

ARCADIS

Appendix F
Contingency Plan



Lockheed Martin Corporation

Appendix F

Contingency Plan

Interim Remedial Action
Lockheed Martin Tallevast Site
Tallevast, Florida

December 2006
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1. Introduction

This Contingency Plan (CP) was prepared by ARCADIS on behalf of Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed Martin) for the Interim Remedial Action (IRA) groundwater pump and treat (PAT) system for the Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed Martin) Tallevast Site (also known as the Former American Beryllium Company [ABC] Site) (the Site) located in Tallevast, Manatee County, Florida. The IRA is being conducted in accordance with Consent Order No. 04-1328 for the Site executed by and between Lockheed Martin and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), effective July 28, 2004 and, as amended, Consent Order No. 08-2254 with an effective date of October 13, 2008.

Lockheed Martin has conducted Site assessment activities necessary to delineate the nature and extent of constituents of concern (COCs) in groundwater. The results of these Site assessment activities were documented in Site Assessment Report Addendum (SARA) 1, SARA 2, SARA 3 and various supplemental reports submitted to the FDEP. The Site Assessment was approved by the FDEP in a Site Assessment Approval Order issued on September 26, 2006.

1.1 Facility Location/Address

The Facility is located at 1600 Tallevast Road in Tallevast, Manatee County, Florida.

1.2 Facility Phone Number

The phone number at the Facility is 941.360.1843, which calls into the Site Security office. The Treatment System Operators will contact the Site Security to call 911 if local public response agencies such as police, fire and/or ambulance are required.

1.3 Treatment System Emergency Coordinator

The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator and their designated back-up are listed below.

Treatment System Emergency Coordinator - Ricky Shelton

Cell – 941.544.0554

Designated Backup Treatment System Emergency Coordinator - Doug Foster

Cell – 941.730.3772



2. Emergency Response Procedures

This section lists the identified potential emergencies associated with the IRA groundwater PAT system and provides a description of emergency response procedures, should they become necessary. Specific actions to be followed in response to emergencies are presented below and shown on Table 1. All emergency efforts should also be addressed in accordance with the ARCADIS Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the IRA groundwater PAT system, which are located in the Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring (OMM) Manual.

Any time local public response agencies such as police, fire and/or ambulance are called, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up (see Table 1) must be called by the Treatment System Operators and provided pertinent information so that if required, this CP can be implemented.

The IRA groundwater PAT system removes contaminated groundwater and, discharges treated water to the Manatee County Utility Operations (MCUO). Therefore, it is extremely important that the Treatment System Operators be prepared to shut down the IRA groundwater PAT system at any time there is a question that the water is not receiving full treatment or that the system effluent might be compromised due to an emergency or other cause.

The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up is authorized to commit all necessary resources during an emergency, and at least one coordinator will be on call and can reach the Facility on short notice during an emergency. During an emergency, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up can commit the resources necessary and will provide for the management of recovered waste, contaminated soil or other debris, and any contaminated surface water or groundwater.

2.1 Designation of Treatment System Emergency Coordinator

The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of this CP, IRA groundwater PAT system operations and other activities at the Facility; the location and characteristics of the untreated groundwater and other wastes handled at the Facility; the location of records; and the layout of the Facility.

The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up is responsible for determining whether this CP needs to be implemented in response to an emergency incident. These persons have the authority to commit the resources



necessary to carry out this CP. The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator and designated back-up for the Facility are listed in Section 1.3 on the previous page.

2.2 Crisis Management Team Leader

Lockheed Martin has developed an associated Crisis Management Plan for the Facility that identifies the Crisis Management Team Leader who will be responsible for activating the Crisis Management Plan and coordinating communication to both on- and off-Facility affected parties during emergencies at the Facility. In the case of an emergency, the Site Security will call 911 and immediately (within 15 minutes) contact the Crisis Management Team Leader. Additional details on actions by the Crisis Management Team Leader during Facility emergencies are provided below.

2.3 Coordination with Local Authorities

If the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up determines that any incident at the Facility threatens the health and safety of Facility personnel, the community, or the environment, Site Security and the Crisis Management Team Leader will be notified. As a reference, a list of government agencies and their phone numbers, including police, fire departments, and the local hospital, are included in Tables 1 and 2. Also included on this list is FDEP, Manatee County Health Department (MCHD), and Manatee County Emergency Management Department (MCEMD) contact information. These lists will be posted near the telephone in the treatment building. The local response agencies listed on Tables 1 and 2 will be provided the following information included on Figures 1 and 2 of this CP:

- Facility layout
- Properties and hazards of the Facility
- Places where personnel are normally working

2.4 Initial Emergency Needs

Examples for potential triggering events for the IRA groundwater PAT system CP are summarized below.

- Medical Emergencies
 - on-Facility personnel
 - non Facility-related personnel
- Fire or Explosion



- Process Malfunction
- Accidental Releases to the Environment on-Facility or in the community (e.g., transport of chemical, monitoring well maintenance or sampling, etc.)
 - hazardous materials
 - release of untreated or insufficiently treated water
 - release of treatment media
- Civil disturbance or property damage
 - at third party property (i.e., off-Facility facilities)
 - by a third party (e.g., vandalism, car accident, damage by subcontractor during repair or maintenance)
- Severe weather or natural disasters
 - flood
 - lightning storm
 - tornado
 - hurricane

2.5 Assessment of Emergency Need

In the event of an imminent or actual emergency situation, the first action of the Treatment System Operator will be to immediately (within 15 minutes) contact Site Security and the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up listed on Table 1. In conjunction with the Crisis Management Team Leader, all emergency procedures will be initiated by the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up in the manner consistent with the Crisis Management Plan. Emergency Response Actions to be followed by the Treatment System Operator and Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up are also shown on Table 1.

2.6 Identification of Incidents

Once Site Security and the Crisis Management Team Leader are notified, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up, in consultation with the Treatment System Operators, must identify the proper course of response to the medical emergency, fire or explosion, or release of contaminants to prevent or reduce



impact to human health or the environment. A secondary but important task is to determine the nature and character, source, amount, and extent of any released materials to the environment. This will be accomplished by observation, analysis, or any practical means necessary. These initial observations of the conditions present will be forwarded to the local emergency response teams with suggested precautions upon their arrival at the Facility.

