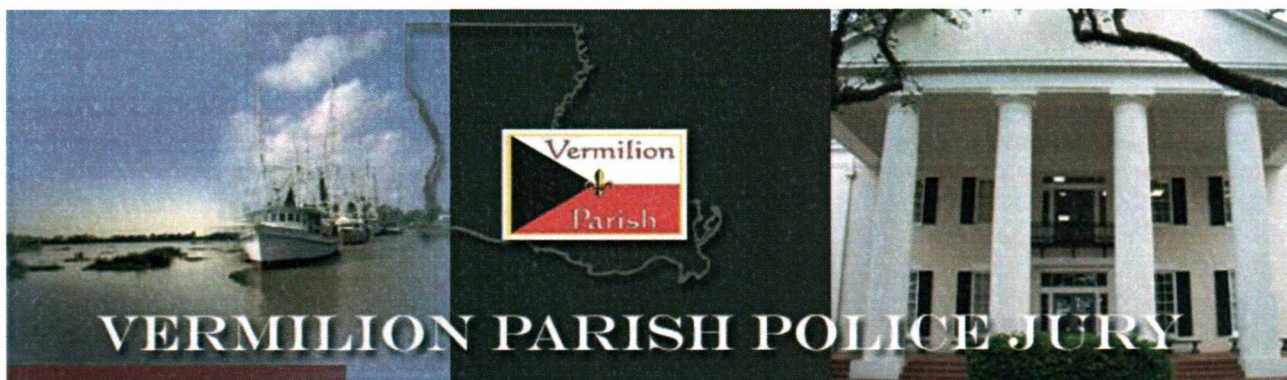


*Vermilion Parish
Office of Homeland Security &
Emergency Preparedness*



MULTI-HAZARD
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX X
RADIOLOGICAL

June 2019

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|---|
| I. PURPOSE..... | 1 |
| II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS..... | 1 |
| A. Situation..... | 1 |
| B. Assumptions..... | 1 |
| III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS..... | 1 |
| A. General..... | 1 |
| B. Phases of Management | 1 |
| IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES..... | 3 |
| A. The organization of the Parish Radiological Detection System consists of an EOC analysis section, field monitoring stations, emergency services support monitor teams and shelter monitor teams. | 3 |
| V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL | 3 |
| A. Succession of Authority | 3 |
| B. Parish Radiological Operations Location | 3 |
| C. Communications..... | 4 |
| VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT..... | 4 |
| VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS | 4 |
| A. Administration | 4 |
| B. Logistics..... | 4 |
| VIII. PLANS DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE | 5 |
| IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES..... | 5 |
| A. References: | 5 |
| X. APPENDICES TO ANNEX..... | 5 |

ANNEX X – RADIOLOGICAL DETECTION

I. PURPOSE

This annex describes the processes for preparing for, protecting against and responding to radiological incidents and/or events that may impact Vermilion Parish.

This annex provides for an effective radiological detection program designed to minimize the potentially devastating effects of a nuclear attack. Included are procedures for monitoring and evaluating nuclear weapons effects as well as operational plans for decontamination if needed.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. SITUATION

1. Vermilion Parish is susceptible to many incidents, both natural and technological, that could result in an emergency declaration by the Police Jury President.
2. If any enemy attack upon the United States were to occur, nuclear weapons probably would be used.
3. Such an attack could result in radioactive fallout being deposited over a large area of the nation.
4. A surface burst upwind of Vermilion Parish could cover all of the Parish and the surrounding parishes with radioactive fallout.

B. ASSUMPTIONS

1. A peacetime radioactive materials accident could contaminate a small area and possibly cause some local fallout.
2. Such an accident could be either at a nuclear power plant or in the transportation of radioactive materials.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

It is important to provide an effective radiation monitoring and reporting system within the Parish with a monitoring capability under either a wartime situation or a peacetime radioactive materials accident. Another vital part of recovery is the decontamination program used to reduce the radiological health hazard.

