

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>GROUP 1 – OPERATIONAL EMERGENCIES</b>	<b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b>	<b>NEW</b>
<p>(1) *OE An Operational Emergency not needing further classification, as defined in DOE 151.1A, Chapter 5, Paragraph 2.</p> <p>(2) *OE An Alert, as defined in DOE 151.1A, Chapter 5, Paragraph 3a.</p> <p>(3) *OE A Site Area Emergency, as defined in DOE 151.1A, Chapter 5, Paragraph 3b.</p> <p>(4) *OE A General Emergency, as defined in DOE 151.1A, Chapter 5, Paragraph 3c.</p>		<p>DOE M231.1-2 introduced four broad types of Emergency Occurrences, defined in DOE O 151.1A.</p> <p>DOE M232.1-1A did not have separate categories for Emergency Occurrence, so their reporting in ORPS required force fitting into other ORPS categories.</p>
<b>GROUP 2 – PERSONNEL SAFETY</b>		
<b>Group 2, Subgroup A, Sequence (1), SC *1</b>	<b>Group 3, Subgroup A, UO(1)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>
Any occurrence due to DOE operations resulting in a fatality or terminal injury/illness. For fatalities caused by overexposures, the intent of this criterion is to report those caused by acute rather than chronic effects.	Any occurrence due to DOE operations resulting in a fatality or terminal injury or illness.	DOE M231.1-2 added clarification on reporting fatalities from acute rather than chronic effects.
<b>Group 2, Subgroup A, Sequence (2), SC *1</b>	<b>Group 3, Subgroup A, UO(3)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
Any single occurrence requiring in-patient hospitalization of three or more personnel.	Any occurrence requiring in-patient hospitalization of 3 or more personnel or that has a high probability of resulting in a permanent disability.	DOE M23 1.1-2 criterion eliminated “permanent disability” threshold in DOE M 232.1-1A
<b>Group 2, Subgroup A, Sequence (3), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 3, Subgroup A, UO(2)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
Any single occurrence resulting in three or more personnel having Days Away, Restricted or Transferred (DART) cases per 29 CFR Part 1904.7.	Any one occurrence resulting in 3 or more lost workday cases as defined by 29 CFR 1904.12 and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) No. 1200-0029.	DOE M23 1.1-2 criterion text revised to refer to new OSHA requirements and to clarify the number of persons involved.
<b>Group 2, Subgroup A, Sequence (4), SC *2</b>	<b>Group 3, Subgroup A, UO(4)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>

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<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Personnel exposure to chemical, biological or physical hazards above limits established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (refer to 29 CFR Part 1910) or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, whichever is lower, and that requires the administration of medical treatment beyond simple first aid on the same day as the exposure. (29 CFR 1904.7(b)(5)(i) and (ii) define “medical treatment” and “first aid.”)</p>	<p>Personnel exposures to sufficient levels of hazardous substances or hazards that require the administration of medical treatment on the same day as the exposure and are above limits established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (refer to 29 CFR 1910) or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), whichever is lower. These should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Noise</li> <li>(b) Non-ionizing radiation</li> <li>(c) Chemical Agents</li> <li>(d) Physical Agents</li> <li>(e) Biological Agents</li> </ul>	<p>DOE M23 1.1-2 criterion clarified and simplified text.</p>
<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup A, Sequence (5), SC 3</b></p>	<p><b>Group 3, Subgroup A, UO(5) &amp; ON(3)</b></p>	<p><b>COMBINED CRITERIA</b></p>
<p>Personnel exposure to chemical, biological or physical hazards above limits established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (refer to 29 CFR Part 1910) or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.</p>	<p><b>Group 3, Subgroup A, UO(5)</b></p> <p>Exposures to an immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) (as defined by 29 CFR 1910.120) condition without both appropriate personal protective equipment and procedures in place.</p> <p><b>Group 3, Subgroup A, ON(3)</b></p> <p>Personnel exposure in a single event to hazardous substances or hazards in excess of limits, as established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (refer to 29 CFR 1910), or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), whichever is lower. These should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Noise</li> <li>(b) Non-ionizing radiation</li> <li>(c) Chemical Agents</li> <li>(d) Physical Agents</li> <li>(e) Biological Agents</li> </ul>	<p>DOE M23 1.1-2 criterion combined DOE 232.1-1A criteria 3AUO(5) and 3AON(3)</p>
<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup A, Sequence (6), SC 3</b></p>	<p><b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b></p>	<p><b>NEW</b></p>

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<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any single occurrence resulting in a serious occupational injury. A serious occupational injury is an occupational injury that:</p> <p>(a) Requires hospitalization for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days from the date the injury was received;</p> <p>(b) Results in a fracture of any bone (except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose, or a minor chipped tooth);</p> <p>(c) Causes severe hemorrhages or severe damage to nerves, muscles, or tendons;</p> <p>(d) Damages any internal organ; or</p> <p>(e) Causes second- or third-degree burns, affecting more than five percent of the body surface.</p>		<p>The DOE M231.1-2 reporting threshold for individual injury is based (with modifications) on the definition of serious injury in 49 CFR 830.2, which is referenced in DOE O 225.1A, "Accident Investigations."</p> <p>The DOE M 232.1-1A criterion 3A ON(1) "inpatient hospitalization" threshold led to non-reporting in ORPS of serious injuries such as severed fingers and toes - unless reported as "near misses." The new DOE M231.1-2 reporting threshold for an individual injury is based on the initial degree of harm, or hospitalization for more than 48 hours (see DOE M231.1-2 Criterion 2A5). Thus, overnight hospitalization only "for observation" purposes would no longer be reported.</p>
<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup B, Sequence (1), SC *1</b></p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup B, UO(1)</b></p>	<p><b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b></p>
<p>Any unplanned fire or explosion within primary confinement/containment boundaries for nuclear or hazardous material within a facility.</p> <p>[Note: Facility specific documents need to define what constitutes the primary confinement/containment boundary.]</p>	<p>Any fire or explosion within primary confinement/containment boundaries of a nuclear facility.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion added "unplanned" to clarify that reporting of planned fires and explosions inside confinement (e.g., a Bunsen burner inside a glovebox) was not the intent.</p>
<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup B, Sequence (2), SC *2</b></p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup B, ON(1) &amp; ON(2)</b></p>	<p><b>CRITERIA COMBINED AND SPLIT</b></p>
<p>Any unplanned fire or explosion in a nuclear facility that activates a fire suppression system (e.g., halon discharge, sprinkler heads activating), is extinguished by a fire department, or disrupts normal facility operations.</p> <p>[Note: The activation or degradation of Safety Class and Safety Significant fire suppression systems are addressed by Group 4 Criteria.]</p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup B, ON(1)</b></p> <p>Any fire or explosion not required to be reported as an Unusual Occurrence that activates a fire suppression system (e.g. halon discharge, sprinkler heads activating) or disrupts normal facility operations.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup B, ON(2)</b></p> <p>An unplanned fire that takes longer than 10 minutes to extinguish following the arrival of fire protection personnel; this does not include fires that do not disrupt normal facility operations and which are in the initial or beginning stage that can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, Class II standpipe, or small hose systems without need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 combined M232.1-1A Criteria 1B ON (1) and (2) and then divided these into separate reporting criteria for nuclear and non-nuclear facilities.</p> <p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion added "unplanned" to clarify intent. Dropped the exception for fires easily extinguished or extinguished within 10 minutes for nuclear facilities</p>
<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup B, Sequence (3), SC *3</b></p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup B, ON(1) &amp; ON(2)</b></p>	<p><b>CRITERIA COMBINED AND SPLIT</b></p>

