

INTEGRATED CONTINGENCY PLAN (ICP)

Seminole Generating Station
890 North U.S. Highway 17
P.O. Box 1577
Palatka, FL 32177

Prepared for:



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2009

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.0 PURPOSE

This Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) has been developed for the Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (SECI) Seminole Generating Station (SGS) to provide a formal emergency prevention and preparedness program with the intent to protect human health and the environment. This ICP formalizes the arrangements with local police, fire, hospitals, and other offsite response organizations.

The objectives of this ICP are to provide:

- A rapid notification procedure to avoid delay in response.
- An organizational structure for accountability.
- Oil and hazardous substance spill prevention measures.
- Oil and hazardous substance emergency response measures.
- Sufficient planning and dedication of resources to implement the ICP.

The ICP consolidates into a single document the multiple plans that SECI needs to comply with federal and State of Florida planning requirements. The use of a single ICP will eliminate confusion for first responders who might otherwise have to decide which of the multiple plans apply to a particular emergency. The ICP also minimizes the potential for duplication and conflicts in site emergency response information. The ICP concept is a highly functional contingency planning approach providing the maximum degree of protection of employees, the community, and the environment.

2.0 SCOPE OF PLAN COVERAGE

This ICP is intended to comply with relevant contingency plan requirements specified by federal and State of Florida regulations. Toward that end, the preparation of the ICP was accomplished using the National Response Team's *Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance* (Federal Register [F.R.], June 5, 1996, 28642).

The ICP addresses the following contingency plan requirements:

- Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) contingency planning requirements for hazardous waste generators (Chapter 40, Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 265, Subpart D).
- Oil pollution prevention requirements for a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plan for non-transportation-related onshore oil storage facilities containing oil above certain quantities (40 CFR 112) (referenced to separate SPCC Plan).
- Emergency planning and community right-to-know requirements for spill notification and emergency planning with local agencies (40 CFR 355).
- Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) requirements for emergency response management and plans (29 CFR 1910.38(a), 1910.119, and 1910.120).

- State of Florida requirements governing pollutants stored in underground storage tanks (USTs) (Chapter 62-761, Florida Administrative Code [F.A.C.]), and aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), including mineral acids stored in ASTs (Chapter 62-762, F.A.C.).

Table I-1 presents a compliance matrix that cross-references the elements of the ICP to applicable federal and Florida regulatory requirements.

3.0 GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

Form SECI-1, *Facility Information*, provides an overview of facility information, including the qualified individuals primarily responsible for ICP implementation. The ICP has been organized to include general response procedures in Section II. Section III includes information relative to geographic risk areas identified at the facility.

For purposes of this plan, 33 risk areas have been identified at the Seminole Generating Station (SGS). Figure I-1 includes risk areas identified at the facility. Figure I-2 provides a vicinity map that identifies the locations of the plant and external support organizations (police, fire department, medical facilities, *etc.*) that would respond to emergency situations at the Seminole Generating Station (SGS).

4.0 PLAN AVAILABILITY AND REVISIONS

This ICP and all revisions will be kept by the qualified individual identified on Form SECI-1. The ICP will be made available to SECI employees and will provide a basis for training onsite emergency responders.

The ICP will be reviewed and recertified by a registered professional engineer (P.E.) at least once every five (5) years or whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for discharging oil or hazardous substances into a navigable waterway or could result in a major airborne release.

The SPCC portions of the ICP will be amended between updates in the event of the following:

- When applicable regulations are revised.
- If the ICP fails during an emergency.
- When the titles or telephone numbers of emergency contacts change.
- A single spill event occurs during which more than 1,000 gallons of oil reaches navigable waters of the U.S, or two such spill events of 42 gallons or more within 12 months.
- Whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affects the potential for discharging oil into a navigable waterway.

Form SECI-2 is the *Record of Revisions* form to track ICP revisions and additions. The SECI Senior Environmental Engineer is the key contact for plan maintenance.

Date: 10/01/2009
Revision No. 3

Form SECI-1. Facility Information Form

Facility Name: SECI Seminole Generating Station

Location (Street Address): 890 North U.S. Highway 17. Five (5) miles north of Palatka.

City: Palatka **State:** Florida **Zip:** 32177

County: Putnam **Phone Number:** 386/328-9255(operator)

FAX No: 386/328-5551

Latitude: Degrees 29 Minutes 44 Seconds 00

Longitude: Degrees 81 Minutes 31 Seconds 00

Owner: Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Owner Location: (Street Address): 16313 North Dale Mabry Highway
(if different from Facility Address)

City: Tampa **State:** Florida **Zip:** 33618

County: Hillsborough **Phone Number:** 813/963-0994

Operator if not Owner): Same

Qualified Individual(s): (attach additional sheets if more than one)

Name: Brenda Atkins

Position: Director of Plant Operations

Work Address: 890 North U.S. Highway 17, Palatka, Florida 32177

Emergency Phone Number: 386/328-9255, Extension 2311 (work) 386-227-8371 (cell)

Name: Wendell Welsh

Position: Manager, Plant EHS and Training

Work Address: 890 North U.S. Highway 17, Palatka, Florida 32177

Emergency Phone Number: 386/328-9255, Extension 2178 (work) 386/937-4917 (cell)

Facility Description: The plant consists of two nominal 600-megawatt (MW) coal-fired generating units, a flue gas desulfurization system, coal storage and handling areas, sanitary and waste water treatment plants, warehouse, administrative offices, and associated support facilities.

Current Operations: Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation: Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 4911; North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code: 221112

Date: 10/01/2009

Revision No. 3

Form SECI-2. Record of Revisions

Section	Page No.	New Issue Date	Prior Issue Date	Revision Summary
Various	Various	12/20/00	12/10/99	Added sodium bromide Tanks at river intake and Cooling towers. Added ferrous chloride tanks at EPF area.
III. Fire Protection Day Tank	1	12/18/00	12/10/99	Corrected capacity of tank to 275 gallons
Annex5	A5-1	12/19/00	11/30/99	Revised language
Annex 6	A6-1	06/28/00	12/02/99	Replaced page A6-1 with certification
Annex 7	ALL	12/22/00	11/08/99	Updated all training records
Various	ALL	02/28/2006	11/22/00	Complete revision of the ICP to include facility changes, personnel changes, updates to chemical hazard data, and SPCC changes to address recent changes to federal SPCC rules
Various	ALL	10/01/2009	02/28/2006	Complete revision of the ICP to include facility changes, personnel changes, updates to chemical hazard data, and remove of SPCC Plan from ICP to a stand-alone referenced document

Table I-1. Cross-Reference Matrix

Figure I-1. Site Diagram and Risk Areas

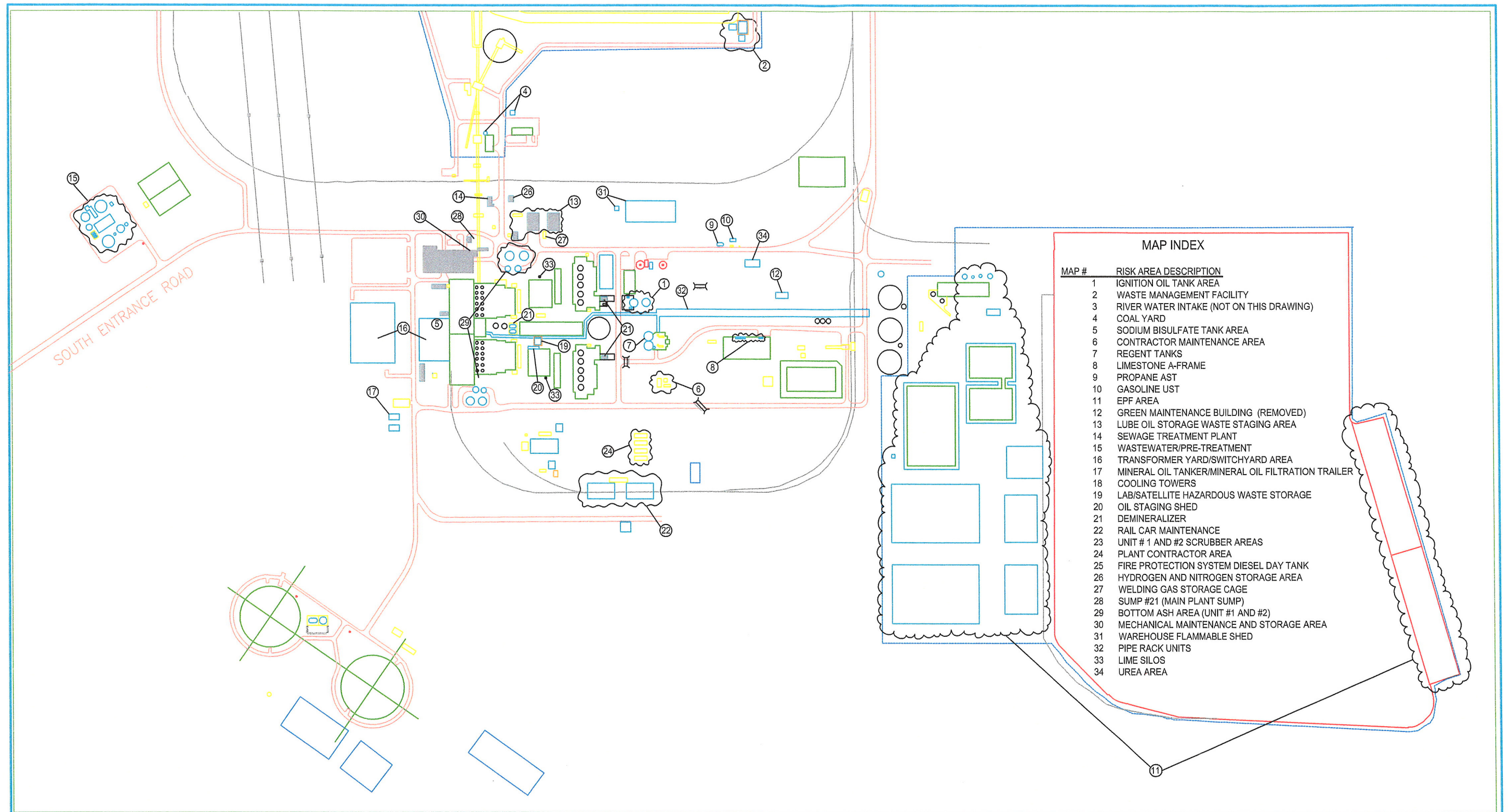
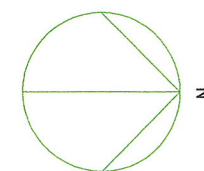


FIGURE I-1.
OVERALL SITE PLAN - MAP INDEX
SECI PALATKA GENERATING PLANT

Source: SECI, 2000; MATRIX, 2009.