If the emergency involves an actual release to the environment, the appropriate regulatory agencies shown on Table 1 must be notified by the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up immediately (within 15 minutes) upon determination of the nature, volume of any spilled material and impacted environmental receptors.

2.7 Assessment of Possible Hazards

The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up, in consultation with the Treatment System Operators, will assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from both direct and indirect effects of the incident (e.g., in case of fire or explosion, the assessment will consider the effect of release of toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases and surface water runoff from water used to control fires). In all cases the first priority is to address injury to individuals and stabilize the situation without increasing risk to Facility personnel or adjoining property owners.

2.8 Treatment System Emergency Coordinator and Crisis Management Team Response

Upon the occurrence of an emergency situation that requires activation of this CP, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will immediately contact the Crisis Management Team Leader, who will decide if the Crisis Management Team will be activated. The Crisis Management Plan specifies that the Crisis Management Team will communicate emergency information to both Facility occupants and the community, including but not limited to, emergency vehicles arriving on Facility responding to medical, fire, civil disturbance and environmental release emergencies. In addition, the Crisis Management Team will inform the community that all actions required for severe weather related emergencies and natural disasters have been accomplished at the Facility.

Emergency Communications will be provided to the community via 1) a community auto dial system and 2) response to inquiries received from the Site Information Hotline. The Site auto dial system is comprised of an information system programmed to notify 1) the Crisis Management Team, 2) key FOCUS leaders, and 3) community members of emergency situations at the Facility including fire, civil disturbances,



natural disasters, hazardous material releases, and medical emergencies. The Crisis Management Team Leader and the Community Communications Lead will, if required, generate an appropriate community auto dial system message that will be forwarded via auto dialer to the community informing of Site activities or emergency actions taken by the Site. If there are actions that need to be communicated to the community, they will be included in the messages.

The community telephone hotline response system can be accessed by community members who have questions or request status of any situation by calling the following number:

Community Telephone Hotline Number: (877) 562-1717

This system is designed to allow community members to report emergencies that they may perceive from the Facility, provide comments, and pose non-urgent questions. This system is manned by Facility personnel 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

The Facility personnel answering this information line will collect the caller's emergency information, comments and/or questions. If an emergency response is required, appropriate emergency services will be contacted and/or appropriate Crisis Management Team actions will be implemented based on the information provided. Follow-up calls will be made to the Crisis Management Team Leader who will implement the Crisis Management Plan.

2.9 Stabilization or Isolation of Emergency Situation

After assessing the hazards of the fire, explosion, or release, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up, in conjunction with the Treatment System Operators, will take reasonable measures necessary to ensure that the fire, explosion, and/or release do not recur or spread. Necessary actions may include stopping processes and/or operations, overseeing the operations of collecting and containing the released materials, removing and isolating containers, and inspecting the structural integrity of the Facility. If the Facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion, or release, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up, in conjunction with the Treatment System Operators, will monitor for leaks, pressure build-up, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other appurtenances.



2.10 Evacuation Plan

The Facility is surrounded by a chain link fence. The main access road to the Facility is through the gate at 1600 Tallevast Road. A parking area is located on the west side of the Facility.

In the event of an emergency incident requiring evacuation of the Facility, two muster points on the east and west sides of the Facility will serve as the assembly areas. The signal for evacuation of the Facility is three blasts of a horn (e.g., air horn).

2.11 Emergency Procedures

Different types of emergency procedures are described below.

2.11.1 Medical Emergencies

Medical emergencies may not require implementation of this CP. Nevertheless, directions to the local hospital are provided on Figure 3. If an ambulance is needed, the Treatment System Operators should contact Site Security at 941.360.1843 and instruct to call 911 to notify fire and police departments. The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up should also be notified. If related to Facility operations, the Treatment System Operators should shut down the IRA groundwater PAT system.

2.11.2 Fire

In the event of a fire, the Treatment System Operators should:

- Contact Site Security at 941.360.1843 and instruct to call 911 to notify fire and police departments
- Notify the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up
- Shut down the IRA groundwater PAT system
- If fire is small, trained personnel can try to use a fire extinguisher to extinguish it
- Evacuate area, if necessary, and assemble at either of the two muster points on the east and west sides of the Facility

The fire department has a HazMat team with extinguishing agents such as foam and dry chemicals. The local police department will provide crowd and traffic control while



the local hospital can treat injuries from exposure to chemicals stored and used on Facility.

2.11.3 Spills

Spilled groundwater or chemicals, whether inside of or outside of the treatment system Facility, should be effectively and quickly contained and cleaned up. To minimize the potential of chemical spills during delivery, no more than one 55-gallon drum at a time of sodium hydroxide and sulfuric acid will be transported to the Facility by the supplier. A spill response kit will be available on-Facility for the Treatment System Operators to contain or neutralize acid or caustic leaks or spills less than 5 gallons. In the event of larger spills, the Treatment System Operators should use on-Facility spill response equipment to begin to contain the spill and contact the waste disposal contractor SWS First Response at 1.800.852.8878 for 24 hour emergency response. SWS First Response is under contract to ARCADIS and will respond to the Facility with absorbents and containment materials for spill clean-up. Following the request for emergency spill assistance, if safely able to do so, the Treatment System Operator should attempt to get material data safety sheet (MSDS) information for the spilled material for the emergency respondents use. MSDS books are maintained in the Treatment System Operator's office and the treatment building. If emergency responders evacuate the spill area, follow their instructions and assemble at either of the two muster points on the east and west sides of the Facility. More detailed liquid chemical spill response procedures are included on Table 3.

The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up must be notified by the Treatment System Operators of all spills. In the event of any spill that results in a release to the environment, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up must immediately (within 15 minutes) notify the FDEP 24-hour State Warning Point Spill Hotline 800.320.0519 and the MCEMD at 941.742.5980. The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up must also contact the National Response Center 800.424.8802 if the spill includes the release of a hazardous material above its listed reportable quantity (RQ). As shown on Table 4, the quantities of groundwater COCs and treatment system chemicals (50% sodium hydroxide and 93-98% sulfuric acid) stored on Facility are typically near or below RQs, so a release above RQs is not expected to occur.

