Policy #	111D	**Effective Date**	01/31/2017
Policy Name	Hazardous Materials/Radiological Incidents	**Approved Date**	01/31/2017
Approved by	*Wendell Franklin, Chief of Police*	**Previous Date**	NEW

PURPOSE OF CHANGE:

To update the policy format.

POLICY:

The nature of radiological material presents serious health and safety concerns. The release of radiological material would possibly result in widespread health issues, as well as the potential for community fear and economic losses. Officers who respond to a radiological incident will treat it as one of potential danger.

Specialized equipment and expertise are required to address these situations. Federal law, 10 CFR 37 requires that all businesses that store Category 1 or Category 2 material must notify their local law enforcement agency. They must coordinate the protection of the radiological materials and advise of the on-site security measures, as well as the type(s) of material stored. In addition, businesses that transport Category 1 material must file a notice with the Governor, or designee, of any state the shipment will travel through. This information should then be disseminated to local law enforcement agencies that may be affected.

Officers responding to the scene of an incident involving the presence of radiological material will follow the on-scene protocols outlined in Policy 111A, *Hazardous Material Incidents*. Officers who are assigned or discover a traffic collision involving vans, truck-trailers, tank cars, or other carriers capable of transporting hazardous materials must approach the scene with caution. Notify the Tulsa Health Department, Fire Department, TPD Bomb Squad and Tulsa Area Emergency Management Agency (TAEMA) and the Incident Management Team (IMT) Commander anytime a placarded vehicle or railcar is involved in a collision and there is a suspected leak or spill. If there is not an apparent leak or spill, contact only the Fire Department, Bomb Squad and IMT Commander.

In the interest of officer and citizen safety, the officer should direct lifesaving activities by promptly notifying Fire Department personnel who have the appropriate equipment to safely perform such rescues. Notification should include the number of injured persons in the danger area and, if possible, the nature of the radiological material.

ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE STORAGE OR TRANSPORTATION OF CATEGORY 1 AND CATEGORY 2 MATERIALS IS CONSIDERED “FOR OFFICIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY”. This information will not be provided to personnel on other than a need to know basis.

SUMMARY: Procedures for responding to an incident involving the presence of radiological material.

APPLIES TO: All police personnel

DEFINITIONS:

CATEGORY 1 MATERIAL – Radiological materials used in the commercial industry are rated on a scale from 1-5, with 1 being the highest radiological dosages and are the most highly regulated commercial materials. The storage or transportation of these materials must be reported. Category 1 materials include the following:

- Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs)
- Irradiators
- Teletherapy sources
- Fixed, multi-beam teletherapy (gamma knife) sources

CATEGORY 2 MATERIAL – These materials are regulated and businesses that store reportable quantities of these materials must notify their local law enforcement agencies. These materials can be transported freely without being reported. Category 2 materials include the following:

- Industrial Gamma Radiography sources
- High/medium dose rate Brachytherapy sources

COLD ZONE – the fully safe operating area surrounding the Warm Zone at a hazardous material/CBRNE site.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE BOOK (ERG) – a field reference manual published by the Department of Transportation (DOT) listing hazardous materials. The manual is cross-referenced by the chemical name and ID number. The book lists the general hazards of these chemicals and the steps to be taken by emergency response personnel dealing with them.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL – a group of materials that can cause harm to people or the environment upon release. Includes CBRNE and other harmful materials.

PERSONAL RADIOLOGICAL DEVICE (PRD) – A device that detects the presence of a radiological source but does not indicate a specific radiological material. The use of a PRD is considered Primary Screening.

PRIMARY SCREENING – the protocol of using detection devices to determine the presence of radiological materials. An alarm by a PRD does not indicate the release nor immediate threat from the radiological material. A PRD alarm can result from an individual that has recently had a medical test involving radiological material. In addition, many materials emit a low level of naturally occurring radiation that is not considered hazardous (i.e. concrete).

RADIOLOGICAL ISOTOPE IDENTIFICATION DEVICE (RIID) – A device that detects the presence of a radiological source and also provides information on the type of material. In addition, it provides detailed information on the level of radiation being emitted by the material. The use of an RIID is considered Secondary Screening.

