

TERMINAL OBJECTIVE:

Upon completion of this training, including a facility walk-through, the employee will demonstrate a basic knowledge of the RMAL operations, safety systems, and radiological controls by completing of a 20 question test with a score of 80% or better.

ENABLING OBJECTIVES:

- EO-1 State the purpose of the RMAL.
- EO-2 List the key positions and the personnel assigned to each at the RMAL.
- EO-3 Describe the policy on visitor access at the RMAL.
- EO-4 Describe the policy on waste disposal at the RMAL.
- EO-5 List the minimum requirements for entrance into a "contamination area" at the RMAL.
- EO-6 Define a radiation area, contamination area, and contamination buffer area.
- EO-7 Define a fissionable material control area.
- EO-8 Identify areas which require Nuclear Criticality Safety training.
- EO-9 Identify each room in the RMAL as a radiation area, contamination area, clean area, and/or contamination buffer area and discuss entry/exit requirements from each.
- EO-10 List actions to be taken in the event of a building evacuation from each of the areas types stated in EO-10.
- EO-11 List the conditions under which re-entry into the building are allowed following an evacuation.
- EO-12 List the actions to be taken upon discovery of an emergency.
- EO-13 Name the three alarm systems in the RMAL.
- EO-14 List the conditions under which the building would be evacuated.
- EO-15 State the actions to be taken in the event that contamination is found on your person.

Training Requirements:

Initial Training

- Radioactive Materials Analytical Laboratory personnel
- All non-facility personnel who perform work, unsupervised within the facility.

Retraining

- **REQUIRED EVERY TWO YEARS** for all personnel who have successfully completed initial training.

NOTE: Personnel whose training is deficient by more than 90 days MUST complete initial classroom training

Potential Training Nonconformance Consequences

- Fines (Price Anderson Amendment - PAA)
- Investigation Costs
- Facility Shutdown
- Loss of Funding (projects and operations)
- Mission of Laboratory

FACILITY OPERATIONS

The Radioactive Materials Analytical Laboratory (RMAL) is a hot cell and glove box building devoted entirely to the Chemical Sciences Division (CSD). Completed in 1967 the RMAL contains six analytical hot cells, a sample carrier unloading cell, and a sample storage cell; utilized in the handling of highly radioactive materials. Associated laboratories are designed for assaying both beta-gamma and alpha emitting radioactive materials. Alpha emitting materials containing low levels of beta-gamma activity are handled in glove boxes and ventilated chemical hoods approved for the activity level of the nuclide involved.

The facility serves as a technical support laboratory for reactor fuel research and development and waste characterization for the various remediation efforts at ORNL and other DOE facilities.

Operations performed in the hot cells, chemical hoods, and glove boxes are devoted primarily to analytical chemistry, which includes the characterization of radioactive material. These operations include material dissolution, dilution, separation, and physical measurement.

KEY FACILITY PERSONNEL

Facility Manager	Dale Caquelin
Facility Maintenance Supervisor	Dale Caquelin
Division Radiation Control Officer	Fred Smith
Division Safety Officer	Fred Smith
Division Training Officer	Rob Peacher
Waste Certification Officer	Dale Caquelin
Sample and Data Coordinator	Joe Giaquinto
Radiological Protection Personnel	Mark Delph Lisa Duncan

LOCAL EMERGENCY PERSONNEL BUILDING 2026

LOCAL EMERGENCY SUPERVISOR (LES)

JOHN M. KELLER

DALE A. CAQUELIN (ALT. LES)

WARDENS

JOE M. GIAQUINTO

SARA H. HARMON

LARRY BIBLE

MAIN FACILITY

WEST ADDITION

SOUTH ADDITION

SEARCHERS

Searcher positions staffed by RMAL personnel.

