

Allied Signal Inc. Engineered Materials Sector Fluorine Froducts Division P.O. Box 430 Metropolis, IL 62960 Telephone (618) 524-2111

December 19, 1990

Certified Mail P-360-955-502

Mr. George H. Bidinger, Section Leader
Uranium Fuel Section
Fuel Cycle Safety Branch
Division of Industrial and
Medical Nuclear Safety, NMSS
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Re: Docket 40-3392, License No. SUB-526

Dear Mr. Bidinger:

We have revised portions of our Radiological Contingency Plan in accordance with your request for additional information (letter dated August 21, 1990). Six copies of the revised pages are enclosed.

Off-site response organizations (see attached letters) were provided a 60-day comment period to review our changes. We have not received any comments to forward to you as of this date.

We also wish to provide the following comments related to your request for additional information:

#### Generic Issues

#### 10 CFR 40.31(j)(3)(ix):

We have revised Section 4.3, Page 4-4, to list the information which will be provided to off-site response organizations and to the NRC.

#### 10 CFR 40.31(j)(3)(xiii):

We have indicated that the facility has met its responsibilities under The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1988, Title III, Pub. L. 99-499 for hazardous chemicals used in the plant (refer to Section 3-2 of the Plan). In addition, we have noted on Page 3-5 of the Plan that the National Response Center will be notified in the event a UF<sub>6</sub> release occurs which could result in the RQ value for hydrofluoric acid being exceeded, due to hydrolysis of UF<sub>6</sub>.

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Mr. George H. Bidinger U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Page 2

#### Specific Comments/Questions

## 2.1.2(e):

This is apparently a misunderstanding in choice of words used to describe plant practice. Recently filled product cylinders must remain in the designated cooling area for a minimum of four (4) days prior to being moved to the storage yard. The cylinder must, however, be allowed to cool for a minimum of five (5) days prior to being shipped outside of the plant. Our existing license implies that a cylinder <u>may</u> be shipped at the end of a four (4) day cooling period (Section 1.7.1, 5.). Shipments are not made without a minimum five (5) days of cooling. This license page will be corrected as part of our next amendment request. The RCP Section 2.1.2(e), Page 2-3, has been revised.

## 3.2:

We have modified Section 3.2 to indicate that the plant maintains a separate Emergency Response Plan for chemical spills, fires, and rescue. Although the Emergency Response Plan and Radiological Contingency Plan have the same organization and officers, the Radiological Contingency Plan is for response to a  $UF_6$  release only.

Other uranium compounds have not been addressed in this revised Radiological Contingency Plan because the other chemical forms of uranium processed in the plant are much less volatile, are heavy solid particles  $(U_3O_8, UF_4)$ , are less chemically toxic, and produce lower release fractions for potential off-site impact. The NRC rules published for revising contingency plans for Fuel Cycle Facilities (F.R. Voi. 54, No. 66, April 7, 1989, Page 14053) also indicates emergency plans are required only for handling significant quantities of uranium hexafluoride.

#### 3.3:

A discussion of extremely low probability events, i.e., a liquid  $UF_6$  cylinder rupture, is subject to many very large uncertainties in the assumptions and modeling used. The very conservative assumptions generally used in worst case hypothetical scenarios lead to overestimated potential public health effects and alarm members of the public who might read such information. Historical industry experience indicates there has never been a  $UF_6$  cylinder failure which produced a significant off-site impact. We do not feel a discussion of such hypothetical events would strengthen or enhance our Radiological Contingency Plan. Mr. George H. Bidinger U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Page 3

### Table 3.2-2:

Although not required by regulations, the Piant Security Guards provide the initial notification to nearby residents as part of our good neighbor policy. The official public protective action notification is provided by the County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency in accordance with Illinois law.

A revised Table 3.2-2 has been prepared to notify state and local agencies prior to the NRC Operations Center.

### 4.2.2:

We have deleted the provision for establishing emergency environmental monitoring during an actual UF<sub>6</sub> release due to the short duration (30-45 minutes), compared to the time required for an individual to don protective equipment, gather monitoring equipment, and travel to the downwind location. To allow an individual to enter a plume of unknown concentration is contrary to the ALARA principle, when soil and vegetation samples collected after the event are adequate to assess any environmental impact. We believe this is the intent of NRC as stated in the final rule for Emergency Preparedness, F.R. Page 14055, Item (6) Assessment of Releases: "This does not mean real-time assessment. It means measurements made after the release has occurred to determine how much material was released."