The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up must also call the FDEP Southwest District Office Waste Division Administrator at 813.632.7600 Ext 353. These contacts are all listed on Tables 1 and 2.

The following information should be provided by the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up when reporting the spill:



- Location or address of the discharge
- Source and cause of the discharge
- Estimated amount of the discharge
- Whether the discharge was contained on-Facility and any clean up actions taken to date
- Description of area affected by the discharge, including name and water body affected, if any
- Other persons or agencies contacted
- Other relevant information

A written follow-up report will be submitted to the FDEP and MCEMD within 5 days of the time the spill is discovered.

2.11.4 Property Damage

In the event of property damage to a third party property (i.e., off-Facility facilities) or by a third party, the Treatment System Operators should notify Site Security and the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up. The following information should be provided when reporting the incident:

- Location or address of the incident
- Description of damage
- Source and cause of the incident
- Other persons or agencies contacted
- Other relevant information

2.12 Severe Weather or Natural Disasters

Potential severe weather or natural disasters that might occur in the Tallevast area include flooding, lightning storms, tornados, and hurricanes. In accordance with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *2008 United States National Seismic Hazard Map*, Florida is considered to be one of the lowest hazard risk locations for earthquakes in the United States, so earthquakes are unlikely. Emergency response procedures for severe weather or natural disasters are described in Appendix A.



2.13 Post Emergency Procedures

After the stabilization of an emergency, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up, in conjunction with the Treatment System Operators, must work with first response personnel to provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the Facility. The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the Facility:

- No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed
- All response material (waste liquids, solids or spill cleanup material) is properly managed
- All emergency equipment listed in the CP is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed

The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the CP. Within 5 days after the incident, a written report must be submitted to the FDEP Southwest District Office Waste Division Administrator. The report must include the following in accordance with FDEP regulations found in 62-780.500:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the Facility
- Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion)
- Name and quantity of material(s) involved
- The extent of injuries, if any
- An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, as applicable
- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident



3. Corrective Action/Operational Restoration

This section describes the general actions Treatment System Operators working at the Facility must take in response to fires, explosion, or releases that threaten human health or the environment. This section includes the following:

- A description of emergency and spill-control equipment located at the Facility
- Notification requirements for restarting the system
- Locations for copies of this CP

A description of these items is presented below.

3.1 Emergency and Spill Control Equipment

The following is a list of emergency and spill control equipment that will be available during work activities to be conducted at the Facility:

Name of Equipment	Location of Equipment	Capabilities/Limitations of Equipment
Fire extinguishers (ABC rated)	Treatment building	ABC rated fire extinguishers are capable of putting out combustible materials, liquids, and electrical fires
Telephone	Treatment building and personal cell phones	To be used in the event of an emergency to contact Site Security or other emergency response entities . The plant telephone is limited to the integrity of area telephone lines. A cell phone is limited to the integrity of the cell phone coverage and its battery life.
Exclusion Zone – No Entry	Treatment building	Used to keep personnel out of dangerous areas
Chemical spill kits for H ₂ SO ₄ and NaOH	Treatment building	Capable of containing, neutralizing and cleaning up small spills up to 5 gallons



Name of Equipment	Location of Equipment	Capabilities/Limitations of Equipment
Empty containers (i.e., 55 gallon drums, overpacks, and/or salvage drums)	Drum storage area at treatment building	Capable of containing and cleaning up small spills. Also, overpacks or salvage drums are capable of securing 55-gallon or smaller drums.
Containment booms	Treatment building	Useful for containing spills but limited to small volumes
Nitrile gloves and rubber boots	PPE cabinet in treatment building	Useful for protecting hands and feet from chemical burns
Chemical-resistant overalls (i.e., Tyvek suits)	PPE cabinet in treatment building	Useful to protect clothing from chemical burns
Safety goggles, ear plugs, and hard hats	PPE cabinet in treatment building	Used to protect against falling objects and loud sounds
Brooms	Treatment building	Useful for cleaning dry chemical spills
Shovels	Treatment building	Useful for cleaning dry chemical spills
Sand bags	Stored on-Facility or purchased locally	To be used against flood waters

Following any emergency event, all emergency equipment must be cleaned, maintained, replaced or otherwise made fit for its intended use prior to resuming operations.

3.2 Notification System Ready for Start-Up

After the emergency has passed, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will provide for treating, storing, or disposing of any recovered materials and/or contaminated soil or surface water generated during response to the



emergency incident. Prior to resuming operations, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will ensure that cleanup procedures and decontamination activities, if necessary, are complete, and that all emergency equipment is cleaned and restored to pre-accident conditions. The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will notify the necessary agencies on Table 1 to declare the Facility safe for continued operations.

3.3 System Start-Up

The IRA groundwater PAT will be restarted following the SOPs outlined in the OMM Manual.

3.4 Copies of Contingency Plan

Copies of this CP will be maintained in the Treatment System Operator's office, in the treatment building, in the Lockheed Martin project office and other locations specified by the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up.

4. Preventive Action/Follow Up with Local Response Agencies

Copies of this CP will be provided to the appropriate local response agencies identified in Table 1 prior to the initial start-up of the IRA groundwater PAT system. Additionally, officials of the local response agencies will be contacted and briefed about IRA groundwater PAT system activities and potential emergencies, and provided an opportunity to conduct a Facility walkthrough prior to the initial start-up of the IRA groundwater PAT system.

5. Training

All Treatment System Operators will be trained in implementation of this CP.