HEALTH PHYSICS

MARK DELPH

LISA DUNCAN

RMAL Visitor Access

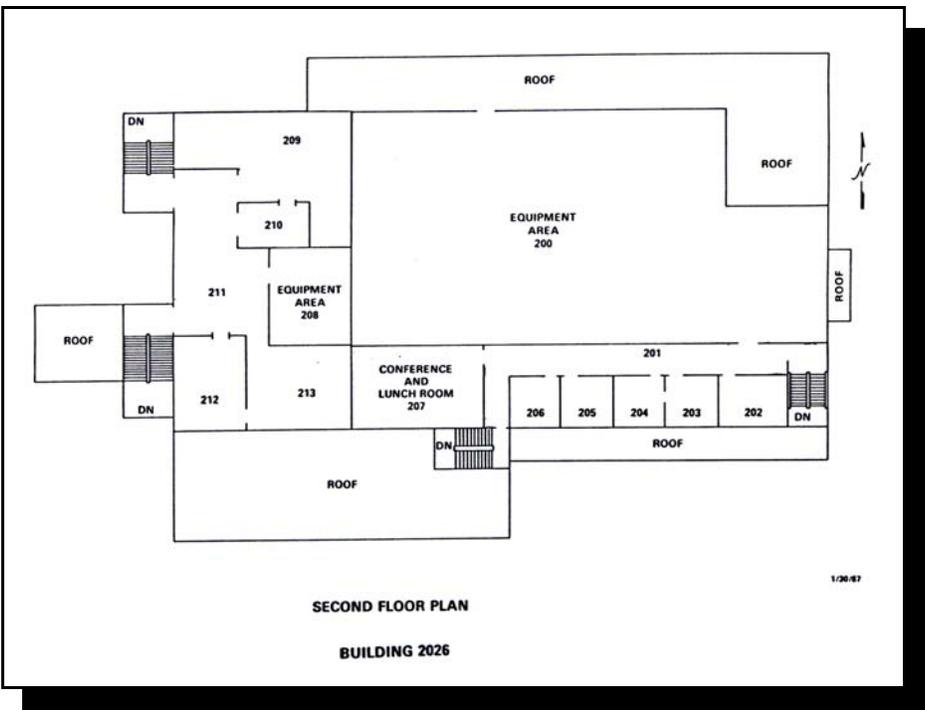
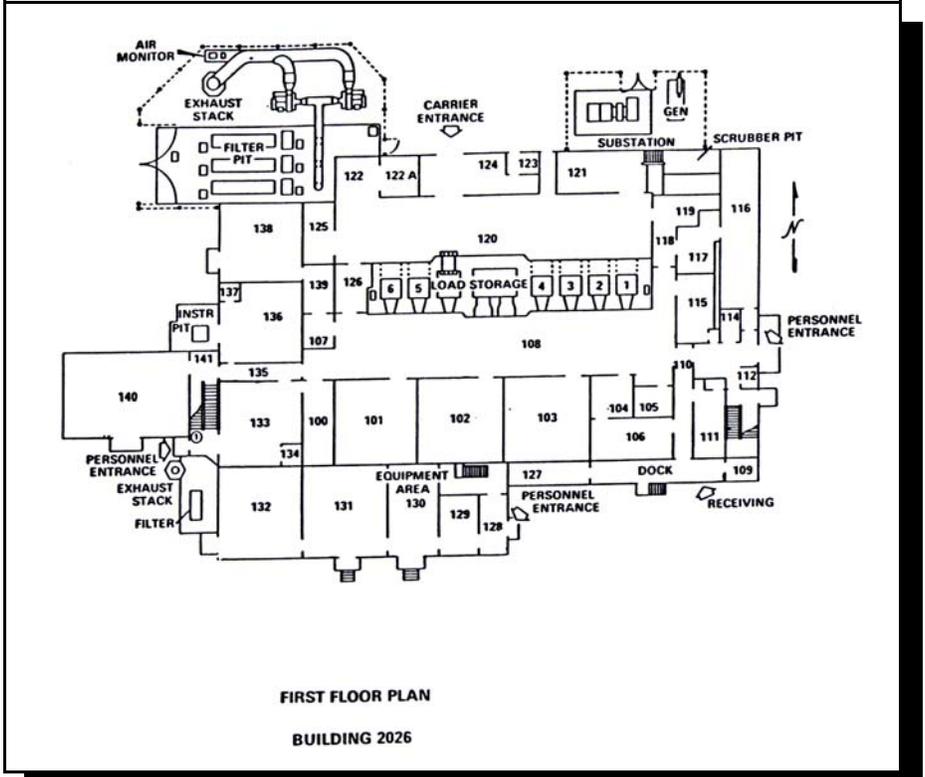
- Visitors are defined as any personnel not permanently assigned to the facility (whether access trained or not).
- Visitors may gain access to the RMAL by calling 574-4885 via the phone located outside the east entrance to the building.
- Visitors shall comply with all posted information while in the facility.
- All visitors must sign in and out of the visitor log located at the east entrance to the building each time they enter and exit the building.
- Visitors must be escorted by facility personnel while in the facility, with the following exceptions: 1) Visitors proceeding directly to the second floor office spaces or conference room may do so with out escort provided they are familiar with the route. 2) The facility manager may authorize unescorted access to personnel who have successfully completed Facility Access, Orientation, and Safety Training.
- All visitors in company issue clothing must pass through the PCM1B Half Body Monitor upon initial entry into the building.
- Visitors **SHALL NOT** enter any area designated with the following signs without authorization from the facility manager:

**NOTICE Authorized Personnel Only
CONTAMINATION AREA
RADIATION AREA
CONTAMINATION BUFFER AREA
CAUTION NCS REQUIREMENTS**

- Visitors **SHALL NOT** handle any samples or sample containment devices without proper RMAL supervisory approval.

FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. Smoking is prohibited in building 2026.
2. Eating, drinking, and chewing is prohibited in all Radiological Areas.
3. Safety glasses must be worn in designated areas.
4. Non-facility personnel must inform facility personnel before commencing any type of work within the building or on the building premises.
5. Personnel working alone within a contamination area must ensure someone else is in the building and can be reached by building address system .



Waste Disposal at the RMAL

Only RMAL personnel who have received ORNL specific and facility specific waste training are authorized to dispose of waste at building 2026. This includes the following waste streams:

**Solid Low-level
Transuranic
RCRA/TSCA
Liquid
Mixed**

Waste generated by non-facility personnel shall be kept separated in an identifiable container.

