

**2020
Resource Directory**

Emergency

Emergency

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WHO'S IN CHARGE?

No single person is in charge of all specific duties performed in response to an emergency situation. For each disaster, there will be many individual agencies performing their functions under the direction of their specific policies and under the guidance Incident Commander.

Elected officials, such as the County Commissioners, Mayors of each city or village, and Township Trustees, are ultimately responsible for protecting lives and property in an emergency or disaster situation within their jurisdiction. These officials are responsible for:

1. Authorizing emergency expenditures to help eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life and property from any type of hazard.
2. Authority to make an emergency declaration (to request local or state assistance).
3. All phases of disaster relief; policy, restoration activities, and the continuing efforts to help the community return to normalcy.

Reminder: The job of the Clark County Commissioners, Mayors, or Township Trustees is policy making, not operational. For instance, they do not tell the fire chief how to put out a fire, but rather assist by authorizing procurement of additional needed resources.

The County Administrator and various City Managers also have certain authority during times of emergency and are able to provide leadership and support services.

On-Scene Command at Fires &

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The Ohio Administrative Code 1301:7-7-01(D)(11) states: “The fire chief or officer of the fire department in charge at the scene of a fire or other emergency involving the protection of life or property, or any part thereof, shall have the authority to direct such operations as necessary to extinguish or control any fire, perform any rescue operation, or take any other action necessary in the reasonable performance of duty.”

On-Scene Command at a Hostile Incident

The first law enforcement agency officer to arrive on-scene shall be in charge of field operations unless, and until, relieved by a superior officer. The personnel of other responding agencies should consult with this commander before proceeding to the hostile area. This is to safeguard the lives of the responders.

On-Scene Command Management

All responding units will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS), a standardized on-scene, all-hazards incident management system per HSPD-5 and ORC 5502.28(c)

ICS has been established by the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standardized incident organizational structure for the management of all incidents. NIMS represent a core set of doctrine, principles, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient and collaborative incident management at all levels. To provide the framework for interoperability and compatibility, NIMS is based on a balance between flexibility and standardization.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER:

The EOC is the physical location where coordination, communication, and cooperation takes place to effectively and efficiently mitigate the disaster. The County EOC functions as the coordinating point for all jurisdictions and disciplines. Government officials such as first responders, emergency support personnel, amateur radio operators, and EMA personnel operate from the County EOC to coordinate situational awareness, resource management, public information and warning.

EOC Activation

When there is a major emergency or disaster affecting one or more jurisdictions in Clark County, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be established. The EMA Director will be responsible for maintaining and activating the County EOC. The EOC can also be activated at the request of an Incident Commander. Contact the EMA director at [937-605-0576](tel:937-605-0576)

Local Command Centers can also be established in affected jurisdictions by the local government officials such as Mayors and Township Trustees. There they will coordinate their activities and request additional resources with the County EOC. **Remember** all requests for State or Federal resources or formal communication **MUST** come through the County EOC.

Incident Command Posts

The function of the Incident Command Post is to house the essential decision-making officials in one location for ease of face-to-face communications at the incident

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scene. An amateur radio operator may be assigned to the Incident Command Post and EOC to provide redundant radio communications.

Especially in a multiple incident site disaster, it is important that the people who make the decisions about response priorities and resource procurement be where they can confer and be kept up-to-the-minute on the situation as it changes.

Clark County EMA has a Mobile Incident Command Post (MICP) that can travel to the scene to assist local Incident Command. The MCIP can be activated at the request of an Incident Commander. Contact the EMA director at [937-605-0576](tel:937-605-0576)

Damage Assessments

When areas sustain heavy property damage notify EMA as soon as possible to send a Damage Assessment Team to survey the damage and report to both local officials and the State EMA. An initial assessment, within 24 hours will be made to assist in determining either a State Declaration of Emergency or to request State resources. A 72 hour follow-up report will be made which adds more details such as monetary value on damages.

Local jurisdictions, typically fire and police departments, need to report heavily damaged areas to the EOC so that the Damage Assessment Team can evaluate.

EVACUATIONS:

Who Can Order an Evacuation?

Ohio AG Opinion 87-653 states:

1. County Sheriff.
 2. Law enforcement for that jurisdiction.
 3. Fire Chief, or authorized representative for that jurisdiction.
 4. Fire Safety Inspector.
-

Evacuation Enforcement

When can you force someone to evacuate, against their wishes?

Immediate Danger – Example: A tornado has struck a subdivision and there are gas leaks, charged power lines downed, and/or unsafe structures.

Escalating Danger – Example: A truck carrying hazardous materials overturns on a highway near a subdivision. Although there has been no release, the potential exists for a release of a toxic cloud.

In either situation, immediate or escalating danger, law enforcement and fire department personnel may force unwilling persons to evacuate. Reference: Ohio AG Opinion # 87-099.

Notify all persons in the evacuating area before taking time to go back and forcibly remove those who are unwilling to evacuate voluntarily.

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If fire department or law enforcement personnel do not choose to forcibly evacuate an unwilling adult (believed to be of sound mind), document the refusal to evacuate by listing the name, address, date and time of refusal, and telephone number for next-of-kin notification.

SNOW EMERGENCIES:

The Clark County Sheriff may declare a snow emergency and temporarily close state, county, municipal, and township roads within Clark County. Ohio AG Opinion #86-023 and #97-015

Snow Emergency Classification Levels

Level One (1)

Roads are hazardous with blowing and drifting snow. Roads are also icy. Drive carefully. Snow plows are able to clear the roads, and drifts do not fully recur for over an hour.

Level Two (2)

Roads are hazardous with blowing snow, drifting snow and white-out conditions exist. Roads are also icy. Travel only if necessary. Contact your employer to determine if your workplace will be open. Snow plows are not able to keep roads clear as drifts recur in less than one hour. Some rural roads are drifted totally shut.

Level Three (3)

Many roads in Clark County are impassible. Drivers should avoid using roads, if possible. Contact your employer to determine if your workplace will be open.

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A large number of roads are drifted shut and it may require the use of special equipment, such as graters and front-end loads to remove the snow and re-open the roads.

