

ANNEX I (RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS, INGESTION COUNTY)

PEPIN COUNTY EOP

ANNEX I Radiological Incidents (Ingestion County)

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ANNEX I (RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS, INGESTION COUNTY)

I. PURPOSE

This annex identifies resources and responsibilities for agencies that will respond to accidents involving radioactive materials. Because of the county's inclusion in the 50-mile ingestion pathway zone of the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, details of the special activities required in the recovery phase have been included.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Radioactive hazardous materials are commonly used in a variety of settings (e.g., medical facilities, building and infrastructure construction and inspection, nuclear power plants.) The materials needed for these applications are transported via special and common carrier on the road, air, rail and water. If released into the environment, these materials require special consideration regarding their safe handling and disposal.

The on-scene Incident Commander has responsibility for this operation. The County Emergency Management Director will act as the liaison between the on-scene responders and additional resources. Statutory authority for oversight regarding the remediation of radiological materials incidents rests with the State of Wisconsin.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS

A. Planning, Training and Exercising

1. Participate in exercises and drills as scheduled by Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in accordance with the six-year exercise cycle. Implement any corrective actions identified in the exercise or drill.

Response

1. Use the Incident or Unified Command System to organize the response and to request and manage additional resources as necessary.
2. Notify the WEM on-call Duty Officer (DO), who will then notify the Department of Health and Family Services – Radiation Protection Section (DHFS-RPS).
3. Set up a perimeter around the facility or spill and enact an access control system.
4. Document all personnel who might have been exposed to radiation or radioactive contamination.

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5. Provide for staff to address media inquiries and public information regarding the event. In the event of a nuclear power plant incident, supply a Public Information Officer (PIO) to the Joint Public Information Center (JPIC) to coordinate the release of public information with all involved parties.
6. Ensure staff and equipment are not returned to service until qualified personnel have monitored both for radioactive contamination.

Recovery

1. Support continuing operations as needed.

B. Fire Department

Response

1. Notify the County Emergency Management Director of the radiological release.
2. Use appropriate guidance (e.g., US DOT Hazardous Materials Guidebook, shipping papers, Materials Safety Data Sheet [MSDS]) for recommendations regarding:
 - Extinguishing or controlling fires
 - Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for responders
 - First aid recommendations for those exposed to the substance.
3. Contact the shipper or facility representative for more information regarding the hazardous material and to notify them of the incident.
4. Recommend protective actions as necessary (§213.095, Wis. Stats.).

C. Emergency Management Director

Response

1. Coordinate with the WEM Duty Officer to have other appropriate state and federal response agencies work with the first responders. These agencies may include:
 - Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
 - Level A Hazardous Materials Team
 - U.S. Department of Energy – Radiological Assistance Program (DOE-RAP) Team

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2. Activate the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and utilize the county Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), as necessary.

Recovery

1. Make available maps that show the agricultural land use data for the portion of the county in the 50-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).
2. Work with the DHFS-RPS, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and others to assist with collecting agricultural samples to be monitored for contamination. The State of Wisconsin accepts primary responsibility for supplying staff, equipment, training and maintenance for these teams. The state has agreements in place with laboratories to complete the monitoring of the collected samples.
3. Work with WEM to ensure the dissemination of the Radiological Emergency Information for Wisconsin Farmers, Food Processors and Distributors Near the Nuclear Power Plants in and Surrounding the State of Wisconsin, (Rev. 9/2000) booklet to food producers and handlers within the 50-mile EPZ.
4. Work with WEM to implement the recommended protective actions in the 50-mile EPZ.
5. Coordinate local law enforcement and other staff who can assist with enforcing any embargo or hold of agricultural products that has been ordered by the state or federal officials empowered to do so.

D. Emergency Medical Services

Response

1. Provide emergency, lifesaving care to victim(s).
2. Notify the hospital as soon as possible of the victim's potential exposure to radioactive materials so that hospital personnel may prepare the receiving area.

E. Law Enforcement

Response

1. Upon request, assist with establishing a perimeter and controlling access.

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2. Assist with the notification and implementation of any protective actions that have been ordered. In the event of an escalating emergency outside of a city or village limits, the Sheriff of the affected county has the authority to recommend an evacuation of residents (§166.23, Wis. Stats.).
3. Provide escort for emergency response personnel and equipment dispatched to the emergency site, when requested.

Recovery

1. Assist with the enforcement of agricultural hold or embargo zones as requested.

F. Chief Elected Official

Response

1. Within incorporated jurisdictional limits, order protective actions as necessary (§ 323.14(3)&(4), Wis. Stats.).
2. If response activities exceed local capabilities, declare a local state of emergency and request state aid.

G. Public Works

Response

1. Provide equipment and staff to augment operations, upon request.
2. Assist law enforcement with traffic control activities as needed.

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Attachment 1 (Agency Approval Signature Sheet)

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The undersigned have hereby reviewed and approved Annex I of the County
Emergency Operations Plan.



County Board Chairperson

7-28-2010
Date


Emergency Management Director

7-28-2010
Date

ANNEX I (RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS, INGESTION COUNTY)

Attachment 2 (Special Radiological Supplement)

TO: County Emergency Management Directors

FROM: Paul Schmidt, Chief, Radiation Protection Section

The Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), Radiation Protection Section is available to assist counties with response to an incident involving radioactive materials. In the event of a large-scale incident, such as a nuclear plant incident or radiological terrorism, the state can mobilize significant personnel and equipment resources, including a mobile radiological laboratory. The state can also assist local jurisdictions with establishing and operating a reception center that provides radiation monitoring and limited decontamination of the general public.