Non-facility personnel who generate waste in the facility must inform facility personnel so they can provide them with a suitable container for the waste or provide assistance with the handling of the waste.

RADIOACTIVITY is the spontaneous emission of radiation by an unstable atomic nucleus. The radiation emitted may be of a variety of types:

ALPHA A positively charged particle consisting of two protons and two neutrons (equivalent mass to that of a Helium atom) which is ejected spontaneously from the nuclei of some radioactive elements. Alpha particles will generally fail to penetrate the skin.

BETA A negatively charged electron emitted from a nucleus during radioactive decay. Beta particles are smaller (mass and size) than alpha particles but are more penetrating. Beta particles are stopped frequently by a thin sheet of metal or plastic.

GAMMA High energy electromagnetic radiation (similar to visible light but with higher energy) emitted from the nucleus of an unstable isotope. Gamma rays are very penetrating and are best stopped or shielded by dense materials such as lead or uranium.

X-RAY Similar to gamma radiation except they have a lower energy.

NEUTRON The neutral particle emitted from the nucleus of an unstable atom. Neutrons are emitted during the fission process and by the spontaneous decay of some heavy elements.

Only three types of radioactivity will normally be present in building 2026;

ALPHA, BETA, and GAMMA

MINIMIZING DOSE

TIME: Dose is directly proportional to time of exposure.

DISTANCE: Dose is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source of exposure.

ALPHA - Travels approximately 1 inch in air

BETA - Travels approximately 10 feet in air

SHIELDING: Dose can be reduced by shielding.

ALPHA - paper

BETA - 1/2 inch plexiglass or thin sheet of
aluminum

GAMMA/ - lead or concrete

X-RAYS

NEUTRONS- water or poly

ALARA

(As Low As Reasonably Achievable)

A policy of reducing personnel and environmental exposure to the lowest levels commensurate with sound economics, available technology, and good operating procedures.

EXPOSURE CONTROL

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Ventilation and Confinement System
- Shielding
- Radiation Monitoring Instrumentation
- Scram and Fire Alarms

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

- Hazardous Material Inventory
- Access Control
- Work Control
- Posted Regulations
- Radiation Work Permits (RWPs)
- Radiological Surveys
- Fissile Material Controls
- Chemical Hygiene Plan
- Waste Handling
- Emergency Procedures

RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL AREAS

POLICY It is the policy of Oak Ridge National Laboratory to maintain a program of continuous effort to reduce the spread of radioactive contamination by confining it to the smallest spaces possible and to establish control areas when the radiation dose rate or radioactive contamination level is such as to necessitate special controls.

RADIATION AREA An area where control measures are established to prevent or minimize **external radiation exposure** to personnel.

CONTAMINATION AREA An area where control measures are established to prevent or minimize the contamination of employees, the environment, and/or equipment and where there is the possibility that radioactive material may become deposited inside the body leading to **internal radiation exposure**.

CONTAMINATION BUFFER AREA An area which may contain radiation and/or contamination areas but which is accessible to all authorized personnel with restrictions only on personnel and equipment entering from a contamination area.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AREA An area established by the facility manager to provide an additional layer of protection against the potential spread of contamination. Exit from area requires personnel monitoring.

NUCLEAR CRITICALITY SAFETY

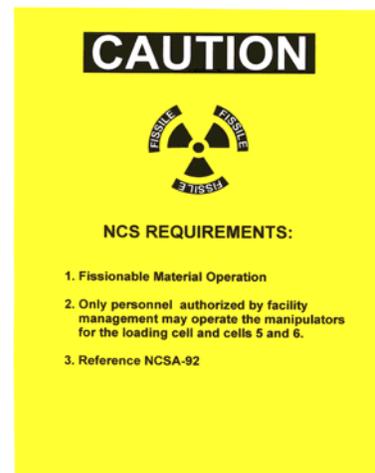
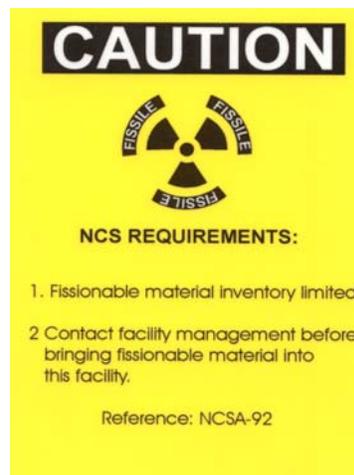
PHYSICAL BOUNDARY - The Fissile Control Area (FCA) includes all of the RMAL

POSTING REQUIREMENTS:

Required at all entrances

Required outside:
N. Dock Carrier Entrance
Receiving Dock to Rm 110
Personnel Entrance East End