6. Amendment to the Contingency Plan

This CP is dynamic in nature and will be reviewed at least annually by the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator and updated, as necessary. In addition this CP will be reviewed and amended, if necessary, whenever:

- Applicable regulations are revised
- The CP fails in an emergency



- The IRA groundwater PAT system changes in its design, construction, operations, maintenance, or other circumstances, or in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in the response necessary for an emergency.
- The list of emergency equipment changes
- The list of emergency contact changes

Tables

TABLE 1
LOCKHEED MARTIN TALLEVAST SITE
TALLEVAST, FLORIDA
EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Emergency	Treatment System Operator Response		Treatment System Emergency Coordinator Response	
Medical Emergency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contact Site Security at 941.360.1843 and instruct to call 911 If related to Site operations, shutdown the Interim Remedial Action (IRA) groundwater Pump and Treat (PAT) system Contact the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up and provide all pertinent information 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to site if not already on-site Obtain pertinent information Contact the Crisis Management Team Leader 	
Fire	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contact Site Security at 941.360.1843 and instruct to call 911 Shutdown the IRA groundwater PAT system Contact the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up and provide all pertinent information 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to site if not already on-site Obtain pertinent information Contact the Crisis Management Team Leader 	
Process Malfunction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shutdown the IRA groundwater PAT system Contact the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up and provide all pertinent information 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to site if not already on-site Obtain pertinent information Contact the Crisis Management Team Leader 	
Spill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shutdown the IRA groundwater PAT system Contact the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up and provide all pertinent information If less than 5 gallons, use on-site spill response kit to contain and clean up spill If greater than 5 gallons, call spill response Contractor - SWS First Response and use on-site spill response equipment to begin to contain the spill 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to site if not already on-site Obtain basic spill information (source, amount, extent) Contact the Crisis Management Team Leader Notify the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 24-Hour State Warning Point Spill Hotline Notify Manatee County Environmental Management Department (MCEMD) If spill resulted in a release of a hazardous material above the listed reportable quantity notify the National Response Center Notify the FDEP Southwest District Office Waste Division Administrator Follow up with Treatment System Operator that spill response is underway and coordinate spill response Prepare written follow-up report to MCEMD within 5 days of the spill 	
	Treatment System Operator Response		Treatment System Emergency Coordinator Response	
EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION	Treatment System Emergency Coordinator – Ricky Shelton	Cell – 941.544.0554	FDEP 24-hour State Warning Point Spill Hotline	800.320.0519
	Designated Backup Treatment System Emergency Coordinator – Doug Foster	Cell – 941.730.3772	MCEMD	941.742.5980
	Police Dept., Fire Dept., Ambulance, Hospital	911	National Response Center	800.424.8802
	SWS First Response	1.800.852.8878	FDEP SW District Office Waste Division Admin.	813.632.7600 Ext 353
REFER TO TABLE 2 OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL CONTACTS				

**TABLE 2
LOCKHEED MARTIN TALLEVAST SITE
TALLEVAST, FLORIDA
CONTACT LIST**

Treatment System Emergency Coordinator	
Ricky Shelton – Treatment System Emergency Coordinator	Cell: 941.544.0554
Designated Backup Treatment System Emergency Coordinator	
Doug Foster – Designated Backup Treatment System Emergency Coordinator	Cell: 941.730.3772
Site Security	
Site Security Office	941.360.1843
FDEP Contacts	
FDEP Southwest District Office Waste Division Administrator	Office: 813.632-7600 Ext 353
Other Contacts	
Local Police (Sheriff)	911 or 941.861.5800
State Police	911 or 941.359.5655
Local Ambulance (Tallevast)	911 or 941.751.7675
Local Fire Department (Southern Manatee Fire Department)	911 or 941.751.7675
Local Hospital (Sarasota Memorial Hospital)	911 or 941.917.9000
Electric Company (FPL – Larry Russo)	800.375.5566
Poison Control (Florida Poison Information Center – Tampa)	800.222.1222
Manatee County Health Department	941.748.0747 Ext 1340
Florida Department Of Health	850.245.4250
Manatee County Environmental Management Department	941.742.5980
Manatee County Industrial Department	941.795.3436 Nights and Weekends: 941.704.0878
FDEP – State Warning Point Spill Hotline	800.320.0519
National Response Center (all spills in reportable quantities)	800.424.8802
USEPA – Emergency Response Team	800.424.8802
Waste Disposal Contractor (SWS First Response – Eric Cooper)	Cell: 727.224.6952 24 Hour Emergency: 800.852.8878
Well Contractor (Precision Drilling – Raymond Aldace)	Office: 407.880.1002
Computer Programming Contractor (Purifics – Tony Powell)	Office: 519.473.5788
Mechanical Contractor (Suncoast Environmental – Mathew Bale)	Office: 727.442.1190
Electrical Contractor (J H HAM – Steve Meirer)	Office: 863.646.1448

TABLE 3
LOCKHEED MARTIN TALLEVAST SITE
TALLEVAST, FLORIDA
LIQUID CHEMICAL SPILL RESPONSE

1) Evacuate personnel from immediate area

2) Evaluate size of spill (without entering spill area)

* If spill volume may be 5 gallons or more, call SWS - and keep every one (including self) out of spill area **SWS 1-800-852-8878**

* If spill volume is less than 5 gallons, proceed as follows:

a) Don PPE while you are outside the treatment system building as follows:

- Tychem or Chemtech coveralls (coveralls have sleeves)
- Chemical resistant PVC boots with steel toes and steel shanks
- Respirator
- Thin nitrile or neoprene inner gloves
- Heavy neoprene gloves outer gloves

b) Enter spill area

c) Determine cause of spill and identify chemical spilled

- If a spill or leak is still ongoing, stop the leak if possible. Then resume following steps below.
- If the leak has ceased, proceed as outlined below.

d) Assess approximate size of spill

If spill appears to be equal to or greater than 5 gallons, leave the spill area, remove PPE, call SWS and keep every one (including self) out of spill area.

e) Contain and clean-up the spill.

If spill appears to be less than 5 gallons, proceed as follows:

I) Get spill response materials, overpack, shovel and broom from spill response shed

II) Surround spill with sorbent boom

III) Cover spill with sorbent pads and/or granular absorbent

IV) Ventilate area by opening bay doors

V) Neutralize as follows:

- If the spilled chemical is sodium hydroxide (also known as caustic soda), use a spray bottle to spray vinegar atop the sorbent pads.

- If the spilled chemical is sulfuric acid, add baking soda atop the sorbent pads. Then use spray bottle to spray water atop the baking soda to dissolve, if necessary.

All materials that were used in the spill cleanup must be placed in an overpack drum. Disposal of these materials must be done in compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

Document all observations and spill cleanup activities in the Operations Log.

