

SUBJECT:
OCCURRENCE REPORTING AND PROCESSING OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION

1.
PURPOSE. This Manual provides detailed requirements to supplement DOE O 232.1, OCCURRENCE REPORTING AND PROCESSING OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION. This Manual is approved for use by all DOE Elements and their contractors.

2.
REFERENCE. See DOE O 232.1, OCCURRENCE REPORTING AND PROCESSING OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION.

3.
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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY:

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1. **SCOPE.** DOE O 232.1, OCCURRENCE REPORTING AND PROCESSING OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION, and 10 CFR 830.350, "Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information" (when it becomes effective), along with DOE M 232.1-1, the associated manual, set forth occurrence reporting requirements for Department of Energy (DOE) Departmental Elements and contractors responsible for the operation of DOE-owned or DOE-operated facilities. These requirements include categorization of occurrences that have potential safety, environmental, health, or operational significance ("Reportable Occurrences"); DOE notification of these occurrences; and the development and submission of documented follow-up reports. These occurrence reporting requirement documents further require that the notifications be timely in accordance with the significance of the occurrence, and that the written reports contain appropriate information describing the occurrence, significance, causal factors, and corrective actions.

This Manual describes the procedures, categories of occurrences, form and content of reporting information, and reporting objectives acceptable to DOE for meeting the requirements with respect to DOE contractors and staff responsible for operating DOE facilities. In addition, this Manual addresses how contractors shall use information on reportable occurrences and the need for procedures to implement the rule. Related personnel training requirements are specifically described in DOE O 360.1, TRAINING, 10 CFR 830.330, and their supporting guidance documents.

2. **PURPOSE.** This Manual provides detailed information for categorizing and reporting occurrences at DOE facilities. It complements DOE O 232.1 and its use is required by that Order. It also complements 10 CFR 830.350, "Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information" (when it becomes effective). Information gathered by the Occurrence Reporting and Processing System is used for analysis of the Department's performance in environmental protection, safeguards and security, and safety and health of its workers and the public. This information is also used to develop lessons learned and document events that significantly impact DOE operations.
3. **APPLICABILITY.** For purposes of this Manual, the use of the term "Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents" includes the requirements defined in DOE O 232.1, OCCURRENCE REPORTING AND PROCESSING OF OPERATIONS INFORMATION, or 10 CFR 830.350, "Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information" (when it becomes effective), whichever is appropriate, in addition to the requirements defined in this Manual.

Throughout this Manual, the terms "Facility Manager," "DOE Facility Representative," or "DOE Program Manager" include their designees.

For purposes of this Manual, the use of the term "Facility Manager" is the person designated as a "Facility Manager" to ensure that responsibilities assigned by Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents are accomplished.

Except as noted in the Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents, the provisions of this Manual apply to Departmental Elements and contractors who operate one or more facilities (i.e., any equipment, structure, system, process, or activity that fulfills a specific purpose) for the Department as provided by law and/or contract and as implemented by the appropriate contracting officer. In addition, facility operators are required to report occurrences resulting from activities performed by subcontractors in support of facility operation.

4. OCCURRENCE REPORTING. To implement the occurrence categorization, notification, reporting, and processing system, the key responsible personnel shall be identified and procedures developed, approved, and implemented to ensure that the system objectives are met. In addition, plant-specific procedures for the categorization of occurrences that reflect the variation in facility type, purpose, and design shall be developed. The Facility Manager shall be available at all times to carry out the responsibilities for the categorization, notification, and reporting requirements.

The Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents require that, for reportable occurrences, DOE contractors categorize the occurrences, notify DOE, and prepare and submit Occurrence Reports. This section addresses the process for meeting this requirement, including roles and actions for key contractor personnel and the steps to be taken to ensure performance.

The documentation and distribution requirements of the Occurrence Reports required in the Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents can be satisfied by utilization of a centralized unclassified DOE operational data base, presently the computerized Occurrence Reporting and Processing System (ORPS). However, under no circumstances shall classified information or Occurrence Reports containing classified information be entered onto the ORPS data base. Requirements regarding security classification are provided in Section 5.

4.1 Event or Condition Identification.

- a. Operations personnel shall take appropriate immediate action to stabilize and/or place the facility/operation in a safe condition. Also, actions should be taken to preserve conditions for continued investigation; however, these actions are not to interfere with establishing a safe condition.
- b. The facility staff and operators shall, upon identification of an abnormal or suspected abnormal event or condition, promptly notify the appropriate line management and the Facility Manager of the event status and record and/or archive all pertinent information to include details concerning the discovery of the occurrence and actions taken to stabilize or place the facility/operation to a safe condition.

- 4.2 Event or Condition Categorization. The Facility Manager, upon notification of an abnormal event or condition, shall categorize the occurrence within two hours of event or condition identification by following the facility-specific procedures developed in accordance with Section 7 of this Manual. If the category is not clear or the occurrence exceeds the threshold of more than one criteria, the occurrence shall be categorized at the higher level being considered. The occurrence category shall either be elevated, maintained, or lowered as information is made available.

4.3 DOE Oral Notifications.

- 4.3.1 Emergencies. The requirements for the initial and follow-up notifications to DOE and other agencies and the appropriate emergency responses to be taken are provided in DOE 5500 series of Orders. The specific procedures on how these events are categorized and how and when DOE is notified are included in the

facility or site specific emergency response plans or procedures. If an event has been declared an emergency, the Facility Manager will be responsible for the written Notification Report and for the completion of all other occurrence reporting requirements, as described below.

- 4.3.2 Unusual Occurrences. The Facility Manager shall notify DOE as soon as practical, but no later than 2 hours after categorization, of an Unusual Occurrence. The Facility Manager shall contact the DOE Facility Representative and the DOE Headquarters Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which will make further notifications.
- a. The Facility Manager shall orally notify the HQ EOC who will have the phone call recorded. The HQ EOC can then play the tape back to the HQ staff and the Program Manager.
 - b. Initial notification to DOE Headquarters EOC may be made by voice or electronic transmittal. Electronic transmittal, such as a facsimile, is preferred. All notifications shall include a valid contact point including name and telephone number. Electronically transmitted reports must be confirmed by phone to ensure receipt and document the time of official notification. Voice notifications may be recorded by the EOC and played back for further notification.
 - c. Initial notification shall include as many of the required report fields, identified with an asterisk (*), as possible as discussed in Section 9 below. The Facility Manager may use the Local Field/Site Emergency Operations Center to expedite establishing the communication link required and to record and archive conversations.
 - d. All information should be clear and succinct. Avoid jargon. Uncommon or facility/site-specific abbreviations and acronyms should be fully described.
 - e. The Facility Manager shall follow the appropriate security procedures if the notification to DOE may contain classified information.
 - f. If an Off-Normal Occurrence is upgraded to an Unusual Occurrence, the Facility Manager shall notify the HQ EOC that an existing occurrence has been upgraded and provide the HQ EOC with the Occurrence Report number. The HQ EOC will make any required internal DOE HQ notifications.
 - g. Follow-up notifications shall be made to DOE for any further degradation in the level of safety of the facility or other worsening conditions subsequent to the previous notification, including upgrading to an Emergency in accordance with DOE 5500 series Orders.

- 4.4 Written Notification Report. The Facility Manager shall prepare the Notification Report (including all required fields) and distribute it to the DOE Facility Representative and the Program Manager before the close of the next working day from the time of categorization (not to exceed 80 hours). When an unclassified Notification Report is entered onto the computerized ORPS data base, the distribution requirement is automatically satisfied.

Any changes in categorization shall be documented in an Update Report and submitted before the close of the next working day from the time of

recategorization (not to exceed 80 hours). A justification for the new categorization shall be included in the report.

- 4.5 Occurrence Investigation and Analysis. The following steps describe an acceptable process for submitting Update Reports and conducting the investigation and analysis. DOE 5480.19, CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS FOR DOE FACILITIES, and DOE-STD-1045-93 should be considered when establishing a program for investigation of occurrences. The investigative process is used to gain an understanding of the occurrence, its causes, and the corrective actions necessary to prevent recurrence.

- a. The Facility Manager should consider a graded approach when determining the level of effort for the investigation into the cause of the occurrence. The graded approach is based on the severity or risk associated with the event or condition. For example, investigations of a significant Unusual Occurrence might include an investigative team similar to that described in DOE 5484.1, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, SAFETY, AND HEALTH PROTECTION INFORMATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, whereas the investigation into an Off-Normal might be completed during the critique process. Many occurrences should be investigated using one or more of the formal analytical models discussed in DOE-NE-STD-1004-92.
- b. The Facility Manager shall submit and distribute an Update Report if there is any significant and new information about the occurrence, to include the status of the investigation. Recurring consequences or the identification of additional component defects, resulting from the occurrence investigation, are activities associated with the occurrence and shall be included in Update Reports.

When additional occurrences are to be included in a Roll-Up Report, an update shall be submitted, in accordance with Section 4.7, by the close of the next working day from the time of categorization (not to exceed 80 hours).

- c. The Facility Manager should consult in a timely manner with the DOE Facility Representative and the DOE Program Manager for their assessment, if any, of the occurrence. If the ORPS data base is being used, the Facility Representative's and Program Manager's comments should be obtained via the data base.
- 4.6 Occurrence Report Closure. The following steps describe an acceptable process for closing out the Final Report.
- a. The Final Report shall be prepared by the Facility Manager and submitted to the DOE Facility Representative as soon as practical but within 45 calendar days after categorization of the occurrence. The Final Report shall document the following:
 - (1) the significance, nature, and extent of the event or condition;
 - (2) the cause(s) of the event or condition, including the root cause; and
 - (3) the corrective action(s) to be taken to correct the condition and prevent recurrence.
 - b. If the required analysis cannot be completed within 45 calendar days after categorization, an Update Report shall be submitted

within the 45 days. The Update Report shall explain the delay and provide an estimated date for submittal of the Final Report. This information shall be reported in the "Evaluation" block of the Occurrence Report. It is expected that most occurrences will be completed and the Final Report submitted within the 45 calendar days. However, for certain occurrences, such as those requiring an accident investigation, it is understood that the information required for the Final Report may not be available within this time.

- c. The DOE Facility Representative shall review, approve, add any comments, and forward the Final Report to the Program Manager within 10 calendar days after receipt of the report. The Program Manager shall review, approve, and add any comments to the Final Report within 14 calendar days after receipt. If the ORPS data base is being used, the Facility Representative's and Program Manager's comments should be provided through ORPS. Facility Representative and Program Manager comments are not required for their approval of the report.
- d. If the Final Report is not approved by either the Facility Representative or the Program Manager, it shall be returned to the Facility Manager with an explanation for the disapproval. The revised Final Report shall be resubmitted within 21 calendar days of the disapproval. If it cannot be resubmitted within this time, an Update Report shall be submitted within the 21 calendar days explaining the delay and providing an estimated date for resubmittal of the Final Report. This information shall be reported in the "Evaluation" block of the Occurrence Report.
- e. The Occurrence Reports (update and final) shall be distributed as soon as practical to the following:
 - DOE Facility Representative
 - DOE Program Manager
 - Affected program self-assessment group
 - Heads of all Field organizations
 - Office of Environment, Safety and Health (EH-1)
 - DOE Management and Operations (M&O) contractors
 - Office of Operating Experience Analysis and Feedback (EH-33)

If the Occurrence Reports are entered onto the ORPS data base, the distribution requirement is automatically satisfied.

- f. The cognizant Facility Manager shall keep the ORPS data base current on the status of Final Report corrective actions. A status report of all incomplete Occurrence Reports (not final) and incomplete corrective actions shall be available at any time from the ORPS data base.

4.7 Roll-Up Occurrence Reports for Off-Normal Occurrences.

Two basic types of Roll-Up Reports are permitted for Off-Normal Occurrences.

- 4.7.1 Similar Occurrences Documented in Non-Finalized Occurrence Report. Roll-Up Reports are permitted when a Final Report has not been approved for similar occurrences that meet the threshold requirements of this Manual and are expected to have the same root cause code (field #22), the same or similar direct and contributing causes, or the same or similar corrective actions. The following conditions must be met:

- a. An Occurrence Report has been initiated, to include notification or Update Reports, but not finalized.