B. PHASES OF MANAGEMENT

1. Prevention

Research areas that are most vulnerable for radiological incidents and/or events.

2. Mitigation
 - a) Selection and training of Radiological Officer and staff.
 - b) Design a radiological program.
3. Preparedness
 - a) Recruit, train, assign and equip capable personnel to man and operate the Parish Radiological Detection System.
 - b) Develop a radiological analyzing capability so that emergency operations may be conducted under fallout conditions.
 - c) Educate the general public in radiological protection measures on a continuing basis to develop an expeditious and effective response to fallout conditions in order to provide protection for themselves.
 - d) Inspect and maintain monitoring equipment on regular basis.
4. Increased Readiness
 - a) Review plans to ensure workability. Make all necessary changes.
 - b) Accelerate training of additional personnel. This includes both EOC Radiological Staff and at least two persons assigned to each monitoring unit.
 - c) Ensure that all radiological detection instruments are in operating condition. Distribute instruments from bulk rage to all previously designated locations and personnel.
 - d) Conduct operational check of radiological reporting communications systems.
 - e) Ensure that the EOC Radiological Staff personnel can be contracted for rapid manning of the Radiological Analysis Section upon receipt of an attack warning.
 - f) The Parish Radiological Officer will check to ensure that the Radiological Analysis Section has all the maps, displays, forms, supplies, etc., necessary for 14 days operations. Articles that are needed will be requisitioned immediately from the state Radiological Officer or other sources as necessary.
 - g) Review special instructions for presentation to the general public by the Police Jury President or his authorized representative.
5. Response
 - a) All Radiological Detection System personnel proceed to their assigned locations.
 - b) All monitor teams report their readiness state to the Parish EOC.
 - c) The Parish Radiological officer will report the Parish Radiological Detection System's state of readiness to the State Radiological Officer.

- d) The Parish Radiological Detection System will function as prescribed in Appendix 2, Standard Operating Procedure.

6. Recovery

- a) Initiate outside monitoring to determine location and intensity of fallout.
- b) Ensure that all emergency services teams contain a properly equipped radiological monitoring team. All personnel will wear individual dosimeters.
- c) Vital facilities and equipment will be monitored and plans to decontaminate them will be initiated following the priority listing established by the Police Jury President.
- d) Individual radiation exposure records will be maintained on all personnel for operational control purposes and inclusion in their medical records.
- e) Any individual receiving the maximum allowable dose of radiation will be removed from any further exposure to outside of shelter radiation.
- f) The OHSEP Director will be briefed daily on the Vermilion Parish radiological situation, including EOC personnel radiation exposure levels, and the surrounding parishes' radiological situation.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The organization of the Parish Radiological Detection System consists of an EOC analysis section, field monitoring stations, emergency services support monitor teams and shelter monitor teams.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY

1. Radiological Officer
2. Director, Mosquito & Vector Control
3. Assistant Radiological Officer
4. Operations Officer
5. OHSEP Director

B. PARISH RADIOLOGICAL OPERATIONS LOCATION

1. Office of OHSEP Director
Mosquito and Vector Control
Police Jury Buildings
100 North State Street, Suite 211

Abbeville, LA

C. COMMUNICATIONS

1. Monitor teams will report to the EOC by telephone or radio.
2. Parish EOC to State EOC reporting will be done by telephone.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Lines of succession to each department head are according to the standard operating guidelines established by each department.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. ADMINISTRATION

1. All communications during any radiological incident and/or event will be logged throughout all emergency classifications.
2. A complete listing of communications system expenditures will be maintained in the Emergency Operations Center.
3. Expenditures during the incident and/or event will be submitted to the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness for reimbursement.
4. The Vermilion Parish OHSEP Director maintains Standard Operating Procedures that contain phone lists and radio frequencies that should be used to notify emergency personnel during emergency situations.