Counties around the nuclear power plants have pre-designated mobile laboratory sites and reception centers. This may not be possible for other counties. At a minimum, the DHFS encourages all counties to evaluate their response infrastructure to determine if there are sites in each county that could support mobile laboratory and reception center operations. The DHFS is providing the attached excerpts from the DHFS Radiological Incident Response Plan to assist counties who wish to make this determination.

A. Reception Center(s) & Hospital Services

The primary purpose of the reception center is to monitor evacuees for radioactive contamination and to take the proper steps to decontaminate those needing it, and to refer those needing medical treatment to a qualified hospital or medical facility. In the case of incidents involving a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), reception center locations are predetermined, but in radiological emergencies not involving a NPP the reception center may have to be established on short notice at a convenient location to a generic specification utilizing existing resources.

Reception centers also provide a location where emergency workers who will enter evacuated areas can obtain radiation protection supplies, equipment and information, and can be monitored/decontaminated before they leave the area. Vehicles can also be monitored and decontaminated at reception centers, if desired or required.

B. Reception Center Facility Site Requirements

The reception center must be able to efficiently process large numbers of persons in a brief time frame. In counties potentially affected by a NPP accident, reception centers are pre-defined and their operational personnel pre-trained and processes established. In the event that a reception center has to be established in a county not having such pre-planning, the following list of reception center site characteristics can be used to select a proper location and facility.

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1. Site must be easy to find and access by those needing to go there, i.e., signs or other necessary traffic control measures.
2. Entire reception center site must be a secure site in order to protect persons and their property from theft or vandalism, and to prevent the spread of contamination by uncontrolled access to property.
3. Sufficient parking lot area to receive expected numbers of people and their vehicles, as well as sufficient area for emergency responders and their equipment.
4. Large facility/building with controllable access points to permit organized processing of persons arriving from incident site.
5. Large indoor reception area to gather and register people as they are being prepared for monitoring and possible decontamination.
6. Controlled triage area to treat and screen injured persons, as needed.
7. Controlled screening/survey area where individuals are monitored for radioactive contamination and segregated as either cleared (not contaminated) or referred to the on-site decontamination process.
8. A decontamination area equipped with separate female and male restrooms and shower/locker rooms for decontamination of victims.
9. Additional set of rest room facilities for those not needing decontamination, i.e., reception center workers, from those needing decontamination.
10. A process for dealing with contaminated clothing that can not be easily decontaminated on-site, i.e., replacement clothing for individuals and also the registration by receipt of all clothing confiscated from individuals.
11. A process and an area for dealing with all contaminated waste not able to be or not intended to be decontaminated.
12. Sufficient parking lot area to collect, monitor and decontaminate cars, including a way to manage runoff from vehicle decontamination. (A nearby commercial car wash could also be used to decontaminate vehicles.)
13. Sufficient communications to ensure operational needs are met and direction can be offered by state and county emergency management.
14. On-site training area for the training of emergency workers and volunteers.

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Note: Schools, auditoriums and large athletic facilities may meet the above criteria.

C. Forward Operating Center (FOC) & Mobile Radiological Lab (MRL)

The Forward Operating Center (FOC) located in the State Mobile Radiological Laboratory (MRL) will serve as the forward command post for the direction of emergency response and ingestion sampling teams and will be the first location to conduct laboratory analysis of samples obtained by those teams. The FOC/MRL will be deployed and managed at the direction of the State Radiological Coordinator.

The FOC/MRL is self-contained in a mobile trailer kept in the Madison area and transported to a location in the vicinity of the radiological incident. Activities occurring at this location include: (1) deployment of the emergency response field teams, (2) deployment of DATCP and DHFS ingestion sampling teams, and (3) early and continuing analysis of samples collected by these teams. The FOC/MRL has special on-location site hookup requirements that permit it to fully function while conducting special field operations.

D. FOC/MRL On-Location Site Requirements

In the case of a NPP incident, sites are pre-defined and equipped to receive the FOC/MRL. In the case of a non-NPP incident of adequate magnitude, it may be necessary to dispatch the FOC/MRL to a site that has not been pre-configured to receive it. In order to fully operate, the FOC/MRL should be supported by a site with the following physical characteristics.

1. A large flat hard-surface parking area capable of maneuvering/ parking a 40-50 ft truck/trailer combination, within reasonable distance of incident site.
2. Site security capable of monitoring and controlling access to FOC/MRL.
3. Power hookup of a 30A 125 Volt weather protected plug receptacle within reach of the on-board fifty-ft power cable. (The male three-prong power connector is of the type used to hookup kitchen stoves and clothes dryers.)
4. Three telephone lines for activation/support of phone and FAX services.
5. Secure sample collection repository (heated if in the winter months).
6. Clearance for raising on-board telescoping radio antenna (40 ft.)
7. Antenna hookup for dish antenna if available.
8. Waste collection area – should be located within security perimeter.

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9. Nearby access to restroom facilities.
10. Reasonable access to eating and sleeping accommodations.