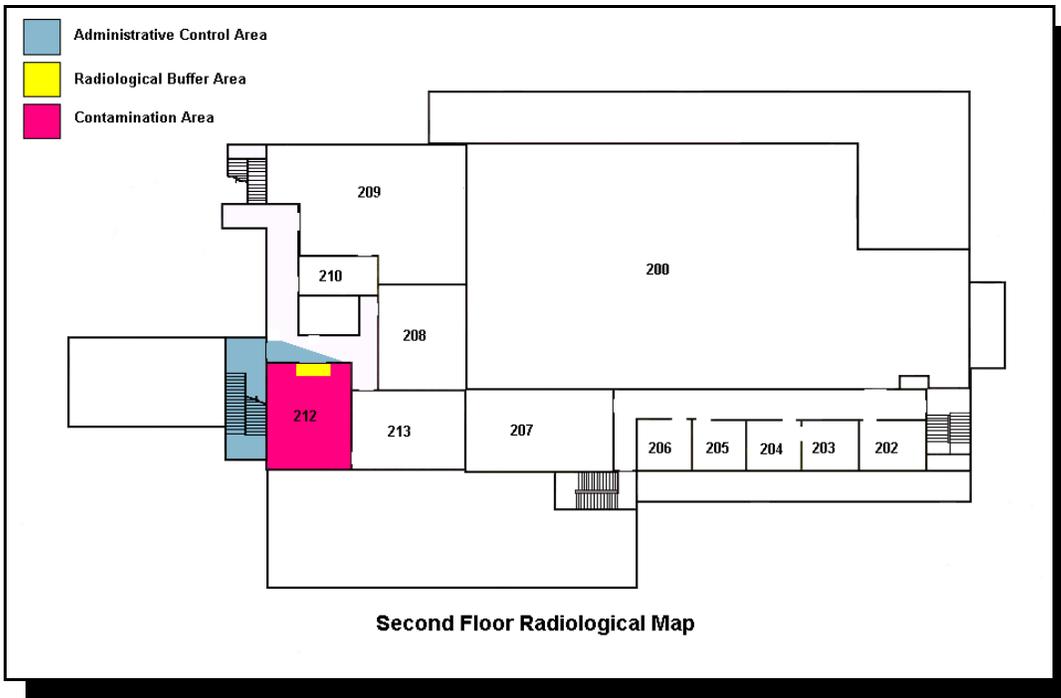
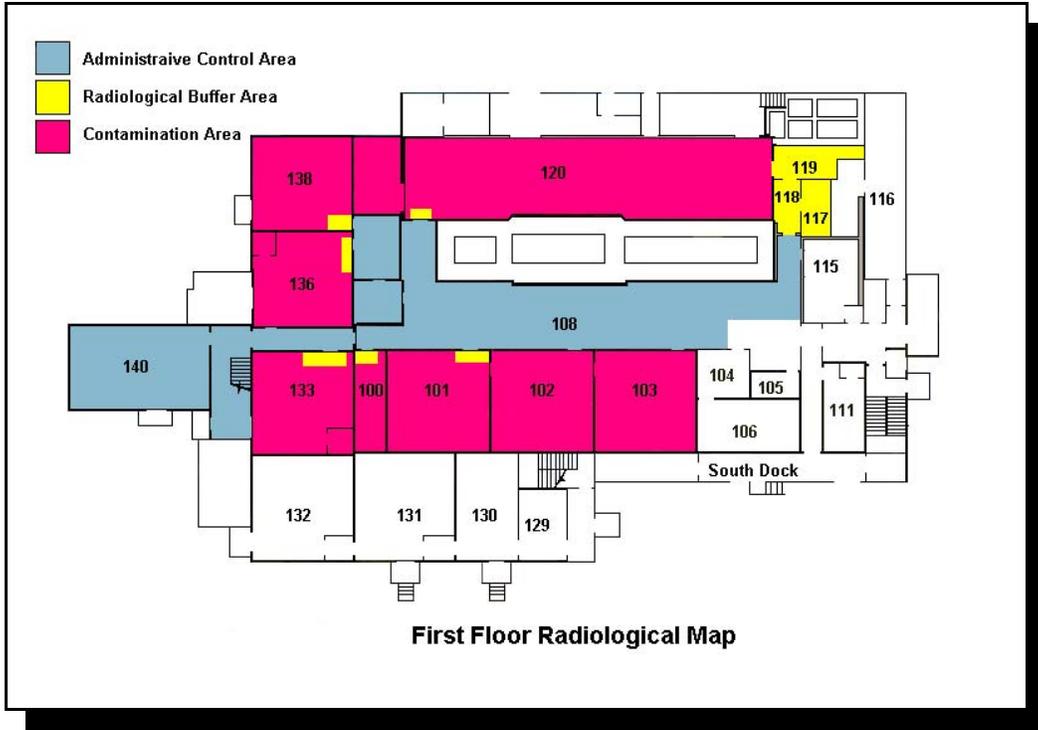
Required Rm 108 on/around
manipulators for unloading
cell, cell 5, and cell 6



Fissionable Control Area (FCA) - a well-defined area where greater than Fissionable Material Control Limits (FMCL) quantities exist. Each FCA must have a corresponding NCSA. Appropriate signs must be posted.

The introduction of fissionable material into the facility must be strictly controlled.