- b. The preliminary investigation identifies the subsequent occurrence to be similar and have the same root cause code.
- c. The preliminary investigation identifies the subsequent occurrence to have the same or similar direct and contributing causes as the initial occurrence.
- d. The preliminary corrective actions for the initial occurrence are expected to correct the same root cause type of failure.
- e. Appropriate corrective actions have been added to address direct and/or contributing causes identified for each new occurrence added to the report.
- f. DOE line program management (i.e., the DOE Facility Representative and Program Manager) and EH-32, for transportation reports, agree to include these occurrences in a Roll-Up Report.
- g. The DOE Facility Representative agrees to the addition of each new occurrence.
- h. The notification of the added occurrence is made through the issuance of an Update Report within the normal time period required for issuance of a Notification Report.

For example, if there are multiple area radiation monitors used within a facility and monitor failure was attributed to inadequate or defective design, a Notification Report is prepared and submitted as normally required. If, prior to finalizing the initial occurrence, additional monitors fail through similar mechanisms, only an update to the Occurrence Report is required, if the above conditions were met.

4.7.2 Similar Occurrences Based on Corrective Actions in an Approved Final Report. Roll-Up Reports are permitted for occurrences that meet the threshold requirements of this Manual for which a Final Report, including the root cause and corrective actions, has been approved by DOE. The candidates for Roll-Up Reports must have the same causal factors and corrective actions identified in the final approved report. This type of Roll-Up Report is permitted only when all the following conditions are met.

- a. A Final Report has been approved by the DOE Facility Representative and Program Manager to include the corrective action(s) and associated schedules for implementation.
- b. Similar occurrences with the same root cause and corrective actions occur in the time between the approval of the original Occurrence Report and completion of the corrective actions identified therein.
- c. DOE line program management (i.e., the Facility Representative and Program Manager), and EH-32 for transportation reports, agree to include these occurrences in a Roll-Up Report.
- d. The DOE Facility Representative agrees to the addition of each new occurrence.
- e. Notification of the added occurrence is completed through the issuance of an Update Report in accordance with the

normal time period required for issuance of a Notification Report.

- f. Once the original approved Final Report corrective actions are completed (e.g., new system is installed and operating), a Final Report must be submitted for any open Roll-Up Reports referencing this original Occurrence Report as justification for a Roll-Up Report. This original approved Final Report cannot be used as the basis for future Roll-Up Reports, i.e., subsequent occurrences must be reported individually in compliance with this Manual.

As an example, a facility experiences a failure of a Continuous Air Monitor, which is a Safety Class component, and prepares Notification and Final Reports. The root cause was an inadequate design unable to maintain the sample paper in the location necessary for obtaining a representative air sample. The corrective action is the redesign and installation of a new bracket on the filter housing. Since DOE line management has been made aware of the problem through the initial report and has agreed to the corrective action, subsequent identical failures on identical pieces of equipment with this same root cause (i.e., same design flaw), which are reported in the interval between approval of the initial Final Report and completion of the corrective action, may be included in a Roll-Up Report (if agreed to by the responsible DOE Facility Representative and Program Manager).

4.7.3 Roll-Up Report Instructions.

A Roll-Up Report may remain open for a period not to exceed 90 calendar days from categorization of the first occurrence reported therein or when the number of occurrences reported equals 30. Once either of those limits is reached, a Final Report must be submitted.

If after initial roll-up of an occurrence, the causes and corrective actions of that occurrence are found to be different than originally thought, then that specific occurrence will be deleted from the Roll-Up Report through the submittal of an Update Report followed by the submittal of a new Occurrence Report.

Field #4, "Number of Occurrences," should be continually updated as new occurrences are identified and should reflect the total number of occurrences reported. The first occurrence in a Roll-Up Report will be identified as "1."

Field #16, "Description of the Occurrence," and Field #19, "Immediate Actions Taken and Results," should clearly identify each new occurrence with a heading such as "Occurrence No. 1, 2, 3, ..." and include a discussion of each additional occurrence. Field #16 should also include the appropriate information described in Fields #7, 10, 11, 13, 17, and 18 for each subsequent occurrence.

4.7.3.1 Roll-Up Report Format for Similar Occurrences Previously Documented in Non-Finalized Occurrence Report.

- (1) Field #14, "Subject/Title of the Occurrence," should contain the word "Roll-Up" enclosed in parentheses at the end of the title.

- (2) Field #20 and #21 should reflect the direct and/or contributing cause(s).
- (3) Field #22 should identify the single root cause code of the occurrences, such as "Design Problem - Inadequate or Defective Design" for radiation monitors in need of design improvements.
- (4) Field #26 should contain corrective actions required to correct all of the identified causes, i.e., direct, contributing and root, of all of the occurrences.

4.7.3.2 Roll-Up Report Format for Similar Occurrences Previously Documented in an Approved Final Report.

- (1) Field #4 should also indicate the Occurrence Report number of the original approved Final Report.
- (2) Field #14, "Subject/Title of the Occurrence," should be the same as the original approved Final Report with the word "roll-up" enclosed in parentheses at the end of the title.
- (3) Field #20 - #22 should contain the same root cause, direct, and contributing causes as the approved Final Report.
- (4) Field #26 should contain the corrective actions and schedule identified in the approved Final Report.

4.8 Public Reading Rooms. All unclassified Final Reports shall be placed in the local reading room within 2 weeks of final approval. For final reports containing classified or unclassified controlled nuclear information (UCNI), an unclassified version of the Final Report shall be placed in the local reading room within 4 weeks of final approval. One copy of all Final Reports shall be forwarded to the DOE Headquarters reading room.

5. SECURITY REQUIREMENTS. Classified information or classified Occurrence Reports shall not be entered onto the ORPS data base. The requirements of the appropriate security Orders dealing with handling of classified and UCNI information shall be followed at all times. With the exception of allowed differences due to the security requirements for classified and unclassified sensitive information, occurrences that involve classified or unclassified sensitive information are subject to the same reporting requirements as unclassified occurrences.

For classified reports, an unclassified version shall be submitted to ORPS within the required time frames. For UCNI reports, the inclusion of UCNI will be minimized as much as possible to make Occurrence Reporting information more generally available.

6. UTILIZATION OF REPORTABLE OCCURRENCE INFORMATION.

- 6.1 Operational Data Base. The Office of Environment, Safety and Health (EH-1) is responsible for maintaining an unclassified central data base, the Occurrence Reporting and Processing System (ORPS). Occurrence Report documentation and distribution requirements shall be satisfied by utilization of ORPS, with the exception of those involving classified information. Reports for occurrences involving classified information will be prepared in

written form. After classified information is removed, the report may be entered into ORPS.

- 6.2 Utilization. Facility staff at each facility or group of facilities should collect and disseminate to their personnel information from occurrences related to their facilities and similar DOE facilities, including lessons to be learned from this information. Each Facility Manager should use this information for trending and analysis and for early identification and correction of deteriorating conditions. The Facility Manager, DOE Facility Representative, and DOE Program Manager should regularly review the ORPS data base to identify good practices and lessons learned from other facilities that can be used in their own facilities.

One of the major purposes of this reporting system is to provide feedback of safety and operational information identified in the Occurrence Reports to other DOE facilities. In addition, Headquarters oversight and self-assessment organizations should use ORPS information to prepare Safety Notices and other feedback documents. These uses are dependent on the quality of the information reported, which means the information should be thorough and accurate. To this end, Occurrence Reports should contain sufficient information about the facility operations and the occurrence to facilitate action by other personnel who are unfamiliar with details of the facility, equipment, process, or procedures.

Operations and engineering units, as well as other support organizations, should be involved in the identification and assessment of reportable occurrences. Site information, such as operations logs and engineering evaluations, should be used in this process.

Engineering judgment should be used during the review of events and conditions to ensure that precursors to occurrences are identified and reported. An occurrence that is not serious, given the conditions under which it happened, may under different initial conditions be a precursor to a serious event at the same or other facilities.

7. PROCEDURES. Departmental Elements and contractors at facilities shall develop and maintain implementing procedures for occurrence reporting requirements applicable to their facilities. Implementation procedures shall be submitted to the DOE Secretarial Office for approval and shall include the following:
- a. Responsibilities of the facility line management and staff.
 - b. Categorization, notification, and reporting requirements for each facility.
 - c. A listing (by reference) of the Safety Class Structures, Systems, and Components (SSC) for nuclear facilities and Safety Significant SSC for both nuclear and non-nuclear facilities.
 - d. Any other facility-specific reporting requirements based on Section 8 of this Manual.
8. CATEGORIZATION OF REPORTABLE OCCURRENCES.
- 8.1 Purpose. This section categorizes occurrences so that DOE Field and operating contractors can understand the degree of significance associated with Unusual and Off-Normal Occurrences.

It provides a minimum set of requirements necessary to develop local procedures and report occurrences applicable to their operations.

Occurrences are arranged into 10 groups related to DOE operations. These groupings are used solely for ease of reference and consistency in data base structures. Site specific items are expected to be added when required.

8.2 Categorization Use. The 10 groups of categorized occurrences are as follows.

1. Facility Condition
2. Environmental
3. Personnel Safety
4. Personnel Radiation Protection
5. Safeguards and Security
6. Transportation
7. Value Basis Reporting
8. Facility Status
9. Nuclear Explosive Safety
10. Cross-Category Items

The categories of occurrences are designed to be generic. For example, the environmental section (Group 2) provides much less detail than would be found in a site-specific matrix of occurrences, which typically lists hazardous materials and limits specific to a particular operation. The objective of this approach is to allow individual sites to fit their site-specific requirements to these categories. Note that some occurrences may fit in more than one group.

The Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents and this Manual do not absolve the cognizant parties from making required reports to other agencies.

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Program, DOE 5500 series Orders, established facility implementation procedures for emergencies, including the reporting criteria and oral notification requirements. This Manual shall be used to satisfy the written reporting requirements for Emergencies.

8.3 Categorization of Occurrences by Group

Group 1 - Facility Condition

A. Nuclear Criticality Safety

Unusual Occurrence

Violation of the double contingency criticality specifications such that no valid controls are available to prevent a criticality accident.

Off-Normal

Any nuclear criticality safety violation or infraction of procedures not covered by other reporting criteria. For example, violation of a single contingency such that only one valid criticality control remains in place.

B. Fires/Explosions

Unusual Occurrence

Any fire or explosion within primary confinement/containment boundaries of a nuclear facility.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any fire or explosion not required to be reported as an Unusual Occurrence that activates a fire suppression system (e.g. halon discharge, sprinkler heads activating) or disrupts normal facility operations.
- (2) An unplanned fire that takes longer than 10 minutes to extinguish following the arrival of fire protection personnel; this does not include incipient fires.

C. Any Unplanned Occurrence That Results in the Safety Status or the Authorization Basis of a Facility or Process Being Seriously Degraded.

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Any violation or noncompliance of an approved Technical Safety Requirement (Technical Specification or Operational Safety Requirement) or other operational safety limit defined by the contractor/DOE.
- (2) Discovery of an incorrectly derived Technical Safety Requirement (Technical Specification or Operational Safety Requirement) or other operational safety limit defined by the contractor/DOE.
- (3) Any operation outside the authorization basis of the facility or process.
- (4) Any occurrence that would prevent immediate facility or offsite emergency response capabilities.
- (5) Discovery of an actual Unreviewed Safety Question which reveals a currently existing inadequacy in the approved authorization basis.

Off-Normal

- (1) Discovery of a condition that leads the contractor to limit facility operations, either self-imposed or due to the identification of a potential degradation of the authorization bases of a facility or process. This includes the discovery of analytical errors, omissions, or inadequacies that present the potential for an Unreviewed Safety Question and that leads the contractor to limit facility operations.
- (2) Discovery of a potential Unreviewed Safety Question that could affect the present or future operation of the facility. Routine USQ determinations due to planned system or operational modifications are not reportable under this criteria.

D. Loss of Control of Radioactive Material/Spread of Radioactive Contamination

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Identification of radioactive contamination offsite in excess of 100 times the surface contamination levels specified in DOE

5400.5, Figure IV-1, that has not been previously identified and formally documented.

