

GNF-A's 2001 Biennial Emergency Exercise

1.0 Introduction

In accordance with Global Nuclear Fuel - America's, LLC (GNF-A) Radiological Contingency and Emergency Plan (RCEP) Section 7.3, GNF-A will conduct a biennial exercise to simulate an on-site emergency condition requiring response by the site emergency organization and a number of off-site support agencies. GNF-A is submitting the drill objectives and scenario for the emergency exercise to the NRC for review two months in advance.

2.0 Drill Objectives

The drill scenario has the objective of exercising and evaluating the performance of the Emergency Organization including Emergency Response and Emergency Medical Teams in response to a significant on-site event. Specific objectives of the drill are as follows:

- 2.1 Demonstrate effectiveness of Emergency Organization training, procedures and equipment.**
- 2.2 Timely activation of the Emergency Organization, staffing of the Emergency Control Center (ECC) and communications with the incident scene.**
- 2.3 Demonstration of the incident command system using the ERT, EMT, Building Manager and Security Functions, including the evacuation and control of affected personnel at the incident scene.**
- 2.4 Classification of the event and timely communications to local and state agencies as well as to the NRC.**
- 2.5 Solicitation and activation of mutual aid response for local fire, ambulatory, and county emergency management.**
- 2.6 Evaluation, treatment and transportation of injured personnel.**
- 2.7 Identify, monitor and control radioactive and hazardous materials.**
- 2.8 Provide emergency response critique and actions for improvement opportunities.**

GNF-A's 2001 Biennial Emergency Exercise (cont.)

3.0 Drill Scenario

The planned scenario for this exercise involves a truck fire inside the fuel shipping warehouse. The truck has been loaded and prepared for the shipment of fissile shipping containers containing uranium powder. A fire begins in the engine compartment and a passing employee sees the flames and pulls a fire alarm. The truck driver attempts to extinguish the flames with a hand held extinguisher and suffers first and second degree burns to his hands and arms, is overcome with smoke inhalation and collapses.

As the ERT responds, the fire spreads to engulf the shipping containers. Other containers and combustible materials are nearby. The Incident Commander establishes access control at the scene and determines that additional fire fighting capability is necessary. He requests site security call 911. The call for outside fire fighting response also sounds the Emergency Organization activation signal and the ECC is staffed.

The Emergency Organization establishes contact with Incident Command and declares an "alert" emergency. Proper notifications are provided to outside agencies including County Emergency Management.

Search and rescue at the scene by the ERT locates and removes the injured truck driver and a second 911 call is placed for emergency ambulatory services. After preliminary treatment by the site medical team, the injured person is transported off-site.

The outside fire department fights the simulated fire using standard fire fighting procedures with inputs from the Emergency Organization. An environmental monitoring team confirms no radioactive materials are released.

The exercise ends with the fire under control and water containing potentially hazardous material collected.