ATTACHMENT 4

MOLYCORP, INC.
EMERGENCY
PROCEDURES
MANUAL

YORK PLANT

FIRE PROTECTION

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fire Department 911

Police Department 911

Ambulance 911

PA Department of Environmental Resources

- Water Quality Control 771-4481
- Air Pollution Control 771-4481
- Health Department 771-4561

William Doyle 755-1101

Myrl Shuemaker 764-3393

Armond Cunningham 755-8218

Donald Shuemaker 848-2295

Gas Company 846-7733

Electric Company 846-7800

FIRE PROTECTION

The basic procedures to follow if there is a FIRE or LARGE CHEMICAL SPILL are:

1. Alert nearby persons, and then proceed to the nearest phone and call the Plant Superintendent or the Shift Foreman to report the location of the fire or spill. Report injuries, if any.

2. Shut off all power sources in the area of the fire or spill, if possible.

3. Close all valves in the area of the fire or spill, if possible.

4. In case of a major chemical spill, close outlet valve on spill control sump.

5. Move vehicles away from the area of fire or spill. Do not start vehicles located in the area where flammable vapors may be present.

6. Keep traffic and unauthorized persons away from the area. Provide easy access for fire department and other emergency vehicles.

7. All personnel, except Supervisors, are to assemble in an area "determined to be safe."

8. During the work week the Plant Superintendent will be responsible during emergencies. If the fire or spill incident occurs on second (2nd) or third (3rd) shift, the Shift Foreman will issue initial instructions.

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT - SHIFT FOREMAN - DUTIES

1. Once an alarm sounds or you are contacted by phone you are to immediately phone the Fire Department and/or Police Department.

   a. Give exact location of incident.
   b. Type of fire or material spilled/released.
   c. Advise if any personal injuries/ambulance needed.

2. Call the General Manager or Plant Superintendent. (On day shift, Monday through Friday, Supervisory personnel will report automatically.)

3. Direct company fire fighting efforts until Fire Department arrives, then coordinate efforts.

4. Call PA Department of Environmental Resources if spill or vapor release cannot be contained.

5. Advise neighbors of potential danger, and suggest appropriate action.

WATCHMAN

1. Will perform the above emergency procedure in the event a Supervisor cannot immediately be reached.

The following instructions are to be followed for a fire, spill or vapor release in specific areas of the plant.

GRASS/WEED AREAS

In the event of a fire adjacent to company property, the following steps are to be followed immediately:

1. Activate nearest alarm and call Plant Superintendent or Shift Foreman.

2. Prepare to fight fire by having fire hose standing by.

3. Make fire crew available until emergency passes.

PLANT

1. Activate nearest alarm and call Plant Superintendent or Shift Foreman.

   a. Describe incident and exact location.

      1. Fire - Major, serious, minor - location.
      2. Spill - Major, serious, minor - material, location.
      3. Vapor release - Major, serious, minor - material, location.

2. Shut off all electrical sources in the plant.

3. If possible, stop source of ignition or vapor leak.

   a. Close all valves.
   b. Clamp, plug, etc.

4. Combat fire with extinguishing equipment immediately available.

5. Wear fume respirator, and protective clothing when confronted with vapor release - ammonia, sulfuric or nitric or hydrochloric acids spills..

Following are locations and types of plant fire equipment:

WATER FIRE HYDRANTS

STATION	LOCATION
1	Grassy area South & West of office door.
2	Between Bldgs. 2 & 8 (just Southwest of door to Moly Bldg.)
3	Along East side of rear driveway, near railroad siding.