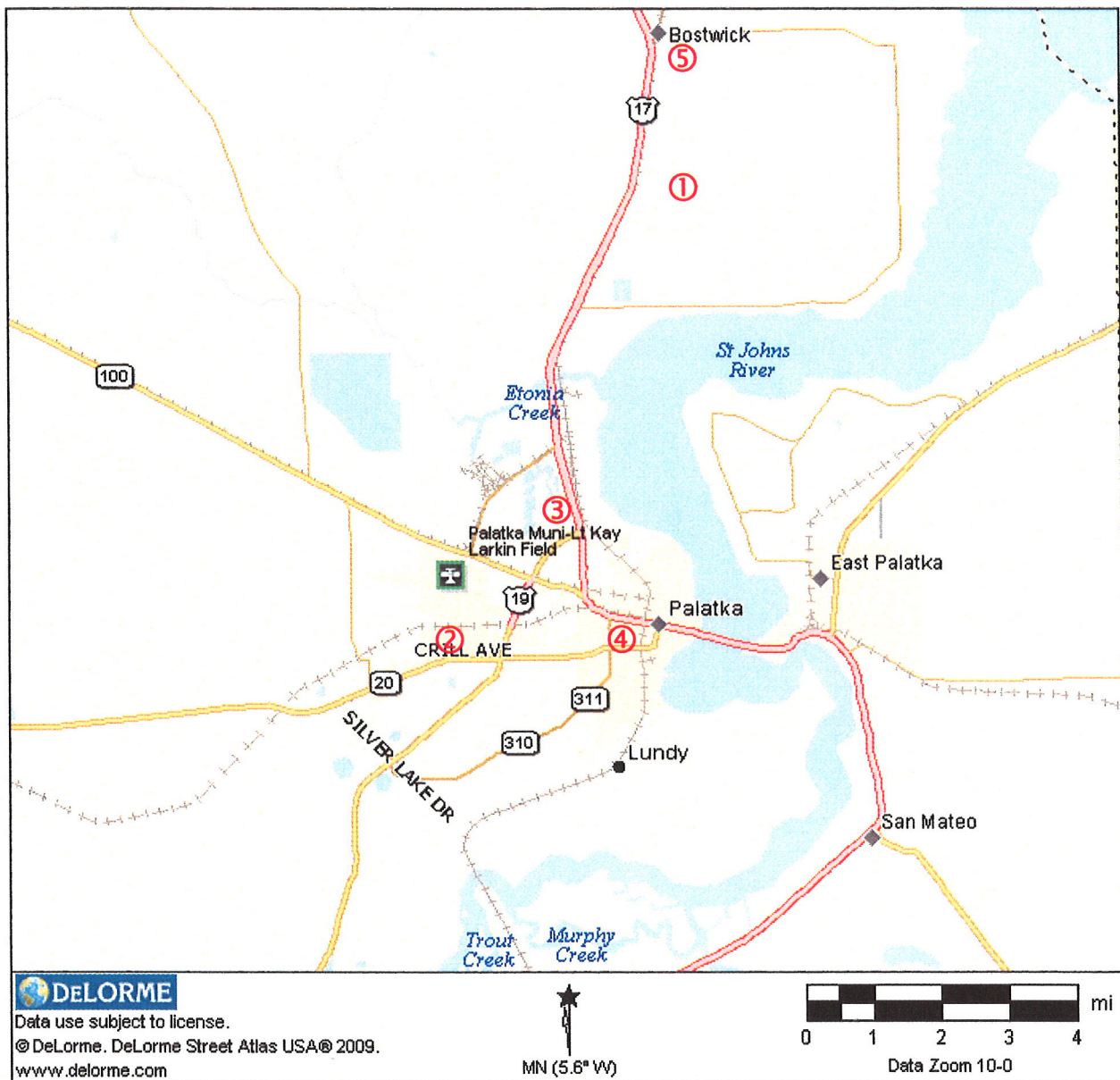
SCALE 1" = 700'



Seminole Electric
COOPERATIVE, INC.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THOSE WE SERVE

Figure I-2. Site Vicinity Map



1	SGS Plant Location
2	Putnam Community Hospital
3	Sheriff, EMS, Public Safety
4	Palatka Fire Department
5	Bostwick Volunteer Fire Department

FIGURE 1-2.
EXTERNAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

Source: DeLorme, 2009; Matrix, 2009

II. CORE PLAN

The primary concern in any emergency situation is to protect SECI and contractor personnel from harm. In most cases, the SECI employee first observing the incident will be able to assess the general type of hazard involved and the safety precautions required. If in doubt, additional assistance should be obtained prior to approaching the area of the emergency.

The phases of emergency response can be categorized as follows:

- Discovery.
- Initial response.
- Sustained actions.
- Termination and follow-up actions.

The SECI response management system and the essential steps to be taken during each of the phases listed previously are provided in the following sections.

1.0 RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1.1 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All emergency events occurring at the Seminole Generating Station (SGS) will be managed according to an Incident Command System (ICS). This system is a strong central command system with the Incident Commander (IC) as the responsible individual with authority to establish and manage the overall operational plan. Table II-1 provides an emergency notification telephone list. Due to the 24-hour operation schedule of the facility and limited staff capabilities on back shift, dependence on external support agencies and other resources is necessary. The IC has the authority to establish support with these external resources during an event as necessary.

SECI's response management system is structured on the concept of Sector Officers available for conducting the Operations functions during an incident. The Sector Officers direct all strategic and tactical resources to accomplish the goals and objectives as directed by the IC. In general, the Sector Officer is the area Shift Supervisor for the area in which an incident occurs. The Sector Officer directs a team consisting of personnel trained to respond to the specific types of incidents.

1.1.1 INCIDENT COMMANDER (PLANT SHIFT SUPERVISORS)

The IC assumes control of the incident scene and ensures a direct command of the emergency. All communications with emergency responders are coordinated and controlled by the IC. Responsibilities of the IC include:

- Assume control of the incident scene.
- Assist involved parties in recognizing responsible emergency response individuals.
- Determine the involvement, if any, of external support organizations.

1.1.2 SAFETY OFFICER (MANAGER, EHS AND TRAINING)

The incident safety officer is identified as the Manager, EHS and Training, or designee. Responsibilities of the incident Safety Officer include:

- Knowledge of operations implemented during emergency response situations.
- Remain in the cold zone and identify/evaluate hazards and hazardous materials.
- Provide direction with respect to the safety of operations for the emergency.
- Alter, suspend, or terminate activities judged to be an imminent danger to life and health (IDLH) condition and/or an imminent danger situation.
- Recommend to the IC the use and type of personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary for response activities.

In the event the Manager, EHS and Training is not onsite at the time of the incident, the IC will appoint a Safety Officer. The appointed Safety Officer may include any of the area shift supervisors on site at the time of the incident.

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Table II-1. Emergency Notification Phone List

Organization	Contact	Phone Number
Director of Plant Operations	Brenda Atkins	386-328-9255, x-2311 386/227-8371 (cell)
Assistant Director of Plant Operations	James Woodall	x-2107 386/937-2697 (cell)
Plant Shift Supervisors	Ralph Wright John Grams Bruce Hall Bill Sharp	x-2105
Spill Coordinator/Safety Officer Manager, Plant EHS and Training	Wendall Welsh	x-2178 386/937-4917 (cell)
Onsite Alternate Spill Coordinator Air Emissions Specialist	Kenny Thompson	x-2325 386/433-6063 (cell)
Security Supervisor	Bill Lord	x-2360 386/546-1175 (cell)
Manager Environmental Affairs	Mike Roddy	813/739-1224 813/690-6704 (cell)
Senior Environmental Engineer	Juan Ramirez	813/739-1219 727/409-3989 (cell)
SECI Public Information Officer	Jeff Fela	813/294-1072 (cell)
Emergency Spill Contractor	Moran Environmental Recovery (Jacksonville)	1/800-353-3740 or 904/241- 2200

1.1.3 SECURITY

The senior SECI security supervisor or designee will coordinate the interaction between the IC and law enforcement personnel, including evacuation, emergency vehicle direction, and traffic control.

1.1.4 FIRE RESPONSE TEAM (INCIPIENT LEVEL RESPONSE ONLY)

The fire sector officer is identified as the area shift supervisor of the area in which the incident occurs or an individual identified by the IC from the responding fire department. Operations personnel trained for incipient level fire-fighting are available for fire response. The Administrator of Training and Procedures maintains a list of SECI personnel who have received fire brigade and fire warden training. The City of Palatka Fire Department is contracted to handle all non-incipient fires. Table II-2 in Section 1.2 provides a list of equipment available at the plant for initial response to a fire or oil/chemical spill.

1.1.5 MEDICAL/RESCUE RESPONSE TEAM

The Medical/Rescue Response Team consists of the following:

- Medical Sector Officer—The area shift supervisor of the area in which a medical incident occurs is the medical sector officer.
- Emergency Rescue Sector Officer—The area shift supervisor of the area in which a confined space incident occurs is the emergency rescue sector officer. The lieutenant of the fire department becomes the sector officer for high angle and structural collapse incidents.
- Confined Space/Medical Rescue Team—Administrator of Training and Procedures maintains a list of employees who have been trained in confined space and medical rescue and comprise the emergency rescue response team.
- High angle and structural collapse incidents are handled by the City of Palatka Fire Department rescue team.

1.1.6 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

The Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) Response Team consists of the following:

- Sector Officer—The area shift supervisor in which the hazardous materials incident occurs serves as the sector officer. If more than one operations area is involved, the sector officer will be designated by the IC. If the IC determines an external responding agency is more appropriate, the IC may designate an individual from that agency as the sector officer.
- Hazmat Response Team Members—The Hazmat Response Team consists of all power block, coal yard, and support systems shift supervisors. These individuals have been trained to the Hazmat technician level.

