude – 96 Deg 45 Min. 11 Sec.
FPP Latitude – 29 Deg 55 Min. 05 Sec.

C. Plant Management shall be responsible for informing LCRA electric operations and City of Austin personnel.

D. The Shift Supervisor shall assume the role of Incident Commander and is responsible for managing the activities and decisions during the bomb threat.

7.3 Search Procedure

The Incident Commander shall be in full charge of all procedures and delegate assignments as required. If it is determined that a search for a bomb should be made, [redacted]

The Incident Commander shall [redacted] Phone numbers to contact the Bomb Squad are located in Table II-4.

7.4 Evacuation Procedure

[redacted] The Shift Supervisor/Incident Commander shall determine the extent and procedure of evacuation based on the information available.

7.5 Radio/Communication Procedure

[redacted]

7.6 Bomb Removal Procedure

[redacted]

[redacted]

Plant personnel are NOT to touch or move a suspected explosive device. Only qualified personnel shall remove a suspected explosive device.

[redacted]

7.7 Responsibilities of LCRA Rangers

The LCRA Rangers can be of assistance in several areas if a bomb threat is received:

[redacted]

7.8 Post Blast Activities

[redacted]

TABLE II – 12
BOMB THREAT PROCEDURES:

This procedure establishes guidelines for the safe, orderly response and subsequent investigation and reporting of any bomb threat situation.

When Receiving A Threat Over The Phone.

- ✓ Stay as calm as possible
- ✓ Do not transfer the call or put the caller on hold
- ✓ Listen attentively and speak politely – avoid interrupting
- ✓ Express your concern for potential loss of life
- ✓ Keep the caller talking as long as possible

Bomb Threat Report
Exact time of call: _____
Exact initial words of caller: _____
_____
Caller ID number:_____

Questions to ask
1. When is the bomb going to explode? _____
2. Where is the bomb located? _____
3. What does it look like? _____
4. What kind of bomb is it? _____
5. What will cause it to explode? _____
6. Did you place the bomb?_____
7. Why? _____
8. Where are you calling from? _____
9. What is your address? _____
10. What is your name? _____

Caller's Voice (Circle)				
Calm	Disguised	Nasal	Angry	Broken
Stutter	Slow	Sincere	Lisp	Rapid
Giggling	Deep	Crying	Squeaky	Excited
Stressed	Accent	Loud	Slurred	Normal

If voice is familiar, whom did it sound like? _____

Was there any background noises? _____

Person receiving call: _____

Telephone number where call was received: _____

Report call IMMEDIATELY to the CONTROL ROOM at Ext. 8900

Table II-13
Fayette Power Project
Emergency Evacuation
Accountability Roster

The following is a list and Managers and Supervisors expected to report their personnel accountability to the Incident Commander.

	All Present	Unaccounted for List
Jim Willey		
Jason Kessel		
J D Kilian		
Joe Henke		
Beckie Loeve		
Angela Boyd		
Bennie Steward		
Jerome Emmel		
Safety		
Walter Holder (Waste Mang)		

Check Off Sheet

8.0 SABOTAGE

8.1 Introduction

LCRA has in place an integrated set of emergency procedures that provide the details for operating personnel to follow. The documents listed below under references should be consulted and followed in events of sabotage.

8.2 Sabotage Reporting Procedure

What: [redacted]

The following procedure should be followed in the case of sabotage or suspected sabotage events.

Notification procedure:

* [redacted]

Initial Response

1. [redacted]

2. Prevent people from entering the area

- Law enforcement has the responsibility for all incident response actions

[redacted]

GenDesk will notify ERCOT and complete the required DOE and NERC documentation

Termination and Follow-Up Actions

The lead law enforcement agency is responsible for an incident investigation which will begin [redacted]

Cold Weather Preparation

FPP Plant Operations have operating procedures and check sheets for cold weather preparation. Preventative maintenance (PM's) have been developed, within the work management system, to remind crews to prepare and make ready for the winter months. Check lists have been included with the PM's.

The procedure for cold weather preparation is located on the Operations Sharepoint site under Weatherization

The checklists are located on the Operations Sharepoint site under Weatherization.

Hot Weather Preparation

FPP has an Operating Procedure that is associated with a PM to annually perform work to prepare for hot weather.

The procedure for hot weather preparation is located on the Operations Sharepoint site under Revised Operating Procedures/Unit 0/Miscellaneous

Hurricane Preparedness and Recovery Plan

FPP has a preparedness and recovery plan that is active throughout Hurricane Season. An annual PM is generated and tracks the costs associated with activities associated with hurricane preparedness and recovery, if one occurs.