MASS NOTIFICATION:

Clark County has a mass notification system, Hyper Reach, to call the public on landlines and registered cell phones. Hyper Reach has the ability to target geographic areas based on jurisdiction, zip code, or a radius from a fixed point.

Clark County also has an Emergency Alert System (EAS) that can interrupt television and radio broadcasts.

Requesting Activation

Any first response agency can request mass notification to the public; however emergency notifications can only be used for life safety and property preservation. Examples include:

1. Boil Alert Advisory
2. Shelter in Place
3. Evacuation Message

The following agencies have access to the mass notification systems through:

1. Clark County Communications Center – [911](tel:911)
 2. Springfield City Communication Center – [911](tel:911)
 3. Clark County EMA [937-605-0576](tel:937-605-0576)
-

PUBLIC OFFICIAL ROLE IN DISASTER:

A disaster is a challenge for the administrative and elected officials within Clark County. As an administrative or elected official, the direct and ultimate responsibility for how well the jurisdiction survives during, and recovers after a disaster.

Remember, the same public that places *little priority* on emergency preparedness before a disaster, expects and *demand*s effective leadership during a disaster.

Effective disaster management places extraordinary demands on the official. This is particularly true in the first hours of an emergency. Decisions made early by public officials usually have far reaching consequences. Yet, it is during this time that the fewest resources and information are available to assist decision making.

Together these factors place the official at risk: politically, professionally, legally, and financially. During any major emergency or disaster the ultimate responsibility for the well-being of the community and ultimate responsibility for the action of subordinates rest with the elected official and administration.

To assist in an emergency or disaster, the following pages provide information on how to assess the problem and what steps should be taken, however, conferring with your public safety officials and EOC will assist in providing the most current and accurate information to the following.

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Gather Good Information

Magnitude

Try to pin down the reported scope/size, its status (whether it is expected to increase or decrease and how rapidly).

Best/Worst Case

Estimate whether “at best” we can handle the situation with our own available resources or whether “at worst” we require extensive outside assistance.

Injuries/Deaths

Determine exact number of injuries and deaths, do not guess or estimate.

Property Damage

Determine factors such as; property or environmental damage, economic impact, and other concerns that may indicate a need for declaring an emergency.

Resources Required

Ascertain if there is, or may soon be, a shortage of any necessary resources.

Begin Personal Log

Keep a log of all key information, factors weighed, and decisions reached from the time you are notified of a disaster.

Establish Contact with EMA Director

So you can be current on what actions(s) have already been taken place and what further steps are needed.

Situational Briefing

It is critical to have daily situational briefings until the incident is well into the recovery phase.

Situational Briefing

A good situational Briefing will assist you in making effective decisions. It may also serve as the platform for briefings to other stakeholders, the media, and the public. Find out the following information. Then work with our County Joint Information Center (located at the EOC) to disseminate the information to the public through the media at press conferences. A designated Public Information Officer (PIO) trained in disaster communications will be available to assist with the media.

1. Who's in Charge?
 2. Of what?
 3. Where?
 4. Has there been proper vested authority?
 5. Is the continuity of government assured?
 6. Availability of support from local and state agencies, private and non-profit organizations?
 7. What options are available to deal with shortfalls?
 8. What financial issues are surfacing?
 9. What conditions/parameters should be followed in contacting outside public officials?
 10. Is there a need to place other personnel on alert?
 11. What is the status of Emergency Operations Center?
-

Additional Resources

Based on good information, it may be appropriate for local jurisdictions to coordinate local assets and personnel through a local Command Center. However, when additional outside resources are needed, activate the Clark County EOC.

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Emergency Actions

Based on good information, if needed, take the following actions:

Issue Emergency/Disaster Declarations

Declarations should be coordinated through the Clark County EOC.

Policy-Making/Authorizations

Establishing policies (curfews, price gauging, etc.) and permitting emergency spending authorizations (overtime, resources, etc.) is what the community needs to function effectively during the emergency.

Keep Complete and Accurate Records

Determine and record actions taken; information received or any deviation from standard policy or procedure (along with the rationale for that decision). Document all financial transactions such as equipment, supplies, personnel, and contractor costs.

Liaison with Other Officials

In advance, make out a list of peers and subject matter experts whom you may wish to consult for advice.

Legal Representation

When to contact legal authorities varies from incident to incident (generally, the earlier the better). Review legal issues such as, but not limited to;

1. Emergency/Disaster Declarations
2. Curfews
3. Price Controls
4. Authorizations

Have a Town Hall Meeting

It is critical to hold a community meeting, known as Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), as soon as

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possible to address issues of concern to the residents. The County EOC will coordinate DRC representatives from agencies that are providing support to the residents. It is critical that county government and local officials of the affected jurisdiction(s) be present. These are the first people that residents will notice are absent. As the jurisdiction's top authority, the administration and elected officials should not only attend, but be prepared to field questions. Preparation and briefing from the County PIO is imperative prior to a public meeting.

HANDLING THE PRESS:

Talk with key stakeholders first and fast. That last thing you want is for a government official or key member of a response agency to hear about what happened through the media. The top priority is to make sure everyone has been notified. It's better to be notified twice than not at all.

At the same time it is imperative that everyone who responds knows not to talk idly, especially with the media. In a crisis, there must be a fast and effective response to media inquiries to prevent rumors.

For localized events, as soon as possible, appoint a spokesperson and/or a Public Information Officer (PIO). Their responsibility will be to handle the media and inquiries. In large events, have your spokesperson/PIO contact the Clark County EOC to establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). This is where all agencies involved will meet together and create a unified message to the public. A coordinated effort avoids confusion and conflicting information. Another function of the JIC is to establish a community HOTLINE answering the public questions or concerns directly.

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At the JIC, PIOs from various agencies will collect, coordinate, research, and verify information before it is released to the media. The JIC will also provide rumor control to maintain an eye on what the public is interested in knowing then develop reliable sources to garner that information. Personnel at the JIC will help develop a clear and concise message.

When it's time to communicate with the news media, the JIC has a 'press kit' which contains media equipment items that may make a press briefing more effective and streamline.