**ALL MOVEMENT OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL
IN/OUT OF THE RMAL MUST BE APPROVED BY
THE FACILITY MANAGER**



RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION REGULATIONS FOR BUILDING 2026

Radiological Work Permit (RWP)

All personnel performing work in radiological areas or in areas where potential radiological hazards are present are required to perform such work under the controls of a **Radiological Work Permit (RWP)**. This requirement applies to UT-Battelle personnel, service subcontractors, other prime contractors, and visitors.

All personnel who perform work in such areas shall:

- C Contact the facility RCT before commencing work.

- C Log in on the applicable RWP before each entry to the work area to indicate the RWP has been read, understood, and will be complied with.

- C Log out of the applicable RWP after each exit from the area.

- C Inform the RCT of any of the following conditions:
 - completion of work
 - any change in radiological conditions of the RWP
 - deviations from requirements of the RWP

The following page is an example of a **RADIOLOGICAL WORK PERMIT SIGN-IN SHEET EXPOSURE TRACKING** form.

ORNL Radiological Work Permit		Number: 2026-1155
Effective Date: 04/15/1997	Expires: 05/31/1997	Extended to: By:
Building: 2026		
Location Description: ROOM 120 GUAGE PANEL.		
Description of Work: CUTTING AND GRINDING HOLES IN GUAGE PANEL TO INSTALL NEW GUAGES.		
Pre-job Conditions: PANEL IN LOCATED IN CONTAMINATION/RADIATION AREA. NO ACTIVITY WAS DETECTED ON PANEL WHERE HOLES ARE GOING TO BE CUT OR GRINDED.		
Anticipated Conditions During Job: CONTAMINATION/RADIATION AREA.		
Required Dosimetry: TLD, Pocket Chamber		
Required Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE): Cloth Coveralls without hood - 1 pairs Rubber Gloves - 1 pairs Work Gloves LEATHER Disposable Shoe Covers - 1 pairs		
Special PPE Instructions: DISPOSABLE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR CLOTH COVERALLS. TAPE ALL SEAMS AND RUBBER GLOVES.		
Radiation Protection Coverage: Intermittent		
Special Instructions: CONTACT RADIATION PROTECTION PRIOR TO CUTTING OR GRINDING EACH HOLE SO CONDITIONS CAN BE ASSESED.		
Approvals		
Title	Signature	Date
Radiation Protection	Delph, Mark Matthews	04/15/1997
MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR	<i>[Signature]</i>	4/15/97
Other		
To use this RWP, all signature blocks must be signed.		
Issued by: Delph, Mark Matthews		

COPY

Terminated by: *[Signature]* Date: 5/31/97

COPY

COPY

RADIOLOGICAL WORK PERMIT SIGN-IN SHEET

RWP No.: _____

By my signature below, I state that I have read, understand, and will comply with all requirements specified in the RWP indicated.
(To be completed in black ink only)

To be completed by Rad. Protection

Printed Name	Badge	Time Spent In Area		Total Estimated Time	Total DRD	Total Estimated Neutron						
		hr	min	hr	min	hr	min	hr	min			
Signature	Date	DRD In	DRD Out	hr								
										min		
Printed Name	Badge	Time Spent In Area										
		hr	min	hr	min	hr	min	hr	min			
Signature	Date	DRD In	DRD Out	hr								
										min		
Printed Name	Badge	Time Spent In Area										
		hr	min	hr	min	hr	min	hr	min			
Signature	Date	DRD In	DRD Out	hr								
										min		
Printed Name	Badge	Time Spent In Area										
		hr	min	hr	min	hr	min	hr	min			
Signature	Date	DRD In	DRD Out	hr								
										min		
Printed Name	Badge	Time Spent In Area										
		hr	min	hr	min	hr	min	hr	min			
Signature	Date	DRD In	DRD Out	hr								
										min		
Printed Name	Badge	Time Spent In Area										
		hr	min	hr	min	hr	min	hr	min			
Signature	Date	DRD In	DRD Out	hr								
										min		

Dosimetry Requirements:

- The **blue badge dosimeter** attached to the UT-Battelle photo ID badge must be worn at all times.
- **Direct reading pocket dosimeters** will be worn at all times while in any Radiation Area. Dosimeter readings shall be logged on the applicable **RADIOLOGICAL WORK PERMIT SIGN-IN SHEET - EXPOSURE TRACKING** form.
- **Ring dosimeters** may be issued by facility RCT for special evolutions.

Other Requirements:

- Individuals who perform work in a **Contamination Area** shall be in current participation of the **ORNL bioassay** program AND shall have successfully completed **Radiation Worker II Training**.

Entry/Exit from Radiological Areas:

- C Entry requirements for radiological areas are posted on each entrance to the area. Additionally, requirements are indicated on the applicable RWP.

- C Personal clothing shall NOT be worn in Contamination Areas (underwear and socks are excluded).

- C Exiting instructions and frisking requirements for exiting Contamination Areas are posted at the exits from the area (see examples on following pages).

- C At a minimum, a hands and feet frisk must be performed prior to exiting a Contamination Buffer Area.

- C A whole body frisk is required prior to exiting a Contamination Area.

- C If contamination is found on your clothing stay in place and contact the facility RCT.

- C Lab coat and shoe covers are the minimum protective clothing requirements for **non-work** visits to Contamination Areas. This situation requires facility manager/radiation protection authorization.