- Specialty Contractor—A specialty contractor is under contract to respond to an oil or hazardous material release as directed by the IC.

The Administrator of Training and Procedures maintains a list of SECI personnel trained for HAZWOPER, Hazmat Technical IC and Hazmat First Responder.

1.1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER

The Manager, Plant EHS and Training or alternate Spill Coordinator serves as the environmental officer for an incident. If personnel from the Environmental Department are not onsite at the time of the incident, the IC will appoint an individual as environmental officer until the environmental staff arrives at the site. Responsibilities of the environmental officer include:

- Provide information and advise the IC concerning hazardous materials during an incident.
- Remain in the cold zone and observe/advise IC regarding impacts that both present and future events may have on the environment.

1.1.8 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

The IC will appoint a temporary Public Information Officer (PIO) from one of the area shift supervisors not involved in the emergency. The public information officer will approach the media and forward information provided by the IC or advise the media that a statement will be made as soon as information is available. The Director of Plant Operations or designee will provide an emergency communication framework for informing news media, other cooperatives, and public officials in the event of an emergency.

1.2 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Table II-2 provides a list of equipment available at the plant for initial response efforts for large spills and actual cleanup of minor spills (less than 25 gallons). Larger spills will require the assistance of an Emergency Spill Contractor who can quickly mobilize materials and equipment to address a larger spill.

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Table II-2. SECI Emergency Equipment List (Page 1 of 2)

SECI Catalog No.	Equipment
410-99-1772	Oil absorbent sock, 3" × 4' for indoor/outdoor oil containment, will float on water.
410-99-1770	Chemical absorbent sock, 3" × 46", for aggressive chemical containment, such as acid or caustic.
310-80-7057	Oil absorbent boom, 8" × 10', for large oil spill containment, will float on water. Able to be connected to each other.
500-90-9254	Double weight skimming sheets, 16.5" × 20", for use as floating and non-floating oil containment and clean-up.
500-90-9255	Skimming mat roll, 16.5" × 160', for use as floating and non-floating oil containment and clean-up.
500-90-3183	Skimming mat roll, 38" × 144', for use as oil spill clean up.
340-99-0597	Elephant pig mat, 33" × 150', reinforced absorbent mat for use in absorbing oils, water, coolants and solvents.
410-99-9315	Pill, spill control, 12 absorbent pads per box. For use in containing small lab spills.
410-99-2755	Polypropylene sand bags, 17" × 30", for use in isolating spills.
195-99-0881	Silt screen, 3' × 100' with posts, for use in containing silt in storm water run off.
500-90-9258	Pig® pan, for indoor use only under oil drums in service.
500-90-9259	Outdoor pig pan, for outdoor use only, will allow the water to pass through the pan while retaining the oil.
340-99-9317	Drisorb®, 40-pound bag, used to absorb oil and non-aggressive spilled material.
500-90-9260	Magicsorb®, 25-pound bag, a powdered absorbent for use with aggressive chemicals such as acids and caustics allowing for neutralization to occur. This material should be worked into the chemical to allow for maximum absorbency.
340-99-8825	Tarp, 12' × 15'.
340-99-8826	Tarp, 16' × 20'.
340-99-0519	Visquene®, 20' × 100', cloth reinforced.
340-20-7046	5-gallon pails with lid. Steel.
340-20-7179	55-gallon package drum, with open head and bolted locking type. It should be noted that these drums should typically be obtained from the Lube Crew. To obtain directly from warehouse, Environmental Department or shift supervisor approval is needed.
515-66-3499	Lever lock rings for 55-gallon, open head package drum. Approval needed from Environmental Department for this item.
340-20-3501	55-gallon, closed-top drum with bung holes. For storage of non-aggressive liquids. It should be noted these drums should typically be obtained from the Lube Crew. To obtain directly from the warehouse, Environmental Department or shift supervisor approval is needed.
340-99-8333	Brass, self-closing faucets for use on all "in use" drums stored on their side.
340-20-7180	85-gallon metal overpack drum. Only for use in packaging damaged 55-gallon drums.
340-99-3500	Drum liners, chemical resistant. For use in open-top 55-gallon package drums. Lube Crew can provide if only a few are needed.
410-99-1394	Permanent marker, black, medium point for use in labeling all waste drums. This marker will not fade when exposed to the elements.
380-14-8786	Permanent marker, black, fine point for use in labeling all waste drums. This marker will not fade when exposed to the elements.
500-90-9256	Drum cover, self-closing for storage of used oil filters for recycling.
410-99-3900	Labels, hazardous waste, for drum identification.
420-15-1301	Labels, non-hazardous/non-regulated, for drum identification.

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Table II-2. SECI Emergency Equipment List (Continued, Page 2 of 2)

SECI Catalog No.	Equipment
320-27-2009	Gasket, swivel rubber, 2-1/2", for plant fire hose connectors.
320-27-2010	Gasket, swivel rubber, 1/2", for plant fire hose connectors.
340-57-3286	Pipe, play, swivel handle, marlin trim, size 2-1/2" x 30."
340-57-3285	Nozzle tip, F/30 in play pipe, discharge 1-3/4."
340-57-6495	Nozzle lexan, 1-1/2", fire hose, portable spray type.
340-57-6998	Nozzle, fog, fire hose, 1-1/2", NST only.
340-57-7798	Nozzle, brass, for 1-1/2" firehouse brass being removed.
625-93-4683	Nozzle, fire, 1-1/2" shutoff, ball, suicide handle with 1-1/2" NST threads.
365-90-6999	Adapter, 2-1/2" MPT x 2-1/2" NST, fire hose, male to male, nipple.
365-90-7000	Adapter, 2-1/2" NST x 1-1/2" NST, fire hose, male to male, reducing nipple.
365-90-7001	Adapter, 1-1/2" MPT x 1-1/2" NST, fire hose, male to male
365-90-7002	Adapter, 2-1/2" x 1-1/2", fire hose, leader WYE (gated Y).
365-90-7003	Adapter, 1-1/2" NST, male-female, fire hose, pin lug.
500-90-1578	Adapter, fire hose, brass, 2-1/2" female NST x 1-1/2" male NST.
455-33-6643	Coupler, swivel, 1-1/2" FNST x 1-1/2" FNST, (1-1/2" double female fire hose thread).
575-83-8436	Wrench, post, indicator, valves, Kennedy 541.
575-84-2004	Wrench, spanner, 10-1/2", Redhead®, Model 101, wt. 8 oz., for fire hose couplings.
575-84-3671	Wrench, hydrant, fire, adjustable 18-1/2" to accommodate pentagon & square heads, style 107 Redhead® for use on plant fire hydrants.
365-10-1392	Hose, fire, 1-1/2", double jacket 400#-test, 50' lengths, white 100% polyester, NST, complete with alum. thread coupling each end.
365-10-9980	Hose, fire, 2-1/2" x 50', 800 psi test with pyrolite coupling or equivalent, 100% polyester, NST, double jacketed.

2.0 DISCOVERY PROCEDURES

The *discovery* phase begins with the initial action taken by the individual(s) discovering an incident. The employee who first witnesses and reports an incident should note the type of the incident as one or more of the following:

- Fire and/or explosion.
- Medical or rescue emergency.
- Chemical/petroleum product release (inside or outside of containment).

The employee or witness is to ***avoid entering the incident area if at all possible*** when gathering incident information. Employee and community safety are the priority in any action taken during an emergency.

Reporting an Emergency—Contact the Unit No. 1 Control Room Operator to report an emergency condition. Upon contact with the Unit No. 1 Control Room Operator, communicate the following:

- Your name,
- Type of emergency,
- Location of the emergency,
- Whether or not there is an injury; if so, what type,
- Who is injured, if known.

Stay in contact with the Unit No. 1 Control Room Operator until you are released, or until such time as your safety is compromised.

Modes of Communication:

1. Telephone—Dial Extension #600. A Control Room Operator will answer the phone.
2. Gai-tronics (Plant Paging System). Call on any channel available stating the following:

Unit #1 Control Room Operator, Line ____ (whatever channel you are using). This is an emergency condition.

3. Radio System—Channel #3, state:

Unit #1 Control Room Operator. This is an emergency condition.

Regardless of which system is used to notify the control room, NEVER BREAK CONTACT unless RELEASED by the Control Room Operator.

2.0 DISCOVERY PROCEDURES

The *discovery* phase begins with the initial action taken by the individual(s) discovering an incident. The employee who first witnesses and reports an incident should note the type of the incident as one or more of the following:

- Fire and/or explosion.
- Medical or rescue emergency.
- Chemical/petroleum product release (inside or outside of containment).

The employee or witness is to ***avoid entering the incident area if at all possible*** when gathering incident information. Employee and community safety are the priority in any action taken during an emergency.

Reporting an Emergency—Contact the Unit No. 1 Control Room Operator to report an emergency condition. Upon contact with the Unit No. 1 Control Room Operator, communicate the following:

- Your name,
- Type of emergency,
- Location of the emergency,
- Whether or not there is an injury; if so, what type,
- Who is injured, if known.

Stay in contact with the Unit No. 1 Control Room Operator until you are released, or until such time as your safety is compromised.

Modes of Communication:

1. Telephone—Dial Extension #600. A Control Room Operator will answer the phone.
2. Gai-tronics (Plant Paging System). Call on any channel available stating the following:

Unit #1 Control Room Operator, Line ____ (whatever channel you are using). This is an emergency condition.

3. Radio System—Channel #3, state:

Unit #1 Control Room Operator. This is an emergency condition.

Regardless of which system is used to notify the control room, NEVER BREAK CONTACT unless RELEASED by the Control Room Operator.

3.0 INITIAL RESPONSE

Response begins with the notification (internal) of the Control Room of the incident. During the notification procedure, information gathered during the incident discovery procedure (Form SECI-3) will be relayed to the Control Room. The Control Room personnel will assess the incident and activate the emergency response system. Trained responders will arrive on-scene and begin the process of hazard assessment, establishment of goals/tactical plan, mitigation actions, and mobilization of resources. For further response actions specific to the incident, refer to Sections 4.0 (Fire Response), 5.0 (Medical Response), and 6.0 (Hazardous Materials Release).

