
TRANSPORTATION SAFEGUARDS TRAINING SITE

25

Hazard Survey TSTS 9

Fort Chaffee Arkansas

Review, Concurrence, and Approval

Original Signed	8/10/05
Lynn Pincumbe, Facility Manager	
Office of Secure Transportation	Date

Original Signed	8/10/05
Calvin Irvin, Director	
Training and Logistics Command, OST	Date

Original Signed	1/26/06
Mike Arendale, Emergency Management Program Manager	
Office of Secure Transportation	Date

Annual Review	
Reviewed By: Walter Dale	Date: 7-17-07
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:
Reviewed By:	Date:

Caveat: Procedures are internal to TRACOM and do not impact other facilities, nor do the procedure take precedence or become less restrictive than higher guidance from DOE, NNSA, OST, or other Federal directives.

1. INTRODUCTION

This document was developed to replace the 2001 Hazards Survey for the Office of Transportation Safeguards (OST) Transportation Safeguards Training Site (TRACOM) located at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. This document is based upon information in the previous hazard survey and an on-site assessment conducted at the TRACOM 3 – 5 December 2002. This document replaces all previous Hazards Surveys for the TRACOM.

This Hazards Survey meets the requirements of DOE Order 151.1A and follows the guidance provided in DOE Guide 151.1-1, Volume II, Section 2. The Hazards Survey also documents generic emergency events and/or conditions specific to OST facilities at Fort Chaffee that require emergency planning and preparedness.

- Emergency conditions and potential consequences are identified in section 3.
- Potential health and safety, Safeguards and Security, and environmental impacts are described in Appendix A and include impacts that may result in operational emergencies identified in Chapter V of DOE Order 151.1A.
- Planning and preparedness requirements are summarized in section 4 below. Planning requirements include emergency response organization, offsite response interfaces, emergency categorization, communications, protective actions, medical support, public information, emergency facilities and equipment, and program administration. The Preparedness phase includes training and drills and exercises. The response phase includes response and termination and recovery.
- An updated listing of TRACOM Manufacturer Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) can be requested through the TRACOM Safety Manager. No hazardous material in the listing exceeded the threshold quantity.

Additional information concerning Fort Chaffee may be found in the following documents:

- TRACOM 7 Emergency Management Plan.
- Office of Secure Transportation, Training Safety Plan for OST Federal Agents, Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.
- Fort Chaffee Maneuver Training Center Range Regulation, AR ARNG 385-63-1, 1/1/05.

2. SCOPE

2.1 Site Description

TRACOM is a tenant organization on Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, which is located near Barling, Arkansas. The Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) manages Fort Chaffee. TRACOM consists of 16 buildings used for classrooms, dormitories, offices, maintenance, storage areas, and an armory. An Exercise Control Center (ECC) is located within one of the office areas and can be used to facilitate emergency response. TRACOM uses ARNG live-fire ranges and training areas on Fort Chaffee.

Activities outside TRACOM can have an effect and lead to the declaration of an Operational Emergency. Arkansas Route 22 runs generally east west along the northern boundary of Fort Chaffee and is approximately **2** miles from TRACOM. There is a rail line parallel to AR Route 22 and another line running along the western boundary of Fort Chaffee in a NW-SE direction, approximately **4.5** miles from TRACOM. The Fort Smith airport is located **4.25** miles northwest of TRACOM.

Various military units also use the ARNG ranges and training areas on Fort Chaffee. Military training activities include mounted maneuver training; small arms, crew served, artillery and tank gunnery; airdrop; and air-to-ground bombing/gunnery.

2.2 Facilities Covered

The buildings that make up the OST facilities on Fort Chaffee are identified below. Further information about each building/facility is provided in Appendix A.

- 1756 Offices/Classroom
- 1779 Offices/Classroom/Physical Training Site
- 1784 Offices
- 1785 Offices
- 1786 Offices
- 1787 Classroom - Property Protection Area (PPA)
- 1788 Storage- PPA
- 1789 Offices/Logistics/Mechanics/Electronics / Armory - PPA
- 1791 Offices
- 1790 Storage – PPA
- 1792 Offices and ECC –PPA
- 1793 Classroom – PPA
- 1794 Dormitory
- 1795 Dormitory
- 2036 Wood Shop
- 2008 Storage
- 2009 Storage
- 2010 Storage
- 2012 Storage
- 2015 Storage
- 2016 Storage
- 2017 Storage
- 2029 Storage
- 2030 Storage
- 2031 Storage
- 2032 Maintenance
- 2033 Offices
- 2034 Storage