- (2) Loss of accountability of a sealed or unsealed radioactive source that exceeds 100 times the quantities specified in DOE N 5400.13, SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCE ACCOUNTABILITY.
- (3) Any fissile material in a process or nonprocess system outside primary confinement boundaries not designed or expected to accommodate such material.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any unplanned spill of liquids in excess of one gallon contaminated with radioactive material in concentrations greater than five times the Derived Concentration Guide values listed in DOE 5400.5, Figure III-1.
- (2) Identification of radioactive contamination outside a radiological area (as defined in DOE/EH-0256T, DOE Radiological Control Manual) established for contamination control, but within a Controlled Area, in excess of 10 times the total surface contamination levels in Table 2-2 of the DOE Radiological Control Manual.
- (3) Identification of radioactive contamination onsite that is not located within a Controlled Area, Fixed Contamination Area, or Soil Contamination Area, and is in excess of two times the surface contamination levels in Table 2-2 of DOE/EH-0256T, DOE Radiological Control Manual.
- (4) Identification of radioactive contamination offsite in excess of the surface contamination levels specified in DOE 5400.5, Figure IV-1, that has not been previously identified and formally documented.
- (5) Loss of accountability of a sealed or unsealed radioactive source that exceeds ten times and is less than or equal to 100 times the quantities specified in DOE N 5400.13, SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCE ACCOUNTABILITY.
- (6) Loss of accountability of a sealed or unsealed radioactive source that is less than or equal to ten times the quantities specified in DOE N 5400.13, SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCE ACCOUNTABILITY, may be recorded and reported in a Roll-Up Report.

E. A Deficiency Such That a Structure, System, or Component (SSC) Vital to Safety or Program Performance Does Not Conform to Stated Criteria and Cannot Perform its Intended Function.

Unusual Occurrence

Failure or performance degradation of any Safety Class SSC that prevents satisfactory performance of the design function when it is required to be operable or in operation and results in a significant performance degradation.

Off-Normal

- (1) Failure or performance degradation of Safety Class systems that does not result in a significant performance degradation of a facility or process or occurs when the equipment is not required to be operable or in operation.

- (2) Events or conditions indicative of failure or performance degradation of systems designed, installed, and operated for the protection of facility or co-located facility workers (e.g., fire protection systems, excluding those in office spaces; radiation monitoring systems such as continuous air monitors; criticality alarm systems; shielding), which prevent satisfactory performance of their design function (e.g., to alarm, control spread of contamination, etc.) when the system is required to be operable or in operation.
- (3) Failure or performance degradation of any Safety Significant SSC that prevents satisfactory performance of the design function of the facility, process, or equipment installed for worker safety when it is required.

F. Violation of Procedures (Including Maintenance Requirements and System Lineups) or Inadequate Procedures, Either of Which Result in Adverse Effects on Performance, Safety, or Reliability.

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Maintenance performed on Safety Class SSC without meeting the required plant conditions for nonavailability resulting in a significant performance degradation.
- (2) Incorrect maintenance (including calibration) on or unauthorized modifications to Safety Class SSC that was required to be operable or in operation and results in a significant performance degradation.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any violation resulting in actual equipment damage in excess of \$10,000.
- (2) Use of inadequate procedures or deviations from written procedures that result in adverse effects on performance, safety, or reliability.
- (3) Incorrect maintenance (including calibration) on or unauthorized modifications to Safety Significant SSC required to be operable or in operation.

G. Unsatisfactory Surveillance/Inspection and Appraisal Findings.

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Any surveillance/inspection reporting unsatisfactory operation, testing, maintenance, or modification of any Safety Class SSC that is required to be operable or in operation.
- (2) Inspection or appraisal findings indicating that Safety Class SSC required to be operational by Technical Safety Requirements (Technical Specifications or Operational Safety Requirements) is not operating within approved limitations specified therein.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any surveillance/inspection reporting unsatisfactory operation, testing, maintenance, or modification of any Safety Significant SSC required to be operable or in operation.

- (2) Inspection or appraisal findings indicating that Safety Significant SSC that is required to be operational is not operating within approved requirements.

H. Operations. This section should be augmented to include specific events that interfere with the safe, efficient, and productive operation of the facility, system, or process as approved by DOE. Each facility should conduct a comprehensive assessment to identify the facility's unique potential events.

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Actuation of Safety Class SSC or their alarms resulting from an actual unsafe condition. Inadvertent alarms are not required to be reported unless an actuation of a Safety Class SSC occurs and the actuation is considered significant as defined by the approved facility procedures. Actuation of continuous air monitoring systems identified as Safety Class equipment do not have to be reported if their actuation was found to be due to radon-thoron effects on the system or their actuation is expected due to maintenance tasks and other planned operations in the facility where the potential for release of radioactivity is anticipated to occur and the workers are appropriately protected.
- (2) Loss of incoming alternating current power and failure of any backup emergency power system supplying power to Safety Class SSC, to operate for any reactor or nonreactor nuclear facility.
- (3) Weather conditions/natural phenomenon causing serious disruption of facility activities.
- (4) Loss of process ventilation system serving a confinement function, which results in the loss of confinement.
- (5) Any facility evacuation (excluding office space) in response to an actual occurrence, not including a precautionary evacuation for an event that can be controlled and mitigated by employees or maintenance personnel assigned to the affected facility or activity.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any unplanned and unexpected change in a process condition or variable adversely affecting safety, security, environment, or health protection performance sufficient to require termination of a procedure in a reactor or nonreactor facility.
- (2) Any unplanned electrical outages or unexpected consequences from a planned outage which seriously disrupt normal operations of a facility and/or may prevent the facility from meeting approved operating goals.
- (3) Any unplanned outages of service systems (i.e., cooling water, steam, phones, communication systems, etc.) or unexpected consequences from a planned outage which disrupt normal operations for one week or longer and which adversely affect safety, security, environment or health protection performance.
- (4) Loss of any process ventilation system serving a confinement function which does not result in the loss of confinement.
- (5) Actuation of Safety Significant SSC or their alarms resulting from an actual unsafe condition. Inadvertent alarms are not

required to be reported. Actuation of continuous air monitoring systems identified as Safety Significant equipment does not have to be reported if their actuation was found to be due to radon-thoron effects on the system or their actuation is expected due to maintenance tasks and other planned operations in the facility where the potential for release of radioactivity is anticipated to occur and the workers are appropriately protected.

Group 2 - Environmental

A. Radi onucl i de Rel eases

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Release of a radioactive material that violates environmental requirements in Federal permits, Federal regulations, or DOE standards.
- (2) Any release that is not an Emergency as defined in DOE 5500 series Orders but requires immediate reporting (less than 4 hours) to Federal regulatory authorities. Release of a radioactive material that exceeds a federally permitted release by the amount of a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act Reportable Quantity or, where no federally permitted release exists, the release exceeds the reportable quantity or triggers specific action levels for an outside Federal agency.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any release of radioactive material to controlled or uncontrolled areas that is not part of normal monitored release and exceeds 50% of a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act Reportable Quantity specified for such material per 40 CFR 302.
- (2) Any controlled release of radioactive material that occurs as a monitored part of normal operations that exceeds what historical data and/or analysis show is expected as a result of normal operations.
- (3) Any monitored facility or site boundary where exposure or concentration exceed what historical data and/or analysis show is expected as a result of normal operations.
- (4) Any detection of a radionuclide in a sanitary or storm sewer, waste or process stream, or any holding points where such a material is not expected.
- (5) Any controlled, uncontrolled, or accidental release not classified as an Unusual Occurrence but will be reported in writing to State/local agencies in a format other than routine periodic reports.

B. Release of Hazardous Substances/Regulated Pollutants/Oil

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Release of a hazardous substance or regulated pollutant that exceeds a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act reportable quantity per 40 CFR 302 and 40 CFR 355 for chemicals and extremely hazardous substances or exceeds a federally permitted release by a reportable quantity.

- (2) Any release that is not an Emergency as defined by DOE 5500 series Orders but requires immediate (less than 4 hours) reporting to Federal regulatory agencies or triggers specification action levels for an outside Federal agency.
- (3) Any release of 100 gallons or more of oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. For operations involving oil field crude or condensate, any release of 100 barrels or more is reportable under this criteria.

Off-Normal

- (1) Release of a hazardous substance or regulated pollutant to controlled or uncontrolled areas that is not part of a normal, monitored release and exceeds 50% of a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act reportable quantity as specified for such material per 40 CFR 302.
- (2) Any release of greater than 42 gallons of oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil outside of a permitted containment area. For operations involving oil field crude oil or condensate, any release less than the Unusual Occurrence level but in excess of 10 barrels.
- (3) Any detection of a toxic or hazardous substance in a sanitary or storm sewer, waste or process stream, or any holding points where such a material is not expected to be found considering the current detection method and historical detection method used.
- (4) Any controlled, uncontrolled, or accidental release not classified as an Unusual Occurrence but will be reported in writing to State/local agencies in a format other than routine periodic reports.
- (5) Any controlled release of hazardous/regulated material that occurs as a monitored part of normal operation but exceeds what historical data and/or analysis shows is expected as a result of normal operations.
- (6) Any general environmental monitoring where concentration increases to a level which exceeds what historical data and/or analysis shows is expected as a result of normal operations.

C. Discovery of hazardous material contamination due to DOE operations.

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Discovery of onsite or offsite contamination due to DOE operations that does not represent an immediate threat to the public but exceeds a reportable quantity for such material per 40 CFR 302.
- (2) Any discovery of groundwater contamination due to DOE operations that is not part of an existing plume previously identified in either an annual report or in any Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act activity or report.

Off-Normal

Discovery of on-site contamination due to DOE operations that exceeds 50% of a reportable quantity for such material per 40 CFR 302.

D. Ecological Resources

Unusual Occurrence

Any occurrence causing significant impact to any ecological resource for which the DOE is a trustee (i.e., destruction of a critical habitat, damage to a historic/archeological site, damage to wetlands, etc.).

E. Agreement/Compliance Activities

Unusual Occurrence

Any occurrence under any agreement or compliance area that requires notification of an outside regulatory agency within 4 hours or less, or triggers any outside regulatory agency action level, or otherwise indicates specific interest/concern from such agencies.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any agreement, compliance, remediation or permit-mandated activity for which formal notification of enforcement has been received from the relevant regulatory agency that a site/facility is considered to be in noncompliance with a schedule or requirement (e.g., Notice of Violation, Notice of Deficiency, Notice of Intent to Sue and other types of enforcement actions).
- (2) Any occurrence under any agreement or compliance area that will be reported to outside agencies in a format other than routine periodic reports.

Group 3 - Personnel Safety

A. Occupational Illness/Injuries

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Any occurrence due to DOE operations resulting in a fatality or terminal injury or illness.
- (2) Any one occurrence resulting in 3 or more lost workday cases as defined by 29 CFR 1904.12.
- (3) Any occurrence requiring in-patient hospitalization of 3 or more personnel or has a high probability of resulting in a permanent disability.
- (4) Personnel exposures to sufficient levels of hazardous substances or hazards such as noise or non-ionizing radiation that require the administration of medical treatment on the same work day as the exposure and are above limits established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (refer to 29 CFR 1910, subpart z) or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), whichever is lower.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any occupational illness or injury that results in inpatient hospitalization.
- (2) Series of occupational illnesses from one event involving 3 or more people where at least one is a lost work day case.
- (3) Repeat or willful personnel exposures to hazardous substances or hazards such as noise or non-ionizing radiation in excess of limits as established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (refer to 29 CFR 1910, subpart Z) or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), whichever is lower.
- (4) Two (2) times the limits of personnel exposure in a single event to hazardous substances or hazards such as noise or non-ionizing radiation in excess of limits, as established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (refer to 29 CFR 1910, subpart Z) or American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), whichever is lower.

- B. Vehicular/Transportation Accident. This section covers vehicular transportation incidents, including DOE or DOE contractor operated aircraft. Group 6 should also be considered in categorization for reporting. Transportation incidents without injury (e.g., those involving hazardous or radioactive material or financial loss) must be reported per the requirements of Group 6.

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Any vehicular incident resulting in fatality(s), injury(s), or illness classified under Group 3.A, Unusual Occurrence.
- (2) Any vehicular incident involving Departmental property with a fatality(s) to a person(s) other than DOE personnel or DOE contractor personnel.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any vehicular incident with injury(s) involving Departmental property resulting in a lost workday case.
- (2) Any vehicular incident involving Departmental property with injury(s) to a person(s) other than DOE personnel or DOE contractor personnel.

- C. Safety Concerns. Special attention should be paid to augmenting this section during the development of site-specific procedures.

Off-Normal

- (1) Unapproved use of flammable, toxic, explosive, corrosive, or other unsafe or dangerous processes, chemicals, materials, or methods not in accordance with standard operating procedures or work plans.
- (2) Any shutdown of a work activity taken as a result of an Occupational Safety and Health Administration violation (e.g., trenching without adequate shoring or working at levels without fall protection, when required).

Group 4 - Personnel Radiation Protection

- A. Radiation Exposure. Unless specified otherwise, all doses specified in the following requirements are calculated as the total effective dose equivalent, which is the sum of the committed effective dose equivalent due to radionuclides taken into the body (internal exposure) and the dose equivalent due to external exposure.