In the beginning of an event, at minimum, daily news conferences should be held. It is suggested that the press briefings be held no later than 4:00 PM to allow media to make 5:00 new programming. Outside the framework of organized press conferences, the news media will try to obtain information by whatever means are available, and use their background files to fill in the gaps.

Whether it is the administration, elected official, first responder, or a designated spokesperson that represents the agency, there are some universal principles that apply.

1. When human safety is involved, deal with that first, and then go on to address other issues.
2. It is okay to say you don't know; it's NOT okay to have your facts wrong.
3. Use the format:

This is what we know...

This is what we don't know...

This is what is unclear... (NEVER speculate!)

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Press “Do”

- DO create agenda items. Make a list of the key points you want to make before the interview. Discuss these talking points with the PIO prior to an interview.
- DO release only verified information. Have a clear idea of what can and cannot be released. Rely on the information JIC provided, as it has been vetted by all coordinating agencies.
- DO have a designated spokesperson as a back-up.
- DO escort the press to designated areas.
- DO take a deep breath to get control of yourself first. You must calm yourself before you can calmly address others.
- DO ask for clarification of any question you do not understand BEFORE you begin to answer.
- DO tell the truth. This is the most important communication rule to follow. The truth allows you to control the flow of information.
- DO be brief. Your performance is measured in sound bites. If you ramble on the editor will be forced to select the portions of your answer for you.
- DO stick to the facts. Refuse to deal with hypothetical situations and “What if’s.”
- DO promptly alert the press of relief and recovery operations. The media is providing you with the opportunity to communicate with your citizens.

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- DO try to find out and meet press deadlines.
 - DO try to return all media calls within two hours. Make yourself available whenever you can, and
 - DO make sure to confer with your PIO often.
-

Press “DO NOT”

- DO NOT “wing” it. When talking to the press, have a clear idea of what to say and how to steer the conversation back to your message.
- DO NOT talk idly or speculate of causes.
- DO NOT speculate of the return to normal operations.
- DO NOT speculate on the dollar loss.
- DO NOT place the blame.
- DO NOT interfere with legitimate duties of the news and reporters.
- DO NOT permit unauthorized persons to comment to the press.
- DO NOT lie. NEVER cover up or purposely mislead the press.
- DO NOT say “No Comment.” If you cannot answer the question, provide a brief explanation of why. Saying “No Comment” sounds like you have something to hide.
- DO NOT let the reporter state an inaccuracy

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without correcting it. Be sure to correct it by stating the accurate information in a positive manner.

- DO NOT use jargon. Avoid acronyms or language that is not familiar to the general public.
 - DO NOT go off the record. Some reports never go “off the record”.
 - DO NOT let the reporter put words in your mouth.
 - DO NOT argue with a reporter. Never get into a battle with someone who owns a video camera, microphone, or buys ink by the barrel.
-

Disaster Quotes

Elected and appointed official may be approached by the media and asked to give a few comments to the public after a disaster. The following statements are some sample quotes.

“Our county and our citizens will face many challenges in the months ahead. I am confident that we can, and will, meet these challenges. We will do what we can to rebuild our community.”

“Our thoughts and prayers are with those who have suffered losses. We are sensitive to the dislocation and trauma that this disaster has caused to so many families. We are committed to providing all the resources needed to aid our citizens.”

“We are working closely in partnership with our State and Federal counterparts to make sure services are delivered to citizens in our county as quickly and efficiently as possible.”

DISASTER DECLARATION:

Difference in Emergency/Disaster Declarations

The Declaration of an Emergency is used when jurisdictions need supplemental assistance to help protect the public.

The Declaration of a Disaster is used when the residents of the jurisdiction will need assistance in recovering from the event. It may or may not include jurisdictional supplemental assistance to help protect the public.

Purpose of a County Declaration

Unless otherwise established by resolution, at least two county commissioners must agree to make a County Declaration. Within the jurisdiction of a city or village, the Mayor will make the declaration.

Senate Bill 208: Amends Section 305.03 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) to require the Coroner to serve as County Commissioner whenever two of the County's Commissioners are absent because of illness or injury.

A County Declaration must be made in order to bring additional State and/or Federal resources into the jurisdiction for the purpose of responding to and recovering from a disaster. A County Declaration must be made before a Gubernatorial Declaration can be requested, which allows the state to release the requested resources.

Requests are not only response related. Extensive damage to public and/or private structures and

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facilities may also qualify. Any incident, regardless of cause (natural or man-made) would qualify, so long as it meets the State and Federal required threshold.

Purpose of a State Declaration

This declaration primarily serves one purpose, to authorize State of Ohio emergency response personnel and equipment to operate on County government property in order to supplement local disaster response. It is a requirement that County government only make such a request to the Governor when its resources and capabilities are fully committed and in the process of being exhausted, with little relief in sight.

The basis for such a request is in part on the Damage Assessment reports from the local and county level, and per capita rates based on the current consumer price index.

There are services that State departments can provide services/assets without a declaration of emergency or disaster by the Governor. The departments are:

1. The Ohio Department of Transportation
2. The Ohio Department of Public Safety

The primary forms of assistance available are:

1. Debris removal from public property
2. Assistance with protective measures (barricades, detours, etc.)
3. Riot Control
4. Search and Rescue
5. Assistance with orderly evacuations

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Other than social service programs already in place, a State declaration does NOT activate any State-funded relief programs to provide monies to the stricken private sector in the community.

A local or state declaration NEVER assures that federal declaration or relief funding is coming. It is only the first step in requesting federal aid, should the situation warrant. Be aware that the federal government requires a state declaration be made, and for state agencies to be fully committed at the disaster site before the state can issue a formal request for a federal declaration.

Purpose of a Federal Declaration

This is for any emergency or disaster which requires federal level emergency assistance to supplement state and county efforts, in order to save lives and protect property, public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster.

The Governor is the only individual who can request such declarations to the President. The Governor would request, through Ohio Emergency Management Agency, that the President declare an emergency or disaster in order to obtain direct federal assistance and/or federal funding required for recovery.