B. LOGISTICS

Personnel

1. Radiological Detection System personnel are volunteers.

Equipment

1. All radiological equipment is state owned and is requisitioned from the Radiological Instrument Maintenance and Calibration Facility at the state EOC in Baton Rouge. Instrument repair is carried out at the RIM&C facility.

Supplies

1. All normal administrative supplies are obtained from the Parish Police Jury.
2. Supplies peculiar to radiological operations may be reproduced locally or requisitioned from the State Radiological Officer.

Radiological Monitoring Locations

1. Appendix 2, Tab A

Decontamination

1. See Appendix 3

Monitoring Procedures

1. All monitoring will be performed in accordance with the Handbook for Radiological Monitors SM5.1.

VIII. PLANS DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

1. The Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Director has the responsibility for coordinating revision of this annex and keeping attachments current.
2. Directors of supporting agencies are responsible for maintaining internal plans, implementing procedures and resource data.
3. All other agencies given responsibility in this plan are responsible for the maintenance of their respective annexes or appendices.

Radiological Officer

Emergency Preparedness Director

Date _____

IX. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. REFERENCES:

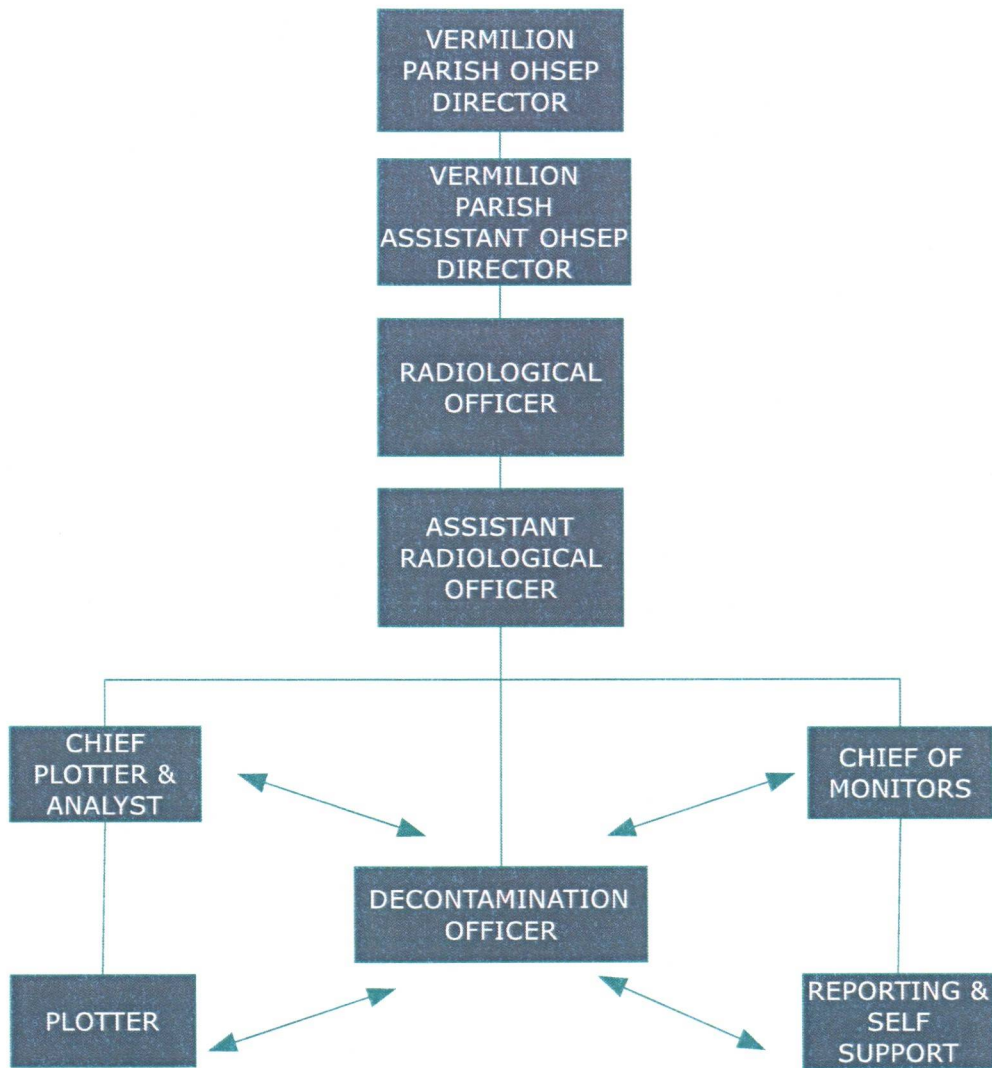
1. FEMA, Emergency Communications, CPG 1-8, Washington, D.C.
2. Guide for All Hazard Emergency Operations Planning, (SLG) 101, 1996, Federal Emergency Management Agency