Ranges, training areas, and other facilities commonly used at Fort Chaffee include:

- Convoy route of approximately 27 miles, generally following the Fort Chaffee tank trail/range road (Ft Smith Boulevard/South Boundary Road).
- Range 11 Small Arms Training
- Range 12 Small Arms Training
- Range 13 Small Arms Training
- Range 17 ESS (MILES/DMC)
- Range 21 Small Arms Training
- Range 80 Small Arms Training
- Range 82 Small Arms Training
- Range 84 Small Arms Training
- Range 86 Small Arms Training
- Range 163 Small Arms Training
- West Mount Site ESS
- Ammunition Supply Point (ARNG)

The results of the survey for TRACOM Buildings and Fort Chaffee ranges and training areas are presented in APPENDIX A.

2.3. Hazards

The Fort Chaffee Emergency Management Plan identifies potential incidents and the actions that should be taken for each incident. These incidents include major fire and/or explosion, toxic material release from the surrounding area, bomb threat, violent employee, earthquake, tornado, flood, technological emergencies, and medical emergencies. Additional potential hazards are identified in the OST Safety Plan for OST Federal Agents, Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, and include undetonated explosive devices and ammunitions, harmful snakes and insects, barbed wire, open holes, lightning, and firing range accidents. Hazards associated with specific training are also listed in the applicable lesson plans for that training.

3. IDENTIFICATION AND SCREENING OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS

This section identifies the types of potentially hazardous conditions or agents and resulting consequences that are possible due to OST operations at Fort Chaffee. TRACOM Safety Manager maintains the OST TRACOM Manufacturer Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) which include potentially hazardous materials of which no component exceeds the threshold quantity.

3.1. Emergency Conditions

Emergency conditions associated with the TRACOM are similar to those in normal office/classroom/maintenance operations. Weapons training are conducted on Arkansas National Guard sites away from the TRACOM. Ammunition for the weapons (other than small quantities) is stored in a Arkansas National Guard ammo storage area and on the TRACOM campus in one ARMAG located North of 1789. The following is a list summarizing conditions potentially leading to emergencies at the TRACOM.

Potential impacts resulting in emergency incidents applicable to the OST Fort Chaffee TRACOM as listed below are related to the list in Chapter V, Section 2, Events That Do Not Require Further Classification, of DOE Order 151.1A. Further information on hazards and potential impacts is provided in appendix A of this survey.

3.1.1. Structural Fire. The possibility of fire is quite plausible and requires advance preparedness. Fires are always a possibility in any site. The age, design, and location of the buildings are of particular concern. The majority of the TRACOM buildings is renovated, wood frame structures and is susceptible to fire and could lead to structure collapse. The exception are Buildings 1779, 1788 and 1790, which are metal framed and are less susceptible to fire and building collapse. Buildings 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1792, 1793, 1794 , 1795 have been upgraded to meet NFPA standards. Some mitigating actions have been taken in that some of the buildings may have sprinkler systems, and all have fire extinguishers strategically placed for fire fighting.

3.1.2. Tornado. Tornadoes of F4 strength are possible in the area. This identifies that a tornado with winds of approximately 100 mph could possible go to the region identical to the tornadoes of 1999. For an example, high winds or a tornado could cause flying glass and debris, structural damage to buildings, and secondary personnel injuries. Tornadoes also have the potential to cause the release of hazardous materials into the air. Fort Chaffee buildings will not withstand the expected winds, with the exception of Building 1789 Armory Vault. A tornado could damage buildings and result in worker death/injury if they were not in sheltered locations.

3.1.3. Flood. TRACOM lies outside the 100-year flood plain. There is a small stream that runs through the TRACOM complex. Flash flooding of this stream could occur but these floods should not

effect structural integrity or cause personnel injuries. Flash floods in the training areas could affect training and could result in personnel injuries if training is not suspended.

3.1.4. Earthquake – The Fort Chaffee area is not on an active fault. Earthquakes are not unknown and the New Madrid fault has reached the severity of 8.5 on the Richter Scale. The area of extreme intensity is located on the New Madrid fault line located primarily in the northwest sector of Arkansas. Earthquakes at the upper end of this range would cause structural collapse of TRACOM buildings and could result in deaths/injuries.