It should be understood that a Federal Declaration is NOT something available “just for the asking”. The Federal request is a highly regulated procedure. Clark County EOC will coordinate all declarations sent to the state for consideration.

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Requesting Disaster Assistance

All available local resources must be committed prior to determining if State assistance is required.

1. Coordinate with the Clark County EOC.
 2. Issue a Local Declaration of Emergency or disaster, unless a County-wide declaration has already been made.
-

VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE:

Volunteers in Response and Recovery

When the community experiences a disaster of such magnitude that the capacity of local response organizations is severely challenged, unaffiliated volunteers will respond. Large numbers of volunteers will not be easily handled within the normal operating procedures.

When an organization needs additional volunteers to help meet its commitments to the community, make a request through the County EOC.

Volunteer Reception Center

The Volunteer Reception Center (VRC) provides a place where large numbers of volunteers can be efficiently processed and referred to agencies needing their assistance. VRC activation is requested through the EOC.

The process is used to coordinate these volunteers and provides an easy way to document who is being registered and all expenses incurred. Those expenses can later be used for local matches toward state and/or federal disaster assistance funding, if available.

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Additionally, volunteers who come through the VRC carry liability protection from the Ohio Revised Code.

Once volunteers are assigned to the local jurisdiction, it is the responsibility of the requesting agency to supervise activities and track hours and reporting back to the EOC.

FIRST RESPONDER CHECKLISTS:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

Haz-Mat Checklist

- Approach cautiously from uphill/upwind if possible.
- Evaluate the scene from a safe distance before moving closer (example use binoculars).
- Start County Haz-Mat issued Site Safety Plan.
- Activate the Incident Command System.
 - Activate Accountability System.
- Obtain information concerning the cargo from placards, labels, shipping documents.
 - Consult DOT ERG.
 - Consult other reference materials, as needed.
- Inform the incoming units of your evaluations and the actions you are taking.
- Announce location of Staging Area(s) and Incident Command Post.

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- Direct the responding units as to which access routes they should use when approaching the incident.
- Immediately contact the following agencies:
 - Request County Haz-Mat Team through Springfield City Dispatch.
 - Request law enforcement for scene security/evacuation/traffic control, if necessary.
- Establish exclusion perimeter to keep the public away from responders' working areas.
- Establish isolation zones (Hot, Corridor, Cold).
 - Move equipment and personnel to the Cold Zone. This includes all SCBA, encapsulated suits, ropes, flashlights, drinking liquids, materials for decontamination, etc.
- EMS notifies SRMC [937-523-1400](tel:937-523-1400) regarding contaminated patients.
- Assess/reassess the Incident Classification Level.
- Perform evacuations or shelter in place.
- Get safety and warning information to the public if necessary.
 - Use mass notification system at Dispatch or EMA to communicate with public about instructions on whether to evacuate (why, how, and to where) or shelter-in-place (why and for how long).

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- Notify owners of livestock/pets that may be grazing in, or drinking from contamination.
 - Notify owners of crops or gardens that may be contaminated.
 - To report an Orphan Drum: Call Ohio EPA's Emergency Response Hotline [800-282-9378](tel:800-282-9378).
 - Should you suspect at any time that this is a terrorism/CBRNE related incident consult the checklists as outlined of the following pages.
-

Haz-Mat Good Samaritan Law

On March 10, 1986, the Governor of Ohio signed a law which gives civil liability immunity to persons who give aid or advice in a hazardous material emergency.

The aid or advice must be requested by one of the following government officials:

1. Fire Chief of the jurisdiction having authority
2. County Sheriff
3. Law Enforcement Official of the jurisdiction having authority
4. County EMA Director
5. County Commissioner, Mayor, City or Village Manager, or Township Trustee

The person giving the aid or advice must not expect any remuneration for himself, or their agency, from the government official, authority, or agency that requested the aid. And that person must be specially qualified by training or experience to give the aid or advice.

Once identified, the person who has been requested

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must immediately call the Emergency Response Center at the Ohio EPA at [800-282-9378](tel:800-282-9378) and give them the following information:

1. Your name, and the name of your agency
 2. The name and title of the person who requested the aid or advice
 3. The location of the incident
 4. The type of material involved in the incident
-

Haz-Mat Incident Clean-up

According to Ohio House Bill 131 Section 3745.13 “When emergency action is required to protect the public health or safety or the environment, any person responsible for causing or allowing an unauthorized spill, release, or discharge of material into or upon the environment is liable to the municipal corporation, county, township, county-wide Emergency Management Agency,...for the necessary and reasonable, additional or extraordinary costs it incurs in investigating, mitigating, minimizing, removing or abating the spill, release, or discharge in the course of its emergency action.”

If the person responsible for the release cannot be found or refuses responsibility, contact the Ohio EPA to determine if the EPA will use their contractor (for the clean-up), or what other resources are available to mitigate the incident.

The jurisdiction in which the incident occurred may authorize emergency clean-up and payment, as long as there is a threat to public health or the environment.

In order to reopen a roadway when a hazardous materials incident occurs on the interstate, highway, or

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right-of-way; or released from a storm drainage ditch along the right-of-way maintained by the State, the State may assume responsibility for the costs if the person responsible cannot be found or refuses responsibility. This includes the expense of calling a private contractor for clean-up. Consult Ohio EPA.

TERRORISM:

General Information

The type of response will depend on the type of incident: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive, or any combination. Refer to specific checklist for detailed information.

Terrorism Checklist

- Identify the hazard.
- Establish Incident/Unified Command:
 - Track Accountability of personnel on-scene.
- Obtain situational awareness:
 - Initiate on-scene assessments in coordination with local law enforcement agencies and other experts to ensure scene security and responder safety, including that no secondary devices or contaminants are on site.
- Establish command post:
 - Coordinate the Incident Command Post with the EOC by sharing up-to-date information on a regular basis.
 - Conduct on-scene briefings frequently

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(throughout multiple operational periods) to communicate the common operating picture to responders.