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<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any unplanned fire or explosion in a non-nuclear facility that</p> <p>a) Activates a fire suppression system,</p> <p>b) Takes longer than 10 minutes to extinguish following the arrival of fire protection personnel, or</p> <p>c) Disrupts normal operations in a high hazard facility.</p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup B, ON(1)</b></p> <p>Any fire or explosion not required to be reported as an Unusual Occurrence that activates a fire suppression system (e.g. halon discharge, sprinkler heads activating) or disrupts normal facility operations.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup B, ON(2)</b></p> <p>An unplanned fire that takes longer than 10 minutes to extinguish following the arrival of fire protection personnel; this does not include fires that do not disrupt normal facility operations and which are in the initial or beginning stage that can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, Class II standpipe, or small hose systems without need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 combined M232.1-1A Criteria 1B ON (1) and (2) and then divided these into separate reporting criteria for nuclear and non-nuclear facilities.</p> <p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion added “unplanned” to clarify intent. Dropped the exception for fires easily extinguished.</p>
<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup B, Sequence (4), SC *4</b></p>	<p><b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b></p>	<p><b>NEW</b></p>
<p>Any unplanned wild land fire (e.g., forest fire, grassland fire) that has the potential to threaten a DOE facility.</p>		<p>While M232.1-1A Criteria 1B ON (2) did not exclude fires outside the boundaries of facilities, DOE M231.1-2 Criteria 2B(2) and (3) do. DOE M231.1-2 Criteria 2B(4) thus addresses significant fires outside of facilities.</p>
<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup C, Sequence (1), SC 2</b></p>	<p><b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b></p>	<p><b>NEW</b></p>
<p>Failure to follow a prescribed hazardous energy control process (e.g., lockout/tagout) or disturbance of a previously unknown or mislocated hazardous energy source (e.g., live electrical power circuit, steam line, pressurized gas) resulting in a person contacting (burn, shock, etc.) hazardous energy.</p>		<p>Two DOE M231.1-2 criterion specifically address incidents involving the discovery of unexpected hazardous energy, such as live electric power cables, charged capacitors, pressurized gas lines, etc. Such occurrences were generally reported as “near misses” following the DOE M 232.1-1A criteria. EH’s “Electrical Intrusion Study” identified the need to better identify such occurrences.</p>
<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup C, Sequence (2), SC 3</b></p>	<p><b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b></p>	<p><b>NEW</b></p>
<p>Failure to follow a prescribed hazardous energy control process (e.g., lockout/tagout) or a site condition that results in the unexpected discovery of an uncontrolled hazardous energy source (e.g., live electrical power circuit, steam line, pressurized gas). This criterion does not include discoveries made by zero-energy checks and other precautionary investigations made before work is authorized to begin.</p>		<p>Two DOE M231.1-2 criterion specifically address incidents involving the discovery of unexpected hazardous energy, such as live electric power cables, charged capacitors, pressurized gas lines, etc. Such occurrences were generally reported as “near misses” following the DOE M 232.1-1A criteria. EH’s “Electrical Intrusion Study” identified the need to better identify such occurrences.</p>
<p><b>GROUP 3 – NUCLEAR SAFETY BASIS</b></p>		
<p><b>Group 3, Subgroup A, Sequence (1), SC *1</b></p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(1)</b></p>	<p><b>MODIFIED – CRITERION SPLIT</b></p>

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<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any violation of a Hazard Category 1, 2, or 3 nuclear facility’s Technical Safety Requirement (or Operational Safety Requirement) Safety Limit.</p> <p>[Note: Safety Limits are high-level Technical Safety Requirement controls, used infrequently across the DOE Complex. As defined in 10 CFR 830.3, a Safety Limit is a limit on process variables associated with those safety class physical barriers, generally passive, that are necessary for the intended facility function and that are required to guard against the uncontrolled release of radioactive materials.]</p>	<p>Any violation or noncompliance of an approved Technical Safety Requirement (Technical Specification or Operational Safety Requirement) or other operational safety limit defined by the contractor/DOE.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 criteria split DOE M 232.1-1A TSR/OSR violation criterion into two criteria, with safety limit violations remaining in the most significant category (SC 1) in the DOE M231.1-2 criteria. (See the criterion for other TSR/OSR violations below).</p>
<p align="center"><b>Group 3, Subgroup A, Sequence (2), SC 2</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(1) &amp; UO(3)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>MODIFIED</b></p>
<p>Any violation or noncompliance of a Hazard Category 1, 2, or 3 nuclear facility’s Technical Safety Requirement (or Operational Safety Requirement) Limiting Control Setting, Limiting Condition for Operation, Administrative Control, or Surveillance Requirement.</p> <p>Exception: An event consisting solely of a surveillance test performed after the prescribed surveillance period, and in which the equipment was found to be capable of performing its specified safety function. (See separate criterion for late surveillance tests below).</p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(1)</b></p> <p>Any violation or noncompliance of an approved Technical Safety Requirement (Technical Specification or Operational Safety Requirement) or other operational safety limit defined by the contractor/DOE.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(3)</b></p> <p>Any operation outside the authorization basis of the facility or process.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 criteria split DOE M 232.1-1A TSR violation criterion into two criteria, with most TSR violations proposed to be reported in Significance Category 2. (See safety limit violation criterion above.)</p> <p>Significant operational controls would be addressed by TSRs and the other controls noted in the DOE M231.1-2 criteria Subgroup 3A. Violations of “any” other controls and conditions would likely be less significant, and thus not required to be reported by the DOE M231.1-2 criteria.</p> <p>Note that 10 CFR 830 defines and uses the term “safety bases” (i.e., SARs and TSRs) rather than “authorization basis.”</p>
<p align="center"><b>Group 3, Subgroup A, Sequence (3), SC 3</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(3)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>MODIFIED</b></p>
<p>Any violation or noncompliance of a hazard control specified in a Hazard Category 1, 2, or 3 nuclear facility’s DOE approved Documented Safety Analysis (issued pursuant to 10 CFR 830.204 and including Basis for Interim Operation (BIO), etc.), or DOE issued Safety Evaluation Report that are not addressed by Criteria 3A(1) and 3A(2).</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <p>(a) An event consisting solely of a violation of a safety management program (e.g., quality assurance, personnel training) cited in the Documented Safety Analysis.</p> <p>(b) An event consisting solely of a surveillance test performed after the prescribed surveillance period, and in which the equipment was found to be capable of performing its specified safety function. (See separate criterion for late surveillance tests below).</p>	<p>Any operation outside the authorization basis of the facility or process.</p>	<p>Significant operational controls would be addressed by TSRs and the other controls noted in the DOE M231.1-2 criteria Subgroup 3A. Violations of “any” other controls and conditions would likely be less significant, and thus not required to be reported by the DOE M231.1-2 criteria.</p> <p>Note that 10 CFR 830 defines and uses the term “safety bases” (i.e., SARs and TSRs) rather than “authorization basis.”</p>

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<b>Group 3, Subgroup A, Sequence (4), SC 4</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(1) &amp; UO(3)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
An event consisting solely of a surveillance test performed after the prescribed surveillance period and the equipment was found to be capable of performing its specified safety function.	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(1)</b></p> <p>Any violation or noncompliance of an approved Technical Safety Requirement (Technical Specification or Operational Safety Requirement) or other operational safety limit defined by the contractor/DOE.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(3)</b></p> <p>Any operation outside the authorization basis of the facility or process.</p>	See criteria, exceptions and comments above.