3.1 INTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

3.1.1 CONTROL ROOM DOCUMENTATION

Form SECI-2 can be used as a checklist and a form for the Control Room Operator to document the essential facts concerning the nature of the emergency and the actions taken to respond. This information might be critical to follow-up agency reports and/or internal accident investigations.

3.1.2 CONTACTING KEY PERSONNEL

The *Control Room personnel* will notify the plant shift supervisor or designated alternate immediately of the situation. The plant shift supervisor (IC) with the cooperation of the Control Room will contact the following personnel:

- Director of Plant Operations.
- Assistant Director of Plant Operations.
- Plant Operations Manager.
- Manager, Plant EHS and Training.
- Security Supervisor.

This notification can be accomplished via the plant personnel beepers. A one-number paging group has been established to activate the above personal pagers with one call using the computer in the plant shift supervisor's office. Table II-1 provides emergency notification numbers of these personnel and others that may need notification, as appropriate. Response teams will be activated, as needed, and proceed to the incident area.

3.1.3 EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION

Notification of personnel in the incident area or areas that may potentially be affected will be provided by the Control Room via the plant speaker system. This broadcast will be preceded by an alert tone. Once this broadcast and alert has been sounded, all normal radio communications on Channel #3 and all gai-tronics communications will cease (with the exception of those of an emergency nature). Radio Channel #3 will be utilized by all emergency personnel as the primary emergency channel.

Form SECI-3. Incident Reporting Form (attached)

INCIDENT REPORT

Return to IR log

Date of Incident	Time of Incident	Date of Report	Report Submitted By

Type of Incident: If Environmental is checked Env Information at bottom MUST be filled out.

Equipment Malfunction:	_____	Environmental:	_____	Theft:	_____
Personnel Error:	_____	Vandalism:	_____	Fire:	_____
Other:	_____			Job Order #:	_____
				Env. JO priority:	_____

Personnel Involved: (Print Names)		* Environmental JO's must have proper priority.

Description of Incident:

Immediate Corrective Action Taken:

Equipment Failure Information

Use information from operating and craft personnel that respond to the incident to complete this area.

As Found Condition: State primary cause of the failure and contributing factors.

As Left Condition: State corrective action taken and functional testing that was done.

Unit trip information

Events leading to the trip, cause of trip, what equipment failed, to include any pertinent information concerning the trip.

--

Report Received By: (Shift Supervisor)

Date:

--	--

Assigned To:

Date:

--	--

NOTE:

DUE TO AGENCY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT IS TO BE NOTIFIED PROMPTLY OF ALL ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

MATERIAL RELEASED:

--

QUANTITY RELEASED: INCLUDE ANY DAHS PRINTOUTS AVAILABLE. STATE QUANTITY OF ANY MATERIAL RECOVERED.

--

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

--

LOCATION OF RELEASE:

--

DURATION OF RELEASE:

--

TIME LINE OF EVENTS:

NOTE: TIME LINE FOR ALL ENVIRONMENTAL IR'S CANNOT BE LEFT OPEN ENDED AND MUST INCLUDE ALL ACTIVITY THROUGH COMPLETION OF EVENT.

--

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS TO PREVENT RECURRENCE:

--

WAS SPILL KIT USED?

YES

NO

SAMPLE ID NUMBER:

--

pH: _____ OTHER PARAMETERS: _____

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET AVAILABLE?

YES

NO

(IF YES, PLEASE SEND TO SHIFT SUPV.)

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORT CLOSE OUT INFORMATION

THIS SECTION IS TO BE FILLED OUT COMPLETELY TO CLOSE OUT ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORTS.

ROOT CAUSE:

--

ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT REOCCURRENCE:

INCLUDE ALL ACTIONS TAKEN AND DATE COMPLETED. EXAMPLES: MECHANICAL REPAIRS, DESIGN CHANGE, PLANT PRACTICE/GUIDELINES WROTE OR REVISED, PERSONNEL TRAINING. INCLUDE DOCUMENTATION.

--

INCIDENT REPORT HAS BEEN REVIEWED BY ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER AND THE SHIFT SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE. INCIDENT WAS INVESTIGATED IN A TIMELY MANNER AND ADEQUATE INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO ALLOW REPORTING OF THE INCIDENT TO AN OUTSIDE AGENCY IF NECESSARY. THE ROOT CAUSE STATED IS ACCURATE AND IT IS AGREED THAT THE PREVENTIVE MEASURES TAKEN SHOULD ELIMINATE REOCCURRENCE. DOCUMENTATION OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES ARE EITHER ATTACHED OR IDENTIFIED.

CLOSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL:

DATE:

--	--

CLOSED BY SHIFT SUPERVISOR

DATE:

--	--

3.2 EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION

3.2.1 EXTERNAL SUPPORT SERVICES

In the event of an offsite impact requiring community response or an onsite incident requiring external support services, authorized SECI personnel will contact local fire/police or EMS agencies, or the contracted emergency spill contractor, for assistance. These agencies will coordinate response actions with the plant response team. The IC will maintain the communications between all groups from a designated base of operations. Table II-3 identifies external support agencies and resources that may be contacted in the event of an emergency.

3.2.2 OFFSITE IMPACT

If an offsite impact requiring community response does occur, external support services, such as the local fire/police agencies, will be contacted to coordinate community notification and evacuation and response measures, as necessary. Local radio and television stations will also be notified of the incident and kept informed of the progress to eliminate the emergency. All news media communication will be conducted within the guidelines of SECI's Emergency Communications Procedure #CP-7.

3.2.3 FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCY NOTIFICATION

The Manager, Plant EHS and Training or designated SECI personnel will be responsible for notifying the appropriate regulatory agencies, as appropriate. In addition, emergency response contractors and consultants will also be informed of the situation for assistance, as necessary. Table II-3 provides a listing of external agencies that may be contacted, if appropriate, in the event of an emergency.

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Table II-3. External Notification Phone List

Organization	Phone Number
OFFSITE EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE: Fire/Police/Ambulance Palatka Fire Department Florida Highway Patrol Putnam Community Medical Center	911 (386) 329-0120 (386) 329-3737 or 3738 (386) 328-5711
EMERGENCY SPILL CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT Moran Environmental Recovery (Jacksonville)	1-800-359-3740 or 904/241-2200
AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS 1. National Response Center (NRC) 2. EPA Region IV Spill Hotline 3. State Warning Point (SWP)/SERC (24-hour) 4. SERC 5. Putnam County Department of Emergency Services	1-800-424-8802 404/562-8700 850/413-9911 or 1-800-320-0519 800/226-4329 329-0379 or 329-0380 or 911
ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE 1. Putnam County Sheriff's Office 2. Poison Control Center 3. CSX Railroad—Emergency Only 4. CSX Railroad—Local 5. Putnam County, Public Safety, Fire Division	329-0800 1-800-282-3171 1-800-232-0142 904/325-4582 or 1-800-325-8182 329-0479

Note: EPA =U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
SERC = State Emergency Response Commission.

4.0 FIRE AND EXPLOSION RESPONSE

SECI personnel are not expected or authorized to respond to fires beyond the incipient stage (*i.e.*, fires that are beyond the beginning stage and cannot be extinguished using a hand-held, portable fire extinguisher).

Any attempt to control the fire should only be made by personnel who are trained to put out small fires using portable fire extinguishers and water hoses. Large fires or fires that present a difficulty must be handled by the Palatka Fire Department. See Section 1.1, including Sub-Sections 1.1.1 through 1.1.8, for ICS Organization and Responsibilities.

4.1 INITIAL FIRE/EXPLOSION RESPONSE

The Discoverer of the fire will immediately the notify Unit No. 1 Control Room Operator (CRO). Do not break communications with the CRO until all information is transferred.

The Unit No. 1 CRO will determine the type of code warranted and announce the same, along with the location and materials involved in the fire, over the Plant Emergency Alarm System. At this time, Radio Channel #3 becomes reserved for the emergency and critical operations.

The following codes may be applied to a fire emergency depending on the severity of the fire:

- Code Blue: Continue working and listen for further announcements if you ARE NOT in the immediate area of the fire.
- Code Yellow: Report to the appropriate department headcount assembly area.
- Code Red: Report to the appropriate department evacuation area.

Following notification of the fire department and prior to their arrival, the following actions should be taken:

- Make sure the immediate area of the fire/explosion is clear of personnel.
- Account for all employees who were working in the area of the fire/explosion.
- Remove any obstructions (vehicles, materials, *etc.*) that might impede response to the scene.
- Station available personnel at road intersections to stop traffic flow into the fire scene and direct the local fire department to the scene of the incident.

4.2 COMMAND POST AND AUTHORITY

The Plant Shift Supervisor will set up a command post and assume the role of Incident Commander (IC) as per his/her formal IC training.

The IC will have total authority in the incident to mobilize whatever resources are necessary to reach the desired goals, including establishing a joint command with qualified outside responder.

4.3 RESPONDING

The Plant Fire Brigade is made up with consideration to the minimum staffing available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The primary response team will be according to the location of the fire.

- **Power Block** personnel will respond as the primary response team for all fire alarms sounded for the fire in the Turbine Building, Boiler Structures (2), Maintenance Building, Administration Building, Switchyard, Main Parking Lot, Site Contractors Building and the Cooling Towers.
- **Supports Systems** personnel will respond as the primary response team for all Fire Alarms sounded for fire in the Auxiliary Control Building, Module Structures (2), Lab area, Demin area, Precipitator areas (2), Main Warehouse, EPF facility, North Guard House, Pretreatment/Wastewater and the River Water Pump House.
- **Coal Yard** personnel will respond as the primary response team to all Fire Alarms sounded for fire on any of the Coal Yard heavy equipment, the As-Received Tower, the Dumper Building, Coal Yard Maintenance Building, Lube Crew area and the Mini-Warehouse.

Note: All back-up response teams will consist of all other trained responders on Plant Site at the time of the Alarm being sounded. These persons will report to the Emergency Response Trailer/Fire Apparatus Room area and respond as directed by the IC.

4.4 INTERNAL NOTIFICATION

The *Control Room personnel* will notify the plant shift supervisor or designated alternate immediately of the situation. The plant shift supervisor (IC) with the cooperation of the Control Room Operator will contact the following personnel if a Code Yellow or Code Red is declared:

- Director of Plant Operations.
- Assistant Director of Plant Operations.
- Plant Operations Manager.
- Manager, Plant EHS and Training.
- Security Supervisor.