7.1:

A revised Section 7.1 has been prepared.

#### Appendix A:

Pages A-1 and A-10 have been revised to reflect current information which is provided to plant visitors regarding emergency evacuation of the restricted area.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call.

Sincerely, M. D. Hosmiden

M. D. Kosmider Plant Manager

MDK/sm

Attachments

Alled

Alied-Signal Inc. Engineered Materials Sector Fluonne Products Division P.O. Box 430 Metropolis, IL 62960 Telephone (618) 524-2111

October 15, 1990

Mr. Lindell Ellerbusch, Chairman Massac County Commissioners Massac County Court House Metropolis, Illinois 62960

Dear Mr. Ellerbusch:

The Allied-Signal Inc plant in Metropolis, Illinois, has revised the plant "Radiological Contingency Plan" to apply with a request from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) letter dated A just 21, 1990 for additional information.

As required by 10 CFR Part 40.31(xiii)(4), we have enclosed a copy of our revised Radiological Contingency Plan changes for your review. Any comments you may have should be submitted to us prior to December 19, 1990. We will then forward your comments, along with our revised page changes, to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Sincerely,

M. D. Homite

M. D. Kosmider Plant Manager

MDK/sm

Enclosure



Atled-Signal Inc. Engineered Materials Sector Fluctine Products Division P.O. Box 430 Metropolis. IL 52960 Telephone (618) 524-2111

October 15, 1990

Mr. Ernie Johnson Massac Memorial Hospital Memorial Heights Metropolis, Illinois 62960

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Allied-Signal Inc. plant in Metropolis, Illinois, has revised the plant "Radiological Contingency Plan" to comply with a request from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) letter dated August 21, 1990 for additional information.

As required by 10 CFR Part 40.31(xiii)(4), we have enclosed a copy of our revised Radiological Contingency Plan changes for your review. Any comments you may have should be submitted to us prior to December 19, 1990. We will then forward your comments, along with our revised page changes, to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Sincerely,

M.D. Homister

M. D. Kosmider Plant Manager

MDK/sm

Enclosure



Allied-Signal Inc. Engineered Materials Sector Fluonne Products Division P.O. Box 430 Metropolis, IL, 62960 Telephone (615) 524-2111

October 15, 1990

Certified Mail: P-360-955-513

Mr. Roy R. Wight, Manager Office of Nuclear Safety Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety 1035 Outer Park Drive Springfield, Illinois 62204

Dear Mr. Wight:

The Allied-Signal Inc. plant in Metropolis, Illinois, has revised the plant "Radiological Contingency Plan" to comply with a request from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) letter dated August 21, 1990 for additional information.

As required by 10 CFR Part 40.31(xiii)(4), we have enclosed a copy of our revised Radiological Contingency Plan changes for your review. Any comments you may have should be submitted to us prior to December 19, 1990. We will then forward your comments, along with our revised page changes, to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Sincerely,

M.D. Homide

M. D. Kosmider Plant Manager

MDK/sm

Enclosure

Allied-Signal (nc. Engineered Materials Sector Fluorine Products Division P.O. Box 430 Metropolis, IL 62960 Telephone (618) 524-2111

Signal

O.nober 15, 1990

M.r. Michael Childers, Chief Massac County Fire Department R. R. #2, Box 52 Metropolis, Illinois 62960

Dear Mr. Childers:

The Allied-Signal Inc. plant in Metropolis, Illinois, has revised the plant "Radiological Contingency Plan" to comply with a request from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) letter dated August 21, 1990 for additional information.

As required by 10 CFR Part 40.31(xiii)(4), we have enclosed a copy of our rvised Radiological Contingency Plan changes for your review. Any comments you may have should be submitted to us prior to December 19, 1990. We will then forward your comments, along with our revised page changes, to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Sincerely,

M.Q. Hoomiden

M. D. Kosmider Plant Manager

MDK/sm

Enclosure



e. The mobile storage buggy is transported about 150-200 feet to a designated cooling area where the cylinder remains on the buggy a minimum of four days for solidification. The product cylinder is then transferred to the UF, cylinder storage area. Cylinders are not shipped unless they have been allowed to solidify for a minimum of five consecutive days prior to shipment.