<b>Group 3, Subgroup B, Sequence (1), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(2) &amp; UO(5)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>
Determination of a positive Unreviewed Safety Question (USQ) that reveals a currently existing inadequacy in the documented safety analysis [e.g., Safety Analysis Report (SAR) or Basis for Interim Operation (BIO)].	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(5)</b></p> <p>Discovery of an actual Unreviewed Safety Question (USQ) which reveals a currently existing inadequacy in the approved authorization basis.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(2)</b></p> <p>Discovery of an incorrectly derived Technical Safety Requirement (Technical Specification or Operational Safety Requirement) or other operational safety limit defined by the contractor/DOE.</p>	<p>The new wording is consistent with 10 CFR Part 830.</p> <p>The discovery of incorrectly derived TSRs or OSRs would likely either require a USQ evaluation, or otherwise be of lesser safety significance.</p>
<b>Group 3, Subgroup B, Sequence (2), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup C, ON(1) &amp; ON(2)</b>	<b>CRITERIA COMBINED</b>
Declaration of a potential inadequacy of the documented safety analysis (a potential positive USQ), per 10 CFR 830.203(g).	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, ON(1)</b></p> <p>Discovery of a condition that leads the facility operating personnel to limit facility operations, either self-imposed or due to the identification of a potential degradation of the authorization bases of a facility or process. This includes the discovery of analytical errors, omissions, or inadequacies that present the potential for a USQ and that leads the facility operating personnel to limit facility operations.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup C, ON(2)</b></p> <p>Discovery of a potential USQ that could affect the present or future operation of the facility. Routine USQ determinations due to planned system or operational modifications are not reportable under this criteria.</p>	<p>DOE M 232.1-1A 1C ON(1) and 1C ON(2) are redundant. The DOE M231.1-2 gives a single, crisper criterion that is consistent with 10 CFR Part 830.</p> <p>Note: Facility shutdowns and stand downs for safety reasons (other than USQs) are covered in DOE M231.1-2 criteria Subgroup 4B (“Operations”).</p>
<b>Group 3, Subgroup C, Sequence (1), SC *1</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup A, UO(1)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>

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<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
A loss of multiple nuclear criticality process-condition controls, where processes include operation, transport, and storage of fissionable materials, such that no valid controls are available to prevent a criticality accident.	Violation of the double contingency criticality specifications such that no valid controls are available to prevent a criticality accident.	DOE's Criticality Safety Support Group developed criticality reporting criteria for DOE M231.1-2
<b>Group 3, Subgroup C, Sequence (2), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup A, ON(1)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
A loss of one or more nuclear criticality process-condition controls such that an accidental criticality is possible from the loss of an additional process-condition control, where processes include operation, transport, and storage of fissionable materials.	Any nuclear criticality safety violation or infraction of procedures not covered by other reporting criteria. For example, violation of a single contingency such that only one valid criticality control remains in place.	DOE's Criticality Safety Support Group developed criticality reporting criteria for DOE M231.1-2. Changes will eliminate the reporting of "any" NCS violation (per DOE M232.1-1A), and greatly reduce nuisance reporting. Note, TSR violations are covered elsewhere in the DOE M231.1-2 criteria.
<b>GROUP 4 – FACILITY STATUS</b>		
<b>Group 4, Subgroup A, Sequence (1), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup E, UO &amp; ON(2)</b>	<b>CRITERIA COMBINED</b>
Performance degradation of any Safety Class or Safety Significant Structure, System, or Component (SSC) that prevents satisfactory performance of its design function when it is required to be operable.	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup E, UO</b></p> <p>Performance degradation of any Safety Class Structure, System, or Component (SSC) that prevents satisfactory performance of its design function when it is required to be operable or in operation.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup E, ON(2)</b></p> <p>Performance degradation of any nuclear or nonnuclear Safety Significant SSC that prevents satisfactory performance of its design function when it is required to be operable or in operation.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 Criterion 4A(1) combined degradation reporting criteria in DOE M 232.1-1A for both Safety Class and Safety Significant SSCs.</p> <p>Note: DOE M231.1-2's use of standard 10CFR 830 terminology for "Safety Significant" means it applies to only nuclear facility SSCs, and not "non-nuclear Safety Significant SSCs."</p>
<b>Group 4, Subgroup A, Sequence (2), SC 4</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup E, ON(1)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>
Performance degradation of any Safety Class SSC when not required to be operable.	Performance degradation of any Safety Class SSC that prevents satisfactory performance of its design function when it is not required to be operable or in operation.	Sight text changes.
<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, Sequence (1), SC *2</b>	<b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b>	<b>NEW</b>
A Stop Work Order issued by a DOE office.		Other shutdowns and stand downs are addressed elsewhere in DOE M231.1-2 Subgroup 4B.
<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, Sequence (2), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup H, UO(1)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>

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<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Actuation of a Safety Class Structure, System, or Component (SSC), or its alarms, resulting from an actual unsafe condition. Spurious alarms (e.g., due to electronic noise, radon/thoron decay) should not be reported.	Actuation of Safety Class SSC or their alarms resulting from an actual unsafe condition. Inadvertent alarms are not required to be reported unless an actuation of a Safety Class SSC occurs and the actuation is considered significant as defined by the approved facility procedures. Actuation of continuous air monitoring systems identified as Safety Class equipment do not have to be reported if their actuation was found to be due to radon-thoron effects on the system or their actuation is expected due to maintenance tasks and other planned operations in the facility where the potential for release of radioactivity is anticipated to occur and the workers are appropriately protected.	The long discussion of exceptions in the DOE M 232.1-1A criteria did little to better explain “inadvertent alarms” and “actual unsafe conditions” and was eliminated in the DOE M231.1-2 criterion for clarity.
<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, Sequence (3), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup H, ON(5)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>
Actuation of a Safety Significant SSC or its alarms resulting from an actual unsafe condition. Spurious alarms (e.g., due to electronic noise, radon/thoron decay) should not be reported.	Actuation of Safety Significant SSC or their alarms resulting from an actual unsafe condition. Inadvertent alarms are not required to be reported. Actuation of continuous air monitoring systems identified as Safety Significant equipment does not have to be reported if their actuation was found to be due to radon-thoron effects on the system or their actuation is expected due to maintenance tasks and other planned operations in the facility where the potential for release of radioactivity is anticipated to occur and the workers are appropriately protected.	The long discussion of exceptions in the DOE M 232.1-1A criteria did little to better explain “inadvertent alarms” and “actual unsafe conditions” and was eliminated in the DOE M231.1-2 for clarity.  Use of standard 10CFR 830 terminology for “Safety Significant” in DOE M231.1-2 implies the new criterion applies to only nuclear facility SSCs.
<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, Sequence (4), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup H, UO(5)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>
Any facility evacuation, not including a precautionary evacuation, in response to an actual event. If the event fell under another reporting criterion, then evacuation should be reported as well by noting multiple reporting criteria for the single occurrence.	Any facility evacuation (excluding office space) in response to an actual occurrence, not including a precautionary evacuation for an event that can be controlled and mitigated by employees or maintenance personnel assigned to the affected facility or activity.	The DOE M231.1-2 criterion lessens the significance of evacuations (i.e., UO to SC 4), but adds office space evacuations (due to “actual event,” not drills and false alarms).
<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, Sequence (5), SC 4</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup F, ON(2)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
A facility operational event caused by deviating from a written procedure or using an inadequate procedure resulting in an adverse effect on safety, such as: an inadvertent facility or operations shutdown (i.e., a change of operational mode or curtailment of work or processes), facility or operations shutdown due to alarm response procedures, inadvertent process liquid transfer, or inadvertent release of hazardous material from its engineered containment.	Use of inadequate procedures or deviations from written procedures that result in adverse effects on performance, safety, or reliability.	The DOE M231.1-2 criterion clarifies the type of events that should be considered, and assigns Significance Category 4 to these.
<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, Sequence (6), SC *4</b>	<b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b>	<b>NEW</b>
A facility or operations shutdown (i.e., a change of operational mode or curtailment of work or processes) directed by management for safety reasons.		The DOE M231.1-2 criterion addresses several DOE M 232.1-1A reporting criteria based on shutdowns, but limits reporting to only shutdowns directed by management for safety reasons.