The CRO will be prepared to advise these individuals if their presence is needed at the plant.

Communication will be maintained with the System Coordinator as to the extent of the fire and impact to plant availability and capability.

4.5 STRUCTURAL FIRE RESPONSE

Onsite response teams are not authorized to fight fires beyond the incipient stage. The following steps must be taken for structural fires.

- IC instructs Unit #2 Control Room Operator to contact Palatka Fire Department at 911 (or 386-329-0120).
- Upon arrival of Palatka Fire Department, IC establishes joint command with Palatka Fire Department.
- First, and backup if called in by IC, response teams perform the following duties, if they can be done safely:
 - Protect or remove adjacent equipment.
 - Protect or remove hazardous materials.
 - Secure area to protect personnel and keep avenues clear for Palatka Fire Department.

4.6 SECURITY

At the announcement of a Code Yellow or a Code Red, Security will close all entrances to the Plant except the North Gate. The North Gate is the gate designated for emergency apparatus and essential plant personnel traffic. No one will be allowed onto the plant site without approval of the IC or the Secretary Supervisor. The area just north of the contractor's parking lots will be the staging area for emergency vehicles and equipment.

4.7 CRITIQUE

After the overhaul has been completed, the IC will schedule a meeting to gather information and hold a discussion on ways to improve our response to future emergencies. An incident report will be filed. The report will include equipment damage and pictures, if applicable.

5.0 MEDICAL EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION

5.1 MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Medical emergencies can be classified into two categories: non-life threatening and life threatening emergencies. Tables II-4 and II-5 provide a checklist of procedures for each situation, respectively. All injuries must be reported to the Unit #1 CRO. The number of individuals injured and the urgency of care required for the injured must be communicated to the Control Room. The Control Room will be able to coordinate resources to assist the first responders. Section 3.3 of the SECI *SGS Emergency Response Plan* provides detailed procedures for response to medical emergencies.

If the injuries are due to chemical exposure, a copy of the material safety data sheet (MSDS) of the suspected chemical must accompany the injured individual to the hospital.

5.2 FACILITY EVACUATION

5.2.1 ACTIVATING EVACUATION PROCEDURE

In the event of an incident that will require any level of evacuation or assembly, the SGS Emergency Response Plan shall be activated and the Emergency Response Alarm System shall be sounded.

- The Unit No. 1 CRO will utilize the Plant Emergency Simulcast System to announce the type, location and severity of the incident.
- The severity of the incident will be communicated by means of the established color scheme, meaning the incident will either be a Code Blue, Code Yellow or Code Red.
- Persons that are required to respond to an incident such as fire or chemical release will be directed as applicable by the IC. All others are to respond as indicated by the following established response codes:
 - Code Blue: An emergency exists but work can continue in unaffected areas. No head count or assembly necessary. All personnel in the affected area, except for emergency responders, must vacate that area.
 - Code Yellow: An emergency exists requiring all personnel to report to their respective head count areas. A head count is required. Call the count in to Unit No. 2 CRO.
 - Code Red: An emergency exists requiring all non-emergency personnel to report to their designated evacuation points. A head count is required. Call the count in to Unit No. 2 CRO.

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Table II-4. Non-Life Threatening Emergency Procedures

FIRST PERSON ON-SCENE	
• Administer first aid. • Call Control Room and state the nature of the emergency. • Act as the scene team leader until relieved by the Shift Supervisor.	
CONTROL ROOM OPERATOR	
• Contact the Plant Shift Supervisor and inform him/her of the injury.	
SHIFT SUPERVISOR	
• Arrange for transport of victim to clinic, if needed:	
Monday–Friday 0800–17:00:	St. Johns Family Care 6101 Crill Avenue Palatka, FL 32177 386/326-1225
All other hours:	Putnam Community Medical Center 386/328-5711 Emergency Room Entrance 611 Zeigler Drive (N. of Highway 20 West) Palatka, FL 32177
If the injury is to the eyes:	George Davis, MD 386/328-8369 (Dr. Davis requires phone call prior to transport) Ste 120, 800 Zeagler Dr, Palatka, FL 32177
<i>Note: All medical referrals for non-life threatening emergency require verbal authorization from the Manager, Plant EHS and Training. The authorization forms are available from Security.</i>	

Note: Examples of non-life threatening medical emergencies include:

- Foreign particles in the eye.
- Small cuts requiring sutures.
- Sprain.
- Broken bones (no open bleeding).
- Minor burns, etc.

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Table II-5. Life-Threatening Emergency Procedures

FIRST PERSON ON THE SCENE	
• Administer first aid if trained to do so. • Call control room and state the nature of the emergency. Provide the following information; • Victim's name. • Location of victim. • Is Rescue Required? • Type of injury or illness (if known) • Is the victim conscious? • Is the victim bleeding? • Is the victim breathing? • Is there a pulse? • Remain on-scene and comfort the victim until additional help arrives.	
CONTROL ROOM OPERATOR	
• Call for 911 transport. State nature of the emergency: ○ This is the Seminole Generating Station power plant. ○ Located at 890 North U.S. Highway 17. Five (5) miles north of Palatka. ○ We have a _____ (example: cardiac emergency). ○ Request that you _____ (example: send EMS or Life Flight).	
IC (SHIFT SUPERVISOR)	
• Directs and coordinates response to the incident. • Send an employee to the main gate to direct EMS to injury site. • Call the following: ○ Plant Operations Manager. ○ Corporate Communications.	

Note: EMS = emergency medical service.

Examples of life-threatening medical emergencies include:

- Unconsciousness.
- Severe arterial bleeding or amputation.
- Broken bones (open fractures).
- Difficulty breathing.
- Symptoms of heart attack, shock, or stroke.
- Major burns or electrical shock.
- Suspected head/neck/back injuries.

5.2.2 ASSEMBLY AND EVACUATION

- Assembly:
 1. All personnel are required to report to their designed assembly point. The assembly point is generally their assigned work location/shop.
 2. A head count will be conducted and the results of the head count will be called in to the Unit No 2 CRO. All personnel will remain at this point until given further instructions.
 3. If any employee assigned to a shop/department is not accounted for, all attempts to locate will be coordinated through the IC in a manner that will not endanger the safety of others.
 4. In the event an incident is located in the area of an assembly point, a pre-determined alternate location will be utilized. This pre-determined alternate assembly point will be identified in each Departmental Action Plan.
- Evacuation:
 1. All personnel are required to report to their designed evacuation point. This point will be established in an area away from the plant site.
 2. A head count shall be conducted by the designated supervisor in charge of each area, and the results phoned in (or otherwise communicated) to the Unit No. 2 CRO. All personnel will remain at this location until an "All Clear" is sounded or otherwise clearance is given by the IC or his/her designee.

5.2.3 PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY

It will be the responsibility of each shop/department to insure that all their assigned personnel are accounted for.

In the event of unaccounted for or missing personnel, all attempts will be made to locate the personnel without endangering other personnel. The Unit No. 2 CRO must be notified when all attempts to locate unaccounted for personnel have been made. The Unit No. 2 CRO will notify the IC when all head counts are in. In addition, the IC will be notified when it has been determined that an employee is unaccounted for or missing.

5.2.4 ASSEMBLY AND EVACUATION POINT DESIGNATIONS

Table II-6 lists the assembly and evacuation points for the plant.

5.2.4 NEIGHBORHOOD EVACUATION

If an event occur which requires the evacuation of the neighboring residences, local authorities will be immediately notified. The IC will assign personnel to assist the local authorities in a door-to-door notification or evacuation, if necessary.

Table II-6. Assembly and Evacuation Point Designation

Location	Assembly	Evacuation
Administration Building (First and Second Floor)	Reception Area	Employee Parking Lot
Electric Shop	Electric Shop	Employee Parking Lot
I&C Shop	I&C Shop	Employee Parking Lot
Mechanical Maintenance	Maintenance Shop	Employee Parking Lot
Coal Yard	Coal Yard Shop	Employee Parking Lot
Power Block	Main Control Room	Employee Parking Lot
Chemical Lab	Chemical Lab	Employee Parking Lot
Support Systems	Auxiliary Control Room	Employee Parking Lot
Hazardous Waste	Lube Oil	Employee Parking Lot
Site Contractor Group, North Annex	Superintendent's Office	North Gate
Contract Administration	North Annex Reception Area	North Gate
Site Contract Group	Shop	North Gate
EPF Group	EPF Office	North Gate
Security	North Guard House	North Gate
Warehouse	Receiving Area of Warehouse	North Gate
Substation Trailer	Trailer	North Gate
Substation Crew	Crew Trailer	Employee Parking Lot
Systems Protection	Office	North Gate
All Other Contractors	Assigned Work Area	North Gate

6.0 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE

The primary concern with any hazardous materials release is the safety of plant employees. Assessing the release (material and quantity) can help ensure a proper response in determining the safety of employees. See Section 1.1, including Sub-Sections 1.1.1 through 1.1.8, for ICS Organization and Responsibilities.

If the material is unknown to the first responder, additional help must be obtained before approaching the release area. The first responder should attempt to contain the release if they have been trained to do so.

6.1 IMMEDIATE RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A first responder may attempt to contain the release only if they have been trained to do so. If the first responder *cannot* safely contain the release, immediately notify the control room. Provide Unit #1 Control Room Operator with the following information:

- Your name.
- Is anyone injured or likely to be injured?
- What material has been released? (*e.g., No. 2 diesel fuel*)
- Location of the spill (*e.g. Coal Yard*).
- Describe nature of release.
- Estimate quantity of material already released.
- Estimate current rate of release.
- Any other hazards present or likely?
- Is there a fire (refer to *Section 4.0*)?
- Has there been a structural failure or collapse?
- Has the release remained within containment?
- If outside containment, what is the flow path of release? (*e.g., toward storm sewer or drainage ditch; or toward St. Johns River or other wetlands.*)
- What is wind direction?
- Are any other chemicals or products involved or likely to be involved?

6.2 INTERNAL NOTIFICATION

- Internal notification will be in accordance with Section 3.1.
- If medical assistance is required, call 911 and request assistance *IMMEDIATELY* (if in doubt, request assistance). Refer to Section 5.1, Tables II-4 and II-5.
- Sound the Plant Fire Alarm and announce: “Attention in the plant . . . attention in the plant. There is a hazardous material release in the (location) area. The HazMat Response Team is to respond to Emergency Response Trailer.” The preceding announcement should be made a minimum of two times.