The primary alarm system utilized to alert personnel to an accidental release of uranium hexafluoride is an evacuation siren located in the Feed Materials Building. This alarm is manually activated from the control room. The alarm is sounded as a result of visual observation of a significant release of UF<sub>6</sub>. Plant personnel respond in accordance with an established plant procedure titled "The UF<sub>6</sub> Release Control Procedure", (attached as Appendix A). Equipment related to the source of the release is immediately shut down, the release is brought under control, and repairs are initiated promptly.

## 2.1.3 Support Systems

#### 2.1.3.1 <u>Structural Performance Vs. Site Environmental</u> Factors

#### 2.1.3.1.1 Severe Natural Phenomena

The UF, conversion vessels are fabricated in accordance with A.S.M.E. Codes. The entire process is constructed using standard chemical plant design; however, special metals and alloys are used extensively in UF, and fluorine systems. Performance of these systems is more fully discussed later.

The plant site is located in the Central Mississippi Valley seismic region which produced the New Madrid earthquake of 1811-1812; however, the plant is not in the most active part of this seismic region. Seismologists are unable to predict the recurrence rates for destructive earthquakes such as those of 1811-1812 because of their infrequent occurrences. Nevertheless, indications are that major earthquakes originating along the New Madrid fault zone are capable of causing substantial damage in the Metropolis area.

A severe earthquake or tornado which might impact directly upon the Feed Materials Building may cause substantial property damage and could result in a significant release of source material.

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a 30 minute period, under conditions of "D" stability, and average site wind speed of 3 meters/sec. It was estimated that approximately 1/3 of the actual released quantity would escape through building vents over the 30 minute period. The ISCST model provides for building downwash effects and volume source releases; however, particulate deposition of UO<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> was not considered in the calculations once the plume exited the building. It should be noted that the plant has never experienced a UF<sub>6</sub> release larger than 100 pounds.

The visual threshold of UF<sub>6</sub> decomposition products provides an immediate warning which is utilized within the plant to trigger Administrative controls and evacuation procedures. This threshold is also utilized to declare a "Site Area Emergency". Use of this criteria is effective for members of the public since it is highly unlikely that an informed individual would remain in a cloud of material which he can actually see and smell.

The visual threshold may also be utilized during night time or other limited visibility conditions at the plant restricted area fence line because these outside areas are well lighted to permit employees to work there during the normal continuous operation of the plant. As shown in Table 3.2-2, Page 3-5, a "Site Area Emergency" is declared if UF<sub>6</sub> vapors reach the downwind fence line. The Chief Control Officer is responsible for escalation or downgrading the category of the event declared in accordance with the criteria described in this plan. The Chief Officer is responsible for making telephone notification to appropriate off-site agencies. A "Site Area Emergency" will be reported to the USNRC Operations Center immediately after notification has been made to the local and state agencies (see Section 4.4).

## 3.2 Classification of Emergencies

## Definitions of Emergencies

"Alert" is a  $OF_6$  release which is not expected to require assistance from off-site agencies to protect members of the public. The UF<sub>6</sub> release cloud is not expected to be visible at the fence line. Refer to Table 3.2-1, Page 3-4, for Alert Classification Scheme and Action Plan.

"Site Area Emergency" is a UF, release which may require a response from an off-site agency to protect members of the public. The UF, release cloud may reach the site boundary.

Refer to Table 3.2-2 for Site Area Emergency Classification Scheme and Action Plan.

The Radiological Continge an will only be activated in the event of a UF, release. In the event of a significant hazardous chemical release or spill of a non-radioactive material, the plant Emergency Response Plan would be activated. This would include ammonia, fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, and sulfuric acid. All of these chemicals are stored on-site in bulk.

This facility has met its responsibilities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, Title III. (EPCRA).

## 3.3 Range of Postulated Accidents

A number of potential accident situations, ranging from trivial to very serious have been analyzed for events which could occur in the plant. A large UF, release is the only radiological event which may produce potential health hazards to the nearby population. Postulated accidents for other plant chemicals are included in the "Application for Renewal of Source Materials License SUB-526", April 1990, Chapter 14, "Accident Analyses".