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, Sequence (7), SC 4</b>	<b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b>	<b>NEW</b>
<p>A facility or site stand-down resulting from safety reasons reportable as an occurrence or occurrences.</p> <p>Note: This is a secondary reporting criterion, and does not require a separate occurrence report.</p>		<p>The DOE M231.1-2 criterion addressed an Under Secretary concern that stand-downs for significant safety reasons be reported in ORPS. Note that the criterion is conditional on having an occurrence or occurrences reported. So if the stand-down is recognized as a corrective action for the original occurrence(s), then by noting the stand-down as an additional "nature of occurrence," no new report would be needed.</p>
<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, Sequence (8), SC 4</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup C, UO(4)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>
<p>Any event or condition that would prevent immediate facility or offsite emergency response capabilities.</p>	<p>Any occurrence that would prevent immediate facility or offsite emergency response capabilities.</p>	<p>The DOE M231.1-2 criterion replaced "occurrence" with "event or condition."</p>
<b>Group 4, Subgroup C, Sequence (1), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (1) &amp; ON (2)</b>	<b>CRITERIA COMBINED &amp; SPLIT</b>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Discovery of any suspect/counterfeit item or material found in a Safety Class or Safety Significant Structure, System, or Component (SSC).</p> <p>A suspect item or material is one whose documentation, appearance, performance, material, or other characteristics may have been misrepresented by the vendor, supplier, distributor, or manufacturer. A counterfeit item or material is one for which sufficient evidence exists that deliberate misrepresentation has occurred.</p>	<p><b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (1)</b></p> <p>Discovery of any actual or potential defective item, material, or service, including any suspect, counterfeit, or substandard product, in any application whose failure could result in a substantial safety hazard. Examples include the identification of suspect, counterfeit or substandard products found in:</p> <p>(a) Cranes, elevators, and fork lifts - items used in the critical load bearing path of such handling and lifting equipment;</p> <p>(b) aircraft - items used in engines or to attach engines, wings, tails, or landing gear;</p> <p>(c) vehicles - items used in engines, brakes, or steering mechanisms;</p> <p>(d) critical components used in personnel safety equipment; and</p> <p>(e) facilities -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. items used to contain:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. radioactive fluids,</li> <li>b. high temperature or pressure steam or fluids, or</li> <li>c. other hazardous material</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Safety Class SSC or Safety Significant SSC supporting the safe operation or shutdown of a facility, system, or process that could result in a performance degradation.</li> </ol> <p>Guidance in the identification and follow-up actions are contained in DOE Quality Alerts or other bulletins.</p> <p><b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (2)</b></p> <p>Discovery of any actual or potential defective item, material, or service including any suspect, counterfeit, or substandard product, in any application whose failure could not result in a substantial safety hazard. This does not include office supplies, equipment, or household products.</p>	<p>The DOE M231.1-2 criteria essentially combined the two DOE M232.1-1A criteria on defective and suspect/counterfeit parts and then divided these into three criteria for: 1) suspect counterfeit in safety systems, 2) suspect counterfeit in other applications, and 3) defective parts in applications whose failure could pose a hazard.</p>
<p><b>Group 4, Subgroup C, Sequence (2), SC 4</b></p>	<p><b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (1) &amp; ON (2)</b></p>	<p><b>CRITERIA COMBINED &amp; SPLIT</b></p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Discovery of any suspect/counterfeit item or material other than office supplies, office equipment, or household products.</p>	<p><b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (1)</b></p> <p>Discovery of any actual or potential defective item, material, or service, including any suspect, counterfeit, or substandard product, in any application whose failure could result in a substantial safety hazard. Examples include the identification of suspect, counterfeit or substandard products found in:</p> <p>(a) Cranes, elevators, and fork lifts - items used in the critical load bearing path of such handling and lifting equipment;</p> <p>(b) aircraft - items used in engines or to attach engines, wings, tails, or landing gear;</p> <p>(c) vehicles - items used in engines, brakes, or steering mechanisms;</p> <p>(d) critical components used in personnel safety equipment; and</p> <p>(e) facilities -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. items used to contain:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. radioactive fluids,</li> <li>b. high temperature or pressure steam or fluids, or</li> <li>c. other hazardous material</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Safety Class SSC or Safety Significant SSC supporting the safe operation or shutdown of a facility, system, or process that could result in a performance degradation.</li> </ol> <p>Guidance in the identification and follow-up actions are contained in DOE Quality Alerts or other bulletins.</p> <p><b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (2)</b></p> <p>Discovery of any actual or potential defective item, material, or service including any suspect, counterfeit, or substandard product, in any application whose failure could not result in a substantial safety hazard. This does not include office supplies, equipment, or household products.</p>	<p>The DOE M231.1-2 criteria essentially combined the two DOE M232.1-1A criteria on defective and suspect/counterfeit parts and then divided these into three criteria for: 1) suspect counterfeit in safety systems, 2) suspect counterfeit in other applications, and 3) defective parts in applications whose failure could pose a hazard.</p>
<p><b>Group 4, Subgroup C, Sequence (3), SC 4</b></p>	<p><b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (1) &amp; ON (2)</b></p>	<p><b>CRITERIA COMBINED &amp; SPLIT</b></p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Discovery of any defective item or material, other than a suspect/counterfeit item or material, in any application whose failure could result in a loss of safety function, or present a hazard to public or worker health and safety.</p> <p>A defective item or material is any item or material that does not meet the commercial standard or procurement requirements as defined by catalogues, proposals, procurement specifications, design specifications, testing requirements, contracts, or the like. It does not include parts or services that fail or are otherwise found to be inadequate because of random failures or errors within the accepted reliability level.</p>	<p><b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (1)</b></p> <p>Discovery of any actual or potential defective item, material, or service, including any suspect, counterfeit, or substandard product, in any application whose failure could result in a substantial safety hazard. Examples include the identification of suspect, counterfeit or substandard products found in:</p> <p>(a) Cranes, elevators, and fork lifts - items used in the critical load bearing path of such handling and lifting equipment;</p> <p>(b) aircraft - items used in engines or to attach engines, wings, tails, or landing gear;</p> <p>(c) vehicles - items used in engines, brakes, or steering mechanisms;</p> <p>(d) critical components used in personnel safety equipment; and</p> <p>(e) facilities -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. items used to contain: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. radioactive fluids,</li> <li>b. high temperature or pressure steam or fluids, or</li> <li>c. other hazardous material</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Safety Class SSC or Safety Significant SSC support ing the safe operation or shutdown of a facility, system, or process that could result in a performance degradation.</li> </ol> <p>Guidance in the identification and follow-up actions are contained in DOE Quality Alerts or other bulletins.</p> <p><b>Group 7, Subgroup B, ON (2)</b></p> <p>Discovery of any actual or potential defective item, material, or service including any suspect, counterfeit, or substandard product, in any application whose failure could not result in a substantial safety hazard. This does not include office supplies, equipment, or household products.</p>	<p>The DOE M231.1-2 criteria essentially combined the two DOE M232.1-1A criteria on defective and suspect/counterfeit parts and then divided these into three criteria for: 1) suspect counterfeit in safety systems, 2) suspect counterfeit in other applications, and 3) defective parts in applications whose failure could pose a hazard.</p>
<b>GROUP 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL</b>		