**TABLE 4
 LOCKHEED MARTIN TALLEVAST SITE
 TALLEVAST, FLORIDA
 REPORTABLE QUANTITIES**

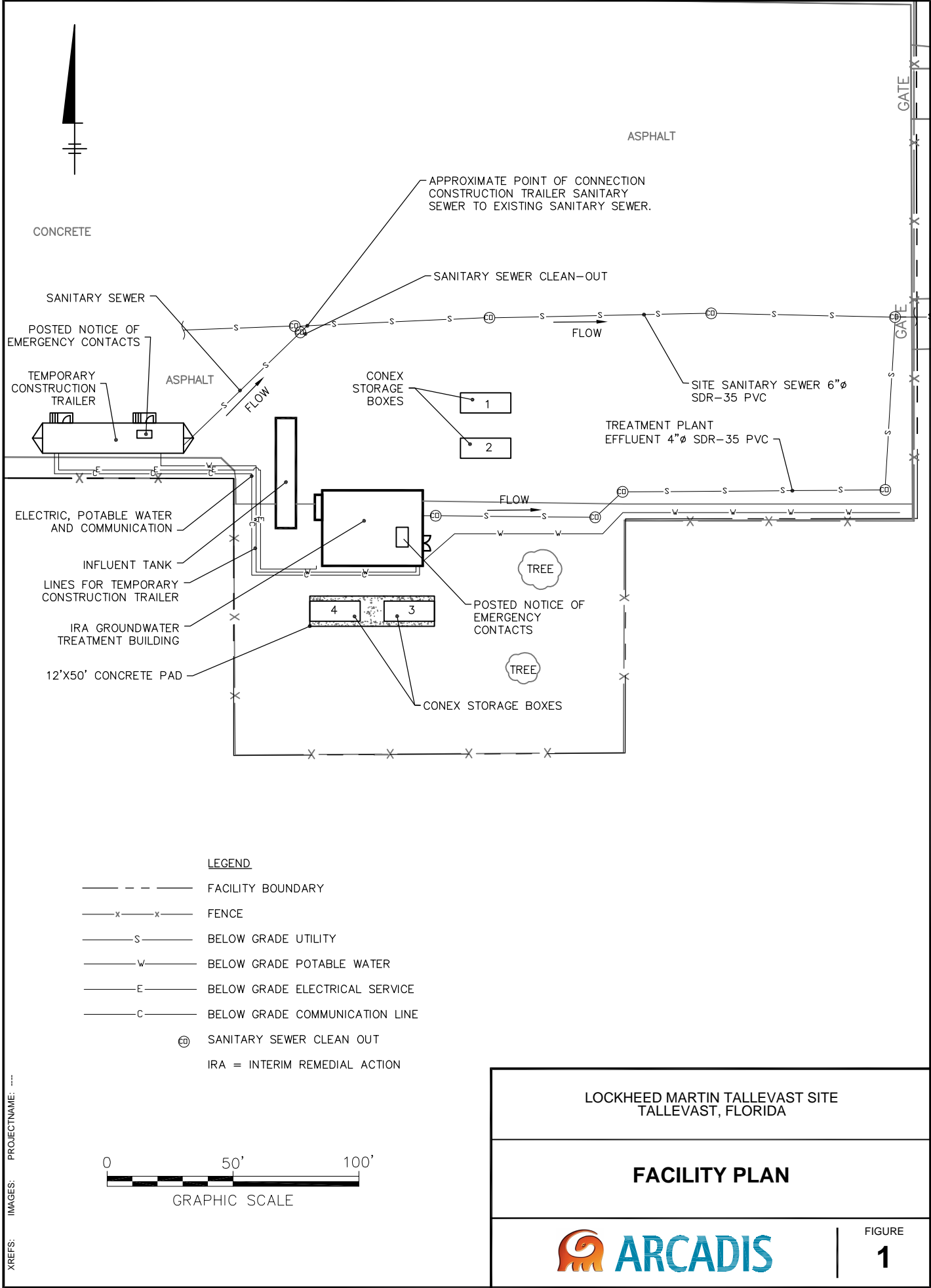
Compound	Use	Storage Tank Working Volume (gallons)	Maximum Quantity Stored On-site (pounds) ¹	RQ (pounds) ²
1,1-Dichloroethane	Groundwater COC	9,525	0.015	1,000
1,1-Dichloroethene	Groundwater COC	9,525	0.040	100
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Groundwater COC	9,525	0.018	1,000 ³
Tetrachloroethene	Groundwater COC	9,525	0.012	100
Trichloroethene	Groundwater COC	9,525	0.48	100
1,4-dioxane	Groundwater COC	9,525	0.032	100
50% Sodium Hydroxide	pH Adjustment	100	1,300	1,000
93-98% Sulfuric Acid	pH Adjustment	100	2,300	1,000

Notes:

- ¹ Maximum quantity for groundwater constituent of concern (COC) based on highest concentration for each compound measured at the treatment system influent reported on Table 2 of the Interim Remedial Action Monitoring Reports. Maximum quantity for sulfuric acid based on 93%.
- ² Reportable Quantity (RQ) values were obtained from the Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (USEPA, October 2001).
- ³ RQ for cis-1,2-Dichloroethene based on total 1,2-Dichloroethene.