Unusual Occurrence

Determination of a dose that exceeds the limits specified in Table 2-1 of DOE/EH-0256T, DOE Radiological Control Manual (for onsite exposure) or DOE 5400.5, Chapter II, Section 1 (for offsite exposures to a member of the public).

Off-Normal

- (1) Any single occupational exposure that exceeds an expected exposure by 100 mrem.
- (2) A single unplanned exposure onsite to a minor, student, or member of the public that exceeds 50 mrem.
- (3) Determination of a dose that exceeds the limits specified in DOE 5400.5, Chapter II, Section 7, for offsite exposures to a member of the public.

- B. Personnel Contamination

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Any single occurrence resulting in the contamination of five or more personnel or clothing (excluding protective clothing) measured in accordance with DOE Radiological Control Manual (RCM), Article 338 (prior to washing or decontamination), at a level exceeding the RCM Table 2-2 values for total contamination limits. The contamination level shall be based on direct measurement and not averaged over 100 cm².
- (2) Any occurrence requiring off-site medical assistance for contaminated personnel.
- (3) Any measurement of personnel or clothing contamination offsite, measured in accordance with the Radiological Control Manual (RCM), Article 338 (prior to washing or decontamination), at a level exceeding the RCM Table 2-2 limits for removable contamination. The contamination level shall be based upon direct measurement and not averaged over 100 cm².

Off-Normal

- (1) Any measurement of personnel or clothing contamination (excluding protective clothing) at a level equal to or exceeding five times the DOE Radiological Control Manual (RCM), Table 2-2 total contamination limits, measured in accordance with RCM Article 338 (prior to washing or decontamination). The contamination level shall be based upon direct measurement and not averaged over 100 cm².
- (2) Any measurement of personnel or clothing contamination (excluding protective clothing) at a level exceeding but less than five times the DOE Radiological Control Manual (RCM), Table 2-2 total contamination limits, measured in accordance with RCM Article 338 (prior to washing or decontamination). The contamination level

shall be based upon direct measurement and not averaged over 100 cm². These occurrences may be recorded and reported in a Roll-Up Report.

Group 5 - Safeguards and Security

Occurrences in this section will require consideration of classified and unclassified controlled nuclear information in addition to careful review for privacy considerations. Classified information will be transmitted only through approved communications channels and should be held to the absolute minimum. The lack of detail that may be required in such reports is recognized by DOE management. For the purpose of this group of reportable occurrences, the term "onsite" applies to all facilities, installations, and real property subject to the jurisdiction or administration of the DOE or in its custody and posted with notices of prohibitions and penalties.

- A. Criminal Acts. Initial notification of events in this section shall follow normal occurrence reporting timelines. Full reporting may be delayed until completion of criminal investigations, if the reports would jeopardize the investigation.

Unusual Occurrence.

- (1) At DOE reactor or nonreactor nuclear facilities:
 - (a) bomb-related incidents, including location of a suspicious device or a noncredible bomb threat;
 - (b) a noncredible terrorist threat; or
 - (c) a noncredible sabotage threat or breach/attempted breach of a secure/classified facility.
- (2) Violent assault/battery, murder, or unjustified use of deadly force while on DOE property.
- (3) Theft/diversion/intentional destruction of Government property valued greater than \$1,000,000.
- (4) Racketeering or other organized criminal activity onsite.

Off-Normal

- (1) At DOE facilities other than reactors and nonreactor nuclear facilities:
 - (a) location of a suspicious device or noncredible bomb threat;
 - (b) noncredible terrorist threat; or
 - (c) noncredible sabotage threat.
- (2) Theft/diversion/intentional destruction of government property valued between \$10,000 and \$1,000,000.
- (3) Onsite felony conspiracies (i.e., blackmail, fraud, embezzlement, extortion and forgery) not involving classified information.

B. Unaccounted-for Classified Matter or Compromised Information

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Matter classified as Top Secret National Security Information, Top Secret Restricted Data, Secret Restricted Data (Sigmas 1, 2, 11, 12, or 15), Sensitive Compartmented Information, or Special Access Program that has been determined to be unaccounted for upon completion of determination that the classified matter is missing.
- (2) Known compromise or unauthorized disclosure of information classified Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential, including Sensitive Compartmented Information and Special Access Program.

Off-Normal

Matter classified as Secret or Confidential that has been determined to be unaccounted for upon completion of determination that the classified matter is missing.

C. Substance Abuse

Off-Normal

Discovery of the prohibited use, possession or involvement of illegal drugs or alcohol by personnel within a facility that may affect facility operations.

- (1) Any reportable occurrence under this Manual at least partially attributable to the use of alcohol or illegal drugs.
- (2) A detection of personnel not fit for duty attributable to the use of alcohol or illegal drugs.

D. Intelligence Activities

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Extortion/blackmail directed at DOE or DOE contractor personnel with intent of obtaining classified information/systems, detailed information concerning plant processes/configurations, or aiding in sabotage or terrorist acts.
- (2) Espionage, intelligence activities, treason, or subversive activities by or directed at DOE or DOE contractor personnel.

Off-Normal

- (1) When illegal or unauthorized access is sought to classified or sensitive information, technology, or special nuclear materials.
- (2) DOE or DOE contractor personnel believe that they may be the target of an attempted exploitation by an inimical interest, foreign or domestic.

E. Security Computer Equipment/Systems

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Actual /attempted unauthorized access to classified or controlled data.

- (2) Discovery of a security computer incident (virus, hacker, sniffer, abuse, fraud, etc.) that causes an alteration to security features, disruption of service, or loss of the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information, and results in an estimated \$20,000 or more in damages or the cost of restoring services.

Off-Normal

Discovery of a security computer incident (virus, hacker, sniffer, abuse, fraud, etc.) that causes an alteration to security features, disruption of service, or loss of the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information, and results in an estimated \$10,000 or more in damages or the cost of restoring services.

F. Unplanned/Unscheduled Outage of Site Security System

Unusual Occurrence

Unplanned/unscheduled outage of any site security system, or major component of a site security system, that is not redundant and/or results in a potential vulnerability which would allow unauthorized or undetected access to Protected Areas, Exclusion Areas, Material Access Areas, and Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities.

Off-Normal

Unplanned/unscheduled outage of any site security system, or major component of a site security system, not encompassed by the Unusual Occurrence category, that is not redundant and not authorized by a facility shutdown plan or a special security plan approved by DOE, that requires the physical presence of the protective force as a compensatory measure to prevent unauthorized access.

G. Demonstrations/Protests

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Disruptive activities impeding vehicular or employees access/egress.
- (2) Attempted or actual trespass.
- (3) Malevolent activities causing property damage or bodily harm.

Off-Normal

Lawful activities warranting deployment of additional protective measures.

H. Firearms

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Unauthorized firearms discharge resulting in personnel injury.

Off-Normal

- (1) Unauthorized firearms discharge resulting in no personnel injury.

- (2) Loss or theft of DOE firearms or munitions, as per DOE 5632.7A, PROTECTIVE FORCES PROGRAMS. Site specific procedures shall include current amounts identified in DOE 5632.7A.

I. Other Security Concerns

Unusual Occurrence

Unauthorized use, possession, alteration, or theft of a security badge, credentials, shield, or other form of official identification (to include blank badge stock/forms) to gain access to a protected area or limited area.

Off-Normal

- (1) Discovery of prohibited items within a Protected Area that are suspected of being positioned for the purpose of aiding and abetting a malevolent act or are, of themselves, illegal. Items discovered outside controlled areas that are legal under Federal, State, and local laws are not reportable even if the discovery of such items would otherwise be reportable under this paragraph.
- (2) Onsite death of cleared DOE or DOE contractor personnel by unnatural causes (e.g., suicide, drug overdose).
- (3) Loss of security badges in excess of 1 percent in a calendar year.
- (4) Onsite malicious mischief, disorderly conduct, or vandalism which disrupts plant activity or causes damage between \$10,000 and \$100,000.

J. Material Control and Accountability

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Loss or apparent loss of one or more items for which the items total a Category I, II, or III quantity of special nuclear material (includes item losses due to shipper-receiver differences).
- (2) An inventory difference (loss or gain) that exceeds alarm limits, does not involve the loss of an item, and is a Category I or II quantity of special nuclear material.
- (3) A shipper-receiver difference involving a gain in the number of items for which the items total to a Category I or II quantity of special nuclear material.
- (4) Evidence that special nuclear material balance data has been manipulated or falsified to mask a diversion or theft or to alter loss detection sensitivity.
- (5) Alarms or other indicators, excluding inventory differences or shipper-receiver differences, from loss detection elements for Category I and II material balance areas that cannot be proven to be false within 24 hours.
- (6) Loss or apparent loss whenever a State, local government or other Federal agency must be notified.

Off-Normal

- (1) Alarms or other indicators, excluding inventory differences or shipper-receiver differences, from loss detection elements for Category III and IV material balance areas that cannot be proven to be false within 24 hours.
- (2) A special nuclear material or tritium inventory difference (loss or gain) that exceeds the alarm limits, does not involve the loss of an item, and is a Category III or IV quantity of material.
- (3) A shipper-receiver difference that exceeds 200 grams of fissile material and the combined limit of error for the shipment.
- (4) A special nuclear material or tritium shipper-receiver difference involving a gain in the number of items for which the items total a Category III or IV quantity of material.
- (5) Any unexpected accumulation of fissile material within primary confinement boundaries.
- (6) A statistically significant trend in total inventory difference for special nuclear material or tritium inventories.
- (7) Loss or apparent loss of one or more items for which the items total a Category IV quantity of special nuclear material (includes item losses due to shipper-receiver differences).

Group 6 - Transportation

Transportation of DOE Hazardous Materials. Transportation occurrences are incidents related to the transportation of DOE materials, including hazardous materials, hazardous substances, and hazardous wastes by vehicular, vessel, air, or rail mode. The requirements for reporting noncompliances and violations associated with such transfers are qualified in this Manual. The Federal regulations for offsite transportation are found in 10 CFR Part 71, 49 CFR Parts 106-180, 200-250, and 350-399, 46 CFR (vessel), ICAO/IATA, IMDG, 14 CFR (aviation), and several DOE Orders. For onsite (within controlled boundaries of DOE facilities), the transportation regulations for hazardous materials transfers are the same as offsite (DOT's Hazardous Materials Regulations) or as defined in an approved facility Transportation Safety Document.

DOE facilities receiving materials from a DOE shipper that are not in compliance with appropriate regulations, as qualified by this Manual, must report the discrepancies to the DOE shipper who will prepare an Occurrence Report and implement suitable corrective actions. If such a shipment is received from a non-DOE shipper and meets the reporting criteria of this Manual, the DOE organization will notify the non-DOE shipper of the apparent noncompliance and will prepare an Occurrence Report stating that the non-DOE shipper has been notified. These reporting criteria are in addition to any required by DOT for contractors subject to the DOT regulations.

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) Any packaging or transportation activity (including loading, unloading, or temporary storage) involving the offsite release of radioactive material, etiologic agents, a reportable quantity of hazardous substance, or marine pollutants.
- (2) Any shipment of radioactive material that arrives at its destination with radiation or contamination levels greater than

DOT limits, or results in personnel radiation exposure higher than permitted in Federal permits, Federal regulations, or DOE standards.

- (3) Any shipment or onsite transfer of radioactive material or hazardous waste that arrives at its destination with an unaccounted for package or an irreconcilable shipping paper, waste manifest, or onsite transfer authorization.
- (4) A vehicle, vessel, rail or air incident or accident (without personal injury) that presents significant impact on ability of facility to conduct transportation operations and:
 - (a) results in release of radioactive or hazardous materials above Federal permit, Federal regulatory, or DOE Standard limits;
 - (b) involves significant degradation of safety equipment; or
 - (c) is the result of failure or significant degradation of administrative controls required to ensure safety.
- (5) Violations of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations or the Hazardous Materials Regulations if those violations are determined by DOT inspection and result in a fine (monetary penalty).