X. APPENDICES TO ANNEX

1. Radiological Organizational Chart
2. Standard Operating Procedures
3. Decontamination
4. Radiological Material Incidents
5. Radiological Expansion for Crisis Relocation

ANNEX X – APPENDIX 1

RADIOLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ANNEX X – APPENDIX 2

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

I. PURPOSE

This Appendix covers the Standard Operating Procedures of the Vermilion Parish Radiological Detection System, including reports from reporting locations to the EOC. References are Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Emergency Operations Reporting System manuals:

CPG 2 - 10/5 Weapons Effects Reports Station Procedures

CPG 2 - 10/6 Local EOC Weapons Effects Reporting Procedures

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

During nuclear situations, the Vermilion Parish Radiological Officer will be responsible to the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Director for the timely accomplishment of his emergency duties.

III. ORGANIZATION

A. The EOC Radiological Analysis section will consist of

1. Radiological Officer
2. Assistant Radiological Officer
3. Analysts
4. Plotters
5. Chief of Monitors
6. Decontamination Officer

IV. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

A. A supply of administrative support materials will be stored in the EOC to allow for operations twenty-four (24) hours a day for fourteen (14) days. This will consist of, but not limited to, the following:

1. Radiation Exposure Record for all EOC personnel.
2. One official map of the United States with clear acetate overlay.
3. Radiological Reporting Log Forms (See Tab B).
4. One official Louisiana state map (preferably black on white) with clear acetate overlay.
5. Two maps of Vermilion Parish maps with clear acetate overlay.

6. One radiological monitoring kit.

B. A list of all monitoring locations with names and addresses for personnel trained as monitors will be maintained and kept current by the Radiological Officer.

V. PROCEDURES

A. Crisis

1. The Parish Radiological Officer will place the Parish Radiological Monitoring System on alert and verify its operability.
2. Communications contact with the State Radiological Officer will be established.
3. Monitors will be given refresher training. New monitors will be trained to fill out the system.
4. Designate instrument kits to be taken to shelters for use as a Host Area.
5. Reports to be submitted to the State EOC.
Delete extra spacing through-out document.
 - a. Parish Radiological System Readiness State.
 - b. Actions being taken to improve the State of Readiness.

B. Survival

1. Vermilion Parish EOC will relay Damage Reports to the State EOC as soon as possible. Analyze Fallout Reports from Parish reporting stations and forward the worst case fallout condition reported as the Parish-wide situation.
 - a. Damage reports consist of:
 - (1) NUDET sightings - Vermilion Parish EOC will receive NUDET sightings from the reporting location within the Parish stating the direction, in terms of the sixteen (16) points of the compass, from the reporting location based on the light flash or resulting mushroom cloud from the nuclear explosion. This report will be relayed to the State EOC immediately. EXAMPLE:
"LOUISIANA EOC, THIS IS VERMILION PARISH EOC, COURTHOUSE BUILDING, REPORTS NUDET WEST AT 0900."
 - (2) Structural or Glass Damage--These reports are submitted by the reporting location to the Parish EOC whenever significant weapon--caused structural damage or glass breakage is observed in the immediate vicinity of the reporting location. This report should be transmitted to the State EOC as soon as possible. EXAMPLE:
"LOUISIANA EOC, THIS IS VERMILION PARISH EOC, COURTHOUSE BUILDING, REPORTS STRUCTURAL