The currently installed engineered safeguards in the UF, cylinder filling and handling area are adequate to preclude a large uncontrolled release of UF, which might produce significant off-site consequences.

The maximum credible UF, release which could occur in the plant is believed to result from a UF, "pigtail" failure. Presently installed engineered safeguards: automatic closure device on cylinder valve, and automatic closure devices on the UF, filling manifold would limit the UF, available for release to 290 pounds.

Computerized dispersion modeling has also been used to determine the potential impact of this maximum credible accident. Using the conservative assumption that 1/3 of the indoor release escapes the building vents, the calculated concentration at the nearest fence line would be 2.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> of  $UO_2F_2$  in air. This concentration is visible and would be declared a "Site Area Emergency". If a member of the public were present at the fence for the entire duration of the 30 minute release modeled, the intake of soluble uranium would be 1.1 milligrams. This intake is below the intake threshold of 8 mg of uranium which might produce some transient changes in urine - indicating some effect; and significantly below the 40 mg intake level which may be the beginning of permanent kidney damage.

Although a release of this magnitude might be visible at the nearest plant boundary, it would not be expected to produce measurable changes in the off-site environment.



## TABLE 3.2-1

### METROPOLIS WORKS

## RADIOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

## "ALERT"

Description of Events Included in Class	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Follow-Up	Notification Requires
Leaks or spills of gaseous or liquid UF <sub>6</sub> which create a visible "haze" on one or more floors of Feed Building. UF <sub>6</sub> may be visible exiting building vents, but has not reached the "fence line".	<ol> <li>Stop or contain the source of the spill.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Announce "All Clear" as per the UF, Release Control Procedure when visibility returns to normal.</li> </ol>	1. Remove Respirator requirements and turn off warning lights when air sampling indicates air activity is below admini- strative control point.	1. Shift Supervisor
Examples of Class: 1. Maintenance repairs which	<ol> <li>Initiate the UF<sub>6</sub> Release Control Procedure.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Initiate decontamination of affected area.</li> </ol>	2. Complete Foreman's "Incident Report" and forward to Health Physics Dept.	2. Decontamination Foreman
release unexpected quanti- ties of UF <sub>6</sub> which cannot be contained by a vacuum hose.		<ol> <li>If UF<sub>*</sub> cloud reaches plant fence, line, escalate to a "Site Area Emergency".</li> </ol>	3. Initiate bioassay sampling for : fected employees as appropriate.	3. Health Physics Dept.
<ol> <li>Cylinder "Pigtail", or sampling abnormalities which rele<sup>2</sup> e UF<sub>6</sub> which cannot be controlled by a vacuum hose.</li> </ol>		<ol> <li>Determine which (if any) employees could have been internally exposed.</li> </ol>		

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#### TABLE 3.2-2

#### METROPOLIS WORKS

### RADIOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

#### **\*SITE AREA EMERGENCY\***

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Description of Events Included in Class	Primary Action	Secondary Action	Follow-Up	Notification
A $UF_6$ release which obscures vision on one or more floors. $UF_6$ is visible exiting building ventilation and is visible passing over	<ol> <li>Activate the UF<sub>6</sub> building evacuation siren and plant disaster siren.</li> </ol>	1. Determine wind direction and alert nearest resi- dents if necessary by plant guard personnel.	<ol> <li>Analyze the appropriate fence fine air monitor.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>ESDA Local</li> <li>Illinois Dept. of Nuclear Safety</li> </ol>
fence line. Naturai disasters or Civil disturbance which could	2. Initiate the UF <sub>6</sub> Release Control Procedure and Radiological Contingency Plan.	<ol> <li>Monitor for residual con- tamination after passage of UF<sub>6</sub> vapors.</li> </ol>	2. Determine the amount of uranium released.	<ol> <li>3. NRC Operations Center</li> <li>4. NRC Region III</li> </ol>
produce a significant UF <sub>6</sub> release.		3. Decontaminate, as necessary, to less than NRC release limits.	3. Conduct meeting of UF <sub>6</sub> Releases Control Officers to determine effectiveness of control procedure	Glen Ellyn, IL 5. Allied-Signal
Examples of Class:			or control procedure.	ricauquariers
<ol> <li>UF<sub>6</sub> cylinder pigtail break, UF<sub>6</sub> valve flange, or line failure which requires wearing SCBA</li> </ol>			<ol> <li>Document investigation and revise procedures to prevent recurrence.</li> </ol>	<sup>*</sup> 6. National Response Center
equipment.				