Off-Normal

- (1) Any packaging or transportation activity involving:
 - (a) the offsite release of non-radioactive hazardous material, or any quantity of hazardous waste; or
 - (b) the onsite release of radioactive materials, etiologic agents, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, or marine pollutants.
- (2) A vehicle, vessel, rail or air incident or accident (without personal injury) that affects the ability of a facility to conduct transportation operations and:
 - (a) results in release of radioactive or hazardous materials below limits established by Federal permits, Federal regulations, or DOE Standard limits but must be reported to State or local agencies; or
 - (b) is the result of operational procedural violations, including maintenance or administrative procedures.
- (3) Noncompliances (potential violations) of the DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations or the transportation and packaging requirements of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission involving:
 - (a) errors made by the shipper in materials description, marking, labeling, or placarding;
 - (b) an unqualified person signing shipping papers;
 - (c) the highway routing selection requirements for highway route controlled shipments or the notification requirements for spent-fuel shipments not being observed;

- (d) the separation and segregation tables for hazardous materials not strictly adhered to; or
 - (e) the applicable packaging requirements for the assembly, handling, or selection of a package not being in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- (4) Noncompliances (potential violations) of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations involving:
- (a) a contractor driver operating a DOE-owned motor vehicle after a positive drug test or failure of an alcohol test;
 - (b) an unqualified driver operating a vehicle (medical, driver's license, or training not in compliance);
 - (c) the carrier (contractor management) not having required insurance;
 - (d) a vehicle that failed inspection not being removed from service;
 - (e) a specification cargo tank with expired inspection being in service with hazardous materials;
 - (f) a driver's log book deliberately misrepresented; or
 - (g) the carrier (contractor management) failing to perform random or periodic drug or substance-abuse testing.
- (5) Any violation of the Hazardous Material Regulations or Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations if that violation is determined by DOT inspection and does not result in a penalty.

Group 7 - Value Basis Reporting

Value basis reporting includes items based on cost or the identification of defective items, materials, or services. A defective item, material, or service (see definition) shall be identified and reported to allow the initiation of a Headquarters investigation and make all Departmental Elements aware of the defect and initiate actions to eliminate common mode failures due to substandard, counterfeit, misrepresentation, or fraudulent practices of suppliers.

- A. Cost Based Occurrences. Any occurrence specifying cost as a basis for reporting, unless otherwise stated, will be classified by the following monetary values necessary to repair, replace, or otherwise restore a facility/system/component to acceptable operation. Costs used for reporting should be reasonable initial estimates.

Unusual Occurrence

Estimated loss or damage to DOE or other property amounting to \$1,000,000 or more, or estimated costs of \$1,000,000 or more required for cleaning (including decontamination), renovating, replacing, or rehabilitating structures, equipment, or property.

Off-Normal

Estimated loss or damage to DOE or other property amounting to between \$10,000 and \$1,000,000 (for vehicle/aircraft the lower limit is \$5,000 or, for insurance purposes, considered a total loss) or estimated costs

within these limits required for cleaning (including decontamination), renovating, replacing or rehabilitating structures, equipment, or property.

B. Defective Item, Material, or Service

Off-Normal

1. Discovery of any actual or potential defective item, material, or service in any application whose failure could result in a substantial safety hazard. Examples include the identification of counterfeit components found in:
 - (a) cranes and elevators - items used in the load bearing path of the crane or elevator;
 - (b) aircraft - items used in engines or to attach engines, wings, tails, or landing gear;
 - (c) vehicles - items used in engines, brakes or steering mechanisms; and
 - (d) nuclear applications -
 - (1) valves or components used to contain radioactive fluids or high pressure steam or fluids;
 - (2) refurbished molded case circuit breakers supporting Safety Class SSCs.

Identical items, materials, or services may be documented in a Roll-Up Report. Guidance in the identification and follow-up actions are contained in Environment, Safety and Health Bulletin, DOE/EH-0266, Issue No. 92-4, DOE Quality Alert, August 1992, or subsequent bulletins on similar topics.
2. Identification of a pattern of defective items, materials, or services.

Group 8 - Facility Status

This section involves the change of facility status that may affect the performance goals of a facility. The potential inability to meet performance goals may significantly affect other major and minor facilities throughout the complex. Performance goals are operating objectives necessary to accomplish an approved facility, process, or activity, mission on a periodic basis. The duration of the goal may be short or long term, but should not exceed the goals of the annual operating plan.

A. Any Unplanned Occurrence in any Portion of a Program Conducted in Accordance with Approved Requirements and Procedures which Results in the Facility, Process, or Activity Terminating or Significantly Curtailing Operations that May Affect Approved Performance Goals.

Off-Normal

Any unscheduled shutdown of a facility, process, or operation that resulted or may result in the failure to meet approved performance goals.

B. Any Unplanned Occurrence in Any Portion of a Program Conducted in Accordance with Approved Requirements and Procedures which Results in

Extension of a Current Facility, Process, or Activity Shutdown that May Affect Performance Goals.Off-Normal

Any increase in an approved shutdown schedule of 1 month or greater or that resulted or may result in the failure to meet approved performance goals.

- C. Any Unplanned Occurrence in Any Portion of a Program Conducted in Accordance with Approved Requirements and Procedures that Results in a New Facility, Process, Etc., Start-up Being Delayed Which May Affect Performance Goals.

Off-Normal

- (1) Any delay in an approved start-up schedule of 1 month or greater and which resulted or may result in the failure to meet approved performance goals.

Group 9 - Nuclear Explosive Safety

Any nuclear explosive occurrence at DOE-owned or operated facilities or during on-site or off-site nuclear explosive transportation.

Unusual Occurrence

- (1) The unauthorized introduction of electrical energy into a nuclear explosive.
- (2) The unauthorized compromise of a nuclear explosive safety feature when installed on a nuclear explosive.
- (3) A situation that would (but did not) result in damage to a nuclear explosive that could result in a credible threat to nuclear explosive safety.
- (4) Mismarking or inadvertent substitution of a nuclear explosive-like assembly or nuclear explosive.

Off-Normal

- (1) A violation of a nuclear explosive safety standard or a nuclear explosive safety rule.
- (2) A violation of the two-person concept of operations.
- (3) Revocation of the Personnel Assurance Program (PAP) certification of an individual due to unusual circumstances.
- (4) Damage to a training unit during training operations indicative of a hazard to a nuclear explosive.

Group 10 - Cross-Category Items

- A. A series of related occurrences which individually do not warrant reporting under preceding criteria but which collectively are considered significant enough to warrant reporting.

Unusual Occurrence

Events determined by the Facility Manager.

Off-Normal

(1) Events determined by the Facility Manager.

B. A near miss to one of the reporting classifications under preceding categories.

Unusual Occurrence

An occurrence where the conditions necessary to cause an Unusual Occurrence existed (i.e., all barriers to event initiation were compromised).

Off-Normal

An occurrence where the conditions necessary to cause a reportable occurrence were prevented from existing by one remaining barrier after other barriers had been compromised (i.e., one additional independent failure/degradation was necessary for event initiation to be possible).

C. Identification of potential concerns or issues, that are deemed to be worthy of reporting.

Unusual Occurrence

(1) An occurrence that may result in a significant concern, particularly in the off-site transportation and radiological areas, by the press or general population or could damage the credibility of the Department.

(2) Other events determined by the Facility Manager.

Off-Normal

(1) Any event resulting in the initiation of a Type A or B investigation as defined by DOE 5484.1, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, SAFETY, AND HEALTH PROTECTION INFORMATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(2) Other events determined by the Facility Manager.

9. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AN OCCURRENCE REPORT

9.1 General

The following instructions apply to the reporting of occurrences via hard copy or the electronic data base, the Occurrence Reporting and Processing System (ORPS). All reports containing classified information shall be submitted in hard copy in accordance with established security requirements.

The numbers on the specific report items correspond with the numbers in the Occurrence Report format. All fields with an asterisk (*) preceding them are required for all (notification, update, and final) reports. Fields marked with a pound sign (#) are required under certain conditions, for example, depending on occurrence type, report type, or the answer to a previous question.

Items 1 through 19 and Item 25 of the Occurrence Report are required for the Notification Report. Data may be entered in the other fields as appropriate. For the Update Report and Final Reports, information on the Notification Report shall be retained and updated as better information becomes available. The DOE Facility Representative and Program Manager may provide comments in Items 34 and 35, respectively, for all reports.

Occurrences reported per Section 8 of this Manual under Groups 1 (Facility Condition) and 4 (Personnel Radiation Protection) are of special significance to nuclear safety. Therefore, Final Reports for occurrences at nuclear facilities within these groups shall contain a thorough narrative discussion of all the items listed below and in particular, Item 27.

9.2 Occurrence Report Items

A. Facility/Personnel Information

- (1) *Name of Facility. Enter the name of the facility where the occurrence took place.
- (2) *Facility Function. Enter the type of facility or the activity/function performed by the facility. Only one function can be selected. Possible entries are listed below.
 - a. Plutonium Processing and Handling
 - b. Special Nuclear Materials Storage
 - c. Explosive
 - d. Uranium Enrichment
 - e. Uranium Conversion/Processing and Handling
 - f. Irradiated Fissile Material Storage
 - g. Reprocessing
 - h. Nuclear Waste Operations
 - i. Tritium Activities
 - j. Fusion Activities
 - k. Environmental Restoration Operations
 - l. Category "A" Reactors
 - m. Category "B" Reactors
 - n. Solar Activities
 - o. Fossil and Petroleum Reserves
 - p. Accelerators
 - q. Balance-of-Plant (e.g., offices, machine shops, site/outside utilities, safeguards/security, and transportation)
- (3) *Name of Laboratory, Site, or Organization. Enter the name of the laboratory, site, or organization. If ORPS is being used, the laboratory, site, or organization and, in addition, the name of the DOE contractor for the facility will be automatically provided by the computer.
- (4) *Facility Manager/Designee. Enter the name, title, and telephone number of the Facility Manager or designee who has direct line responsibility for operation of the facility. If ORPS is being used, enter the name, title, and telephone number of the responsible Facility Manager or designee who approved this report, either by personally transmitting the electronic report or by signing the hard copy report. NOTE: ORPS will not automatically enter the name of the Facility Manager in this field.

- (5) *Originator/Transmitter. Enter the name, title, and telephone number of the person who originated this report. This is the person who gathers the information and is most knowledgeable about the event. If ORPS is being used, the name of the transmitter will automatically be entered by the computer when the report is uploaded. If there is not a signed, hard-copy Final Report on file, the report must be transmitted by the Facility Manager or designee.
- (6) #Authorized Classifier. For facilities where classified operations are conducted and classified information is generated, enter the name of the Authorized Classifier who determined that the report was unclassified and the date of the determination.

B. Specific Report Items.

- (1) *Occurrence Report Number. Enter an alphanumeric designation that identifies the DOE Field Office, area office (if applicable), DOE contractor or laboratory involved, facility, the calendar year of the occurrence, and sequential number of the occurrence by facility. If ORPS is being used, the Occurrence Report number will be automatically generated. Examples are SR--WSRC-MED-1995-0005 and AL-AO-MHSM-PANTEX-1995-0003.
- (2) *Report Type and Date. Check the block that identifies the type of Occurrence Report being submitted. Use an Update Report for recategorization of an occurrence. Possible entries are Notification Report, Update Report, or Final Report.
 - (a) Items 1 through 19 and Item 25 of the Occurrence Report are required for the Notification Report, which remains a part of subsequent Occurrence Reports.
 - (b) All dates and the time of the Notification Report submission are computer generated. The date that the report is entered into the ORPS data base is the Occurrence Report's submission date.
 - (c) For hard-copy reports, show all dates. That is, for a Final Report, this block must show the submission dates of the Notification Report, latest Update Report, and Final Report.
 - (d) To cancel an Occurrence Report, check the block under Report Type for Final Report as well as the block for canceled under occurrence category (Item 3 below). Canceled reports must be finalized and go through the same approval process as all other Occurrence Reports; however, Items 20 through 35 are not required fields for canceled reports and, once it is signed by the DOE Facility Representative and Program Manager, the Occurrence Report will be removed from the active data base.
- (3) *Occurrence Category. Indicate which category has been determined for the occurrence. Only one category can be selected. Possible entries are Emergency, Unusual, Off-Normal, Canceled.

- (4) *Number of Occurrences. Enter the number of occurrences included in this report. The number will always be one unless the occurrences meet the specific criteria for Roll-Up Reports for Off-Normal Occurrences, as discussed in Section 4.7. If the occurrences meet those criteria, be sure to change this field each time additional occurrences are added.

#Original Occurrence Report. For Roll-Up Reports with an approved Final Report, enter the Occurrence Report number for the original occurrence that is on the ORPS data base as an approved Final Report.

- (5) *Division or Project. Identify the project or the contractor organization responsible for the facility at which the occurrence took place.
- (6) *DOE Secretarial Office. Identify the DOE Secretarial Office to which this facility is operationally responsible. Only one Secretarial Office can be selected. If the facility is operationally responsible to more than one Secretarial Office, enter the Secretarial Office that is most directly involved in the specific work activity during which the occurrence took place. Possible entries are listed below.