DAMAGE AT 0915, COURTHOUSE BUILDING, REPORTS GLASS
(location) REPORTS GLASS BREAKAGE AT 0915."

b. Fallout Reports - The following conditions will cause a Fallout Report to be transmitted to the State EOC:

- (1) Initial fallout arrival - 0.5 R/hr. (Flash Report).
- (2) 50 R/hr. and rising.
- (3) Any peak exposure rate to the nearest 25 R/hr.
- (4) Subsequent fallout arrival. Decreasing rate starts to increase.
- (5) 50 R/hr. and falling.
- (6) 0.5 R/hr. and falling.

EXAMPLE:

LOUISIANA EOC, THIS IS VERMILION PARISH EOC COURTHOUSE BUILDING
FALLOUT POINT 5 AND RISING AT 0940"

C. Recovery

1. Survival Reports will be continued until fallout conditions throughout the Parish have fallen to 0.5 R/hr. or less.
2. Prepare an analysis of the radiological situation as of 1600 daily to be Correct Indent included in the Parish Daily Summary of Operations Report.

ANNEX X – APPENDIX 3

DECONTAMINATION

I. PURPOSE

To formulate a decontamination plan for reducing and removing contaminating radioactive material from structures, areas, objects and persons with the lowest feasible expenditures and materials, and with radiation exposure to decontamination personnel held to a minimum commensurate with the urgency of the task.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situations

Decontamination must be based on a careful and sound estimate of the situation utilizing all aspects of the radiological monitoring system. The need for the decontamination of areas, buildings, and resources depends upon the need for the particular area of resource contaminated and the length of item which the decontamination would remain. Decontamination is performed for the purpose of supporting the overall Emergency Preparedness mission. Thus, any decision to carry out a decontamination procedure must be based upon careful evaluation of the expense in materials, time and labor compared with the inconvenience and hazard involved in avoiding the decontamination. In general, the principles of radiological decontamination are that (1) radioactivity cannot be destroyed, (2) the surface contaminated dictates the method of decontamination to be used, (3) decontamination personnel must proceed from the easy to the most difficult method, and (4) monitoring should be done frequently for effectiveness.

B. Assumptions

1. That trained Radiological officers and teams exist, or will exist, in all State Agencies and in each political subdivision of the State.
2. That specific guidance for livestock and agriculture has been furnished local USDA officials and farmers.
3. That maximum use of the Personal Protection Program for persons and protective covering for equipment and resources will be affected prior to any attack to reduce personnel contamination.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

As in the case of natural disasters, community action is by far the best way to do all that must be done to recover from a nuclear attack. With this in mind, local governments have available many organized units to serve as a nucleus for decontamination teams; such as Fire & Police Departments, Public Utilities and Public Works crews and equipment.

In order to utilize these basic organizations to the best ability, a series of priorities should be established using the information available to the Emergency Operations Center from the radiological monitoring teams. The radiological monitoring teams should be in every shelter and resource. In addition the following time factors should be considered before adopting a decontamination procedure, (1) the time which the contamination would remain if left alone, (2) the time which contamination may be allowed to remain as permitted by the situation, and (3) the time required for the decontamination (this time factor should not be greater than either of the former). As stated in paragraph 1 above, decontamination is performed purpose of supporting the overall Emergency Preparedness Mission.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. State

The State Board of Health is responsible for coordinating plans and programs for decontamination. The State Radiological Officer will furnish technical advice and support.

B. State Agencies and Departments

To develop plans and programs and conduct such decontamination activities as are inherent to its normal responsibilities or as may be assigned by proper authority. Prepare to support political subdivisions in accordance with priorities to be established.