- C Lab coat, shoe covers, gloves, and company issue clothing are the minimum protective clothing requirements for performing work in a Contamination Area.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXITING THIS LABORATORY/AREA FOR ROOM 120

NOTICE: SEE SEPARATE POSTING FOR FRISKING INSTRUCTIONS. A TOTAL BODY FRISK (APPROXIMATELY 3 MINUTES) IS REQUIRED WITH EACH TYPE OF MONITOR PROVIDED FOR EXITING THE CONTAMINATION AREA. IF ONLY THE RADIOLOGICAL BUFFER AREA WAS ACCESSED, MONITOR HANDS AND SHOES WHEN EXITING.

- 1) Remove gloves and deposit in radioactive waste container.*
- 2) Frisk hands.*
- 3) Continue frisk in the order given in step 4) of the posted **Self Monitoring Instructions**.*
- 4) If contaminated, contact Radiation Protection (4-6702 or use page).*
- 5) Remove shoe covers and step onto step off pad. Deposit shoe covers in radioactive waste container.*
- 6) If uncontaminated, remove yellow clothing and place on hook or coat tree for reuse (one article of clothing per hook).*
- 7) Frisk shoes - tops and bottoms (pause at sole and heel).*
- 8) Return probe. The probe should be placed on the side or face up to allow the next person to monitor their hands before handling the probe.*

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ALPHA CONTAMINATION SELF-MONITORING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: BEFORE TOUCHING THE PROBE, CHECK HANDS WITH EACH TYPE OF INSTRUMENT (ALPHA AND/OR BETA) FIRST

1) Monitor all items that are marked with an "X"

Hands and Shoes

Whole Body

All areas of the body, clothing, and items which contacted potentially contaminated surfaces: (elbows, knees, sleeves, wrists, head, tools, equipment, etc.)

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2) Observe the meter reading and listen to the audible signal. This is BACKGROUND. Some fluctuation in the background is normal. If the background is >10 counts per minute, notify either of the persons listed in step 3.

3) Place the probe on the test source. The meter reading and audible signal should increase. If no increase is observed, then:

a) NOTIFY RADIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PERSONNEL @ 574-6702
OR FACILITY PERSONNEL @ BUILDING PAGE

b) **DO NOT LEAVE THE AREA!**

4) If the instrument responds to the test source, slowly (not to exceed 1 inch per second for the "beer mug" probe or 1/2 inch per second for the "bear claw" probe) scan all areas required in step 1. The probe must be no more than 1/4 inch from the surface being surveyed. A whole-body frisk requires approximately 3 minutes and is performed in the following order:

- a) Head (pause at mouth and nose for approximately 5 seconds)
- b) Neck and shoulders
- c) Arms (pause at each elbow)
- d) Chest and abdomen
- e) Back, hips, and seat of pants
- f) Legs (pause at each knee)
- g) Shoe tops
- h) Shoe bottoms (pause at sole and heel)
- I) Personnel and supplemental dosimeters

5) Listen for an increase (above background fluctuations) in the audible signal. If the audible count rate or the meter reading increases above background, pause for 5 to 10 seconds over the area to provide adequate time for the instrument response, then notify those individuals listed in step 3, if the count rate remains elevated.

6) Return the probe to its original position. (The probe should be placed on the side or face up to allow the next person to monitor the hands before handling the probe.)

7) Check for beta contamination if a beta monitor is provided.

BETA CONTAMINATION SELF-MONITORING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: BEFORE TOUCHING THE PROBE, CHECK HANDS WITH EACH TYPE OF INSTRUMENT (ALPHA AND/OR BETA) FIRST

1) Monitor all items that are marked with an "X"

Hands and Shoes

Whole Body

All areas of the body, clothing, and items which contacted potentially contaminated surfaces: (elbows, knees, sleeves, wrists, head, tools, equipment, etc.)

2) Observe the meter reading and listen to the audible signal. This is BACKGROUND. Some fluctuation in the background is normal. If the background is >100 counts per minute, notify either of the persons listed in step 3.

3) Place the probe on the test source. The meter reading and audible signal should increase. If no increase is observed, then:

a) NOTIFY RADIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PERSONNEL @ 574-6702
OR FACILITY PERSONNEL @ BUILDING PAGE.

b) **DO NOT LEAVE THE AREA!**

4) If the instrument responds to the test source, slowly (not to exceed 2 inches per second) scan all areas required in step 1. The probe must be no more than ½ inch from the surface being surveyed. A whole-body frisk requires approximately 3 minutes and is performed in the following order:

- a) Head (pause at mouth and nose for approximately 5 seconds)
- b) Neck and shoulders
- c) Arms (pause at each elbow)
- d) Chest and abdomen
- e) Back, hips, and seat of pants
- f) Legs (pause at each knee)
- g) Shoe tops
- h) Shoe bottoms (pause at sole and heel)
- l) Personnel and supplemental dosimeters

5) Listen for an increase (above background fluctuations) in the audible signal. If the audible count rate or the meter reading increases above background, pause for 5 to 10 seconds over the area to provide adequate time for the instrument response, then notify those individuals listed in step 3, if the count rate remains elevated.