The preparation plan is located on the FPP Home Site under Hurricane Preparation.

9. **DCS Recovery Plan**

Scope

This process will outline initial actions for recovery from a DCS failure at the Fayette Power Project. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Responsibility

Primary responsibility for backup and recovery is the Operational Technology Administrator Lead or (OTCS). The OTCS presently has no backup. The OTCS will be responsible for maintaining software backups and coordinating spare hardware procurement and storage with store room and purchasing personnel.

FPP –

Office: 8515

Cell:

Hardware

[redacted]

Software

UNIT 1

[redacted]

UNIT 2

Primary storage backups for the Foxboro DCS, Triconex, and Bently Nevada, are [redacted]

[redacted]

UNIT 3

[redacted]

Technical Support Backup

UNIT 1

[redacted]

UNIT 2

[redacted]

UNIT 3

[redacted]

Communication

Reporting of failure will be through the FPP Shift Supervisor or designee. Initially, those contacted should include, plant management and GenDesk.

Section 3
Sustained Actions

Due to the diversity of hazardous materials stored at FPP, and the variable severity of the hazards presented in the event of a spill, response actions will vary. The FPP HAZMAT Team should consult the annexes and maps regarding the reportable spill quantities, probable spill routes, and emergency response procedures. Section II, Part 2.0 Section E outlines specific Procedures for Implementation of Tactical Plan for Small, Medium, and Worst Case Discharges. Section II, Part 2.0 Initial Response Actions, Sections E and F detail additional response procedures to be followed.

The execution of the FRP plan is divided into four phases:

Phase I - Initial Response, Identification, and Containment

Phase I includes the initial spill response procedures which an individual will follow upon discovering a spill of oil, hazardous material, or hazardous waste. This phase also includes the following actions to limit the spread of pollution: evacuation of nonessential personnel, cordoning off the danger area; stopping the release; and preventing the spread of the spilled material into the sewer, storm drains, Lake Fayette, and groundwater.

Phase II - Recovery of Spilled Chemical Wastes

Phase II designates the general response actions to be taken by the FPP HAZMAT Team in conducting clean-up operations and in recovering spilled material and material contaminated by the spill. All contaminated clean-up materials will be disposed at an authorized facility if necessary and in accordance with applicable regulations.

Phase III - Short-term Site Restoration

Phase III involves the removal of contaminated soils, cleaning of exposed surfaces, collection of oil on waterways with boom equipment, or the taking of other immediate actions intended to permit workers to resume normal work activities near the spill site.

Phase IV - Long-term Site Restoration

Phase IV may require several months to several years to complete. This phase of the plan includes spills site restoration where hazardous chemicals have contaminated large quantities of soil or groundwater, or where surface water is contaminated and Phase III response does not mitigate environmental impacts. Phase IV actions will prevent further contamination, restore contaminated earth and water, and permit productive use of the spill site.

Section 4
Termination and Follow-Up Actions

Major hazardous materials incidents should be formally terminated using approved procedures. These proper termination procedures help to ensure the personal safety of the responders, plant employees, and the general public, provide a record of the events of the incident, and assist in the correction of any mistakes made during the response.

The termination process documents safety procedures, site operations, hazards faced, and lessons learned. It also provides a record of the events, resources that may have been affected, potential effects to the public health, financial resources, and the political impact to the surrounding community. Additionally, it provides data which may be needed to comply with local, state, and federal laws.

Termination activities may be divided into three separate phases: (1) debriefing the incident, (2) post-incident analysis, and (3) critiquing the incident. These activities should concentrate on channeling accurate information to the people who need to know it the most. The release of inaccurate information may have long-reaching effects. Incorrect hazard data could result in illness to those exposed, improper decontamination techniques, or unsafe disposal practices. In general, inaccurate information can provide an incorrect assessment of the incident.

Debriefing

The most efficient way to manage an incident is sectoring or dividing responsibilities (as implemented by the ICS), however, this process also tends to separate personnel from information that may be important to them at a later time. An effective debriefing should provide the following information:

1. Provide all the responders with exactly the types of hazards they were (possibly) exposed to, including their signs and symptoms.
2. Identify all equipment damage and unsafe conditions that require immediate attention or isolation from further use.
3. Assign information gathering responsibilities for a post-incident analysis and critique.
4. Summarize the activities performed by each sector and topics for follow-up.
5. Reinforce the positive aspects of the response efforts.

Debriefings should begin as soon as possible after the emergency phase of the operation has been completed and should include the HAZMAT team, sector officers, and any other key