C. Vermilion Parish

Vermilion Parish OHSEP Office is responsible for the preparation of plans to cope with contamination which may occur within its respective areas of responsibility. These plans should be prepared in accordance with the concepts and operational guidelines as stated in this appendix, and coordinated with the next higher echelon of government. Further, priorities should be established for decontamination of those areas and resources that are most vital to saving of lives and to the community as a whole.

D. The Public

It is incumbent on each person to:

1. Decontaminate their person and the equipment used with materials on hand to the best of their ability.
2. Make themselves available for community projects as established by the governing authority and in accordance with the priorities given.
3. Become as knowledgeable on procedures for decontamination as possible and adhere to safety criteria.

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The establishment of priorities for decontamination must be weighed carefully. The first consideration must be given to immediate protection from bodily injury and death. The next consideration is that the total radiation injury from fallout is a composite due

to several causes, including contamination of the surrounding areas, contamination of skin areas, and ingestion and inhalation of fallout materials. The following is a list which gives general priorities.

- A. Personnel and clothing they are wearing.
- B. Food and water to be consumed.
- C. Vehicles and equipment to be used.
- D. High radiation areas in essential locations or areas.
- E. Structures and buildings to be used after emergence from shelters.
- F. General areas such as schools, shopping centers, parks, etc.

The method of decontamination will vary with the surface of the material be decontaminated. In some cases the fallout is removed by brushing, wiping, or washing. In other cases fallout may be covered over with some shielding material. It is possible that removal of the contaminated item to an isolated area until the radiation has decayed may be the best decontamination. The following are some methods of decontamination.

A. Wet

- 1. Water (Scrubbing hot, cold, detergents)
- 2. Steam
- 3. Complexing Agents (Polyphosphates, Sodium Versenates, Citric, Acids, Citrates)
- 4. Caustics (Sodium hydroxide or lye, trisodium phosphate)
- 5. Organic Solvents (kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, ether, turpentine, carbon tetrachloride, commercial paint remover).
- 6. Acid Mixtures
- 7. Inorganic Acids

B. Dry

- 1. Vacuum
- 2. Abrasions (Vacuum or sand blasting, chipping, filing or grinding)
- 3. Aging
- 4. Sealing
- 5. Disposal

ANNEX X – APPENDIX 4

RADIOLOGICAL MATERIAL INCIDENTS

I. PURPOSE

This Appendix covers the notification and local action procedures to be taken when a radioactive materials incident occurs. This could happen in a building or on a route of transportation.

II. RESPONSIBILITY

When notified of a radioactive materials incident, the Radiological Officer will immediately notify the Office of State Police, Office of Environmental Affairs, Nuclear Energy Division and the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. He will ensure that all persons involved in the incident are available for medical attention, monitoring, decontamination (if necessary) and questioning to determine their possible radiation dosage.

III. OPERATIONS

Depending upon the nature of the incident, the Parish may need to activate a portion of the monitoring system.

A. The following notification will immediately take place.

1. State Police - Hot Line (will accept collect calls)
(504-925-6595 or 225-925-6325).

Information to be furnished:

- a. Person and agency receiving initial alert, and contact phone number.
 - b. Person and agency relaying alert and phone number.
 - c. Time and location of occurrence.
 - d. Hazardous materials involved.
 - e. Whether populated area is adjacent to incident scene or is nearby.
 - f. Whether water sources are adjacent or nearby.
 - g. On scene weather conditions.
2. Nuclear Energy Division - 504-925-4518
 - a. Give your identification, location and telephone number.
 - b. Time and location of occurrence.
 - c. Type and condition of radioactive materials involved.
 3. Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness – 1-800-256-7036

- a. Give same information as in "2" above and the list of response units notified.
- B. All persons involved in the incident should be detained (if not in need of hospitalization) for questioning on their involvement in the incident to determine their exposure to the radiation, monitoring for contamination and decontamination. It is very important that any radioactive materials which have escaped from their container be confined to the scene of the accident and not spread further by contaminated individuals, vehicles or equipment. Medical personnel must know if the injured person is treated or evacuated needs to be decontaminated. Inform the medical evacuation vehicle driver if his vehicle should be monitored after arriving at the hospital.
- C. If local Radiological personnel arrive on the scene before the Nuclear Energy Division Team, monitor the area to determine the perimeter of contamination. Never assume there has not been a leakage of radioactive material.