DP - Defense Programs
 EE - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
 EH - Environment, Safety and Health
 EI - Energy Information Administration
 EM - Environmental Management
 ER - Energy Research
 FE - Fossil Energy
 HR - Human Resources and Administration
 NE - Nuclear Energy
 NN - Nonproliferation and National Security
 RW - Civilian Radioactive Waste Management

- (7) *System, Building, or Equipment. Identify the systems, equipment, or structural items involved in the occurrence, as applicable. In addition, in the case of component failures or defective parts or materials, provide such information as the manufacturer, model number, size. The most significant item(s) should be listed here. Additional information can be provided in the Description of Occurrence (Item 16).
- (8) *Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information. When required and when appropriate UCNI guidance is available, a reviewing official shall make a final determination that the report contains (enter "Y" for Yes) or does not contain (enter "N" for No) UCNI. Where appropriate UCNI guidance is not available, a Reviewing Official shall make a preliminary review determination that the report may contain UCNI (still enter "Y" for Yes) or does not contain (enter "N" for No) UCNI.
- (9) #Plant Area. Indicate the name of the site-specific plant area (e.g., F-Area, M-Area) where the occurrence took place.

- (10) *Date and Time Occurrence Was Discovered. Enter the date and time when the facility staff discovered the event or condition being reported.
- (11) *Date and Time Occurrence Was Categorized. Enter the date and time the Facility Manager determined that the event or condition constituted a reportable occurrence and determined its category (Emergency, Unusual, or Off-Normal Occurrence).
- (12) #DOE Notification. Enter the name of the DOE HQ Coordinator and the date and time when the DOE HQ EOC was notified. This field is not required for occurrences that are categorized as off-normal.
- (13) #Other Notifications. Enter the name(s), organization(s), date(s), and notification time(s) of State and local officials or other agencies. Additional information can be provided in the Immediate Actions Taken and Results field (Item 19).
- (14) *Subject or Title of Occurrence. Enter a brief title or description (140 characters or less) of the nature, cause, and result of the occurrence. If the occurrence involved an Unreviewed Safety Question, the acronym "USQ" shall be placed at the end of the Subject or Title of Occurrence. If the report is a Roll-Up Report, include "Roll-Up" in the title.
- (15) *Nature of Occurrence. Enter the nature(s) of the occurrence as discussed in Section 8 of this Manual. As many as three selections can be made. Possible entries are listed below.

Group 1. Facility Condition

- a. Nuclear Criticality Safety
- b. Fires/Explosions
- c. Safety Status Degradation
- d. Loss of Control of Radioactive Material /Spread Contamination
- e. Vital Structure/System/Component Degradation
- f. Violation/Inadequate Procedures
- g. Unsatisfactory Surveillance/Inspections
- h. Operations

Group 2. Environmental

- a. Radionuclide Releases
- b. Release of Hazardous Substances/Regulated Pollutants/Oil
- c. Hazardous Material Contamination
- d. Ecological Resources
- e. Agreement/Compliance Activities

Group 3. Personnel Safety

- a. Occupational Illness/Injuries
- b. Vehicular/Transportation Accident
- c. Safety Concerns

Group 4. Personnel Radiation Protection

- a. Radiation Exposure

b. Personnel Contamination

Group 5. Safeguards and Security

- a. Criminal Acts
- b. Unaccounted for Classified Matter/Compromised Information
- c. Substance Abuse
- d. Intelligence Activities
- e. Security Computer Equipment/Systems
- f. Unplanned/Unscheduled Outage of Site Security System
- g. Demonstrations/Protests
- h. Firearms
- i. Other Security Concerns
- j. Material Control and Accountability

Group 6. TransportationGroup 7. Value Basis Reporting

- a. Cost Based
- b. Defective Item, Material, or Service

Group 8. Facility Status

- a. Facility/Process/Activity Terminating/Curtailing Operations
- b. Facility/Process/Activity Shutdown Extension
- c. New Facility/Process Start-up Delay

Group 9. Nuclear Explosive SafetyGroup 10. Cross-Category Items

- a. Collectively Significant Related Occurrences
- b. Near Miss Occurrences
- c. Potential Concerns/Issues

(16) *Description of Occurrence. Enter a clear, concise, objective description of what happened and what was observed. To the maximum extent possible, a sequence of events should be provided. The type of information to be provided in the description includes all of, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. The method of discovery.
- b. Any component failures and the failure modes.
- c. Any personnel errors involved, including the type and result of the error.
- d. Any procedure problem encountered.
- e. The response of any automatic or manual safety systems and the signals which initiated and terminated their operation.
- f. The duration of any failures.
- g. Operator actions that affected the course of events.
- h. The loss of any safety equipment.
- i. For contamination events, the information described in Sections 10.3.1 and 10.3.2.

When appropriate for clarification, photos, sketches, or drawings should be attached. Other documents such as investigation reports, NOVs, environmental enforcement action, and formal root cause analysis reports should also be attached. If ORPS is used, all photos, sketches, or drawings should be referenced as attachments to the Occurrence Report, with specifics as to where or from whom they can be obtained.

The contractor should, to the extent possible, avoid the use of plant-specific terms and acronyms. When used, such terms should be clearly defined.

- (17) *Operating Conditions of Facility at Time of Occurrence. Describe the operational status of the facility or equipment at the time of the occurrence including, for example, pertinent temperatures, pressures, or other parameters necessary for evaluation of the occurrence and its consequences. If said information is not applicable, enter "Does not apply."
- (18) *Activity Category. Enter one of the following activities that best describes the ongoing activity at the time of the occurrence.
- a. Construction
 - b. Maintenance
 - c. Normal Operations
 - d. Start-up
 - e. Shutdown
 - f. Facility/System/Equipment Testing
 - g. Training
 - h. Transportation
 - i. Emergency Response
 - j. Inspection/Monitoring
 - k. Facility Decontamination/Decommissioning
- (19) *Immediate Actions Taken and Results. Describe the immediate or remedial actions taken to return the facility, system, or equipment item to service; to correct or alleviate the anomalous condition; and to record the results of those actions. These may include temporary measures to keep the facility in a safe standby condition or to permit continued operation of the facility without compromising safety until a more thorough investigation or permanent solution can be effected. For contamination events, include the information described in 9.3.1 and 9.3.2.
- (20)-(22) #Cause. This must be thoroughly addressed as the information becomes available. Enter the cause(s) that best describes the apparent root, direct and contributing cause(s), if applicable. Only one direct and root cause may be entered, but up to three contributing causes may be entered. In the final evaluation of a reportable occurrence, there must be complete consideration of the cause, including contributory factors, with analysis to show what cause was root to the occurrence and what causes were only contributory. In conducting evaluations of the occurrence to determine the root cause, the critiques and analyses described in DOE-NE-STD-1004-92 should be used. The possible entries are the same for all three cause fields. The direct, contributing, and root causes of reportable occurrences are classified into

seven broad categories and various subcategories. The seven categories of causes and their associated subcategories are as follows:

Equipment/Material Problem. An event or condition resulting from the failure, malfunction, or deterioration of equipment or parts, including instruments or material.

- a. Defective or Failed Part. A part/instrument that lacks something essential to perform its intended function.
- b. Defective or Failed Material. A material defect or failure.
- c. Defective Weld, Braze, or Soldered Joint. A specific weld/joint defect or failure.
- d. Error by Manufacturer in Shipping or Marking. An error by the manufacturer or supplier in the shipping or marking of equipment.
- e. Electrical or Instrument Noise. An unwanted signal or disturbance that interferes with the operation of equipment.
- f. Contaminant. Failure or degradation due to radiation damage or foreign material such as dirt, crud, or impurities.
- g. End of Life Failure. A failure where the equipment or material is run to failure and has reached its end of design life.

Procedure Problem. An event or condition that can be traced to the lack of a procedure, an error in a procedure, or a procedural deficiency or inadequacy.

- a. Defective or Inadequate Procedure. A procedure that either contains an error or lacks something essential to the successful performance of the activity.
- b. Lack of Procedure. No written procedure was in place to perform the activity.

Personnel Error. An event or condition due to an error, mistake, or oversight.

- a. Inattention to Detail. Inadequate attention to the specific details of the task.
- b. Procedure Not Used or Used Incorrectly. The failure to use or the inappropriate use of written instructions, procedures, or other documentation.
- c. Communication Problem. Inadequate presentation or exchange of information.
- d. Other Human Error. Human error other than those described above.

Design Problem. An event or condition that can be traced to a defect in design or other factors related to

configuration, engineering, layout, tolerances, calculations, etc.

- a. Inadequate Work Environment. Inadequate design of equipment used to communicate information from the facility to a person (e.g., displays, labels, etc.) as well as inadequate work environment, such as inadequate lighting, working space, or other human factor considerations.
- b. Inadequate or Defective Design. A design in which something essential was lacking (defective) or when a detail was included but was not adequate for the requirement (inadequate).
- c. Error in Equipment or Material Selection. A mistake in the equipment or material selection only, not to include a procurement error (see Personnel Error - (e) Other Human Error) or a specification error (see Design Problem - (d) Drawing, Specification, or Data Errors).
- d. Drawing, Specification, or Data Errors. An error in the calculation, information, or specification of a design.

Training Deficiency. An event or condition that can be traced to a lack of training or insufficient training to enable a person to perform a desired task adequately.

- a. No Training Provided. A lack of appropriate training.
- b. Insufficient Practice or Hands-On Experience. An inadequate amount of preparation before performing the activity.
- c. Inadequate Content. The knowledge and skills required to perform the task or job were not identified.
- d. Insufficient Refresher Training. The frequency of refresher training was not sufficient to maintain the required knowledge and skills.
- e. Inadequate Presentation or Materials. The training presentation or materials were insufficient to provide adequate instruction.

Management Problem. An event or condition that can be directly traced to managerial actions or methods.

- a. Inadequate Administrative Control. A deficiency in the controls in place to administer and direct activities.
- b. Work Organization/Planning Deficiency. A deficiency in the planning, scoping, assignment, or scheduling of work.
- c. Inadequate Supervision. Inadequate techniques used to direct workers in the accomplishment of tasks.
- d. Improper Resource Allocation. Improper personnel or material allocation resulting in the inability to successfully perform assigned tasks.

- e. Policy Not Adequately Defined, Disseminated, or Enforced. Inadequate description, distribution, or enforcement of policies and expectations.
- f. Other Management Problem. A management problem other than those defined above.

External Phenomena. An event or condition caused by factors that are not under the control of the reporting organization or the suppliers of the failed equipment or service.

- a. Weather or Ambient Condition. Unusual weather or ambient conditions, including hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, earthquake, and lightning.
- b. Power Failure or Transient. Special cases of power loss that are attributable to outside supplied power.
- c. External Fire or Explosion. An external fire, explosion, or implosion.
- d. Theft, Tampering, Sabotage, or Vandalism. Theft, tampering, sabotage, or vandalism that could not have been prevented by the reporting organization.

Radiological/Hazardous Material Problem. An event related to radiological or hazardous material contamination that cannot be attributed to any of the other causes.

- a. Legacy Contamination. Radiological or hazardous material contamination attributed to past practices.
- b. Source Unknown. Radiological or hazardous material contamination where the source cannot be reasonably determined.

Specific information pertaining to each cause field; (20), (21), and (22), is as follows.

- (20) #Direct Cause. The cause that directly resulted in the occurrence. Enter only one direct cause for the occurrence. One subcategory for the direct cause selected must also be checked. The direct cause is not required for Update Reports; however, it is required for Final Reports.

For example, in the case of a leak, the direct cause could have been the failure in the component or equipment that leaked. In the case of a system misalignment, the direct cause could have been operator error in the alignment.

- (21) Contributing Causes. The cause(s) that contributed to the occurrence but, that by itself, would not have caused the occurrence. Enter as many as three contributing causes for the occurrence. One subcategory for each of the contributing causes must also be checked. This is not a required field.

For example, in the case of a leak, the contributing cause could be lack of adequate operator training in leak detection and response resulting in a more severe event than would have otherwise occurred. In the case of a system misalignment, the contributing cause could

be excessive distractions to the operators during shift, resulting in less than adequate attention to important details during system alignment.

- (22) #Root Cause. The cause that, if corrected, would prevent recurrence of this and similar occurrences. The root cause does not apply to this occurrence only, but has generic implications to a broad group of possible occurrences, and it is the most fundamental aspect of the cause that can logically be identified and corrected. There may be a series of causes that can be identified, one leading to another. This series should be pursued until the most fundamental, correctable cause has been identified. Check only one root cause for the occurrence. One subcategory for the root cause selected must also be checked. The root cause is not required for Update Reports; it is, however, required for Final Reports.