- Share and compare information from the local scene with state/federal partners, establishing local/regional/national awareness based on the specific attack and intelligence/information.
- Establish communications:
 - Maintain frequent communications with dispatch.
 - Use mass notification system at Dispatch or EMA to communicate with public about instructions on whether to evacuate (why, how and to where) or shelter-in-place (why and for how long).
- Immediately contact the following agencies:
 - FBI – Dayton [877-324-6324](tel:877-324-6324) to report a suspected terrorism event.
 - Clark County Haz-Mat team [937-324-7615](tel:937-324-7615) can sample and identify agents.
 - The 52nd WMD Civil Support Team [866-496-3278](tel:866-496-3278) can sample and identify the agent.
 - SRMC [937-523-1400](tel:937-523-1400) should be notified immediately that contaminated victims may arrive or self-present at the hospital.
 - Health Department [937-390-5600](tel:937-390-5600) to report biological event for public health emergency.
 - County Emergency Management Agency

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[937-605-0576](tel:937-605-0576) to open EOC and to manage information and resources.

- Maintain responder safety and wellness.
 - Enforce the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
 - Adjust on-scene resource levels as circumstances change.
 - Prepare for multiple operational periods after the initial attack.
 - Utilize department's SOPs for responding to a crime scene.
 - Be aware of secondary devices
-

CHEMICAL:

General Information

Victims' signs and symptoms of exposure:

- Are there unconscious victims with minimal or no trauma?
- Are there victims exhibiting SLUDGEM signs?
- Is there blistering, reddening of the skin, discoloration or skin irritation?
- Are the victims having difficulty breathing?

Physical indicators / other outward warning signs:

- Medical mass casualty/fatality with minimal or no trauma.
- Responder casualties.
- Dead animals and vegetation.
- Unusual odors, color of smoke, vapor clouds.

Identify Dispersal Method(s):

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- Air handling system.
 - Misting or aerosolizing device.
 - Sprayer.
 - Gas Cylinder.
 - Dirty bomb.
-

Chemical Response Checklist

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

- Victims exposed to chemical require immediate removal of clothing, gross and technical decon, and definitive medical care.
- Personnel in structural PPE/SCBA should not enter areas of high concentration, un-ventilated areas, or below-grade areas for any reason.
- Personnel in structural PPE/SCBA may enter the hot zone near the perimeter (outside of areas of high concentration) to perform life-saving functions.
- Move ambulatory patients away from the area of highest concentration or source.
- Confine all contaminated and exposed victims to a restricted/isolated area at the outer edge of the hot zone until decontaminated.
- Symptomatic patients should be segregated in one area and asymptomatic patients should be in another.

- If a particular agent is known or suspected,

Emergency

information should be forwarded to EMS personnel and hospitals so sufficient quantities of antidotes can be obtained.

- Begin gross decon procedures starting with the most severe symptomatic patients.
 - Begin technical decon as soon as possible.
 - Use soap-and-water.
 - If available, Haz-Mat personnel in chemical PPE may be used for rescue, reconnaissance, and agent identification.
 - Asymptomatic patients should be decontaminated in a private area (tent or shelter) and then forwarded to EMS for evaluation.
-

BIOLOGICAL:

General Information

- Biological agents may produce delayed reactions.
 - Unlike exposure to chemical agents, exposure to biological agents does not require immediate removal of victims' clothing or gross decon.
 - Inhalation is the primary route of entry.
 - SCBA and structural firefighting clothing provides adequate protection for first responders.
 - DOT-ERG #158 provides additional information.
-

Biological Response Checklist

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

- Isolate/secure the area (DOT-ERG #158 recommends initial isolation distance of 75').
 - Be alert for small explosive devices designed to disseminate the agent.
 - Gather information:
 - Type/form: liquid, powder, aerosol.
 - Method of delivery.
 - Location in structure.
-

Biological Checklist – Agent from Known Source

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

- Personnel entering the area must wear full PPE, including SCBA.
- Avoid contact with puddles, wet surfaces, etc.
- Isolate area of building.
- Keep all potentially exposed persons in close proximity, but out of the high-hazard area.
- Shut down HVAC system that services the area.

Emergency

- If victims have visible agent on them,
 - Wash exposed skin with soap and water.
 - If highly contaminated, and the facility is equipped with showers, the victims should shower and change clothes.
-

Biological Checklist – No Physical Evidence

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

- Isolate the building.
- Keep all potentially exposed victims in the building.
- Shut down all HVAC systems for the building.
- Collect information regarding the threat or target for previous activity to gauge credibility of the threat.
- Initiate a search of the building.
- Personnel entering area must wear full PPE, including SCBA.
- Avoid contact with puddles, wet surfaces, etc.
- Investigate all HVAC intakes, returns, etc., for evidence of agent or dispersal equipment.
- If any evidence of an agent or package is found in/near the HVAC system, evacuate and isolate in a secure and comfortable location.

Emergency

- Contaminated victims should shower and change. Tents or other sites should be used.
 - Exposed victims may shower and change at their discretion.
-

Biological Checklist – Unknown Agent in HVAC

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

- Isolate the building.
- Keep all potentially exposed victims in the building.
- Shut down all HVAC systems for the building.
- Collect information regarding the threat, target or any previous activity to gauge the credibility of the threat.
- Initiate a search of the building.
- Personnel entering area must wear full PPE, including SCBA.
- Avoid contact with puddles and wet surfaces.
- Investigate all HVAC intakes, returns, etc., for evidence of agent or dispersal equipment.
- If any evidence of an agent or package is found in/near the HVAC system, remove occupants from the area and isolate in a secure and comfortable location.

Emergency

- Contaminated victims should shower and change.
 - No decon should take place unprotected and in the open. Tents or other sites should be used.
 - Exposed victims may shower and change at their discretion.
-

Biological Checklist – Confirmed Agent in HVAC

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

- Personnel entering area must wear full PPE and SCBA.
 - Avoid contact with puddles, wet surfaces, etc.
 - Remove occupants from building and isolate in secure and comfortable location.
 - Shut down HVAC systems(s).
 - Contaminated victims should shower and change. No decontamination should take place unprotected and in the open. Tents or other sites should be used.
 - Gather all decontaminated victims in a specific holding area for medical evaluation.
-

Information for Persons Exposed to Biologics

What is a threatened bioterrorism incident?