6) Return the probe to its original position. (The probe should be placed on the side or face up to allow the next person to monitor the hands before handling the probe.)

7) Check for alpha contamination if an alpha monitor is provided.

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Other Radiological Practices and Restrictions:

- C Contact Radiation Protection and Building Supervision before any work such as grinding, burning, sweeping, vacuuming, generation of fumes from acid/caustic reactions that could produce airborne radioactivity.

- C Contact Radiation Protection and Building Supervision before breaking any surface paint bonds or work on any equipment internals (e.g. conduit, breaker boxes, light fixtures, piping, etc.).

- C Radiation Protection must be informed of skin or clothing contamination in order to determine extent of contamination and aid in decontamination and waste disposal.

- C Eating, drinking, smoking and chewing are prohibited in all Radiological Areas

- C Non-essential items should not be taken into Radiological Areas.

- C Cross contamination of material should be minimized.

- C Tools, equipment, and all other materials being removed from Buffer Areas and Contamination Areas shall be surveyed, contained, and tagged as appropriate.

BUILDING 2026 ALARM SYSTEMS

- Fire Alarm
- Scram
- Radiological Surveillance
 - < CAM
 - < CAAM
 - < Monitron
 - < Stack Monitor
- Liquid Low Level Waste Tank Level
- Heating and Ventilation Control
 - < Air Supply (K-1)
 - < Air Exhaust (K-2)
 - < Air Supply/Exhaust (K-3, K-4)
 - < Glove Box Exhaust
 - < Cell Pressure (Magnehelic Gauge)

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM

2 Sprinkler System

Dry -pipe - hot cells, storage room 109, and cooling tower

Wet-pipe - all other areas

Sprinkler Head Ratings

212°F - utility room and equipment chase

165°F - all other areas

AUTOMATIC OPERATION

Whenever water starts to flow through either of the building's sprinkler systems due to sprinkler head release.

MANUALLY ACTUATION

At any one of the manual stations listed below (nearest exit):

- North exit to cell access area
- West exit to operating area
- East exit to lobby
- South exit to operating area
- North exit to equipment room
- East exit to corridor 201
- South exit to corridor 201
- South exit to room 140
- West exit to room 132
- East exit to room 128
- West exit to room 211
- South exit to room 211

NOTE: Actuation of the Fire Alarm does NOT activate the sprinkler system.

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM (CONT.)

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

When actuated either manually or automatically the system performs three functions:

- 1.) actuates the system's evacuation horn throughout the building
- 2.) shuts down the K-3 and K-4 ventilation systems (supply & exhaust)
- 3.) transmits coded signal to the Fire Department headquarters

IF A FIRE OCCURS

In the event of a fire the person discovering the fire should:

- C Attempt to extinguish the fire, only if this can be accomplished safely.
- C Actuate the nearest fire alarm if the fire could not be extinguished.
- C Inform emergency personnel upon arrival to the scene.
- C Evacuate the building.

In the event of a fire personnel within the building should:

- C Evacuate the building using emergency exit routes.
- C Alternate routes should be utilized to avoid the immediate fire area.

SCRAM SYSTEM

The building scram system can be actuated by pushing any one of four magenta push buttons, located at the **west** and **southeast** exits from the operating area room 108, on the **H & V control panel** in room 202, and at the **north exit from the cell access** area room 120. An evacuation bell will sound throughout the building when one of these buttons is pushed.

When the scram system is actuated the following events occur automatically:

- < The building evacuation bells sound throughout the building.
- < The ventilation controls for the K-1 system (supply) switch from normal to scram control.
- < The K-3 and K-4 ventilation systems (supply and exhaust) shut down.
- < The **building low vacuum** pilot light illuminates (blue) on the H&V panel in room 202.
- < The scram annunciator alarms on the H&V panel in room 202.

SCRAM SYSTEM (CONT.)

SCRAM ALARM

The **scram alarm** should be actuated immediately under the following conditions:

- Any hazardous or potentially hazardous condition that may result in either an actual or potential release of radioactivity.

SCRAM and FIRE ALARMS

The **scram alarm** and **fire alarm** should be actuated immediately under the following conditions:

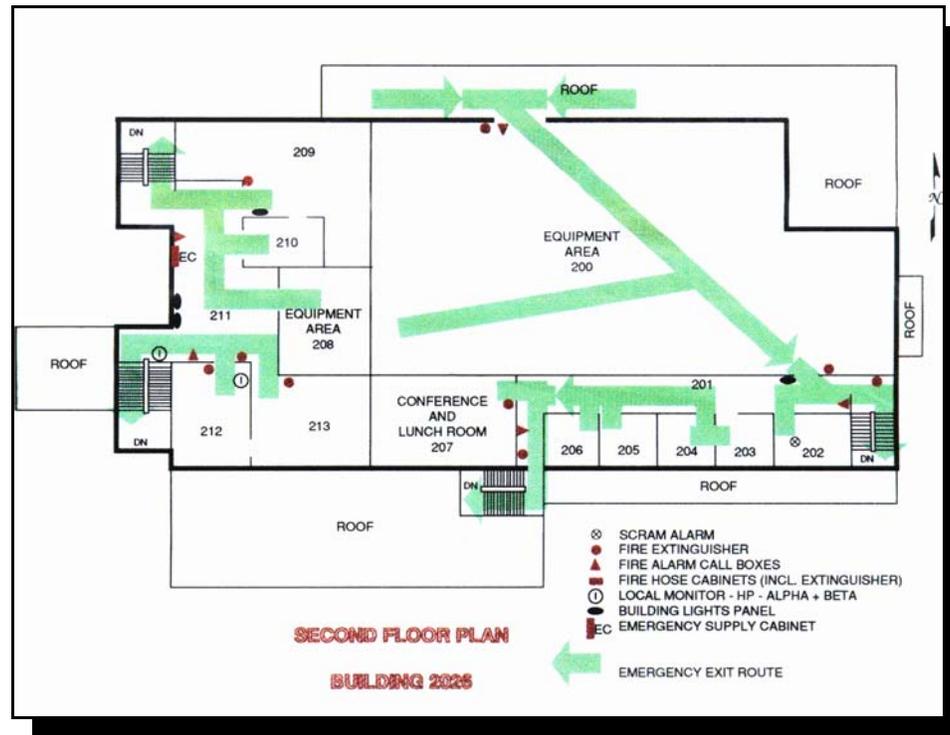
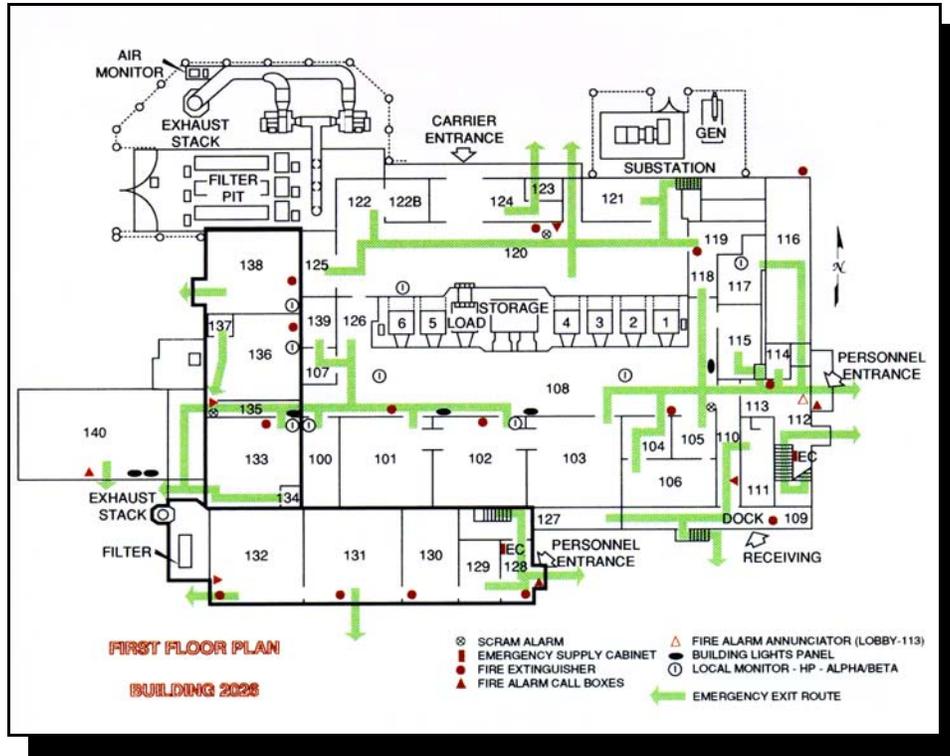
- An activity release along with a fire, uncontrolled chemical reaction, or explosion.

Actuating the scram and fire alarms at the same time assures a prompt evacuation of personnel and an immediate signal for outside assistance. Fire alarm is received by the LSS, Fire Department, Shift RCT, and Medical Department.

EVACUATION PROCEDURE (Scram Alarm)

All facility and non-facility personnel evacuate the building and reassemble at the south dock as follows:

- Proceed directly to the South Dock Assembly Area. (See building floor plan evacuation route)
- Do NOT stop to monitor for contamination; personnel exiting contamination areas should inform the facility RCT at the South Dock Assembly Area that they need to be monitored for contamination.
- Stand by for further instructions. DO NOT leave the area.
- The facility emergency squad must make sure all personnel have been evacuated from the building. The facility manager, health physicist, and the person activating the alarm must remain in the main entrance lobby to direct assistance to the accident scene.
- Do NOT return into the facility until the Local Emergency Supervisor or Facility Manager or Lab Shift Supervisor has authorized re-entry.



RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSON DISCOVERING AN EMERGENCY

1. Summon help immediately:

- Telephone 911
- Pull nearest fire alarm box
- Call local emergency squad member
- Call for anyone nearby
- Actuate scram alarm if necessary

2. Attempt to combat the emergency if you can do so safely.

3. Meet and orient the emergency personnel to the location of the emergency.