<b>Group 5, Subgroup A, Sequence (1), SC *2</b>	<b>Group 2, Subgroup A, UO(1) &amp; UO(2), Subgroup B, UO(1) &amp; Subgroup C, UO(1)</b>	<b>CRITERIA COMBINED</b>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any release (onsite or offsite) of a hazardous substance, material, waste, or radionuclide from a DOE facility, that is above permitted levels and exceeds the reportable quantities specified in 40 CFR 302 or 40 CFR 355.</p>	<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup A, UO(1)</b></p> <p>Release of a radioactive material that violates environmental requirements in Federal permits, Federal regulations, or requirements established under DOE directives.</p> <p><b>Group 2, Subgroup A, UO(2)</b></p> <p>Any release that is not an emergency as defined in DOE O 151.1 but which requires immediate reporting (less than 4 hours) to Federal regulatory authorities. Release of a radioactive material that exceeds a federally permitted release by the amount of a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act reportable quantity or, where no federally permitted release exists, the release exceeds the reportable quantity or triggers specific action levels for an outside Federal agency.</p> <p><b>Group 2, Subgroup B, UO(1)</b></p> <p>Release of a hazardous substance or regulated pollutant that exceeds a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act reportable quantity per 40 CFR 302 and 40 CFR 355 for chemicals and extremely hazardous substances.</p> <p><b>Group 2, Subgroup C, UO(1)</b></p> <p>Discovery of onsite or offsite contamination due to DOE operations that does not represent an immediate threat to the public but exceeds a reportable quantity for such material per 40 CFR 302.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion 5A1 consolidated DOE M 232.1-1A criteria Group 2, Subgroup A, UO(1) &amp; UO(2), Subgroup B, UO(1) &amp; Subgroup C, UO(1)</p>
<p><b>Group 5, Subgroup A, Sequence (2), SC 2</b></p>	<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup B, UO(3)</b></p>	<p><b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b></p>
<p>Any discharge that exceeds 100 gallons of oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. For operations involving oil field crude or condensate, any discharge of 100 barrels or more is reportable under this criterion.</p>	<p>Any discharge of 100 gallons or more of oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. For operations involving oil field crude or condensate, any discharge of 100 barrels or more is reportable under this criteria.</p>	<p>Per DOE O 151.1, an Operational Emergency is declared for a discharge of 1,000 gallons of oil.</p>
<p><b>Group 5, Subgroup A, Sequence (3), SC 4</b></p>	<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup A, ON(1), Subgroup B, ON(1) &amp; Group 2, Subgroup C, ON(1)</b></p>	<p><b>COMBINED CRITERIA</b></p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any release (onsite or offsite) of a hazardous substance, material, waste, or radionuclide from a DOE facility that is above permitted levels and exceeds 50 percent of the reportable quantities specified in 40 CFR 302 or 40 CFR 355.</p>	<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup A, ON(1)</b></p> <p>Any release of radioactive material to controlled or uncontrolled areas that is not part of normal monitored release and which exceeds 50% of a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act reportable quantity specified for such material per 40 CFR 302.</p> <p><b>Group 2, Subgroup B, ON(1)</b></p> <p>Release of a hazardous substance or regulated pollutant to controlled or uncontrolled areas that is not part of a normal, monitored release and which exceeds 50% of a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act reportable quantity as specified for such material per 40 CFR 302.</p> <p><b>Group 2, Subgroup C, ON(1)</b></p> <p>Discovery of onsite contamination due to DOE operations that exceeds 50% of a reportable quantity for such material per 40 CFR 302.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion 5A3 consolidated DOE M 232.1-1A criteria Group 2, Subgroup A, ON(1), Subgroup B, ON(1) &amp; Group 2, Subgroup C, ON(1).</p>
<p><b>Group 5, Subgroup A, Sequence (4), SC 4</b></p>	<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup A, ON(5), Subgroup B, ON(4) &amp; Subgroup E, ON(2)</b></p>	<p><b>COMBINED CRITERIA</b></p>
<p>Any release (onsite or offsite) of a hazardous substance, material, waste, or radionuclide from a DOE facility that must be reported to outside agencies in a format other than routine periodic reports. (However, oil spills of less than 10 gallons and with negligible environmental impact need not be reported in ORPS.)</p>	<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup A, ON(5)</b></p> <p>Any controlled, uncontrolled, or accidental release not classified as an Unusual Occurrence but will be reported in writing to State/local agencies in a format other than routine periodic reports.</p> <p><b>Group 2, Subgroup B, ON(4)</b></p> <p>Any controlled, uncontrolled, or accidental release not classified as an Unusual Occurrence but which will be reported in writing to State/local agencies in a format other than routine periodic reports.</p> <p><b>Group 2, Subgroup E, ON(2)</b></p> <p>Any occurrence under any agreement or compliance area that will be reported to outside agencies in a format other than routine periodic reports.</p>	<p>The DOE M231.1-2 criterion combined DOE M 232.1-1A criteria 2A ON(5) and 2 E ON(2), and 2B ON(4) and modifies them to focus on releases.</p> <p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion added exemption for negligible oil spill.</p>
<p><b>Group 5, Subgroup B, Sequence (1), SC 2</b></p>	<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup D, UO(1)</b></p>	<p><b>SLIGHT MODIFICATION</b></p>
<p>Any occurrence causing significant impact to any ecological resource for which DOE is a trustee (e.g., destruction of a critical habitat, damage to an historic/archeological site, damage to wetlands).</p>	<p>Any occurrence causing significant impact to any ecological resource for which the DOE is a trustee (i.e., destruction of a critical habitat, damage to a historic/archeological site, damage to wetlands, etc.).</p>	<p>Editorial change.</p> <p>Note: The DOE M232.1-1A criterion had only 1 report for the DOE complex in 2001.</p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>GROUP 6 – CONTAMINATION / RADIATION CONTROL</b>		
<b>Group 6, Subgroup A, Sequence (1), SC 2</b>	<b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b>	<b>NEW</b>
<p>Identification of radioactive material offsite due to DOE operations/activities that exceeds applicable DOE-approved authorized limits (pursuant to DOE O 5400.5). This applies to items/areas consisting of radioactive material. This does not apply to items with surface radioactive contamination. See Criterion 6B(1) below for criteria for identification of items with surface radioactive contamination.</p>		<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion addresses discovery of radioactive material found offsite.</p>
<b>Group 6, Subgroup A, Sequence (2), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup D, UO(2)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>
<p>Loss of radioactive material that exceeds 100 times the quantities specified in 10 CFR Part 835, Appendix E (excluding consumer products such as smoke detectors), or loss of accountability of such material for more than 24 hours. The 24-hour time period begins when the loss of accountability is discovered.</p>	<p>Loss of accountability of a sealed source or identification of lost radioactive material that exceeds 100 times the quantities specified in DOE N 441.1, RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION FOR DOE ACTIVITIES.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion updated reference to 10 CFR 835 rather than DOE N 441.1. Added 24-hour limit to allow time to find misplaced object or correct paperwork.</p>
<b>Group 6, Subgroup A, Sequence (3), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup D, ON(5) &amp; ON(6)</b>	<b>CRITERIA COMBINED</b>
<p>Loss of radioactive material which exceeds 1 times and no greater than 100 times the quantities specified in 10 CFR Part 835, Appendix E (excluding consumer products such as smoke detectors) or loss of accountability of such material for more than 24 hours. The 24-hour time period begins when the loss of accountability is discovered.</p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup D, ON(5)</b></p> <p>Loss of accountability of a sealed source or identification of lost radioactive material that exceeds ten times and is less than 100 times the quantities specified in DOE N 441.1, RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION FOR DOE ACTIVITIES.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup D, ON(6)</b></p> <p>Loss of accountability of a sealed source or identification of lost radioactive material that is one to ten times the quantities specified in DOE N 441.1, RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION FOR DOE ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 combined criteria from DOE M 232.1-1A Group 1, Subgroup D, ON (5) and (6). Previous division of reporting levels was not needed. Updated reference to 10 CFR 835 rather than DOE N 441.1. Added 24-hour limit to allow time to find misplaced object or correct paperwork.</p>
<b>Group 6, Subgroup B, Sequence (1), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 1, Subgroup D, UO(1) &amp; ON(4)</b>	<b>CRITERIA COMBINED</b>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Identification of radioactive contamination offsite due to DOE operations/activities that exceeds applicable DOE-approved authorized limits (pursuant to DOE Order 5400.5) or, if there are none, the values found in 10 CFR Part 835, Appendix D.</p> <p>[Note: All releases of property containing or potentially containing residual radioactivity are subject to requirements in DOE Order 5400.5. Compliance with 10 CFR Part 835, Appendix D values does not necessarily satisfy the requirements in DOE Order 5400.5.]</p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup D, UO(1)</b></p> <p>Identification of radioactive contamination offsite in excess of 100 times any of the surface contamination levels specified in DOE 5400.5, RADIATION PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AND THE ENVIRONMENT, Figure IV-1, that has not been previously identified and formally documented. For the first group listed in Figure IV-I (i.e., transuranics...) use the values specified in Table 1 (provided as Appendix B to this Manual) of the EH-412 memorandum "Application of DOE 5400.5 Requirements 5400.5 Requirements for Release and Control of Property Containing Residual Radioactive Material", dated November 17, 1995.</p> <p><b>Group 1, Subgroup D, ON(4)</b></p> <p>Identification of radioactive contamination offsite in excess of any of the surface contamination levels specified in DOE 5400.5, Figure IV-1, that has not been previously identified and formally documented. For the first group listed in Figure IV-1 (i.e., transuranics...) use the values specified in Table 1 (provided as Appendix B to this Manual) of the EH-412 memorandum "Application of DOE 5400.5 Requirements for Release and Control of Property Containing Residual Radioactive Material", dated November 17, 1995.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 combined and modified DOE M 232.1-1A reporting criteria 1D UO(1) and 1D ON(4) into a single DOE M231.1-2 criterion, at the Significance Category 2 reporting level.</p>