A threatened bioterrorism incident is an event where an infectious agent has been used to threaten harm to individuals, such as a letter containing a possible bioterrorism agent (e.g. the bacteria which causes anthrax or plague). Or an incident can be a telephone caller who threatens to use such an agent as a weapon. This is a federal crime and will be investigated and prosecuted by law enforcement and the FBI.

How likely is it that I have actually been exposed to a bioterrorism agent?

The majority of these incidents have turned out to be hoaxes. But plan to take all necessary steps to evaluate the incident and secure your safety.

What will be done to evaluate this incident?

The local departments of Emergency Management, Police, Fire, EMS, and Health will work together to evaluate this incident. The Health Department will determine whether you have been exposed to a real biologic agent that could cause disease. This will be done by examining the circumstances of the incident, material, and the type of exposure you received.

When will I know if I have been exposed to a hazardous biologic agent?

Because many different organisms and toxins may be used as bio-terrorism agents, the suspect material must be collected for laboratory testing. These tests will be able to identify the presence of hazardous biologic agents or toxins in approximately 8 to 48 hours. The results will be discussed with all exposed

Emergency

persons as soon as they are available.

Do I need to decontaminate myself, or throw away my clothes and belongings?

Emergency personnel should have already instructed you to wash your hands and any other parts of your body with soap/water that came in contact with the material. You may also be instructed to go home and shower with soap/water. Place your clothes into a plastic bag until the laboratory results are available, they may be evidence.

Do I need any treatment now, such as antibiotics or vaccines?

No. Should the laboratory tests on the material indicate that you truly have been exposed to a biologic agent, there are measures that you can take to prevent you from becoming ill. This includes antibiotics and vaccines. Results of the tests will be back in plenty of time for you to get preventative treatment. The results of the laboratory tests are needed first, for the best possible recommendations.

Am I a risk to my family?

No. Most bio-terrorism agents are NOT contagious from person-to-person. Even in the unlikely event that you truly have been exposed to a contagious agent, you would have to become ill yourself to be able to spread infection. Results of the laboratory tests on the material will be available in time for you to take measures to prevent spreading to your family.

What should I do now?

You must complete the Health District's Data Collection Form before you leave the site, so they will know how to contact you with the results of their investigation. After emergency response personnel authorize you to leave, continue your usual activities. It is not necessary for you to visit a hospital or doctor's

Emergency

office. Contact your physician to discuss your possible exposure. As a precaution, it is recommended that you take your temperature daily to watch for fever.

When will it be safe for me to return to this building?

Local public safety officials, in consultation with the Health District, will notify building managers regarding when it is safe to reopen the building. Most biologic agents do NOT stay in a building for prolonged periods of time.

RADIOLOGICAL:

General Information

Solid Form of Radioactive Material

It is highly unlikely that a victim would become contaminated. As long as responders utilize time, distance, and shielding when dealing with a radioactive source, they will keep exposure low. It is also highly unlikely that a victim could transfer contamination to any responder.

Powder Form of Radioactive Material

When radioactive material is in a powder form, a victim may become contaminated by inhalation and/or direct contact which leave contaminants on the skin and clothes. Responders can become contaminated by direct contact with these victims and surrounding scene, since they could actually touch or inhale the powder. When there is wind, powder form of the radioactive material can also be carried distances and be a potential inhalation contaminant to people close and farther away. If it is raining, the powder can be transported by water runoff thus contaminating the environment.

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To reduce the danger of contamination from a radioactive material in powder form, responders can cover the powder with a tarp to protect it from wind and rain. Another option would be to place dirt over and around the material for containment.

Liquid Form of Radioactive Material

When a radioactive material is in liquid form, a victim can become contaminated by swallowing or coming into direct physical contact with the liquid. Responders can receive contamination by direct physical contact with the substance, with the contaminated victim, or any absorbent materials that have been contaminated with the liquid. If the liquid evaporates, a residue will be left behind which can also pose a contamination hazard. If it is raining, the liquid can be carried off by water runoff and thus contaminating the environment and drinking water.

To reduce the danger of spread of contamination when the radioactive material is in liquid form, responders need to use diking material to contain it. If it is raining, a tarp can be placed over the liquid material as well.

Gaseous Form of Radioactive Material

When a radioactive material is in gaseous form, anyone coming into contact with the gas can become contaminated: (a) internally by inhalation, or (b) by absorption into the skin if the person walks through the cloud of vapor. When wind is present, these gasses can travel long distances in a gaseous plume.

To reduce the amount of contamination, a gaseous leak must be stopped at its source.

Radiation Types

Types of radiation; Alpha, Beta, and Gamma.

Emergency

Alpha Radiation

- Alpha Radiation is not able to penetrate skin.
- Alpha emitting materials can be harmful if the materials are inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through open wounds.
- Instruments cannot detect Alpha radiation through a thin layer of water, blood, dust, etc. because Alpha radiation is not penetrating.
- Alpha radiation travels in inches (a very short distance in air).
- Alpha radiation is not able to penetrate turnout gear, clothing, or a cover on a probe.

Beta Radiation

- Beta radiation may travel in feet (several yards in air and is moderately penetrating).
- Beta radiation can penetrate human skin to the “germinal layer,” where new skin cells are produced.
- If Beta-emitting contaminants are allowed to remain on the skin for a prolonged period of time, they may cause skin injury (burns or blisters).
- Beta-emitting contaminants may be harmful if deposited internally.
- Turnout gear provides some protection against most Beta radiation.

Gamma Radiation

- Gamma radiation is able to travel hundreds of feet in the air and may penetrate the human body. It readily penetrates most materials and is sometimes called “penetrating” radiation.
- X-Rays are like gamma rays. They, too, are penetrating radiation.