Figures

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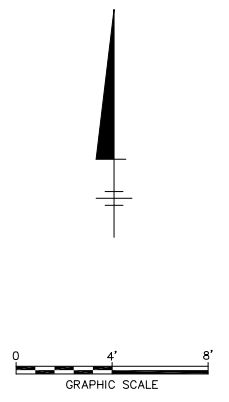
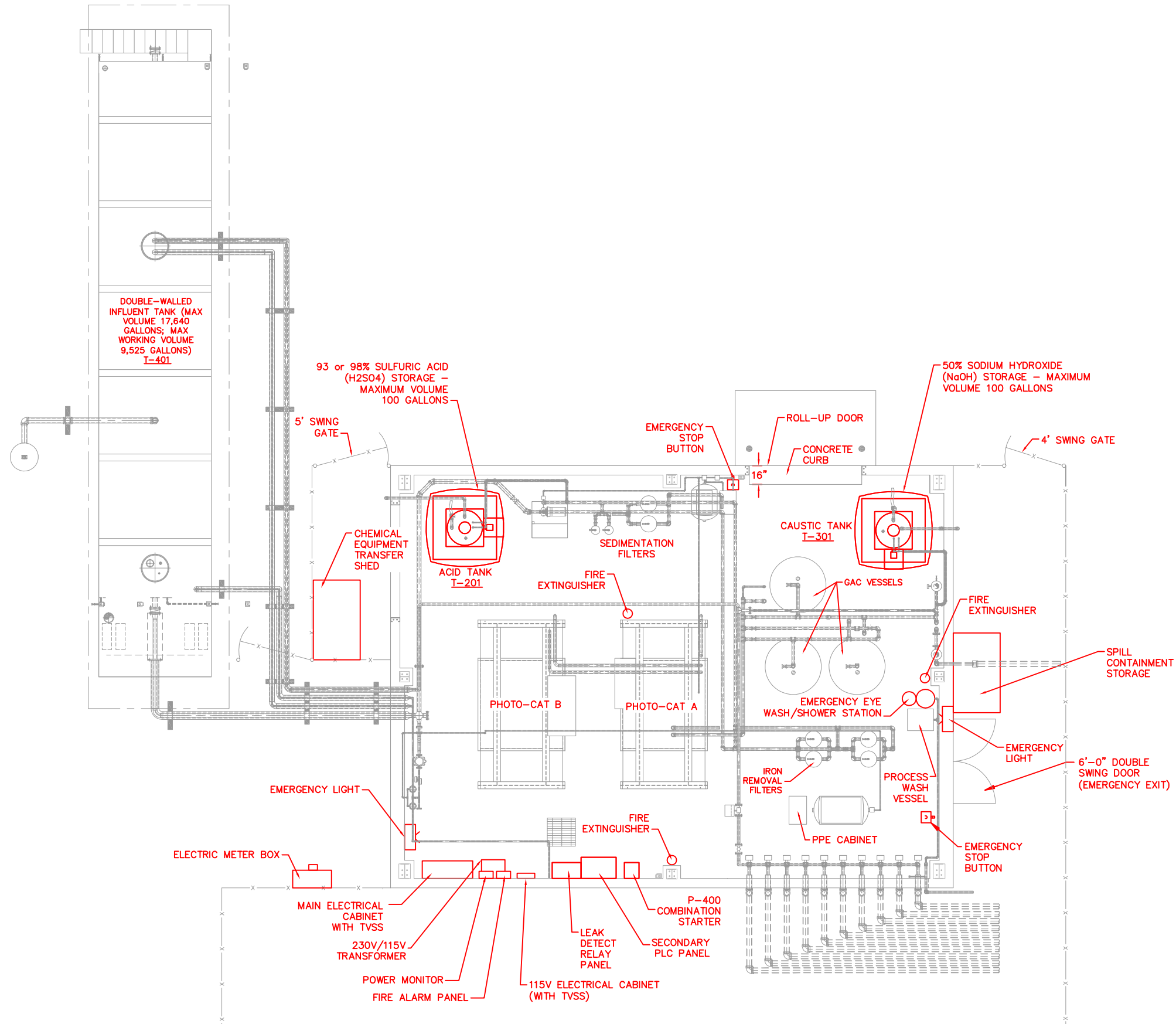


LEGEND

- FACILITY BOUNDARY
- x-x- FENCE
- s- BELOW GRADE UTILITY
- w- BELOW GRADE POTABLE WATER
- e- BELOW GRADE ELECTRICAL SERVICE
- c- BELOW GRADE COMMUNICATION LINE
- ⊕ SANITARY SEWER CLEAN OUT
- IRA = INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION

LOCKHEED MARTIN TALLEVAST SITE TALLEVAST, FLORIDA	
FACILITY PLAN	
	FIGURE 1

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LOCKHEED MARTIN TALLEVAST SITE
 TALLEVAST, FLORIDA

**EQUIPMENT LAYOUT FOR
 EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

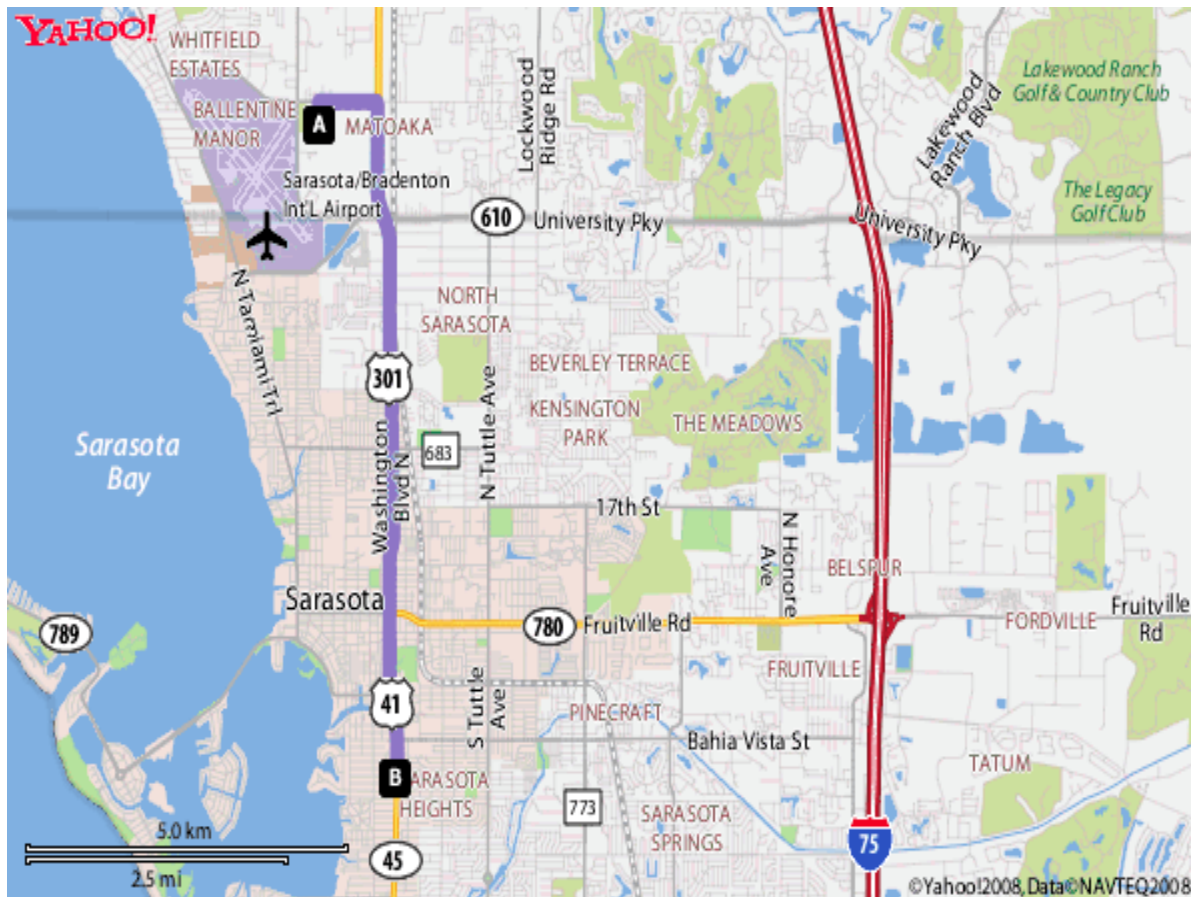
ARCADIS | FIGURE
2

FIGURE 3
MAP TO HOSPITAL

Route to the Hospital

The directions to the nearest medical facility (**Sarasota Memorial Hospital**) which is about 6.5 miles away are given below and shown on the attached map.

- From the Tallevast site area - Head east on Tallevast Road to Highway 301 and turn right;
- Proceed south on Highway 301 for 5.1 miles which turns into Route 41 Tamiami Trail;
- Continue south on Tamiami Trail for another 0.8 miles to the Sarasota Memorial Hospital; and
- Hospital is on the right hand side at 1700 South Tamiami Trail.



Appendices

Appendix A
Lockheed Martin Tallevast Site
Tallevast, Florida
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Procedures

Flood Procedures

Floods usually occur as a result of heavy rains caused by severe thunderstorms or a hurricane. If potential flooding conditions exist or are likely in the immediate future, the Treatment System Operators should complete the following:

- Have a copy of the Contingency Plan (CP) with emergency phone numbers available
- Notify the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up of the potential flood
- Shut down and secure the Interim Remedial Action (IRA) groundwater pump and treat (PAT) system
- If sufficient time is available, transfer treatment system chemical into 55-gallon drums and make arrangements for the chemical supplier to temporarily store off-Facility
- If sufficient time is not available, seal up the chemical tanks inside the existing containment totes
- Shut down external power, if necessary
- Sandbag doorways
- Keep drains and storm grates free of leaves and other debris
- If the flood or impending flood may have the potential to impede safe escape, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will be responsible for instructing the Treatment System Operators to evacuate to a safe off-Facility location.

During a flood, the Treatment System Operators at the Facility should:

- Keep a battery-powered radio tuned to a local station and follow all emergency instructions
- If caught at the Facility by rapidly rising waters, call Site Security for help and move to higher levels with weatherproof clothing, a flashlight, a cellular phone, and a portable radio
- Do not walk or wade in flooded areas
- Be prepared to evacuate the Facility and if advised to evacuate, do so immediately because evacuation is much simpler and safer before flood waters become too deep for ordinary vehicles to drive through

If evacuating by car, the Treatment System Operators at the Facility should:

- Not drive where water is over the road or past barricaded road signs
- If car stalls in a flooded area, abandon it as soon as possible and walk to safety in the direction driven from
- Follow recommended evacuation routes, as shortcuts may be blocked

Appendix A
Lockheed Martin Tallevast Site
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Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Procedures

After a Flood, the Treatment System Operators at the Facility should:

- Check for structural damage that could cause the building to collapse before re-entering the treatment system building
- Use flashlights, rather than turning the power on when re-entering the treatment system building
- Have a licensed electrical professional from the designated electrical contractor (Table 1) check the electrical panels, outlets, and equipment for safety before using

Lightning Storm Procedures

Procedures for working outdoors when there are lightning strikes during electrical storms are presented below. These procedures should be implemented once thunder is heard or lightning spotted.

- If thunder is heard, the Treatment System Operators should be conscious of any visible lightning flashes. The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will observe the storm front and track the direction it is moving. The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will continue to observe the storm front until it passes or prevailing direction is determined to be away from the Facility. The location of the storm front can be tracked via internet access to a local weather website (e.g., Bay News - 9) that has a Doppler radar tracking system.
- If lightning is observed, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up are to be notified. When the next lightning flash is observed, a second count should be initiated from the time the lightning is observed until the thunder from the strike is heard.
- If the second count is greater than 30 seconds, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will continue to observe the storm front. If the front is moving away, Facility operations will continue. If the front is moving towards the Facility, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will place the Treatment System Operators on alert for potential evacuation.
- If the second count is equal to or less than 30 seconds, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will issue the stop work command and all Treatment System Operators or other personnel working outdoors will be instructed to report to the on-Facility office trailers. Any equipment that could be impacted by inclement weather should be secured or covered provided it is safe to do so. Work can be reinitiated once the storm front has passed by and thunder has not been heard for 30 minutes. Personnel working indoors either in the on-Facility office trailers or inside the IRA groundwater PAT building can continue work without interruption provided they are not working on systems which could be affected by lightning, such as electrical or plumbing systems.

Tornado Procedures

Tornadoes usually occur in the spring and summer. They are often formed by severe thunderstorms. Considered nature's most violent and erratic storms, they consist of whirling winds of up to 300 miles per hour (mph). Tornadoes can sweep through an area, causing serious

Appendix A
Lockheed Martin Tallevast Site
Tallevast, Florida
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Procedures

damage and destruction. In addition to injuries and structural damage, electrical shorts, gas leaks, etc. may create fires or other hazards.

Tornado watches and warnings are issued by the local National Weather Service.

Tornado Watch Weather conditions are considered favorable for tornadoes to form in and near the watch area. These conditions are determined by the National Weather Service which transmits the watch information through weather radio, television, and radio. When a tornado watch has been issued for the Tallevast area, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up should consult Site Security to obtain an accurate number of personnel at the Facility, evacuate all personnel, and monitor weather radio, local radio, or television for additional watches or warnings. The signal for evacuation of the Facility is three blasts of a horn. It is mandated that all Facility personnel must then gather at one of the two designated muster points for the pre-evacuation head count. These muster points are located on the western and eastern sides of the Facility.