3.1.5. Wildland fire. During dry periods, the Fort Chaffee area is susceptible to Wildland fire. While a wildland fire could disrupt TRACOM operations and damage facilities, there would be time to evacuate personnel, preventing worker death/injury. Live firing in the range areas could be the cause of a wildland fire during dry period. While there could be personnel injuries during an attempt to extinguish the fire, the fire would likely spread slowly enough to enable trainees and instructors to evacuate the area.

3.1.6. Extreme Temperature “Wet bulb”. Training activities, if not reduced/restricted, could lead to a mass casualty situation during periods of high heat and humidity (e.g., high wet bulb).

3.1.7. Ice/Snow Storm A storm could lead to personnel death/injuries if it occurred before work was officially suspended and workers were released. The deaths/injuries could occur as a result of traffic accidents during the worker commutes. The most recent ice storm that hit the Ft Chaffee area was in 2000 in which the facilities were evaluated for structural integrity by the COE. For most facilities, this would not result in personnel deaths or injuries because the storm itself would likely have suspended operations and resulted in employees remaining at home.

3.1.8. Lightning. A lightning strike among unsheltered workers could result in a mass casualty situation.

3.1.9. Environmental Release. Because a stream runs through the TRACOM fenced campus close to the vehicle parking pad and the maintenance facility, there is a possibility of a release of oil or diesel to a watercourse. Based on the total quantity of diesel present on the vehicle parking pad, approximately 4,000 gallons, an Operational Emergency could be reached. But it is unlikely that the entire amount could be spilled at one time. The diesel is contained in the saddle tanks for the trucks, with each saddle tank containing 100 gallons.

3.1.10. Hazardous Material Release. There are some quantities of hazardous materials present at TRACOM, as noted in Table 3.1. These are below the DOE O 151.1A screening thresholds. If a spill occurs in a building, there could be protective actions/equipment needed for reentry because the building will act as a confined space. The building atmosphere will contain a concentration of the material. But, it will rapidly disperse when released to the atmosphere outside the building and will not require protective actions or equipment beyond the immediate vicinity.

3.1.11. Malevolent Acts. There is always the possibility of malevolent acts. The most likely result will be a mass casualty situation. Hostage taking, sabotage, and armed assault are some of the potential malevolent acts.

3.1.12. Classified Materials. Facility damage with possible compromise of classified materials – This situation could occur if there was major structural damage to one of the classroom facilities during a classified presentation. Other potential compromises could occur when classified materials are outside the storage containers in Buildings 1792 ECC. Classified material compromise would represent a serious threat to national security.

3.1.13. Explosion. Facility damage is possible from an explosion. The conditions for explosions could be caused by a natural gas leak, gasoline from vehicles, etc. No special planning, in addition

3.1.14. Offsite Road. Transportation Accident–Arkansas Route 22 is used by trucks carrying hazardous materials. Because Route 22 is approximately 2 miles from TRACOM, it is unlikely that a spill from a truck traveling along this route will affect TRACOM. If this unlikely scenario occurs, there will be time to implement the local incident commander's protective actions and move TRACOM personnel away from the plume. No special planning, in addition to that already in place, is needed.

3.1.15. Offsite Rail Transportation Accident. Railroad cars can carry many times the quantity of hazardous materials that a truck can carry. If a hazardous material car were involved in an incident along the rail line paralleling Arkansas Route 22, this could require protective actions at the TRACOM. Since the prevailing wind direction would move the materials away from TRACOM in most situations, there would most likely be time to implement existing TRACOM protective action plans or ad hoc measures based on the incident commander's direction. The rail line running northwest southeast located west of Fort Chaffee is more than twice the distance away. While the prevailing winds would move materials towards TRACOM in most situations, the extra distance allows for implementation of the local incident commander's protective actions and does not require additional planning.

3.1.16. Civilian aircraft crash. TRACOM is approximately 4.25 miles southwest of the Fort Smith airport. Approach patterns for the airport do not cross TRACOM because airspace over Fort Chaffee is restricted. However, there is the potential for an aircraft to deviate from approved patterns and crash near or on TRACOM. If this were to occur, there would be major structural damage and TRACOM personnel could become part of the mass casualty situation.

3.1.17. Small arms fire from adjacent range. The most likely TRACOM activity that would be affected by small arms fire is training on an adjacent range or in a nearby training area. The TRACOM campus would not likely be affected as it falls outside the range safety fans. Even if weapons were pointed outside range safety fans, the impact on the TRACOM campus would be similar to that which would occur on a TRACOM occupied range – TRACOM personnel could be injured and be involved in a mass casualty situation.