6.3 EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION

External notification must be provided if a quantity equal to or greater than the reportable quantity ("RQ").

Table II-7 includes a summary of reporting criteria for petroleum and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance releases.

Form SECI-3 (at the end of this Section 6.0 following checklists) can be used as guidance to collect the relevant information for incident investigations and external agency reports.

The Director of Plant Operations, Plant Operations Manager, or Manager, Plant EHS and Training should be contacted in the priority as listed, *immediately*. If any petroleum products or if any quantity of materials exceeding the RQ is released to waters of the United States or State of Florida (St. Johns River or connected wetlands), shift supervisor or environmental should contact the

6.4 CHEMICAL SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Table II-8 through II-21 provides chemical specific spill response procedures to be implemented by trained personnel. Section III includes chemical specific information including reportable quantities for each of the risk areas identified at the plant.

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Table II-7. Reporting Criteria (attached)

Summary of Oil and Hazardous Substance Reporting Requirements

Type of Release	Oil or Hazardous Substance	When to Report	Who to Call
CERCLA release above the reportable quantity (RQ)	Hazardous substance listed in 40 CFR 302.4, Table 302.4; includes the following: • Ammonia—100 pounds • Sodium hydroxide—1,000 pounds • Sodium hypochlorite—100 pounds • Sulfuric acid—1,000 pounds The mixture rule applies where the percent of a chemical in the solution can be used to determine if a reportable release occurred.	A release of a hazardous substance into the environment within a 24-hour period that is equal to or greater than the RQ. Into the environment: If a release does not remain completely contained in a building or structure, it is a release into the environment for purposes of CERCLA reporting. Note: Releases of less than 1,000 pounds per 24-hours of nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide resulting from combustion is exempt	40 CFR 302.6 National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 (immediately, 15 minutes)
Continuous releases exemption	Hazardous substances	When a release of a hazardous substance occurs regularly and in stable amounts, notification does not have to occur every time a release occurs (doesn't include NO-NO _x).	A continuous release notification is made one time as per 40 CFR 302.8.
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA): EHS release above the reportable quantity (RQ)	CERCLA hazardous substance as defined above or an EHS listed in 40 CFR 355.40; including ammonia and sulfuric acid (EHSs) Exempt from reporting are the following: • Release that results in exposure to persons solely within the facility • Any federally permitted release • Continuous and stable releases that are already reported as per 40 CFR 302.8 • NO-NO_x releases less than 1,000 pounds RQs for EHS are listed in 40 CFR 355, Appendices A and B.	A release of a hazardous substance into the environment within a 24-hour period that is equal to or greater than the RQ. Into the environment: EPCRA release notification requirements states that that only releases that have the potential to affect persons beyond the facility boundary are reportable. (A release that is reportable under CERCLA might not be under EPCRA.)	40 CFR 355.40(b) Notify the LEPC and the SERC in accordance with §§355.40 through 355.43 (except for a release during transportation or from storage incident to transportation; see §355.42(b))
Hazardous wastes	Hazardous wastes are regulated as CERCLA hazardous substances. The RQ for each waste is listed in 40 CFR 302.4. The mixture rule works only if the concentration is known.	Hazardous waste releases should be reported consistent with the CERCLA requirements described above.	40 CFR 302.6 National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 (immediately, 15 minutes)

Type of Release	Oil or Hazardous Substance	When to Report	Who to Call
Oil Spills 40 CFR 110.6	Oil of any kind, including synthetic or vegetable- or animal-derived oils/greases	Any discharge of oil that reaches into or upon navigable waters or adjoining shorelines that is not permitted. Discharge: Anything that causes an oil sheen, discoloration on water or violates water quality standards.	National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 (immediately, 15 minutes)
NPDES Permits 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)	NPDES regulated pollutants specified on permit	Notice is required within 24 hours of becoming aware of any noncompliance with permit that may endanger health or the environment	Notification requirements are specified in the NPDES permit
Storage Tank Releases Rule 62-761.820, FAC	Regulated substances: Oil and CERCLA substances released from a facility A facility is defined as a non-residential location containing regulated substances with a capacity: • 110 gallons or greater for a UST, • 550 gallons or greater for an AST.	The list of reportable incidents from a storage tank are covered in Rule 62-761.450/762.451 and include, but are not limited to, the following: • Loss of regulated substance on a pervious surface exceeding 25 gallons • Loss of regulated substance on an impervious surface exceeding 100 gallons • Loss of a regulated substance exceeding 500 gallons inside of dike containment Note: There are a number of other instances that require notification to the County within 24 hours (e.g., results from field tests indicating presence of contamination, presence of odors from surface or groundwater, failed tank test, etc.). See Rule 62-761.450(2)(a) and (3)(a).	Chapter 62-762.451 Notification must be reported on DEP Discharge Report Form within 24 hours or before the close of the delegated County's next business day
Petroleum Contamination (Other than tank release)	Petroleum-based products (<u>not</u> "oil of any kind" as described in the SPCC rule)	Upon discovery of contamination or upon a discharge of petroleum products: • Observance of free product in boreholes, wells, drainage ditches, excavations, etc. • Observance of visually stained soil or odor from a discharge exceeding 25 gallons. • Discharge onto a pervious surface of 25 gallons or more • Analytical results indicate a groundwater or soil samples exceeds cleanup target levels contained in Rule 62-777	Chapter 62-770.250 Notification must be reported to the State Warning Point as soon as possible but within 24 hours after occurrence 1-800-320-0519 If the regulated substance was released from a storage tank system follow tank rules above

Type of Release	Oil or Hazardous Substance	When to Report	Who to Call
Hazardous substance (CERCLA)	CERCLA hazardous substance listed on 40 CFR 302.4	Rule 62-150.300, FAC Whenever a reportable quantity is exceeded	Notification must be reported to the State Warning Point as soon as possible but within 24 hours after occurrence
Extremely hazardous substance	EHS under 40 CFR 355	Rule 9G-14.011, FAC Whenever a reportable quantity is exceeded	Notification must be reported to State Warning Point immediately

Table II-8. Acid Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED	
- Adipic acid (solid and liquid) - Aluminum sulfate - Dibasic acid (DBA) - Sodium bisulfite	- Sulfuric acid - Rechargeable batteries - Ferrous chloride
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
FOR ACID LIQUID SPILLS: <u>Initial Procedures</u> - Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. - Obtain assistance. Never attempt to clean spill without at least one stand-by person. - Ensure all valves from secondary containment area are closed (if applicable). - Don protective equipment. - If storm drain catch basins are equipped with <i>top hats</i>, ensure that the valves are closed. <u>Protective Clothing</u> Keep upwind. Avoid breathing vapors. Wear appropriate chemical protective clothing. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus for large spills. <u>Spills Outside Containment</u> * If the material is not readily controlled by SECI personnel, contact the emergency response contractor for assistance. If release occurs outside containment, isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with sand or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). Free-standing acid solution can be neutralized using lime or soda ash. The neutralized material should be routed to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) for any additional treatment. With spill equipment in place, add small amount of water and test pH. If pH is greater than 6 and less than 9, remove spill equipment and wash entire area with large amount of water. <u>Spills Within Containment</u> - If release occurs within containment, recover the material and place in an appropriate hazardous waste or chemical waste container. If the material is not readily recoverable by SECI personnel, contact the emergency response contractor for assistance. Consider routing to the WWTP. Verify with environmental or shift supervisor that spill residue can be routed to the WWTP at this time. Following approval, open containment area valve and allow spill product to flow to WWTP. The area should be rinsed with water after the majority of the product has been removed. Continue rinsing until rinse water exhibits a pH of greater than 6 and less than 9. Squeegee remaining liquids and close valve. <u>Clean-up and Decontamination</u> - Do not wash residue into storm drains or swales. Minimize cleanup residue to the extent practicable. - Place spill residue in drums and label. - Decontaminate PPE with water (collect and drum this water as well). - Disposable protective equipment should be containerized and treated as hazardous waste if $\text{pH} \leq 2.0$. - All containerized spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them release is contained. FOR SOLID SPILLS (ADIPIC ACID) <u>Protective Clothing</u> Normal protection against exposure to finely divided organic solids (rubber gloves, plastic goggles) <u>Adipic Acid Response</u> - In case of adipic acid spill, do not blow material since it is in a dry form. - Use vacuum equipment designed specifically for handling combustible dusts. - Follow clean-up and decontamination procedures as mentioned previously. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.	

Table II-9. Aqua-Ammonia Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED
Aqua Ammonia Solution
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE
<u>Initial Procedures</u> • Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. • Obtain assistance. Never attempt to clean spill without at least one stand-by person. • Ensure all valves from secondary containment area are closed. • Shut off all sources of ignition in the immediate area of the spill. • Don protective equipment. • If storm drain catch basins are equipped with <i>top hats</i> (refer to map located after tab), ensure the valves are closed. • Ventilate spill area, if possible, prior to attempting cleanup. <u>Protective Clothing</u> Avoid breathing vapors. Keep upwind. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus for large spills. Avoid bodily contact with the material. Wear appropriate chemical protective gloves, and gas-tight goggles. Do not handle residue unless wearing appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash away any material which may have contacted the body with copious amounts of water or soap and water. If contact with the material anticipated, wear appropriate chemical protective clothing. <u>Spills Outside Containment</u> • If release occurs outside containment, isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with sand or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). Once the spill has been contained by the spill equipment, free-standing ammonia solution should be absorbed with clean sand or additional spill pillows/tubes. Place absorbed material in poly drum and label. Any remaining aqua-ammonia that cannot be absorbed should be allowed to evaporate with adequate ventilation. <u>Spills Within Containment</u> • If release occurs within containment (area connected to WWTP), recover the material and place in an appropriate chemical waste container. If the material is not readily recoverable by SECI personnel, contact the emergency response contractor for assistance. Consider treatment by the WWTP. Contact the WWTP operator regarding the spill, including approximate quantity of the spill. Verify with environmental or shift supervisor that spill residue can be routed to the WWTP at this time. Following approval, open containment area valve and allow spill product to flow to WWTP. The area should be rinsed with water after the majority of the product has been removed. Continue rinsing until rinse water exhibits a pH of greater than 6 and less than 9. Squeegee remaining liquids and close valve. <u>Clean-up and Decontamination</u> • Do <i>not</i> wash residue into storm drains or swales. Minimize cleanup residue to the extent practicable. • Place spill residue in drums and label. • Decontaminate personal protective gear with water (collect and drum this water as well). • Disposable protective equipment should be containerized and evaluated as hazardous waste. • All spill residues should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.