<p><b>Group 6, Subgroup B, Sequence (2), SC 2</b></p> <p>Identification of onsite radioactive contamination greater than 100 times the total contamination values in 10 CFR 835 Appendix D and that is found outside of the following locations: Contamination Areas, High Contamination Areas, Airborne Radioactivity Areas, Radiological Buffer Areas, and areas controlled in accordance with 10 CFR 835.1102(c). For tritium, the reporting threshold is 100 times the removable contamination values in 10 CFR Part 835, Appendix D.</p> <p>[Notes:</p> <p>(a) This does not apply to contamination from residual radioactive material meeting applicable DOE-approved authorized limits.</p> <p>(b) This also does not apply to legacy radioactive contamination, which will be reported under a separate criterion below.</p> <p>(c) The exclusion from reporting contamination in a Radiological Buffer Area applies only when the area has been established next to a Contamination Area, High Contamination Area or Airborne Radioactivity Area and its exit requirements have adopted guidance from Article 338.2 of DOE-STD-1098-99.]</p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup D, ON(2)</b></p> <p>Identification of radioactive contamination outside a radiological area (as defined in 10 CFR 835, Occupational Radiation Protection) or radiological buffer area established for contamination control, but within a Controlled Area, in excess of 10 times the total contamination levels in 10 CFR 835, Appendix D. For tritium, until a total contamination value is specified by 10 CFR 835 Appendix D, report contaminations in excess of 10 times 10,000 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p><b>MODIFIED</b></p> <p>The DOE M231.1-2 criterion raises the DOE M 232.1-1A thresholds by a factor of 10 for Significance Category 2.</p> <p>Note that DOE M231.1-2 criterion 6B3 (SC-3) would cover contamination at the same thresholds now reporting in DOE M 232.1-1A criterion Group 1, Subgroup D, ON(2).</p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p><b>Group 6, Subgroup B, Sequence (3), SC 3</b></p> <p>Identification of onsite radioactive contamination greater than 10 times the total contamination values in 10 CFR 835 Appendix D and that is found outside of the following locations: Contamination Areas, High Contamination Areas, Airborne Radioactivity Areas, Radiological Buffer Areas, and areas controlled in accordance with 10 CFR 835.1102(c). For tritium, the reporting threshold is 10 times the removable contamination values in 10 CFR Part 835, Appendix D.</p> <p>[Notes:</p> <p>(a) This does not apply to contamination from residual radioactive material meeting applicable DOE-approved authorized limits.</p> <p>(b) This also does not apply to legacy radioactive contamination, which will be reported under a separate criterion below.</p> <p>(c) The exclusion from reporting contamination in a Radiological Buffer Area applies only when the area has been established next to a Contamination Area, High Contamination Area or Airborne Radioactivity Area and its exit requirements have adopted guidance from Article 338.2 of DOE-STD-1098-99.]</p>	<p><b>Group 1, Subgroup D, ON(3)</b></p> <p>Identification of radioactive contamination onsite that is not located within a Controlled Area, Fixed Contamination Area, or Soil Contamination Area, and is in excess of two times the total contamination levels in 10 CFR 835, Occupational Radiation Protection, Appendix D. For tritium, until a total contamination value is specified by 10 CFR 835 Appendix D, report contaminations in excess of 2 times 10,000 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>MODIFIED</b></p> <p>The DOE M231.1-2 criterion raises the reporting thresholds by a factor of 5 and reports the occurrence at the Significance Category 3 level.</p> <p>Note: contamination above “100 times” would be reported in DOE M231.1-2 criterion 6B2 (see above).</p>
<p><b>Group 6, Subgroup B, Sequence (4), SC 4</b></p> <p>Identification of onsite legacy radioactive contamination greater than 10 times the total contamination values in 10 CFR 835 Appendix D and that is found outside of the following locations: Contamination Areas, High Contamination Areas, Airborne Radioactivity Areas, Radiological Buffer Areas, and areas controlled in accordance with 10 CFR 835.1102(c). For tritium, the reporting threshold is 10 times the removable contamination values in 10 CFR Part 835, Appendix D.</p> <p>[Notes:</p> <p>(a) Legacy radioactive contamination is radioactive contamination resulting from historical operations that are unrelated to current activities.</p> <p>(b) This does not apply to contamination from residual radioactive material meeting applicable DOE-approved authorized limits.</p> <p>(c) The exclusion from reporting contamination in a Radiological Buffer Area applies only when the area has been established next to a Contamination Area, High Contamination Area or Airborne Radioactivity Area and its exit requirements have adopted guidance from Article 338.2 of DOE-STD -1098-99.]</p>	<p><b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b></p>	<p><b>NEW</b></p> <p>Legacy contamination will be reported by DOE M231.1-2 at the Significance Category (SC) 4 level because analysis, corrective actions, and lessons learned are unlikely to prevent its recurrence.</p> <p>Note: DOE M231.1-2 does not permit rollup reports. Reporting legacy contamination at the SC 4 will yield the least burden.</p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Group 6, Subgroup C, Sequence (1), SC *1</b>	<b>Group 4, Subgroup A, UO(1)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
Determination of a dose that exceeds the limits specified in 10 CFR Part 835, Subpart C, Occupational Radiation Protection or DOE O 5400.5, Chapter II, Item 1 (i.e., 100 mrem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) for offsite exposures to a member of the public).	Determination of a dose that exceeds the limits specified in 10 CFR 835, Subpart C, Occupational Radiation Protection (for onsite exposure) or DOE 5400.5, Chapter II, Section 1 (for offsite exposures to a member of the public).	the DOE M231.1-2 criterion clarified text by mentioning the 100 mrem limit and removing "onsite exposure."
<b>Group 6, Subgroup C, Sequence (2), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 4, Subgroup A, ON(2)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
Any unmonitored exposure that exceeds the values for providing personnel dosimeters and bioassays as stated in 10 CFR 835.402(a) or 10 CFR 835.402(c).	A single unplanned exposure onsite to a minor or member of the public that exceeds 50 mrem.	DOE M231.1-2 criteria modified text to be more generic. References 10 CFR 835.402.
<b>Group 6, Subgroup C, Sequence (3), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 4, Subgroup A, ON(1)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
Any single occupational exposure that exceeds an expected exposure or dosimetry result by: (1) 500 mrem Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE), or (2) the greater of 10% or 100-mrem effective dose equivalent due to external exposure.	Any single occupational exposure that exceeds an expected exposure by 100 mrem.	DOE M23 1.1-2 criterion revised reporting thresholds and added "dosimetry" "CEDE" and "external exposure" for clarification.
<b>Group 6, Subgroup C, Sequence (4), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 4, Subgroup A, ON(3)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
Determination of an estimated annual dose that exceeds 10 mrem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) for offsite exposures to a member of the public from air pathways only.	Determination of a dose that exceeds the reporting requirement thresholds specified in DOE 5400.5, Chapter II, Section 7, for offsite exposures to a member of the public.	DOE M23 1.1-2 criterion clarified the context (i.e., estimated annual dose) and specified threshold dose measures.
<b>Group 6, Subgroup D, Sequence (1), SC *2</b>	<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, UO(2)</b>	<b>SLIGHTLY MODIFIED</b>
Any occurrence requiring offsite medical assistance for contaminated personnel, including transporting a person to an offsite medical facility or bringing offsite medical personnel onsite to perform treatment or decontamination.	Any occurrence requiring offsite medical assistance for contaminated personnel.	DOE M23 1.1-2 criterion modified DOE M23 .1-1A criterion to recognize off-site treatment for decontamination.
<b>Group 6, Subgroup D, Sequence (2), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, UO(3)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
Identification of personnel or clothing contamination offsite due to DOE operations that exceeds the values for total contamination found in 10 CFR 835, Appendix D. For tritium use the values for removable contamination found in 10 CFR 835, Appendix D.	Identification of personnel or clothing contamination offsite due to DOE operations in accordance with approved radiological procedures for determining personnel and/or clothing contamination, measured (prior to washing or decontamination) in accordance with the Radiological Control Manual, Article 338, or equivalent.	DOE M23 .1-1A criterion revised to reference 10 CFR 835 Appendix D. Added statement to clarify use of Appendix D for measuring tritium.  Note, tritium threshold needed for offsite contamination but not for onsite contamination because onsite tritium workers have bioassay monitoring to reliably detect tritium effects. (See discussion in DOE M231.1-2 criterion 6D3).