For example, in the case of a leak, the root cause could be a failure of management to ensure that maintenance is effectively managed and controlled. This cause could have led to the use of improper seal material or missed preventive maintenance on a component, which ultimately led to the failure. In the case of a system misalignment, the root cause could be failure in the training program, leading to a situation in which operators are not fully familiar with control room procedures and are willing to accept excessive distractions.

- (23) #Description of Cause. Discuss the cause of the occurrence to include root, direct, and contributing causes, if applicable, and the corrective actions identified. Do not repeat a description of the occurrence but discuss the results of the causal analysis. The root cause analysis methodology used shall be identified. A detailed description of the corrective actions is required to demonstrate that the identified actions will adequately address the cause(s) of the problem.

For example, if a procedural deficiency was identified, it would not be sufficient to state simply that the procedure was revised. An explanation is required regarding why the deficiency was not identified during the review and approval process (to the extent possible); how the procedure was subsequently revised; and how the revision, in conjunction with any other corrective actions, addresses the cause of the problem.

When appropriate, separate documentation for the root cause analysis may be attached. If ORPS is being used, the separate documentation should be referenced as attachments to the Occurrence Report, with specifics as to where or from whom they can be obtained.

This field is not required for Update Reports; it is, however, required for Final Reports.

- (24) #Evaluation by Facility Manager. With the information available, the Facility Manager should provide his or her evaluation of the occurrence and its effect or possible effect on the plant, system, program, etc. in the Update Report. The Facility Manager may later supplement this evaluation with additional entries in Update Reports or in

the Final Report. This field is required on a Notification Report if the responses to Item 25, Is Further Evaluation Required, are "Yes," further evaluation is required, and "Yes," the evaluation is required before further operation.

- (25) *Is Further Evaluation Required? Check "Yes" or "No." This is a required field on all reports. This response should not be "Yes" in a Final Report since further evaluation could change the root cause or identify additional corrective actions.

If further evaluation is required, then "Yes" or "No" must be checked as to whether that evaluation is required before further operation.

If further evaluation is required before further operation (i.e., both "Yes" blocks checked), then who will take the action (a person's title or a specific organizational unit) and a date when the action will be taken must be provided. Field # 24 should be completed if "Yes" is checked in both blocks.

- (26) #Corrective Actions. List all actions identified to correct the problem that, when completed, will prevent recurrence. The first two lines of each corrective action should be a title or summary of the corrective action. In addition, provide actual or target completion dates for all of the corrective actions listed.

For similar occurrences previously documented in an approved Final Report (as discussed in Section 4.7.2), the corrective action narrative should state, "The corrective actions are the same as those stated in the original approved Final Report" and provide the original approved Final Report number; the corrective action target date should be the latest target date on the original approved Final Report; and the corrective action completion date should be the final actual completion date for all of the corrective actions (i.e., the field will remain empty until completion of all of the corrective actions).

This field is not required for Update Reports; however, it is required for Final Reports.

- (27) #Impact on Environment, Safety, and Health. Provide an assessment of the environment, safety, and health consequences and implications of the occurrence. Describe the impact of the occurrence on the environment, safety, and health of workers, the public, and onsite/offsite environs. This should include amounts and types of hazardous or radioactive materials released, levels and types of contamination, exposure levels of workers and the public, and known or projected environmental, safety, and health impacts. This assessment may be based on existing conditions. The evaluation must be carried out to the extent necessary to fully assess the safety consequences and safety margins associated with the occurrence.

For an occurrence related to nuclear safety, an assessment of the occurrence under alternative conditions must also be included if the occurrence could have been more severe (e.g., the facility would have been in a condition not analyzed in the Safety Analysis Report) under reasonable and

credible alternative conditions such as power level or operating mode. For example, if the occurrence happened while the facility was at 15 percent power and the same occurrence could have taken place while the facility was at 100 percent power, and, as a result, the environment, safety, or health consequences would have been considerably more serious, the assessment must describe those conditions and consequences.

For contamination events, include the information described in Sections 9.3.1 and 9.3.2.

This field is not required for Update Reports; it is, however, required for Final Reports.

- (28) #Programmatic Impact. Describe the impact of the occurrence on the program or project affected. This could be a loss of data, loss of plant availability for a specified period, additional costs, schedule delays, or other measurable consequences of the occurrence.

This field is not required for Update Reports; it is, however, required for Final Reports.

- (29) #Impact Upon Codes and Standards. If the occurrence affects the requirements of national codes and standards, program standards, or DOE Orders, a statement regarding the adequacy of the codes or standards should be provided, along with any recommended changes.

This field is not required for Update Reports; it is, however, required for Final Reports.

- (30) #Lessons Learned. Include any lessons learned from the occurrence that could be of importance to other facility operators or that should be addressed in personnel training or facility procedures.

This field not required for Update Reports; it is, however, required for Final Reports.

- (31) #Similar Occurrence Report Numbers. Indicate by their report numbers any similar occurrence(s) of which you are aware for this or other facilities. Also, identify any known commercial reactor Licensee Event Reports or other related documents that describe similar occurrences. The purpose of this item is to identify, if recognized, occurrences that might suggest a generic problem that may result in single or common lessons learned.

This field not required for Update Reports; it is, however, required for Final Reports.

- (32) User-defined Field #1. This optional field can be used by the Facility Manager to store facility-specific information (e.g., a cross-reference to performance indicator data).

- (33) User-defined Field #2. This optional field can be used by the Facility Manager to store additional facility-specific information (e.g., a cross-reference to a site-specific number or name).

- (34) #DOE Facility Representative Input. The DOE Facility Representative or designee should provide his or her

evaluation of the occurrence, including an evaluation of the initial and proposed corrective actions and any follow-up by the contractor, and should describe any other actions that DOE has taken since the occurrence. The Facility Representative may supplement such information with subsequent additional entries, as appropriate. After completing the input, enter the Facility Representative's name and the date. If ORPS is being used, the Facility Representative's name and the date will be automatically entered by the computer. If a Final Report is being rejected, the DOE Facility Representative shall use this space to indicate why.

This field is required only on Final Reports rejected by the Facility Representative.

- (35) #Program Manager Input. The Program Manager or designee should provide his or her evaluation of the occurrence, including an evaluation of the initial and proposed corrective actions and any follow-up, and should describe any other actions that DOE has taken since the occurrence. The Program Manager may include additional entries as appropriate. After completing the input, enter the Program Manager's name and the date. If ORPS is being used, the Program Manager's name and the date will be automatically entered by the computer. If a Final Report is being rejected, the Program Manager shall use this space to indicate why. If the approval authority for Off-Normal reports has been delegated to the Facility Representative, then the Program Manager will only be able to provide comments on the Off-Normal Final Report prior to approval of the report by the Facility Representative.

This field is required only on Final Reports rejected by the Program Manager.

- (36) #Signatures. For Final Reports that are transmitted in hardcopy (i.e., classified reports), all three signatures, with typed names and titles, shall be included prior to distribution. If ORPS is being used, the Facility Manager's or designee's name, as described and entered in Item 4 of Section 9.2.A, will automatically be entered with an indication of acceptance. The Final Report will then be available for the Facility Representative and Program Manager, or their designees, to review and accept. Once all three individuals have accepted the report, it will automatically be available to all DOE Elements for their use in analysis and trending. This field is required for Final Reports only.

9.3 Reporting Radiological Contamination Occurrences

The information provided on the following pages provides guidance for completing an Occurrence Report under Group 1D or Group 4B of this Manual.

The information provided for Item 27, "Impact on Environment, Safety and Health," should be completed or reviewed by qualified radiological control personnel (i.e., the Radiological Control Manager, health physicists, qualified radiological control technicians, or supervisory personnel). The health consequence (i.e., severity or significance) of the contamination occurrence is specified in Item 27 of an Occurrence Report.

Where the information regarding an occurrence is preliminary, the notification of such occurrences should be prefaced with remarks to the effect that:

"The contamination occurrence is based on preliminary information available at the time of the report. This information will be updated when further evaluation has been completed."

9.3.1 Personnel Contamination Occurrences

Description of Contamination Occurrence - Item 16	
Type of information	Suggested statements
1. Number and types of individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contamination event involves single individual. b. Contamination event involves ____ individuals. c. Type of individual: radiation worker, general employee, member of the public, minor, visiting scientist or researcher, visiting DOE or other Federal employee.
2. Type of contamination event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Only personal clothing of worker contaminated. b. Skin contamination involved. c. Potential internal contamination from inhalation/ingestion, further assessment being performed. d. Facial/nasal contamination, possible internal contamination. e. Internal contamination confirmed by bioassay. f. Radioisotope(s) involved if known. State general category (i.e., beta and/or gamma, alpha, etc.) if unknown.
3. Extent of contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appropriate description of clothing (e.g., pants, shoes, shirt, etc.). b. Confined to limited area of body (e.g., tip of right index finger, hot particle on left shoulder, palm of right hand, etc.). c. If not confined, state area of body involved. d. Maximum detected activity: ____ dpm/100 cm².
4. Location (area) where contamination occurred & worker activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Occurred inside of radiological area (e.g., Contamination Area, High Contamination Area, Airborne Radioactivity Area). b. Occurred outside of radiological area, but on site or within the facility. c. State worker activity being performed at time of occurrence.
5. Significance of occurrence relative to operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Isolated event confined to room/facility/building/area. b. Event resulting from equipment or protective clothing malfunction. c. Event resulting from procedural violation or deficiency. d. Recurrent event.

Immediate Action in Response to Contamination Occurrence - Item 19	
Type of information	Suggested statements

1. Status of decontamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Personal clothing retained. b. Individual(s) successfully decontaminated below detectable levels. c. Individual(s) decontaminated below reporting criteria; however, residual contamination persists. d. Medical assistance required.
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Impact on Worker Health Due to Contamination Occurrence - Item 27	
Type of information	Suggested statements
1. Relative health consequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Less than/Approaching ____% of the annual deep or shallow DOE skin, lens of the eye, extremity, and/or committed effective dose limit (for any internal intake), as applicable. (Do not provide comparison to site or facility administrative control level). No health consequence to individual(s). b. Greater than applicable DOE limit, potential health consequence being evaluated. Evaluation to be initiated pursuant to DOE 5484.1 requirements. c. Concurrent injury requiring medical assistance on-site/off-site. State option a or b, as applicable, and nature of injury. d. No concurrent injury. State option a or b, as applicable. Indicate whether decontamination required on-site/off-site medical assistance.

9.3.2 Area or Facility Contamination Occurrences

Description of Contamination Occurrence - Item 16	
Type of information	Suggested statements
1. Location of occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Room. b. Building. c. Facility. d. Area. e. Site.
2. Type of contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Spill or loss of containment. b. Airborne release. c. Fixed/loose surface contamination. d. Radionuclide(s) involved if known. State general category (i.e., beta and/or gamma, alpha, etc.) if unknown.
3. Extent of contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Total area involved is ____ft². b. Confined within room/building/facility/area/site. c. Release beyond or containment within above locations, as applicable.
4. Impact on operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Normal operation not impacted. b. Designated equipment removed from service. c. Personnel access restricted until cleanup is completed.

Immediate Action in Response to Contamination Occurrence - Item 19
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Type of information	Suggested statements
1. Status of control & decontamination	a. Affected area controlled and/or isolated to prevent spread of contamination. b. Decontamination initiated or completed.

Impact on Worker Health Due to Contamination Occurrence - Item 27	
Type of information	Suggested statements
1. Status of control	a. No contamination of individual(s) onsite. b. No potential for further spread of contamination. c. Affected area decontaminated.
2. Significance relative to applicable limits	a. Maximum contamination levels ____ dpm/100 cm ² and units of curie per 100 cm ² . b. Comparison with RadCon Manual Table 2-2 limits. Evaluation to be initiated pursuant to DOE 5484.1 dependent upon level by which Table 2-2 is exceeded. c. General area dose rate as measured at 1 meter above contaminated surface. d. If worker involved, relate dose rate to actual dose received based on occupancy time spent in the contaminated area. e. No health consequence to worker if less than applicable dose limit. If worker contaminated, implement responses for personnel contamination provided above.