Emergency

- Radioactive materials that emit gamma radiation and X-rays constitute both an external and internal hazard to humans.
 - Dense materials are needed for shielding from gamma radiation. Turnout gear provides little shielding from penetrating radiation, but will prevent contamination of the skin.
-

Radiation Exposure

- Small doses affect blood-forming organs and tissue causing reduction in platelets and red and white blood cells. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, and general feeling of illness.
- Larger doses also destroy the cells lining the stomach and intestines resulting in severe nausea, vomiting and diarrhea within a few days of exposure. Resulting dehydration can lead to death. Treatment with blood transfusions can help.
- Very high doses damage brain tissue. Nausea, vomiting, tremors, convulsions and death usually occur within 48 hours.
- In addition, there may be burning and scarring of the skin or lungs, a tendency to develop cataracts, and a tendency to develop cancer.
- Showering with lukewarm water and mild soap should be done as a precaution.
- Radiological agents may produce delayed reactions.
- Unlike exposure to chemical agents, exposure to radiological agents does not require immediate removal of victims' clothing or gross decon.
- Inhalation is the primary route of entry of particulate radiation.
- In most cases, SCBA and structural firefighting clothing provides adequate protection for first responders.

Emergency

- Alternately, gamma sources require minimizing exposure time and maintaining appropriate distance as the only protection.
 - Exposed/contaminated victims may not exhibit obvious injuries. Consult DOT-ERG #161-166 provide additional information.
-

Radiological/Nuclear Response Checklist

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

- Isolate/secure the area. DOT-ERG #163 recommends a minimum distance of 330'.
- Be alert for small explosive devices designed to disseminate radioactive agent(s).
- Use time, distance, and shielding as protective measures:
 - TIME: limit the length of time exposed.
 - DISTANCE: maintain a safe distance between you and the source.
 - SHIELDING: place an absorbing material between you and the source (i.e. fire truck).
- Use full PPE including SCBA.
- Avoid contact with agent. Stay out of any visible smoke or fumes.
- Establish background levels outside of suspected area.

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- Remove victims from high-hazard area to a safe holding area.
- Monitor radiation levels.
- Triage, treat, and decontaminate trauma victims as appropriate.
- Detain or isolate uninjured persons or equipment.
 - Delay decontamination for such persons/equipment until instructed by radiation authorities.
- Use radiation detection devices, if possible, to determine if patients are contaminated.
- Obtain information concerning the cargo from placards, labels, and shipping documents.
 - Place shipping papers in a clear plastic bag that you can see through to read and to protect handling the papers from possible contamination.
- Consult DOT-ERG #161-166.
- Survey meters and dosimeters should be used to determine exposure rates of the area and total exposures to the individual.
- Establish access control points upwind, which all people and equipment must pass.
- All personnel entering are checked for proper PPE and dosimeter. All personnel exiting are checked for contamination.
- All persons near the scene of the incident need to be taken to an isolation area out of the hot zone and checked for contamination. Any contaminated

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person should be transported to SRMC for decontamination ASAP.

- Assign response personnel to ensure that no one leaves the isolation area until they have been checked for contamination (this is to prevent the spread of contamination to other areas).
 - Request a Physicist as a subject matter expert (see Resource Section).
-

Radiological/Nuclear EMS Checklist

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

- Assess and treat life-threatening injuries immediately. The need for immediate medical attention of victims takes priority over the radiological aspects of the incident.
- Remove patient to secondary treatment area away from areas of exposure and contamination as soon as possible.
- The decontamination of victims or responders at the incident site consists of removal of contaminated clothing only. **Any further decontamination may spread contaminants.**
- Victims should be transported by personnel who have remained out of the controlled area.
- Move the ambulance cot to the clean side of the control line, unfold a clean sheet or blanket over it.
- Place the victim on the covered cot and package the victim by folding the sheet or blanket over and

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securing the ends in an appropriate manner. Do not remove the victim from the backboard if one was used.

- ❑ The ambulance being used to transport victims from a contaminated scene should be prepared with plastic sheeting covering the floor and walls of the vehicle. Contamination could be transferred to the vehicle by dirt on the shoes of EMS removing victims, then being tracked into the vehicle.
- ❑ Transport the victims to the hospital. The hospital should be given additional appropriate information, and the ambulance crew should ask for any special instructions from the hospital prior to arrival.
- ❑ Follow the hospital's radiological protocol upon arrival.
- ❑ The ambulance and crew should not return to regular service until the crew, vehicle, and equipment have undergone monitoring and decontamination.
- ❑ Personnel should not eat, drink, smoke, etc. at the incident site, in the ambulance, or at the hospital until they have undergone monitoring and decontamination.

EXPLOSIVES:

General Information

- **WARNING:** Always lookout for secondary devices.
- Explosive devices may be designed to disseminate chemical, biological, or radiological agents.
- Explosives may produce secondary hazards, such

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as unstable structures, damaged utilities, hanging debris, void spaces, and other physical hazards.

- Devices may contain features such as nails, shrapnel, fragments, or other material.
 - DOT - ERG #112 and 114 provide additional information.

 - Outward warning signs:
 - Oral or written threats.
 - Something that appears out of place.
 - Devices attached to compressed gas cylinders, flammable liquid containers, bulk storage containers, pipelines, and other chemical containers (dirty bombs).
 - Oversized packages with oily stains, chemical odors, excessive postage, protruding wires, excessive binding, and no return address, etc.
-

Explosive Response Checklist

Start with the Haz-Mat and Terrorism checklists then continue with the following:

Unexploded Device/Pre-Blast Operations

- Command post should be located away from areas where improvised secondary devices may be placed, e.g., mailboxes, trash cans, etc.

- Staging incoming units:
 - Away from line of sight of target area.

 - Away from buildings with a lot of glass.

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- To utilize distant structural and/or natural barriers to assist with protection.
- Isolate and deny entry.
- Secure perimeter based on the size of device.

Warning: Coordinate activities with law enforcement and be prepared for operations if the device activates.