<b>Group 6, Subgroup D, Sequence (3), SC 4</b>	<b>Group 4, Subgroup B, UO(1), ON(1) &amp; ON(2)</b>	<b>CRITERIA COMBINED &amp; MODIFIED</b>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any onsite contamination of personnel or clothing (excluding site-provided protective clothing) that exceeds 10 times the values for total contamination identified in 10 CFR Part 835, Appendix D. The contamination level must be based on direct measurement and not averaged over any area. This criterion does not apply to tritium contamination.</p>	<p><b>Group 4, Subgroup B, UO(1)</b></p> <p>Any single occurrence resulting in the contamination of five or more personnel or clothing (excluding protective clothing) measured (prior to washing or decontamination) in accordance with DOE Radiological Control Manual, Article 338, or equivalent, at a level exceeding the values for total contamination limits identified in 10 CFR 835, Occupational Radiation Protection, Appendix D. The contamination level shall be based on direct measurement and not averaged over any area. For tritium, until a total contamination value is specified by 10 CFR 835 Appendix D, report contaminations exceeding 10,000 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><b>Group 4, Subgroup B, ON(1)</b></p> <p>Any measurement of personnel or clothing contamination (excluding protective clothing) at a level equal to or exceeding five times the total contamination limits identified in 10 CFR 835, Occupational Radiation Protection, Appendix D, measured (prior to washing or decontamination) in accordance with the DOE Radiological Control Manual Article 338, or equivalent. The contamination level shall be based on direct measurement and not averaged over any area. For tritium, until a total contamination value is specified by 10 CFR 835 Appendix D, report contaminations at a level equal to or exceeding 5 times 10,000 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><b>Group 4, Subgroup B, ON(2)</b></p> <p>Any measurement of personnel or clothing contamination (excluding protective clothing) at a level exceeding but less than five times the total contamination limits identified in 10 CFR 835, Occupational Radiation Protection, Appendix D, measured (prior to washing or decontamination) in accordance with the DOE Radiological Control Manual Article 338, or equivalent. The contamination level shall be based on direct measurement and not averaged over any area. For tritium, until a total contamination value is specified by 10 CFR 835 Appendix D, report contaminations greater than 10,000 dpm but less than 5 times 10,000 dpm/100cm<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>The DOE Executive Safety Conference specifically cited the DOE M 232.1-1A low reporting thresholds for personnel contamination as resulting in nuisance reporting.</p> <p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion combined DOE M 232.1-1A Criteria 4BUO(1), 4BON(1) and 4BON(1) and raised lowest reporting threshold by a factor of 10. Set proposed significance category at the lowest level (SC-4).</p> <p>DOE M231.1-2 criteria eliminated reporting of tritium contamination. DOE-STD-1098-99 "Radiological Control", Article 338(8) states, "The personnel frisking provisions in this Article are not applicable at those facilities that contain only radionuclides, such as tritium, that cannot be detected by currently available hand-held or automated frisking instrumentation. At such facilities, additional emphasis should be placed on bioassay programs and routine area contamination survey and air sampling programs."</p>
<b>GROUP 7 – NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE SAFETY</b>		
<b>Group 7, Sequence (1), SC *1</b>	<b>Group 9, UO(3)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
Damage to a nuclear explosive that results in a credible threat to nuclear explosive safety.	Damage to a nuclear explosive that results in a credible threat to nuclear explosive safety.	
<b>Group 7, Sequence (2), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 9, UO(1)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
The unauthorized introduction of electrical energy into a nuclear explosive.	The unauthorized introduction of electrical energy into a nuclear explosive.	
<b>Group 7, Sequence (3), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 9, UO(2)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
The unauthorized compromise of a nuclear explosive safety feature when installed on a nuclear explosive.	The unauthorized compromise of a nuclear explosive safety feature when installed on a nuclear explosive.	
<b>Group 7, Sequence (4), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 9, UO(4)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
Inadvertent substitution of a nuclear explosive for a nuclear explosive-like assembly (NELA) or vice versa.	Inadvertent substitution of a nuclear explosive for a nuclear explosive-like assembly (NELA) or vice versa.	
<b>Group 7, Sequence (5), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 9, UO(5)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
A violation of a nuclear explosive safety rule (NESR).	A violation of a nuclear explosive safety rule (NESR).	
<b>Group 7, Sequence (6), SC 2</b>	<b>Group 9, ON(2)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
Damage to a training unit during training operations indicative of a hazard to a nuclear explosive.	Damage to a training unit during training operations indicative of a hazard to a nuclear explosive.	
<b>Group 7, Sequence (7), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 9, ON(3)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
The use of uncertified personnel or unauthorized equipment/tooling during a nuclear explosive operation.	The use of uncertified personnel or unauthorized equipment/tooling during a nuclear explosive operation.	
<b>Group 7, Sequence (8), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 9, UO(7)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
A violation of the two-person concept of operations.	A violation of the two-person concept of operations.	
<b>Group 7, Sequence (9), SC 3</b>	<b>Group 9, ON(1)</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
Revocation of the Personnel Assurance Program (PAP) certification of an individual (for cause).	Revocation of the Personnel Assurance Program (PAP) certification of an individual (for cause).	
<b>GROUP 8 - TRANSPORTATION</b>		
<b>Group 8, Sequence (1), SC *1</b>	<b>Group 6, UO(1)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any offsite transportation incident involving hazardous materials that would require immediate notice pursuant to 49 CFR Part 171.15, namely:</p> <p>(a) As a direct result of hazardous materials:</p> <p>(i) a person is killed,</p> <p>(ii) a person receives injuries requiring hospitalization,</p> <p>(iii) estimated property damage exceeds \$50,000,</p> <p>(iv) an evacuation of the general public occurs lasting 1 hour or more,</p> <p>(v) one or more transportation arteries or facilities are closed or shut down for 1 hour or more, or</p> <p>(b) Fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected radioactive contamination occurs involving shipment of radioactive materials, or</p> <p>(c) Fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected contamination occurs involving shipment of infectious substances (etiologic agents), or</p> <p>(d) There has been a release of a marine pollutant in a quantity exceeding 450 liters (119 gallons) for liquids or 400 kilograms (882 pounds) for solids, or</p> <p>(e) The operational flight pattern or routine of an aircraft is altered.</p>	<p>Any packaging or transportation activity (including loading, unloading, or temporary storage) involving the offsite release of radioactive material, etiologic agents, a reportable quantity of hazardous substance, or marine pollutants.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion modified to include offsite events only and to include requirements of 49 CFR 171.15.</p>
<p><b>Group 8, Sequence (2), SC 3</b></p>	<p><b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b></p>	<p><b>NEW</b></p>
<p>Any offsite transport of hazardous material, including radioactive material, whose quantity or nature (e.g., physical or chemical composition) is different than intended, such that the receiving organization's operations were impacted/disrupted, or the transport resulted in the initiation of corrective actions by the originating organization.</p>		<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion addresses concerns about shipping quality assurance, but with thresholds higher than just deficient shipping paperwork.</p>
<p><b>Group 8, Sequence (3), SC 4</b></p>	<p><b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b></p>	<p><b>NEW</b></p>
<p>Any onsite transport of hazardous material, including radioactive material, whose quantity or nature (e.g., physical or chemical composition) is different than intended, such that the receiving organization's operations were impacted/disrupted, or the transport resulted in the initiation of corrective actions by the originating organization.</p>		<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion addresses concerns about shipping quality assurance, but with thresholds higher than just deficient shipping paperwork.</p>