10. REFERENCES

19 CFR Part 1904
 10 CFR Part 302
 DOE/EH-0256T, Radiological Control Manual
 49 CFR 171.8
 49 CFR 173.421.1(a)
 10 CFR 830.350
 40 CFR 261-262
 29 CFR 1910
 29 CFR 1910.1200
 40 CFR 355
 40 CFR 302
 DOE 5484.1
 DOE 5400.5
 DOE 5480.19
 DOE 5480.23
 DOE 5480.30
 DOE 5632.7A
 DOE O 360.1
 DOE 5500 series
 DOE N 5400.13

11. APPENDICES. See Appendix A for definitions.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

SCOPE: The following is a list of definitions designed to avoid repetition in the body of the document.

1. COGNIZANT SECRETARIAL OFFICER (CSO). Heads of DOE offices with responsibility for specific DOE nuclear facilities. These include the Assistant Secretaries for Environment, Safety and Health; Conservation and Renewable Energy; Defense Programs; Fossil Energy; Environmental Restoration and Waste Management and the Directors of Nuclear Energy; Energy Research; Civilian Radioactive Waste Management; and Environmental Restoration and Waste Management.
2. CO-LOCATED WORKER. Co-located facility workers are those that do not have "hands-on" activities (i.e., administrative workers.)
3. CONDITION. Any as-found state, whether or not resulting from an event, which may have adverse safety, health, quality assurance, security, operational or environmental implications. A condition is more programmatic in nature. For example, an error in analysis or calculation; an anomaly associated with design or performance; or an item indicating a weakness in the management process are all conditions.
4. DEFECTIVE ITEM, MATERIAL, OR SERVICE. Any item, material, or service which potentially or actually does not meet a national consensus standard for such item, material, or service or is a copy or modification of an item, material, or service that does meet such standard without the authority or right to do so. Definitions of defective fasteners (including the Suspect/Counterfeit Headmark List) and molded case circuit breakers contained in the "Environment, Safety, And Health Bulletin, DOE/EH-0266, Issue No. 92-4, August 1992" or subsequent bulletins on similar topics are incorporated into this definition by reference.
5. DOE ACTIVITY. An activity taken for or by DOE that has the potential to result in the occupational exposure of an individual to radiation or radioactive material and hazardous substances or materials. The activity may be, but is not limited to, design, construction, operation, or decommissioning. To the extent appropriate, the activity may involve a single DOE facility or operation, or a combination of facilities and operations, possibly including an entire site. [G-10 CFR 835/B1 - Rev. 1]
6. DOE FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE. For each major facility or group of lesser facilities, an individual or designee assigned responsibility by the Head of Field Element/Operations Organization for monitoring the performance of the facility and its operations. This individual should be the primary point of contact with the contractor and will be responsible to the appropriate Secretarial Officer and Head of Field Element/Operations Organization for implementing the requirements of this Manual.
7. EVENT. Something significant and real-time that happens (e.g., pipe break, valve failure, loss of power, environmental spill, earthquake, tornado, flood).
8. FACILITY. Any equipment, structure, system, process, or activity that fulfills a specific purpose. Examples include accelerators, storage areas, fusion research devices, nuclear reactors, production

or processing plants, coal conversion plants, magnetohydrodynamics experiments, windmills, radioactive waste disposal systems, and burial grounds, environmental restoration activities, testing laboratories, research laboratories, transportation activities, and accommodations for analytical examinations of irradiated and unirradiated components.

9. FACILITY MANAGER. That individual, or designee, usually but not always a contractor with direct line responsibility for operation of a facility or group of related facilities, including authority to direct physical changes to the facility. The Facility Manager designee is a person within the facility operations organization who has been delegated responsibility by the Facility Manager. For purposes of this Manual, a Facility Manager could also be responsible for a program or activities.
10. FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASE. Any release that satisfies the definition of "federally permitted release" in 40 CFR 302.3.
11. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE OR MATERIAL:
 - a. Department of Energy Office of Safeguards and Security Hazardous Material. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous material that is chemically toxic, flammable, radioactive, or unstable upon prolonged storage, and that exists in quantities that could pose a threat to life, property, or the environment.
 - b. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials (see 49 CFR 171.8 and 172.101). A substance or material, including a hazardous substance, which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce and which has been so designated.
 - c. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Hazardous Substances (see 40 CFR 302 and 40 CFR 117). For purposes of transportation, see 49 CFR 171.8 and 172.101.
 - d. Environmental Protection Agency Hazardous Wastes (see 40 CFR 261 and 40 CFR 262). Any material that is subject to the Hazardous Waste Manifest Requirements of EPA. For purposes of transportation, see 49 CFR 171.8.
 - e. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazardous Chemical (see 29 CFR 1910.1000 and 29 CFR 1910.1200). Any chemical which is a physical or a health hazard.
 - f. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Extremely Hazardous Substances (see 40 CFR 355). These are not defined but appear on a list in Appendix A and B of 40 CFR 355.
12. ITEM.
 - a. An all-inclusive term used in place of the following: appurtenance, sample, assembly, component, equipment, material, module, part, structure, subassembly, subsystem, system, unit, or support systems, documented concepts, or data.
 - b. When used in reference to nuclear material, a visible, single piece or container of nuclear material with a unique identification and known nuclear material mass.
13. LESSONS LEARNED. A "good work practice" or innovative approach that is identified and shared, or an adverse work practice or experience that is shared to avoid recurrence.

14. LOST WORKDAYS. The number of days (consecutive or not) after, but not including, the day of injury or illness during which the employee would have worked but could not do so; that is, could not perform all or any part of their normal assignment during all or any part of the workday or shift because of the occupational injury or illness.
15. MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC. Persons who are not occupationally associated with the DOE facility or operations, i.e., persons whose assigned occupational duties do not require them to enter the DOE site.
16. NONREACTOR NUCLEAR FACILITY. Those activities or operations that involve radioactive and/or fissionable materials in such form and quantity that a significant nuclear hazard potentially exists to the employees or the general public. Included are activities or operations that: (1) produce, process, or store radioactive liquid or solid waste, fissionable materials, or tritium; (2) conduct separations operations; (3) conduct irradiated materials inspection, fuel fabrication, decontamination, or recovery operations; (4) conduct fuel enrichment operations; or (5) perform environmental remediation or waste management activities involving radioactive materials. Incidental use and generating of radioactive materials in a facility operation (e.g., check and calibration sources, use of radioactive sources in research and experimental and analytical laboratory activities, electron microscopes, and X-ray machines) would not ordinarily require the facility to be included in this definition. Accelerators and reactors and their operations are not included. The application of any rule to a nonreactor nuclear facility should be applied using a graded approach.
17. NOTIFICATION REPORT. The initial documented report, to the Department, of an event or condition that meets the reporting criteria defined in the Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents. The Notification Report should consist of fields 1 through 19 of the Occurrence Report.
18. NUCLEAR FACILITY. Reactor and nonreactor nuclear facilities.
19. OCCURRENCE. An event or a condition that adversely affects, or may adversely affect, DOE or contractor personnel, the public, property, the environment, or the DOE mission. Events or conditions meeting the criteria threshold identified in DOE M 232.1-1 are occurrences.
20. OCCURRENCE REPORT. A documented evaluation of an event or condition that is prepared in sufficient detail to enable the reader to assess its significance, consequences, or implications and to evaluate the actions being proposed or employed to correct the condition or to avoid recurrence.
21. OCCURRENCE INVESTIGATION. Investigations are to be conducted according to site specific procedures and when determined by DOE that a Type A or B is required by DOE procedures.
22. OFFSITE TRANSPORTATION EVENT. Involves movement of materials which are considered to be in commerce, thus requiring compliance with Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations.
23. OIL. Oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.
24. ONSITE TRANSPORTATION EVENT. Movement of materials not in commerce and subject to DOE onsite procedures and safety requirements.

25. PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION. Degradation of a facility, process, or system that reduces the reliability of critical components of the facility whose loss affects the capability of operation. Performance degradation does not include the temporary loss of a component where identical redundant components are maintained in operation and the minimum authorization bases is not compromised.
26. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORS. Monitoring equipment required to legally monitor ongoing discharges. In general, this term applies to monitors used closest to the point of discharge to determine if discharges are within specified limits. It also includes any equipment that actuates automatically in response to set level signals from such a monitor. It does not include equipment in general area, remediation, or compliance monitoring programs.
27. PROGRAM MANAGER. The Headquarters individual or designee, designated by and under the direction of a Secretarial Officer, who is directly involved in the operation of facilities under his or her cognizance, and holds signature authority to provide technical direction through Heads of Field Element/Operations Office Organizations to contractors for these facilities.
28. PROGRAM SIGNIFICANT COST. Meets the criteria of Group 7.A. Cost Basis Reporting.
29. PROGRAM SIGNIFICANT DELAY. Meets the criteria of Group 8, Facility Status.
30. REACTOR. Unless it is modified by words such as containment, vessel, or core, means the entire reactor facility, including the building/structure, equipment, and associated areas devoted to the operation and maintenance of one or more reactor cores. Any apparatus that is designed or used to sustain nuclear chain reactions in a controlled manner, including critical and pulsed assemblies and research, test, and power reactors, is defined as a reactor. All assemblies designed to perform subcritical experiments which could potentially reach criticality are also to be considered reactors. Critical assemblies are special nuclear devices designed and used to sustain nuclear reactions. Critical assemblies may be subject to frequent core and lattice configuration change and may be used frequently as mockups of reactor configurations. Therefore, requirements for modification do not apply unless the overall assembly room is modified, a new assembly room is proposed, or a new configuration is not covered in previous safety evaluations (i.e., Safety Analysis Reports, Safety Analysis Report Addenda, or Technical Safety Requirements).
31. RELEASE. Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or otherwise disposing of substances into the environment. This includes abandoning/discarding any type of receptacle containing substances in an unenclosed containment structure but does not include permitted containment structures.
32. REPORTABLE OCCURRENCE. Events or conditions to be reported in accordance with the criteria defined in the Occurrence Reporting Requirements Documents.
33. REPORTABLE QUANTITY. For any Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act hazardous substance and radionuclide, the quantity established in 40 CFR Part 302, the release of which requires notification unless federally permitted.

34. SAFETY CLASS STRUCTURES, SYSTEMS, OR COMPONENTS (SAFETY CLASS SSCs). Nuclear facility systems, structures, or components including primary environmental monitors and portions of process systems, whose failure could adversely affect the environment or safety and health of the public identified by safety analyses. [DOE 5480.30]
35. SAFETY SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES, SYSTEMS, OR COMPONENTS (SAFETY SIGNIFICANT SSCs). Nuclear and Non-nuclear facility structures, systems, or components not designated as Safety Class SSCs but whose preventative or mitigative function is a major contributor to defense in depth (i.e., prevention of uncontrolled material release) and/or worker safety as determined from hazard analysis. [DOE-STD-3009-94]

NOTE: Safety Significant SSC, as used in this Manual, distinguishes a specific category of SSCs other than Safety Class SSCs. It should not be confused with the generic modifier "safety significant" used in DOE Orders (e.g., DOE 5480.23).

36. SECRETARIAL OFFICER. For the purpose of this Manual, Heads of Headquarters Elements with responsibility for specific facilities. These include the Assistant Secretaries for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; Environmental Management; Defense Programs; Fossil Energy; and the Directors of Energy Research; Civilian Radioactive Waste Management; and Nuclear Energy.
37. SERVICE. The performance of work, such as design, construction, fabrication, inspection, nondestructive examination/testing, environmental qualification, equipment qualification, repair, installation, or the like.
38. SIGNIFICANT DEGRADATION. A degradation that prevents a system, piece of equipment, administrative control, etc., from performing its intended safety function. (e.g., (1) A burned out power indicator light on a piece of radiation monitoring equipment which does not prevent the equipment from detecting elevated radiation levels and alarming as designed would not be considered significant degradation. (2) A piece of equipment that is determined to be out of calibration on the non-conservative side (such as a low level alarm that alarms at a lower value than it should) would be significant degradation).
39. SIGNIFICANT PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION. Degradation that compromises the facility minimum authorization bases for the operational condition at the time of the occurrence or allows an unmonitored release that is not immediately mitigated.
40. SUBSTANTIAL SAFETY HAZARD. A loss of safety function to the extent that there is a major reduction in the degree of protection provided to public or worker health and safety.
41. SUPPLIER. An organization furnishing items or services. An all-inclusive term used in place of any of the following: vendor, seller, contractor, subcontractor, fabricator, distributor, consultant, or subtier suppliers.
42. TRANSPORTATION EVENT. Any real-time occurrence involving any of the following transportation activities: material classification, packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping paper preparation, loading/unloading, separation/segregation, blocking and bracing, routing, accident reporting, and movement of materials. Transportation events with injury(s) may also require reporting in accordance with Group 3 criteria.