Table II-10. Antifreeze Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED
Antifreeze (Ethylene Glycol)
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE
<u>Initial Procedures</u> - Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. - Obtain assistance. Never attempt to clean spill without at least one stand-by person. - Ensure all valves from secondary containment area are closed. - Shut off all sources of ignition in the immediate area of the spill. - Don protective equipment. - If storm drain catch basins are equipped with <i>top hats</i> (refer to map located after tab), ensure the valves are closed. <u>Personal Protection</u> Skin/Eyes: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin and eye contact. Wash skin: The worker should immediately wash the skin when it becomes contaminated. Remove: Work clothing that becomes wet or significantly contaminated should be removed and replaced. <u>Spills Outside Containment</u> - If release occurs outside containment, isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with sand or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). - Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material and place in chemical waste container. (Do not use combustible materials such as saw dust.) <u>Clean-up and Decontamination</u> - Do <i>not</i> wash residue into storm drains or swales. Minimize cleanup residue to the extent practicable. - Place spill residue in drums and label. - Decontaminate PPE with water (collect and drum this water as well). - Disposable protective equipment should be containerized, evaluated as hazardous or non-hazardous. - All spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.

Table II-11. Caustic Materials Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED	
• (Hydrated) Lime • Sodium Bicarbonate • Sodium Hydroxide	• Sodium Hypochlorite • Sodium Bromide
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
<u>Initial Procedures</u> • Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. • Obtain assistance. Never attempt to clean spill without at least one stand-by person. • Ensure all valves from secondary containment area are closed. • Shut off all sources of ignition in the immediate area of the spill. • Don protective equipment. • If storm drain catch basins are equipped with <i>top hats</i> (refer to map located after tab), ensure the valves are closed. <u>Spills Outside Containment</u> • If release occurs outside containment, isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with sand or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). Once the spill has been contained by the spill equipment, free-standing caustic solution should be absorbed with clean sand or additional spill pillows/tubes. Rinse area with large amount of water after all standing liquid has been removed. <u>Spills Within Containment</u> • If release occurs within containment (area connected to WWTP), recover the material and place in an appropriate chemical waste container. If the material is not readily recoverable by SECI personnel, contact the emergency response contractor for assistance. Consider treatment by the WWTP. Contact the WWTP operator regarding the spill, including approximate quantity of the spill. Verify with environmental or shift supervisor that spill residue can be routed to the WWTP at this time. Following approval, open containment area valve and allow spill product to flow to WWTP. Rinse the area with water after the majority of the product has been removed. Continue rinsing until rinse water exhibits a pH of less than 9 and greater than 6. Squeegee remaining liquids and close valve. <u>Clean-up and Decontamination</u> • Do <i>not</i> wash residue into storm drains or swales. Minimize cleanup residue to the extent practicable. • Place spill residue in drums and label. • Decontaminate personal protective gear with water (collect and drum this water as well) • Disposable protective equipment should be containerized and treated as hazardous waste • All spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.	

Table II-12. Compressed Gas Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED		
- Acetylene - Hydrogen - Nitrogen	- Oxygen - Propane - C₂₅	- Argon - Carbon Dioxide
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE		
<u>Initial Procedures</u> - Evacuate immediate area. - Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. - Obtain assistance. Never attempt to respond without at least one stand-by person. - Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. <u>Ventilation and Leaking Tank Procedures</u> - Increase ventilation to area and monitor oxygen level. Use appropriate PPE (self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA]). - If leak is in system, close cylinder valve and vent pressure before attempting any repairs, if possible. - If leaking from cylinder or valve, call supplier's emergency phone number. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.		

Table II-13. Fluid Sulfur Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED
Fluid Sulfur, 70 SD
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE
<u>Initial Procedures</u> - Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. - Obtain assistance. Never attempt to clean spill without at least one stand-by person. - Ensure all valves from secondary containment area are closed. - Shut off all sources of ignition in the immediate area of the spill. - Don protective equipment. - If storm drain catch basins are equipped with <i>top hats</i> (refer to map located after tab), ensure that the valves are closed. <u>Protective Clothing</u> Safety goggles with side shields; approved respirator; heat-resistant gloves; leather heat-resistant clothing. If recovered sulfur, refer to hydrogen sulfide. <u>Spills Outside Containment</u> - Isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with absorbent material or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). Sweep up the material and place in an appropriate chemical absorbent waste container. Wash the spill area with water and a strong detergent, absorb it, and place in chemical waste container. <u>Clean-up and Decontamination</u> - Do <i>not</i> wash residue into storm drains or swales. Minimize cleanup residue to the extent practicable. - Place spill residue in drums and label. - Decontaminate personal protective gear with water (collect and drum this water as well) - Disposable protective equipment should be containerized and treated as hazardous waste - All spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.

Table II-14. Nalcoal® Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED
Nalcoal 8897®
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE
<u>Initial Procedures</u> - Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. - Obtain assistance. Never attempt to clean spill without at least one stand-by person. - Ensure all valves from secondary containment area are closed. - Shut off all sources of ignition in the immediate area of the spill. - Don protective equipment. - If storm drain catch basins are equipped with <i>top hats</i> (refer to map located after tab), ensure that the valves are closed. <u>Spills Outside Containment</u> - If release occurs outside containment, isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with sand or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). Contain with absorbent material. Shovel reclaimed liquid and absorbent into recovery or salvage drums for disposal. <u>Clean-up and Decontamination</u> - Do <i>not</i> wash residue into storm drains or swales. Minimize cleanup residue to the extent practicable. - Place spill residue in drums and label. - Decontaminate personal protective gear with water (collect and drum this water as well). - Disposable protective equipment should be containerized and treated as hazardous waste. - All spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.

Table II-15. Petroleum Product Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED	
• Grease • Kerosene • Mineral Oil	• No. 2 Diesel • Oil • Unleaded Gasoline
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
<u>Initial Procedures</u> • Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. • Obtain assistance. Never attempt to clean spill without at least one stand-by person. • Ensure all valves from secondary containment area are closed. • Shut off all sources of ignition in the immediate area of the spill. • Don protective equipment. • If storm drain catch basins are equipped with <i>top hats</i> (refer to map located after tab), ensure that the valves are closed. <u>Response Procedures</u> • If release occurs outside containment, isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with sand or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). <u>Clean-up and Decontamination</u> • Use <i>dry</i> clean-up methods preferentially. If wet clean-up is necessary, use damp cloth or mop; do <i>not</i> wash residue into storm drains or swales. Minimize cleanup residue to the extent practicable. • Place spill residue in drums and label. • Decontaminate PPE with water and detergent (collect and drum this water as well). • Disposable protective equipment should be containerized and evaluate as ignitable hazardous waste. • All spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.	

Table II-16. Solvent/Flammable Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED	
• Acetone • Naphthalene	• Resin • Thinner
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
<u>Initial Procedures</u> • Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. • Obtain assistance. Never attempt to clean spill without at least one stand-by person. • Shut off all sources of ignition in the immediate area of the spill. • Don protective equipment. • Contain release using spill pillows (mats), socks, dikes, oil absorb, or <i>verify</i> that release is contained within containment area. • If storm drain catch basins are equipped with <i>top hats</i> (refer to map located after tab), ensure that the valves are closed. • If release occurs outside containment, isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with sand or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). <u>Cleanup and Decontamination</u> • Use <i>dry</i> clean-up methods preferentially. If wet clean-up is necessary, use damp cloth or mop; do <i>not</i> wash residue into storm drains or swales. Minimize cleanup residue to the extent practicable. • Place spill residue in drums and label. • Decontaminate personal protective gear with water and detergent (collect and drum this water as well). • Disposable protective equipment should be containerized and evaluated as hazardous waste. • All spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that release is contained.	

Table II-17. Coal Ash Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED	
• Fly Ash • Bottom Ash • Boiler Slag	
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
<u>INITIAL PROCEDURES</u> • Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. • Obtain assistance. Never attempt to respond without at least one stand-by-person. • Don protective equipment (appropriate respiratory protection if necessary). • Contain release within release area using best means available. <u>CLEAN-UP AND DECONTAMINATION</u> • Ensure adequate ventilation is available. • Don appropriate respiratory protection if dust exposure approaches TLV or PEL. • Avoid creating or producing airborne dust. • Wetting with water will reduce airborne dust. • Vacuum or wet sweep material if possible. • Place spill residue in drums and label. • Wash area down with water. Use front-end loader, <i>etc.</i> to move bulk materials to the landfill, as appropriate. After dry cleanup methods are complete, transport floor wash to wastewater sumps. • Decontaminate PPE with water (collect and drum this water as well). • All spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that the release is contained.	

Table II-18. Dry Lime Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED
• Quicklime • Calcium Oxide • Hydrated Lime (dry)
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE
<u>INITIAL PROCEDURES</u> • Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. • Obtain assistance. Never attempt to respond without at least one stand-by-person. • Ensure silos are secured to prevent further releases. Secure valves. • Don protective equipment (appropriate respiratory protection if necessary). • Ensure water or moisture does not come in contact with release. Contact with water may cause an exothermic reaction. • Contain release within release area using best means available. <u>CLEAN-UP AND DECONTAMINATION</u> • Ensure adequate ventilation is available. • Don appropriate respiratory protection if dust exposure approaches TLV or PEL. • Avoid creating or producing airborne dust. • Use <i>dry</i> clean-up methods. If Quicklime comes in contact with water or humid air, it hydrates and evolves heat. • Vacuum material if possible. • Salvage spill residue for use or disposal. • Decontaminate PPE. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that the release is contained.