"NOTE: The National Response Center will be notified if 440 lbs. of UF<sub>6</sub> is released. This notification is necessary due to the RQ of 100 lbs. for HF under SARA Title III and will be made after an assessment has been made on the quantity of material released.

Date:

3-5

 Disasters or Civil disturbances which threaten the safety of operations and plant is shut down to reduce the potential for a UF<sub>6</sub> release. with public law enforcement agencies as required to provide crowd and traffic control. He will utilize the plant security force to notify area residents, if required, during a "Site Area Emergency".

#### Procurement Officer

The Procurement Officer is responsible for obtaining all material and equipment necessary to control or contain the emergency situation. He will arrange for meals and comfort items for plant personnel as required, depending on the duration of the emergency.

## 4.3 Off-site Assistance to Facility

It is the responsibility of the Director of the Massac County Emergency Services & Disaster Agency (ESDA) to activate the county siren system. In his absence the Massac County Sheriff will be responsible for this decision. The Chairman of the County Commissioners has designated the Metropolis Police Department dispatcher to be the off-site agency for notification under the Illinois Chemical Safety Act in the event the facility is unable to use normal phone notification to ESDA. Communicated information will include the time of the release, release location, meteorological conditions and facility status. Advice will be given on what actions should be taken in order to protect the public.

The current telephone list of off-site agencies is outlined in Section 4.4. The Chief Officer is responsible for contacting off-site agencies, if required.

The plant also has a mutual aid agreement with Massac Memorial Hospital, approximately one mile from the plant, which provides rapid and efficient ambulance and emergency medical treatment for injured plant personnel who cannot be properly treated in the Plant Dispensary. The plant Physician is trained and aware of the potential chemical hazards and injury treatment required for exposures to UF<sub>6</sub>. Hospital emergency treatment personnel have also been trained in the standard treatment procedures to be used on plant personnel.

# 4.4 Coordination with Participating Government Agencies

The Chief Officer will report a "Site Area Emergency" or <u>test</u> <u>drill</u> of a "Site Area Emergency" to the following off-site agencies as soon as possible. The NRC Operations Center shall be notified immediately after notification has been made to the local and state agencies.

#### Agency

#### Phone Number

Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (ESDA) Massac County (618) 524-2002

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Date: \_October 15, 1990

Agency		Phone Number	
		or	
	(618)	524-7120	
ESDA Coordinator (Home)	(618)	524-2918	
Manager Office of Nuclear Facility Safety IL. of Nuclear Safety Telecopier 1035 Fr Park Drive Spring ield, IL 62704	(217) (217)	785-0600 782-9762	
U.S. NRC Operations Center	(301)	951-0550	
US NRC, Region III Glen Ellyn, IL	(708)	790-5500	

If conditions during a "Site Area Emergency" should exceed the plant capabilities for control, or assessment of radiological hazards, the following agencies will be notified for assistance:

	Phone	Number
	(217)	782-7860
	(708)	972-4800
(Evenings, Weekends, & Holidays)	(708)	972-5731
	(Evenings, Weekends, & Holidays)	Phone (217) (708) (Evenings, Weekends, & Holidays) (708)

## 7.0 Maintenance of Radiological ( ntingency

## Preparedness Capability

#### 7.1 Written Procedures

The Health Physicist is the plant coordinator for the Radiological Contingency Plan. He will assure that the plan adequately protects personnel on-site and off-site. All implementing procedures are reviewed and approved by the Health Physicist/Medical Supervisor and Regulatory Affairs Manager. The plan is reviewed and approved by the Regulatory Affairs Manager and the Plant Manager before being sent to the local E.S.D.A. coordinator and I.D.N.S. for comments. Comments received from these agencies will be sent to the N.R.C., along with the Plan.

## 7.2 Training

The Radiological Contingency Officers will be retrained when Mocessary as the plan is changed. The Health Physics Staff is responsible for providing appropriate procedures and training for radiological monitoring. These procedures are provided in the plant "Health Physics Procedures Manual." "UF, Release Control Procedure" training is provided for hourly employees through the "C" Council Safety Meetings.