PLANT FIRE EQUIPMENT Continued

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

No.	Location	Type
1	Maintenance Shop	CO_2
2	Bldg. 1 @ center door	CO_2
3	Bldg. 2 center W. wall	CO_2
4	Shipping room, bldg. 2	CO_2
5	Moly bldg., South door	CO_2
6	N. end laboratory	CO_2
7	Bldg. 2, South end @ SX door	ABC dry chemical
8	Bldg. 6, vacuum pump room	ABC dry chemical
9	Bldg. 7, beside O & S boiler	ABC dry chemical
10	Bldg. 12, small boiler room	ABC dry chemical
11	Bldg. 1, center wall	ABC dry chemical
12	Mill room, South door	ABC dry chemical
13	Mill room @ cross-over ramp	ABC dry chemical
14	Bldg. 14, South door	ABC dry chemical
15	Bldg. 11, upper level	ABC dry chemical
16	Bldg. 2 @ Prod. Supt's. office	ABC dry chemical
17	Bldg. 2, shipping room	ABC dry chemical
18	Bldg. 4, lunch room - N. door	ABC dry chemical
19	Moly bldg., center N. door	ABC dry chemical
20	Moly bldg., center door	ABC dry chemical
21	N. end office	ABC dry chemical
22	N.E. door REC bldg.	ABC dry chemical
23	S.W. door REC bldg.	ABC dry chemical

EMERGENCY CONTROL PLAN Continued

CONTROL THE EMERGENCY

FIRE

1. Call fire department - specify area. Identify toxic gasses, chemical spilled, material burning, etc.
2. Shutoff flammable liquid or gaseous flow.
3. Fight fire with available equipment.
4. Direct emergency personnel to location.
5. Barricade area.
6. Shutdown electrical, if uncontrollable, in-plant fire.

PERSONAL INJURY

1. Call for help: Identify nature of injury, gassed, burned, fall, collapsed, etc.
2. Do not move victim, unless area is unsafe.
3. Provide First Aid.

POLLUTION - SPILLS OR VAPOR RELEASE

1. If possible stop escape of material immediately.
   a. Wear protective clothing and respirator.
   b. Close valve between leak and product source.
   c. Stop leak with clamps, plugs, etc.

CONSULT THE EMERGENCY PROCEDURE PLAN MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

FIRST AID

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance	911
Fire Department	911
Police Department	911
York Hospital Emergency Room	771-2311
York Hospital Clinic	771-2427
Doctor Edward Lis	848-2562

FIRST AID

There is a First Aid Station provided for emergencies, located in the plant lunch room.

Should First Aid or some action be taken for various incidents, the following procedure will apply.

FIRE BURNS

1. Immediately cover burn area with ice water.
2. Obtain medical attention as quickly as possible.

CHEMICAL BURNS

1. Immediately flood contaminated area with cold water.
2. If clothing is contaminated, remove and take long shower using soap.
3. Medical attention may be necessary.

VAPOR (GASEOUS) EXPOSURE - Ammonia, Chlorine, Propane, Nitrogen Oxide

1. Take victim to hospital immediately.

OTHER INJURIES

Depending on the severity of the injury, use the following guidelines:

CUTS AND OPEN WOUNDS

1. Clean area and apply local first aid.
2. Control bleeding, if necessary.
3. If severe, keep victim warm to prevent shock, and obtain medical attention as quickly as possible.

BROKEN BONES

1. Determine extent of injury if possible
2. Move victim only if safe to do so.
3. Obtain medical assistance as soon as possible.

UNKNOWN INJURIES

1. Do not move victim.
2. Obtain medical assistance as quickly as possible.

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT/SHIFT FOREMAN/SECURITY GUARD - DUTIES

Upon notification of injury, one of the above will immediately:

1. Obtain an ambulance.
2. Alert hospital with details of injury.
3. Notify General Manager.
4. Provide assistance as required.

EMERGENCY REPORT LIST

In the event of a serious accident, fire, chemical spill (particularly resulting in pollution of water or air), or catastrophe involving the death of an employee, contractor, contractor's employee, or other individual involved in construction or other operation on Company property, significant property damage, serious interruption of production, a telephone report immediately is to be made to the following persons in the order listed. A written report is to follow.