ANNEX X – APPENDIX 5

RADIOLOGICAL EXPANSION FOR CRISIS RELOCATION

| LOUISIANA EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AREA: | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|------------------------|
| PARISH / CITY: Vermilion | | | | | |
| DATE OF INSPECTION: | | | | | |
| BY WHOM: | | | | | |
| 3 Letter Code Designator with Prefix # | Agency (Federal, State or Local Government) | Name & Address of Fixed Monitoring Station & Telephone # of POC | Name & Home Address of each Monitor & Telephone # (2 Monitors Required) | Types of Communications: T = Telephone R = Radio | Protective Factor (PF) |
| LA 59 - 1 | Federal | U.S. Corps of Eng. - Leland Bowland, 25995, LA Hwy. 333, Abbeville, LA (18 miles S. of Abbeville on LA Hwy 82 Harold Trahan, Tel. 893-6790 | 1. Harold Trahan 2. L.J. Abshire 3. Eddie Picard 4. Dallas Touchet 5. Chester Trahan | T - R 1 | Less than 40 |
| LA 59 - 2 | Federal | U.S. Corps of Eng. - Schooner Bayou Lock, 25995 LA Hwy. 333, Abbeville, LA, Harold Trahan, (Kit exchanged at Leland Bowland Lock - above in accessible by land route) | | T - R 1 | Less than 40 |
| LA 59 - 3 | Federal | U.S. Corps of Eng. - Fresh Water Bayou Lock, 41225 LA Hwy, 3147, Abbeville, LA | | T - R 1 | Less than 40 |

VERMILION PARISH OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY & EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RADIOLOGICAL REPORTING LOG

STATION:
REPORTED TO:

| FLASH REPORT (0.5 T/HR OR MORE) | 1 ST HR THRU 12 TH HR (HOURLY ON THE HOUR) | 13 TH HR THRU 24 TH HR (EVERY 3 HOURS) | 25 TH HR THRU 40 TH HR (EVERY 6 HOURS) | AFTER 40 TH HR (DAILY AT 0300Z) | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|
| DATE: | DATE: | DATE: | DATE: | DATE: | DOSE RATE | TOTAL DOSE | |
| TIME: | TIME: | DOSE RATE | TIME: | DOSE RATE | TIME: | DOSE RATE | |
| DOSE RATE: | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| TIME SENT TO CONTROL CENTER | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| NTOE: Flash report at fallout will be made as soon as dose rate reaches 0.5t/hr | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| REPORT AS FOLLOWS | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | |
| 1. TIME OF OBSERVATION | 5 | | 5 | | TAKE OBSERVATIONS AT | | |
| | 6 | | 6 | | | | |
| 2. LOCATION | 7 | | 7 | | 0300Z | 0900Z | |
| | 8 | | 8 | | | | |
| | 9 | | TAKE OBSERVATIONS AT | | 1500Z | 2100Z | |
| 3. FALLOUT | 10 | | | | | | |
| | 11 | | 0300Z | 0600Z | TOTAL DOSE TO | | |
| | 12 | | 0900Z | 1200Z | 0300Z | | |
| | TOTAL DOSE TO | | | 1500Z | 1800Z | If at any time following a period of decay, the dose rate increases unilaterally, file a special report and start new program of observations. | |
| | 0300Z | | | 2100Z | 2400Z | | |
| TOTAL DOSE TO | | | 0300Z | | | | |
| REPORT DOSE RATES AS FOLLOWS | 1. TIME: | 2. LOCATION: | 3. DOSE RATE: | 4. DOSE TO: | | | |