3.1.18. Artillery Impact. An inherent danger at a military base with artillery and mortar impact areas, and an artillery unit stationed at the base, is artillery impact outside the training area. The TRACOM campus could be affected by artillery (including mortars) firing on an incorrect azimuth or elevation or when more propellant is inadvertently used. TRACOM activities in the training areas or ranges could be affected due to the same factors. At times, artillery or mortar fire from firing points where a TRACOM occupied training area or range lies between the firing point and the impact area. TRACOM personnel in the training area or on the range could be affected by "short rounds" in these situations. The most likely result would be TRACOM personnel becoming victims in a mass casualty situation. A round impacting in the TRACOM campus could also cause major facility damage.

3.1.19. Unexploded ordnance. Unexploded ordnance could result in a mass casualty situation either in TRACOM occupied ranges/training areas or in the campus if the round is carried back to the campus. Facility damage could result, as well. But, it is unlikely that unexploded ordinance could result in structural collapse. The size of a round needed to cause structural collapse would prevent it from being moved covertly to the campus.

3.1.20. USAF Bombing/strafing accident. USAF aircraft use the Fort Chaffee impact area for bombing and strafing practice. The main danger is to TRACOM occupied training areas or ranges adjacent to portions of the impact areas that are being used by USAF aircraft. A variety of factors could cause an aircraft to inadvertently engage the TRACOM activity. TRACOM activities on the range or in a training area, as well as the TRACOM campus, could also be impacted by an USAF

aircraft with a “hung” bomb. A strafing accident could result in a mass casualty situation. A bombing accident could cause both a mass casualty and cause major facility damage.

3.1.21. USAF Plane crash. The 188th Fighter Wing, Arkansas Air National Guard, is based at the Fort Smith Airport. The Wing is equipped with F-16 fighters. In practice, nearly any aircraft in the Air Force inventory could be a transient aircraft at Wing facilities. While the same approach patterns apply for civilian aircraft, USAF aircraft are not restricted from flying over military bases. USAF aircraft may also pass over TRACOM enroute to or from the training/impact areas on Fort Chaffee. The impact of an USAF crash at TRACOM would be similar to that of a civilian aircraft, although TRACOM personnel could make up the majority of the mass casualty victims if a fighter crashes.

3.1.22. Helicopter crash. Included in this emergency condition are scenarios where a helicopter drops an external sling load. During military training at Fort Chaffee, a variety of helicopters can pass over the TRACOM. A helicopter crash or loss of a sling load could result in major facility damage and create a mass casualty situation among TRACOM personnel.

3.2. Consequences

The following potential consequences may result from the hazards identified above.

- Blindness
- Burns
- Cold/heat stress
- Contusions
- Crushes and pinches
- Electrocutation or shock
- Falls, slips, trips
- Hearing loss
- Illness
- Impacts from objects
- Suffocation
- Poisoning
- Respiratory injury
- Strains, sprains
- Wounds, cuts, amputation, broken bones
- Loss of classified material

4.0. BASE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Base Program planning and preparedness requirements for the OST Fort Chaffee facilities meet the requirements of DOE Order 151.1A, Chapter 3, and are summarized below. Further information can be found in the associated OST TRACOM plans previously described in this document.

4.1. Emergency Response Organization

The OST TRACOM emergency response organization consists of the Emergency Operations Center and the Incident Command System. The Emergency Operations Center consists of personnel with the responsibility and authority to expend resources to mitigate, re-enter, and recover from an event at the TRACOM and personnel assigned to support those functions. The Incident Command System is a task-organized part of the Emergency Response Organization that controls and deploys the emergency response assets at the event space. This system is designed to provide unity of command and efficiency of effort. Individual responsibilities are outlined in the Emergency Plan. Building Emergency Team (BET) members are personnel assigned by the Facility Manager to support protective actions and assist personnel to assembly points.

4.2. Offsite Response Interfaces

Ground emergency service elements with Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) from surrounding communities can respond from multiple locations (Ft. Smith, Barling, Charleston, Greenwood, or Booneville). When 911 is dialed, the call is routed to a dispatcher located in Fort Smith who will dispatch ambulances or other emergency vehicles from the facility closest to the incident. Because responding personnel may or may not be familiar with Fort Chaffee, they will be directed to respond to pre-designated ambulance pickup points located around the boundary of the Fort Chaffee facility. OST first responders or the first responders from the Fort Chaffee fire station will transport injured personnel from the incident site to the pickup point. Regardless of where the emergency service comes from, any severe trauma patient will be taken to St. Edwards Hospital in Fort Smith.