<p><b>Group 8, Sequence (4), SC 4</b></p>	<p><b>Group 6, ON(1)</b></p>	<p><b>MODIFIED</b></p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any packaging or transportation activity involving the onsite release of radioactive materials, etiologic agents, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, or marine pollutants.</p>	<p>Any packaging or transportation activity involving:</p> <p>(a) the offsite release of non-radioactive hazardous material, or any quantity of hazardous waste; or</p> <p>(b) the onsite release of radioactive materials, etiologic agents, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, or marine pollutants.</p>	<p>DOE M232.1-1A criterion modified to include only onsite events. Offsite events are covered by DOE M231.1-2 Criterion 8(1).</p>
<p><b>GROUP 9 – NONCOMPLIANCE NOTIFICATIONS</b></p>		
<p><b>Group 9, Sequence (1), SC 3</b></p>	<p><b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b></p>	<p><b>NEW</b></p>
<p>Any enforcement action (other than associated with the Price Anderson Amendment Act) involving 10 or more cited violations, and/or an assessed fine of \$10,000 or more.</p> <p>[Note: This criterion applies to the enforcement action as initially received from the regulator. Thus the enforcement action would still be reportable even if the fine is later reduced below \$10,000 or the number of violations reduced below 10.]</p>		<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion was originally developed by EH-4 to apply to environmental enforcement action but, like the criterion below, was subsequently extended by the Leadership Team to include other categories of enforcement actions (e.g., OSHA, mine safety, and DOT violations).</p>
<p><b>Group 9, Sequence (2), SC 4</b></p>	<p><b>Group 2, Subgroup E, ON(1)</b></p>	<p><b>MODIFIED - COMBINED CRITERIA</b></p>
<p>Any written notification from an outside regulatory agency that a site/facility is considered to be in significant noncompliance with a schedule or requirement (e.g., Notice of Violation, Notice of Intent to Sue, Notice of Noncompliance, Warning Letter, Finding of Violation, Finding of Alleged Violation, Administrative Order, or a similar type of notification or enforcement action).</p>	<p>Any agreement, compliance, remediation or permit-mandated activity for which formal notification of enforcement has been received from the relevant outside regulatory agency that a site/facility is considered to be in noncompliance with a schedule or requirement (e.g., Notice of Violation, Notice of Deficiency, Notice of Intent to Sue, Notice of Noncompliance, Warning Letter, Finding of Violation, Finding of Alleged Violation, or a similar type enforcement action).</p>	<p>The DOE M 231.1-2 criterion was developed to apply to environmental enforcement action but, like the criterion above, was subsequently extended by the Leadership Team to include other categories of enforcement actions (e.g., OSHA, mine safety, DOT violations).</p>
<p><b>GROUP 10 – MANAGEMENT CONCERNS / ISSUES</b></p>		
<p><b>Group 10, Sequence (1), SC 2</b></p>	<p><b>Group 10, Subgroup C, ON(1) &amp; Group 7, Subgroup A, UO</b></p>	<p><b>MODIFIED</b></p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<p>Any event resulting in the initiation of a Type A or B accident investigation as categorized by DOE O 225.1A, <i>Accident Investigation</i>.</p> <p>[Note: This reporting criterion may raise the significance category of an occurrence already reported under separate criteria. Multiple reporting criteria should be noted when appropriate.]</p>	<p><b>Group 10, Subgroup C, ON(1)</b></p> <p>Any event resulting in the initiation of a Type A or B investigation as categorized by DOE O 225.1, ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS.</p> <p><b>Group 7, Subgroup A, UO</b></p> <p>Estimated loss or damage to DOE or other property amounting to \$1,000,000 or more, or estimated costs of \$1,000,000 or more required for cleaning (including decontamination), renovating, replacing, or rehabilitating structures, equipment, or property.</p>	<p>DOE M231.1-2 criterion added note to clarify how this criterion interfaces with others.</p> <p>DOE O 225.1A, <i>Accident Investigation</i>, requires a Type A investigation to be performed for DOE property loss totaling more than \$2.5 million and a Type B Investigation to be performed if the property loss is more than \$1 million.</p>
<p><b>Group 10, Sequence (2), SC 1-4</b></p>	<p><b>Group 10, Subgroup A, UO(1) &amp; ON(1), &amp; Subgroup C, UO(2) &amp; ON(2)</b></p>	<p><b>CRITERIA COMBINED</b></p>
<p>An event, condition, or series of events that does not meet any of the other reporting criteria, but is determined by the Facility Manager or line management to be of safety significance or of concern to other facilities or activities in the DOE complex. One of the four significance categories should be assigned to the occurrence, based on an evaluation of the potential risks and the corrective actions taken.</p> <p>[<sup>†</sup>Note: An SC 1 occurrence report requires Prompt Notification.]</p>	<p><b>Group 10, Subgroup A, UO(1)</b></p> <p>A series of related occurrences which individually do not warrant reporting under preceding criteria but which collectively are considered significant enough to warrant reporting as determined by the Facility Manager.</p> <p><b>Group 10, Subgroup A, ON(1)</b></p> <p>A series of related occurrences which individually do not warrant reporting under preceding criteria but which collectively are considered significant enough to warrant reporting as determined by the Facility Manager.</p> <p><b>Group 10, Subgroup C, UO(2)</b></p> <p>Identification of potential concerns or issues that are deemed to be worthy of reporting by the Facility Manager.</p> <p><b>Group 10, Subgroup C, ON(2)</b></p> <p>Identification of potential concerns or issues that are deemed to be worthy of reporting by the Facility Manager.</p>	<p>The DOE M231.1-2 criterion consolidates DOE M232.1-1A Criteria 10A UO(1), 10A ON(1), 10C UO(2) and 10C ON(2) and then allows the user to assign one of four significance categories to the occurrence.</p>

**CROSSWALK SHOWING SIMILAR ORPS REPORTING CRITERIA IN DOE M231.1-2 (2003) & DOE M 232.1-1A (1997)**

<b>DOE M231.1-2 CRITERIA (8-7-03, Rev. 19)</b>	<b>DOE M 232.1-1A (07-21-97)</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Group 10, Sequence (3), SC 1-4</b>	<b>Group 10, Subgroup B, UO(1), ON(1) &amp; ON (2)</b>	<b>CRITERIA MODIFIED &amp; COMBINED</b>
<p>A near miss, where no barrier or only one barrier prevented an event from having a reportable consequence. One of the four significance categories should be assigned to the near miss, based on an evaluation of the potential risks and the corrective actions taken.</p> <p>[† Note: An SC 1 occurrence report requires Prompt Notification.]</p>	<p><b>Group 10, Subgroup B, UO(1)</b></p> <p>A near miss to one of the reporting classifications under preceding categories where the conditions necessary to cause an Unusual Occurrence existed (i.e., all barriers to event initiation were compromised).</p> <p><b>Group 10, Subgroup B, ON(1)</b></p> <p>A near miss to one of the reporting classifications under preceding categories where the conditions necessary to cause an Off-Normal Occurrence existed (i.e., all barriers to event initiation were compromised).</p> <p><b>Group 10, Subgroup B, ON(2)</b></p> <p>A near miss to one of the reporting classifications under preceding categories where the conditions necessary to cause a reportable occurrence were prevented from existing by one remaining barrier after other barriers had been compromised (i.e., one additional independent failure/degradation was necessary for event initiation to be possible).</p>	<p>The single DOE M231.1-2 near-miss criterion replaces three DOE M 232.1-1A near-miss criteria.</p>
<b>Group 10, Sequence (4), SC *4</b>	<b>Group 10, Subgroup C, UO(1)</b>	<b>MODIFIED</b>
<p>Any occurrence that may result in a significant concern by affected state, tribal, or local officials, press, or general population; that could damage the credibility of the Department; or that may result in inquiries to Headquarters.</p>	<p>An occurrence that may result in a significant concern, by the press or general population, particularly in the off-site transportation and radiological areas, or could damage the credibility of the Department.</p>	<p>Wording of DOE M231.1-2 criterion taken from 8/7/97 memo from Federico Pena, "Timely Notification of Emergencies and Significant Events."</p>
<b>Group 10, Sequence (5), SC *4</b>	<b>No direct equivalent in DOE M 232.1-1A</b>	<b>NEW</b>
<p>Any occurrence of such significant immediate interest to offsite personnel and organizations that it warrants prompt notification to the DOE Headquarters Operations Center (DOE HQ OC), and which is not already designated elsewhere in this set of reporting criteria to have prompt notification [denoted by having an asterisk (*) next to the significance category].</p>		<p>The DOE M231.1-2 criterion gives a prompt notification reporting option for case-specific events meeting reporting criteria that do not generically require prompt notification.</p>
	<p>Note: In the 2002-2003 ORPS Redesign effort, many of DOE M 232.1-1A's reporting criteria were deleted in developing DOE M231.1-2 because they were redundant, no longer needed (e.g, the Group 5 criteria), or were judged to cause "nuisance reporting. Another crosswalk showing changes from DOE M 232.1-1A to DOE M231.1-2 criteria identifies the specific criteria that were deleted.</p>	