SECONDARY SCREENING – the protocol for using devices to identify a type of radiological material as well as the levels of radiation being emitted. Based on the information obtained from Secondary Screening, a response can be developed on the most appropriate handling of the material.

PROCEDURES:

A. STORAGE OF RADIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

1. Private businesses/industry that store/use Category 1 or Category 2 materials are required to contact their local law enforcement agency. All businesses that contact TPD with this information will be referred to the IMT Commander.

2. The IMT Commander will conduct a site visit of the facility to review the site's protection measures and emergency procedures. The IMT Commander will obtain and store the following information for each site:

    a. Name, address and Point of Contact for facility.
    b. Emergency procedures for storing the material.
    c. Site plan of the facility.
    d. Types and quantities of all radiological materials.

3. The IMT Commander will notify Public Safety Communications (PSC) to have a Caution Warning placed on the address for the facility. The Caution Indicator will be 10-56 (Presence of Radiological Materials).

4. In the event of a call for service involving a facility with a 10-56 Caution Indicator coming in to PSC, the call taker will seek to determine if the incident is merely occurring at the site but does not involve the secured portion of the facility (i.e. general intrusion alarm or report call).

    a. Should the call not involve the secure portion of the site, PSC will assign an officer and advise the officer "10-56". At no time should an officer or dispatcher use any terminology referring to "Radiological material".
    b. Should the call involve the secure portion of the facility or the radiological material itself, PSC will enter the call as a higher priority and assign a "Supervisor 10-19, 10-56" along with a backer. PSC will also contact the Fire Dept, Bomb Squad and IMT Commander. Fire Dept and Bomb Squad personnel are equipped with PRDs for Primary Screening and RIIDs for Secondary Screening. If Secondary Screening detects a high enough radioactive level, the Health Dept and TAEMA should be notified.

5. Category 2 materials (often radiological cameras for pipeline inspection) are able to be transported without reporting. In the event of a collision or theft of a vehicle transporting Category 2 materials, follow the procedures listed below.

B. TRANSPORTATION OF RADIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

1. Transporters of Category 1 materials are required to file a transportation plan with each state the shipment will pass through. When the Department is notified on a Category 1 shipment through Tulsa, the information will be forwarded to the IMT Commander. The IMT Commander will review the information and determine the appropriate personnel to notify (i.e. divisional traffic units, Bomb Squad, etc.).

    a. The IMT Commander will notify the Watch Commander for the division, who will be responsible for notifying only the appropriate personnel.

2. When PSC is notified of the theft or collision of a transport vehicle carrying either Category 1 or Category 2 materials, PSC personnel will attempt to obtain as much information about the material from the caller. PSC will then assign a higher priority to the call and assign a "Supervisor 10-19, 10-56" along with a backer. PSC will also contact the Fire Dept, Bomb Squad and IMT Commander. The Bomb Squad and Fire Dept will respond to provide Primary and Secondary Screening of the location. If Secondary Screening detects a high enough radioactive level, the Health Dept and TAEMA should be notified.

3. In the event a field officer comes upon the collision of vehicle carrying Category 1 or Category 2 materials, the officer will request a "Supervisor 10-19, 10-56." PSC will notify the Fire Dept, Bomb Squad and IMT Commander. The Bomb Squad and Fire Dept will respond to provide Primary and Secondary Screening. If Secondary Screening detects a high enough radioactive level, the Health Dept and TAEMA should be notified.

    a. If there is the likelihood of a breach of the shipping vessel, officers will establish a safety perimeter around the collision until a Secondary Screening is conducted.
    b. In order to secure the scene, officers will follow the Procedures outlines in Policy 31-111A, Hazardous Materials Incidents.

C. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

1. Avoid physical contact with hazardous substances. Dangerous exposure can occur through contact, inhalation, ingestion, or absorption.

REGULATIONS:

1. Any person who enters the Hot Zone shall be decontaminated before leaving the Warm Zone.

REFERENCES:

27A O.S. 4-1-103.D
111A, *Hazardous Materials Incidents*
127, *Tulsa Police Reserve Emergency Callout*
132, *Aircraft Crashes*
134, *Bomb Threats/Detonations*
140, *Command Posts*
Critical Incident Response Manual
Emergency Response Guidebook