NAME	TELEPHONE
W. Warhol, Vice-President Operations	213-977-7524
Corporate Safety Services	213-977-6779
Corporate Communications	213-977-6812

MOLYCORP, INC.
YORK PLANT
EMERGENCY CONTROL PLAN

FIRE, INJURY, POLLUTION

CALL FOR HELP	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Fire Department		911
Police/Sheriff		911
Paramedic/Ambulance		911
Doctor	Edw. Lis	848-2562
Department of Environmental Resources		
Water Quality		771-4481
Air Pollution		771-4481
General Manager	W. Doyle	755-1101
Plant Superintendent	M. Shuemaker	764-3393
Production Superintendent	R. Eisenhart	854-1253
Maintenance Foreman	A. Cunningham	755-82[illegible]
Stores Manager	D. Shuemaker	848-2295
Gas Company		846-7733
Electric Company		846-7800

ATTACHMENT NO. 5

Emergency Procedures as Affected by the Presence of Radioactive Materials

Most emergency or upset conditions that could occur at the York Plant are not impacted by the fact that some materials contain radioactive components. Floods are not considered a problem, since the plant is well above the 100 year flood elevation. Other natural weather or geologic catastrophes are not normally expected in the York area. Process upsets normally result only in loss of rare earth raw material or product which is off-spec chemically (not radiologically) and may need reprocessing. Most processes take place at atmospheric pressure and the exception, the REC process which has one reaction occurring at approximately 100 psig, has reactor relief valves and rupture discs which vent into a totally containing "rupture tank". The plant design is "fail-safe" with regard to power failures, so that the process materials merely sit in their vessels with no further activity if electricity supply is interrupted. The only serious, radiologically involved mishaps that must be anticipated are therefore fire or explosion.

The chief concern in any emergency involving radioactive materials, particularly fire or explosion, is that the radioactive materials could be uncontrollably dispersed into the environment or could contaminate employees, the general public, or the people combatting the emergency. Fortunately our materials only contain small amounts of moderate activity radionuclides, chiefly thorium, and the bulk materials are not flammable, easily reactive, or likely to disperse into a smoke. Except for cerium concentrate and bastnasite feed stocks, and a small amount of cerium fluoride product, all our materials that contain low level radioactive materials are wet or damp, and even the dry material is so inert that it would not burn or be likely to react with chemicals and disperse. The radioactive components are very insoluble and would not dissolve during an accident and process liquids are not likely to contain dissolved thorium. Further, explosions form external sources such as natural gas are not likely to involve dry feed stocks because of physical separation of the facilities. Therefore the chief dispersion hazards reduce to secondary dispersion by suspension with liquid streams or dispersion by physically spreading dry material.

To control the limited remaining possibilities of dispersion of radioactive materials, the following procedures should be followed:

1. In any fire or explosion emergency, immediately close the stop gate at the dike of the flow control sump. This will collect any runoff of water or liquid chemicals which may be carrying suspended materials with trace radionuclides. The dike will allow containment of all solutions and suspensions and will permit the insoluble radionuclides to settle out with the generally insoluble mineral feeds, intermediates or products. The resultant residues will later be recycled or disposed of after appropriate evaluation of radiation and chemical hazards.

   Do not re-open the stop gate without specific permission from the General Manager/Radiation Safety Officer.

2. Avoid stirring up dry or wet solids so that dispersion within the plant can be minimized. The solids will not burn or react and as such do not require wetting down or hurried removal from a given location in an

emergency such as a fire.

3. Prevent contact between basic and acidic solutions, slurries, or residues in order to avoid strong reactions and/or tank overflows, etc.

4. During and following emergency situations, do not drain tanks to the plant sewers without express permission from the General Manager/Radiation Safety Officer. Also, do not dispose of any solid chemicals without permission from the RSO.

5. All plant personnel should avoid ingestion or inhalation of chemical dusts, fumes, or sprays. Unnecessary skin contact should also be avoided, particularly when open wounds are involved. These precautions are primarily necessary because of chemical hazards, but radioactive contamination may also be a concern, particularly in the case of dust or mist inhalation.

6. Notify all non-company emergency action workers of all the above precautions.