4.3. Emergency Categorization

The TRACOM Facility Manager, working in conjunction with the OST Transportation and Emergency Control Center (TECC), will review all incidents for categorization and then categorize incidents as required. The OST TECC will make notifications as required to support any incident at the OST TRACOM.

4.4. Communications

The following communications are available at the OST TRACOM:

- Telephones (each building)
- Fire Alarms
- Security Alarms
- Email
- Radio
- Cellular Telephones
- Public Address System

4.5. Protective Actions

Protective Actions Recommendations (PARs) for personnel at the Fort Chaffee OST facilities will be made by site management or the ECC. Protective action recommendations include the following:

- Sheltering-in-place
- Taking cover
- Evacuation to on-site location
- Evacuation to off-site location

4.6. Medical Support

Primary fire and rescue elements on Fort Chaffee provide rapid response and are familiar with Fort Chaffee. However, this element only provides a First Responder capability and further assistance is required if transportation or advanced medical service is required.

A 911 call goes directly to Ft. Smith emergency services. The dispatcher dispatches the nearest police, fire, and emergency services personnel to support the emergency. The emergency service personnel consist of EMTs who are familiar with and can respond to Fort Chaffee.

When an individual is injured on the Fort Chaffee reservation and requires transportation to a medical facility, that individual will normally be taken to a predetermined pickup point on the perimeter of Fort Chaffee to meet the responding emergency service element. This has been planned and tested, and responders are aware of the locations of the pickup points. Pickup points on the perimeter of Fort Chaffee are used since Fort Chaffee has numerous unmarked and unimproved roads that are difficult to navigate.

Regardless of where the emergency service element responds from, and where the pickup points is all severe trauma patients are taken to St. Edward's Hospital in Fort Smith.

4.7. Public Information

The NNSA Service Center, Office of Public Affairs (OPA) provides public information, which is located in Albuquerque, NM. The OPA public information process is detailed in their *Emergency Public Information Plan*. The plan establishes a flexible program to implement the information response, not only for a variety of emergency situations, but throughout an entire emergency including recovery operations. The plan identifies public information management, positions, and associated responsibilities. It also identifies required management and OST personnel interactions.

During an incident a Public Information Officer (PIO) will be designated as an official OST spokesperson for public statements. OPA coordinates all press releases through OST and operates a Joint Information Center, if warranted. The PIO interacts with federal, state, tribal and local government representatives for public information releases. All press releases are coordinated with OST Emergency Operations Center. Objectives include the following:

- Cooperate with all organizations responding to the incident by providing OST expertise, assets, and assistance in all aspects of the public affairs program.
- Give civic officials, news media, and the public accurate and timely situation assessment.
- Prevent undue public concern or possible panic.
- Prevent or control rumors.
- Assist in controlling the situation.
- Validate data to be released later by explaining how data is gathered and evaluated, particularly if the situation involves hazardous materials release.
- Respond to inquiries quickly and accurately.

4.8. Emergency Facilities and Equipment

Initial response to the Fort Chaffee facilities is provided by the Fort Chaffee Fire Station located about 1.2 miles from the OST facilities. The fire station has fire trucks and emergency responders (first responder capability only). Additional emergency response support would come from the surrounding communities.

In addition, OST has personnel trained to provide initial emergency medical response and to evacuate injured personnel to designated pickup points located around the Fort Chaffee boundary.

4.9. Program Administration

The Fort Chaffee OST Facility Manager provides program administration. Oversight is provided through the OST Emergency Management Program Manager (David Franks) at (505) 845-5071 or email at dfranks@doeal.gov.

4.10. Training

Training is provided on a yearly basis for all personnel who are a part of the Fort Chaffee OST facility emergency response team.

4.11. Drills and Exercises

Emergency response drills and exercises are conducted to meet the following objectives

- Verify range control procedures and the communications necessary to support an emergency response/evacuation.

- Identify any training or briefing/information necessary to ensure the instructors at the scene of any accident/injury can properly support an emergency response/evacuation.
- Identify any training or briefing/information necessary to ensure Federal Agents can operate the auxiliary control panel in the vehicle.

5. QUANTITATIVE HAZARDS ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENT

A Hazards Assessment will not be required for the OST TRACOM located on the Fort Chaffee reservation. This determination is based upon the information presented in this Hazards Survey which suggests that the OST TRACOM facilities at Fort Chaffee do not have the potential for operational emergencies requiring further classification.