Upon hearing the announcement for a tornado watch, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will be responsible for notifying the Treatment System Operators. The notification will include the following information:

- The Tallevast area is under a tornado watch
- Time tornado watch expires
- Instructions to shut down and secure the IRA groundwater PAT system
- Instructions to evacuate to a safe structure away from the Facility

Tornado Warning A tornado warning means that a tornado has been sighted by the public or local law enforcement, or that Doppler radar has indicated an area of rotation that could develop or has developed into a tornado. Tornadoes can form and move quickly; therefore, there may not be adequate time to issue a warning. If severe thunderstorms occur, be alert to the fact that a thunderstorm could trigger a tornado, and be prepared. Upon hearing the announcement for a tornado warning, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up should consult Site Security to obtain an accurate number of personnel at the Facility, evacuate all personnel, and monitor weather radio, local radio, or television for additional watches or warnings. The signal for evacuation of the Facility is three blasts of a horn. It is mandated that all Facility personnel must then gather at one of the two designated muster points for the pre-evacuation head count. These muster points are located on the western and eastern sides of the Facility.

Upon hearing the announcement for a tornado warning, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up will be responsible for notifying the Treatment System Operators. The notification will include the following information:

- The Tallevast area is under a tornado warning
- Time tornado warning expires
- Instructions to shut down and secure the IRA groundwater PAT system

Appendix A
Lockheed Martin Tallevast Site
Tallevast, Florida
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Procedures

- Instructions to evacuate to the U.S. Post Office at 2205 Tallevast Road or the Church across Tallevast Road from the Facility

If Treatment System Operators at the Facility are caught in the open, or if there is not sufficient time to evacuate, they should:

- Move at right angles to the tornado
- Attempt to reach shelter at the U.S. Post Office at 2205 Tallevast Road or the Church across Tallevast Road from the Facility
- If there is no time to escape or find shelter, lie flat in a ditch or depression but avoid areas subject to rapid water accumulation or flooding in heavy rains

Trouble areas/places for Treatment System Operators at the Facility to avoid:

- All outside walls and windows
- Any low-lying area that could flood
- Vehicles – do not use for shelter
- Building areas with a large roof span
- Mobile homes or office trailers

Hurricane Procedures

A hurricane is a storm with sustained winds of at least 74 mph blowing counterclockwise around a calm center of low pressure. Wind gusts may exceed the sustained winds by 25-50%. Hurricanes are rated by their wind speed. Hurricanes can also generate tornadoes of 150-300 mph intensities:

Category 1 – Damage – Minimal – Winds 74-95 mph

Category 2 – Damage – Moderate – Winds 96-110 mph

Category 3 – Damage – Extensive – Winds 111-130 mph

Category 4 – Damage – Extreme – Winds 131-155 mph

Category 5 – Damage – Catastrophic – Winds over 155 mph

A Hurricane Watch is declared when hurricane conditions are possible and may threaten an area within 36 hours. A Hurricane Warning means that a hurricane is expected to strike within 24 hours.

Hurricane susceptible regions like Florida are usually alerted to a hurricane's possible arrival well in advance. When there may be an impending hurricane, Treatment System Operators should begin to prepare at the earliest warning.

Appendix A
Lockheed Martin Tallevast Site
Tallevast, Florida
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Procedures

Before the storm, Treatment System Operators should:

- Listen to weather forecasts and any available information regarding the weather regularly
- Have a copy of the CP with emergency phone numbers available
- Contact the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up to discuss actions in preparation for the potential hurricane
- Remember that weather can be unpredictable so begin by anticipating the worst and being prepared to complete all the tasks for a safe and successful shut down and evacuation
- Shut down and secure the IRA groundwater PAT system as directed by the Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up
- If sufficient time is available, transfer treatment system chemical into 55-gallon drums and make arrangements for the chemical supplier to temporarily store off-Facility
- If sufficient time is not available, seal up the chemical tanks inside the existing containment totes
- Shut down external power, if necessary
- Locate the tools and equipment that may be needed and assemble at a central location - these items should include, but are not limited to, flashlights, batteries, tarps, hand tools, cordless drill, and any other items that may be helpful
- Walk the Facility and identify any items that can be secured or stored inside until the storm passes and secure those items immediately
- Move any vehicles that may possibly prove to be in the way
- Be aware that in the days prior to a storm, the power may go out frequently
- Check doors and secure any doors that may open in high winds
- Identify and collect important facility documentation and move the documents to a location that is not vulnerable to the situation at hand
- Unplug computers, fax, modem lines, and any electrical equipment in the facility that is not needed for emergency information and move equipment away from any doors
- Keep the telephone plugged in until you leave the Facility
- Bring a copy of this CP
- Contact the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up for guidance on evacuating the Facility and if instructed to evacuate, do so immediately
- Before evacuating, it is imperative to confirm that all Treatment System Operators are off the Facility by quickly completing a thorough walkthrough of all areas of the property

Appendix A
Lockheed Martin Tallevast Site
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Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Procedures

- Notify all Treatment System Operators not at the Facility of the evacuation
- If state or local emergency personnel are on the scene, follow directions given by those officials

After the storm, the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up is responsible for making the determination to resume work. The Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up is also responsible for contacting the Treatment System Operators and other personnel to give authorization to resume work.

After receiving authorization to resume work, Treatment System Operators at the Facility should:

- Carefully walk the perimeter of the Facility in pairs to look for damage from the storm, keeping away from downed power lines – they may still be live
- Immediately report any downed power lines to the utility company
- Check the treatment system building for damage including leaks, water spots, and wind damage
- Check the treatment process equipment for damage including leaks, water spots, or other damage
- Secure areas that are damaged and may be dangerous with caution tape or similar means
- Make temporary repairs to prevent further damage
- Inspect fire protection equipment to be sure it is in service

Treatment System Operators should prepare an incident report complete with photos to document any damage. Remnants of damaged or destroyed property should be saved for insurance adjusters or until directed by the Treatment System Emergency Coordinator or designated back-up to dispose of items.

General Preparedness for Treatment System Operators

- Keep this CP updated including emergency contacts, utility shut off information, and utility company phone numbers
- Keep a first aid kit adequately stocked
- Make note of evacuation routes from the Facility