Each Emergency Response Team will be given twenty-fou: (24) hours of training per year under the direction of the safety Department. Each team along with the team Leader (Shift Maintenance Foreman) will be trained in fire safety, spill control, personnel rescue, and emergency control procedures to ensure a safe and efficient team operation.

Laboratory First Aid personnel are trained in multimedia first-aid or equivalent. These personnel receive training in plant first aid procedures at least every two years. In addition, written first aid procedures are available for use during periods when the Plant Nurse is not available.

A standing offer has been made to off-site support groups (Massac Hospital; City, County and State Police; etc.) for initial training of new personnel and retraining of current personnel whenever these agencies judge necessary.

Medical, Occupational Health, and Environmental support and training is also provided by the Company Headquarters Staff as needed.

#### APPENDIX """

#### RADIOLOGICAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

#### UF, RELEASE CONTROL PROCEDURE

The chemical and radiological toxicity of UF, make it imperative that any release be contained as soon as possible. The purpose of this procedure is to provide for prompt and safe evacuation of the UF, building and subrequent accounting of plant personnel. Control is most easily accomplished when each employee knows what is expected of him/her prior to an emergency. All unescorted visitors are given instructions prior to entering the restricted area in accordance with 10 CFR 19.12.

Many minor spills of UF, are readily contained using a vacuum hose and would not provide a significant exposure potential to employees working in other parts of the building. Employees involved in a minor release should notify the Feed Materials Foreman or Shift Supervisor immediately. The Foreman will evaluate the condition immediately. If visibility is impaired on the floor, or the release should worsen, this procedure must be implemented. Although the primary objective is to control the release, if the UF, "smoke" is not contained in a localized area, this procedure must be used for the evacuation and warning of plant personnel that a UF, release emergency exists.

Employees should proceed to their designated assembly areas as soon as possible for personnel accounting. Caution should be exercised in selecting an evacuation route that will not lead into the release cloud.

This UF, Release Control Procedure defines responsibilities of plant personnel under three conditions: (1) weekdays, when a full complement of supervisory and hourly personnel are present, (2) off-shifts, when fewer people and only a few supervisors are immediately available, and (3) responsibility for visitors and contractor employees working in the Feed Materials Building.

During nights and weekends, on-duty supervisors must serve dual functions until relieved by the called-in emergency officers. It is imperative that called-in officers respond as promptly as possible. Special attention is required during these off-shifts, by the Maintenance and Production Foremen to assure that personnel working overtime are accounted for during the emergency.

#### WEEKDAYS

## RELEASE NOTIFICATION

The person observing the release shall notify the Feed Materials Foreman, Shift Supervisor or Control Room. If visibility is impaired on the floor, this procedure must be implemented immediately. If visibility is not impaired, the Foreman will evaluate the condition immediately and implement the procedure when needed. Follow the instructions posted below the clock on the North wall of the Control Room. Plant employees will be notified

A-1 Date: October 15, 1990

#### VISITORS AND NON-WORKS EMPLOYEES

In order to assure the safety of non-Works employees\* required to enter the Feed Materials Building, the following procedure must be followed:

- 1. All visitors and non-Works employees required to enter the Feed Materials Building will be instructed in radiation safety and evacuation procedures by the Health Physics Department before they enter the building if they are not in accompaniment of a plant employee.
- Notification must be made to the Shift Supervisor of the visitor's name, time of entry, and time of exit from the building. See attached form on Page A-11.
- 3. In the event of a UF, release or test drill, each non-plant employee in the building will exit as rapidly as possible, and then proceed directly to the Guard's desk area.
- The Foreman of contractor crews working in the building will be responsible for complying with #2 and #3 above.
- The Metropolis Works Supervisor responsible for the visitor's presence in the plant, will be responsible for the execution of this procedure.
- 6. All unescorted visitors will be instructed to return to the Guard Station immediately when a plant emergency is announced over the plant speakers and accompanied by the sounding of a warning siren. This information is issued in the "Visitor Health & Safety Instructions". These instructions also address items which are required in 10 CFR 19.12.

\*Includes:

Vendors, repairmen, contractors, visitors, Morristown personnel, etc.