APPENDIX A - OST TRACOM Fort Chaffee Facility Summary of Hazards and Potential Impacts by Building

BUILDING ID	TYPE USE	OCCUPANCY	CLASSIFIED MATERIALS	SPECIAL CONDITIONS	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Emergency Conditions	POTENTIAL IMPACTS*	APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS
1756	Offices and Classroom	Typical occupancy during dayshift is 5 employees in the offices Night: As required for training.	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Structural fire 2 - Tornado 3 - Flooding 4 - Earthquake 5 - Wildland Fire 7 - Ice/Snow Storm 11 - Malevolent Acts 12 - Classified Materials 13 - Explosion 14 - Off Site Road 15 - Off Site Rail 16 - Civilian Aircraft Crash 17 - Small Arms Firing 18 - Artillery Impact 20 - USAF bombing/ strafing accident 21 - USAF Plane Crash 22 - Helicopter Crash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1779	Offices, Classroom and Physical Training	Typical occupancy during dayshift is 3 employees. PT is 20 or more employees Night/As required for training	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Above Emergency Conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1784	Offices	Typical occupancy during dayshift is 4 employees	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Above Emergency Conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704

1785	Offices	Typical occupancy during dayshift is 10 employees	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1786	Offices	Typical occupancy during dayshift is 7 employees	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1787	Classroom	Typical occupancy during dayshift is 0 employees but may include 30 or more during use	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1788	Storage	Typical occupancy during dayshift includes 0 employees	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1789	Offices, maintenance, supply, and armory	Typical occupancy during dayshift includes 15 employees	Yes	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - Paint, solvents, lubricants, compressed gases - none exceeding screening values	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704

1790	Storage	No routine occupancy	No	No	No	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1792	Offices and Exercise Control Center	Typical occupancy during dayshift includes 8 employees	Yes	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1793	Classroom	Typical occupancy during dayshift includes 0 employees	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1794	Dormitory	Maximum dormitory occupancy is 21 personnel	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
1795	Dormitory	Dormitory occupancy is a maximum of 21 employees	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704

2036	Wood Shop	Typical occupancy during dayshift includes 2 employees	No	Standard Industrial Materials	Greater than screening values: Radiological materials - None identified Non-radiological materials - None identified Other Materials considered for analysis - None	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Convoy Route	Ft. Chaffee roadways/Ft Smith Boulevard-South Boundary Road	No routine occupancy	No	No	No	See Above Emergency Conditions	Worker death/injury Pollution of water-way and land areas	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 11	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	1 - Structural fire 2 - Tornado 3 - Flooding 4 - Earthquake 5 - Wildland Fire 7 - Ice/Snow Storm 11 - Malevolent Acts 13 - Explosion 14 - Off Site Road 15 - Off Site Rail 16 - Civilian Aircraft Crash 17 - Small Arms Firing 18 - Artillery Impact 20 - USAF bombing/ strafing accident 21 - USAF Plane Crash 22 - Helicopter Crash	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 12	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 13	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704

Range 17	ESS(MILES/DMC)	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 21	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 80	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 82	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 84	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 86	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Range 163	Small arms training	No routine occupancy	No	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Magazin	Ammunition	No routine	No	Ammo.	Ammunition; however below	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-	10 CFR 30.72

e	Storage	occupancy	Classes 1.3, 1.4	screen thresholds	Conditions	22: Worker death/injury	29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Ammo Supply Point	Ammunition Storage	No routine occupancy	Ammo. Classes 1.2, 1.3, 1.4	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	See Above Emergency Conditions	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704
Camp Gruber/MOUT Site	ESS(MILES/DMC)	No routine occupancy	No	Ammunition; however below screen thresholds	1 – Structural fire 2 – Tornado 3 – Flooding 4 – Earthquake 5 – Wildland Fire 7 – Ice/Snow Storm 11 – Malevolent Acts 12 – Facility Damage 13 – Explosion 14 – Off Site Road 15 – Off Site Rail 16 – Civilian Aircraft Crash 18 – Small Arms Firing 19 – Artillery Impact 20 – USAF bombing/strafing accident 21 – Plane Crash 22 – Helicopter Crash	1-2, 4-5, 11-16; 18-22: Worker death/injury 1-5; 7; 13; 16; 18-22: Structural collapse/major facility damage	10 CFR 30.72 29 CFR 1910.119 40 CFR 68.130, 302.4, and 355. NFPA 704