Table II-19. Polymer Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED	
Polymers	
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
<u>INITIAL PROCEDURES</u> - Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. - Obtain assistance. Never attempt to respond without at least one stand-by-person. - Ensure containers and all valves are secured to prevent further releases. - Don protective equipment (appropriate respiratory protection if necessary). - Contain release using spill pillows (mats), socks, dikes, oil absorb, or verify that release is contained within contaminant area. Dike area of spill to prevent spreading. - If release reaches storm drains, isolate storm drains and swales from the spill with sand or sorbent booms (these materials are stored in the warehouse). <u>CLEAN-UP AND DECONTAMINATION</u> - Dike area of spill to prevent spreading. - Pump liquid to salvage tank. - Use sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material for remaining liquid and shovel into containers. - Place spill residue in drums and label. - Wash area down with water. Spills of material are very slippery. All water must be collected, drummed, and labeled. If area remains slippery, apply additional dry-sweeping compound. - Contaminated PPE should be containerized. - All spill residue should be taken to the waste management facility. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that the release is contained.	

Table II-20. Coal Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED	
Coal	
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
<u>INITIAL PROCEDURES</u> - Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. - Obtain assistance. Never attempt to respond without at least one stand-by-person. - Ensure containers are secured to prevent further releases. - Don protective equipment (appropriate respiratory protection if necessary). - Contain release within release area using best means available. <u>CLEAN-UP AND DECONTAMINATION</u> - Ensure adequate ventilation is available. - Eliminate sources of ignition. - Don appropriate respiratory protection if dust exposure approaches TLV or PEL. - Avoid creating or producing airborne dust. - Wetting with water will reduce airborne dust. - Vacuum sweep material if possible. - Decontaminate PPE with water or containerize, as appropriate. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that the release is contained.	

Table II-21. Urea Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED
•
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE
<u>INITIAL PROCEDURES</u> • Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the situation and your intention to control release. • Obtain assistance. Never attempt to respond without at least one stand-by-person. • Ensure process containers and lines are secured to prevent further releases. • Don protective equipment (consult MSDS). • Contain release within release area using best means available. <u>CLEAN-UP AND DECONTAMINATION</u> • Ensure adequate ventilation is available. • Collect into container(s). • Disposal or Reuse: • <u>Cannot</u> go back into process • <u>Cannot</u> go into SGS wastewater system • Perhaps, can be used as fertilizer; communicate with Environmental Affairs in Tampa. • Likely, it must be sent to offsite facility, communicate with Environmental Affairs in Tampa. After, and if, first responder can contain release, contact the Unit #1 Control Room Operator again immediately after containment to notify them that the release is contained.

Table II-22. Gaseous Ammonia Response Procedures

I. MATERIALS COVERED	
Gaseous ammonia in pipeline from Urea process to SCR	
II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
<u>INITIAL PROCEDURES</u> - When an ammonia spill is smelled or otherwise detected, leave the immediate area. - Notify Unit #1 Control Room Operator of the uncontrolled ammonia release situation. - The Urea process that generates the ammonia gas must be shut down. - All non-essential personnel should evacuate the area where ammonia is detected by odor, other means. - Personnel attempting to isolate broken pipeline portion must don respiratory protection for ammonia. - Consider allowing the gaseous ammonia to escape pipe, with personnel isolated from exposure. <u>CLEAN-UP AND DECONTAMINATION</u> - Gaseous ammonia will dissipate into the environment. Evaluate whether reportable quantity exceeded. - If gaseous ammonia comes in contact with water, the ammonia-water should be contained/collected	

Date: 10/01/09
Revision No. 3

Form SECI-4. Notification Information Form

FACILITY INFORMATION:	
Recorders Name:	Title: Phone:
Facility Name: <u>SECI Seminole Generating Station</u>	
Location (Street Address): <u>890 North U.S. Highway 17. Five (5) miles north of Palatka.</u>	
City: <u>Palatka</u>	State: <u>Florida</u> Zip: <u>32177</u>
County: <u>Putnam</u>	Phone Number <u>386/328-9255 (operator)</u>
FAX No. <u>386/328-5551</u>	
Latitude: Degrees <u>29</u> Minutes <u>44</u> Seconds <u>00</u>	
Longitude: Degrees <u>81</u> Minutes <u>31</u> Seconds <u>00</u>	
Section: <u>7</u> Township: <u>9 South</u> Range: <u>27 East</u>	
Owner: <u>Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (SECI)</u>	
Owner Location (Street Address): <u>16313 North Dale Mabry Highway</u>	
(if different from Facility Address)	
City: <u>Tampa</u>	State: <u>Florida</u> Zip: <u>33618</u>
County: <u>Hillsborough</u>	Phone Number: <u>813/963-0994</u>
Operator (if not Owner): <u>Same</u>	
NOTIFICATION INFORMATION:	
1. Were materials released?	
2. Date and time release occurred or discovered	
3. Are you meeting federal requirements by calling for responsible party?	
4. Source or cause of incident	
5. Container type and capacity	
6. Materials Information:	
• CHRIS ¹ code (or CAS #)	
• Material name	
• Amount released (specify units)	
• Amount released in water (specify units)	
7. Remedial actions taken	
8. Air corridor closed	
9. Roads closed	
10. Number of injuries	
11. Number of fatalities	
12. Evacuations	
13. Damage to property	
14. Damage estimates? (U.S.\$)	
15. Medium affected (air, water, land, etc.)	
16. Other notifications (EPA, USCG, FDEP, other)	

Information That Needs To Be Obtained From The National Response Center (NRC):	
1. Name of person taking report at NRC	
2. Date and time reported to NRC	
3. Other agencies that need to be notified according to the NRC (EPA, USCG, State Warning Point (SWP), FDEP, etc.)	
4. NRC report number	

¹ Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) code of the substance released. Source: *User's Guide to Federal Accidental Release Databases Prepared in coordination with the National Response Team*; EPA 550-B-95-001 September 1995.

7.0 SUSTAINED ACTIONS

When emergency events become or have the potential of becoming prolonged, the procedures for sustained action must be activated. Sustained actions can include prolonging mitigation and recovery actions that are beyond the scope of the initial response (see Section 3.0 Initial Response) and beyond the listed response procedures for specific emergency events (see Section 4.0 Fire and Explosion Response, Section 5.0 Medical Emergency and Evacuation, and Section 6.0 Hazardous Materials Release). Sustained actions need to be coordinated with available internal and external resources to ensure an effective response. In addition, sustained actions can encompass post-emergency responses, such as clean-up operations and waste disposal activities.

Clean-up response teams, with the assistance of facility security, must ensure the affected area is secured, and only authorized and trained personnel are allowed entrance. Anyone entering the affected area must don the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) before admittance to the area.

The clean-up response team must also ensure materials and/or wastes that may be incompatible with the released material are not brought near the affected area or onsite until clean-up procedures are completed.

The affected area will be isolated and access restricted until confirmation testing is done to determine if area is safe for direct human contact and authorization from the Incident Commander (IC) and/or the shift supervisor has been received.

8.0 TERMINATION AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

8.1 TERMINATION

Once all fires have been extinguished or all releases have been stopped and all fire-related debris or release materials have been removed, the Incident Commander (IC) will declare the emergency action *terminated*. This decision may be made in conjunction with an outside On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), if present. Prior to termination, appropriate testing must be conducted to confirm the affected area is safe for human habitation. Follow proper procedures for orderly demobilization, which includes return of all decontaminated equipment to the appropriate storage areas and restocking of expendable supplies.

All equipment that was in contact or may possibly be contaminated will be cleaned and decontaminated. This includes facility operations equipment used in the area and emergency incident equipment.

All emergency systems will be reset to their condition prior to the emergency event, and emergency equipment, such as portable fire extinguishers, will be identified for recharge, as required.

8.2 WASTE DISPOSAL PLANS

8.2.1 WASTE CATEGORIZING

Wastes can generally be divided into one of three categories:

- Recyclable petroleum or chemical product.
- Non-hazardous petroleum.
- Chemical/hazardous waste.

Classification of wastes can be accomplished by information derived from process knowledge. The spill coordinator, in conjunction with the plant environmental staff, will be responsible for managing and disposing waste at the facility.

8.2.2 RECYCLABLE WASTE

Products should be returned to containers with the appropriate labels to be recycled, if possible.

8.2.3 NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

Containers holding non-hazardous petroleum wastes will be labeled accordingly with contents and non-hazardous status. Non-hazardous petroleum wastes include oily liquids, contaminated soils, and sludges. These wastes should be segregated from hazardous wastes and stored in accordance with federal and state requirements (40 CFR 266; Chapter 62-710, F.A.C.). Non-hazardous chemical wastes should also be stored and labeled in the same manner. Chemical wastes may be tested to confirm contents to ensure proper disposal.

Oil-contaminated materials that are not recoverable will be disposed of in a licensed landfill, thermal treatment unit, or other facility approved to treat or dispose of the waste in accordance with applicable regulations.

8.2.4 CHEMICAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE

Wastes determined to be hazardous under the RCRA regulations will be managed according to the accumulation point standards (40 CFR 262.34). These standards include:

- 90-day time limit on hazardous waste storage at a large quantity generator (LQG) facility (*i.e.* Seminole Generating Station).
- Containers holding hazardous wastes will meet the container standards of Subpart I, 40 CFR 265:
 - Containers are maintained in good condition;
 - Containers are kept closed; and
 - Containers are compatible with the wastes.
 - Labeled with the words *Hazardous Waste*, along with accumulation date.
 - Containers will be inspected on a weekly basis during storage.

8.3 POST-EMERGENCY ACTIONS

8.3.1 INCIDENT INVESTIGATION

The IC or his designate will conduct an investigation, within 48 hours of the incident, into the specific incident and prepare a brief report that addresses the following:

- Cause of the incident.
- A description of the sequence of events leading up to the incident and those events that occurred after discovery up to the time of termination.
- An evaluation of the overall response effectiveness and suggested improvements.
- A review of this plan and suggested changes to make this plan more effective.

The findings of the incident investigation will be used to identify the need for improving work practices or equipment and will be discussed with SECI personnel.

8.3.2 FOLLOW-UP AGENCY REPORTS

The Manager, Plant EHS in coordination with the Training or Manager, Environmental Affairs in Tampa will be responsible for keeping federal and state agencies informed of the clean-up progress. Responsibilities include submission of any written reports or forms which are required as follow-up to a spill verbally reported to the National Response Center (NRC) or any other state equivalent agency. Revisions to this plan as a result of the incident investigation may also be submitted to the agency, according to the U.S. EPA SPCC Plan rule or other rules.