- Attempt to identify device characteristics;
 - Type of threat, Location, Time, Package, Device, and Associated history.
 - Standoff distances depend on the size of the device (see chart at the end of this section “IED Standoff Distances”).
- Use extreme caution if caller identifies a time for detonation. It is very possible that the device will activate prior to that time.
- Discontinue use of all radios, mobile data terminals, and cell phones.
- Evaluate scene conditions:
 - Potential number of affected people.
 - Exposure problems.
 - Potential hazards: utilities, structures, fire chemicals, etc.
 - Water supply.
 - Evaluate available resources (EMS, Haz-Mat, Technical Rescue, etc.).
 - Develop an incident action plan that

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identifies incident priorities, potential tactical assignments, and key positions in the ICS/Unified Command.

Warning: Be aware of potential secondary devices and their potential location.

Exploded Device/Post-Blast Operations

- Initial arriving unit(s);
 - Stage a safe distance from reported incident, or where you first encounter debris.
 - Away from the line of sight of the target area.
 - Away from buildings with large amounts of glass.
 - Utilize distant structural and/or natural barriers to assist with protection.

- Stage incoming units at a greater distance. Consider using multiple staging sites.

- Debris field may contain unexploded material.

- Discontinue use of all radios, mobile data terminals, and cell phones.

- Remove all citizens and ambulatory victims from the affected area.

- Determine on-scene conditions and evaluate resource requirements:
 - Explosion
 - Fire
 - Structural collapse/unstable buildings
 - Search/Rescue
 - Exposures

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- Utilities
- Number of patients and extent of injuries
- Other hazards

Warning: If it is determined that entry or intervention must occur, the following procedures should be implemented.

- Personnel should only be allowed to enter the blast area for life safety purposes.
- Limit number of personnel and minimize exposure time. Personnel entering the blast area should;
 - Wear full protective clothing & SCBA
 - Monitor atmosphere for: Flammability, Toxicity, Radiation, Chemical & pH.
- Remove viable patients to triage/treatment area.
- Direct ambulatory patients to care.
- Establish emergency gross decontamination.

Warning: Area should be evacuated of all responders if indication of a secondary device.

- Remove patients from the initial blast site to a safe refuge area.
- Implement Clark County Mass Casualty Plan.
- Do not allow rescuers to enter unsafe buildings or high-hazard areas.
- Control utilities and protect exposures from a defensive position.
- Preserve and maintain evidence.

MILITARY AIRCRAFT:

Military Aircraft Response Checklist

- Immediately contact the following agencies:
 - WPAFB 88th Air Base Wing Command Post at [937-257-6314](tel:937-257-6314).
 - SRMC [937-523-1400](tel:937-523-1400).
 - Clark County EMA [937-605-0576](tel:937-605-0576).
- The initial report should include all information that will enable WPAFB responders to proceed rapidly to the scene. Continue to report it to the 88th Air Base Wing Command Post.
- Obtain names and addresses of actual witnesses of the crash and give these names, and yours, to the officer-in-charge upon arrival of WPAFB officials.

Approach the Crash Scene

- Approach the accident scene from upwind and from the side of the aircraft. Never approach a military aircraft crash scene from the nose or tail because of the possibility of armaments being present.
- If the crash is in an area overgrown with high grass or brush, take extra precaution that responders are not trapped between the crash and potential grass fires.
- Always assume crashes of military aircraft involve weapons containing high explosives which may detonate, particularly if fire is involved.

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- Fuel tanks are apt to explode in a fire, quickly spreading the fuel and fire over a wide area.
- Persons who have been exposed to smoke, particularly those not wearing protective clothing or using self-contained breathing apparatus, must be isolated in one group until all HAZMAT and/or radiological hazards have been identified or eliminated as a possible threat. They can then be released after examination by appropriate medical personnel.
- Look for aircraft markings. Reporting the tail number of an aircraft, as well as other distinctive markings, to Wright-Patterson AFB. This will speed up the process of identifying the type of aircraft involved. It will also enable the Air Force to obtain crew, passenger and cargo manifests. These documents will help in the rescue phase of response and identify any HAZMAT considerations to be observed.

Rescuing Survivors

- Location of escape hatches, doors, and exits from the aircraft are indicated by orange-yellow markings on the outside of the aircraft. On jet aircraft, a rescue arrow (black and yellow) will indicate the rescue points on the aircraft. Instructions are stenciled near this arrow for the jettison of canopies or hatches. Use extreme caution in jettisoning these cartridge-actuated devices as they are ejected violently.
- **DO NOT RAISE, MOVE, OR TAMPER WITH ARMRESTS** of crew member's seats as these armrests may activate the ejection seats and are extremely dangerous. Some seats eject upward, some downward. Aircraft equipped with ejection

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seats are marked with a red and white symbol near the canopies.

- Once the rescue attempt has been completed or recognized as impossible, keep clear (½ mile). Remove survivors from the site to avoid further hazards as smoke inhalation, burning wreckage, or secondary explosions.
-

Military Aircraft Rescue Markings

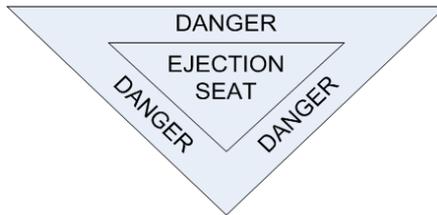


YELLOW AND BLACK

1. PUSH BUTTON TO OPEN DOOR
2. PULL "T" HANDLE OUT 6FT TO JETTISON CANOPY

1. PUSH BUTTON TO OPEN HANDLE
2. PULL CANOPY AFT THEN LIFT

Military Aircraft Ejection Seat Markings



Military Aircraft Fire Fighting Checklist

- Always assume military aircraft have live ammunition, rockets, missiles, high explosives, radiological material, and large amounts of high octane gasoline or jet fuel. Many aircraft also contain structures made of composite materials which may be hazardous after exposure to fire. Firefighters should wear SCBA. All others should be kept clear of the area.
- The rescue of personnel and fire fighting actions on fighter-type aircraft should be conducted from the side. Precautions should be taken to stay clear of the front and rear of rockets and missiles on aircraft.
- High pressure water fog foam and carbon dioxide can be used to fight high octane gasoline and jet fuel fires. In the absence of these materials, it is best to let the aircraft burn and stage equipment to fight peripheral grass and/or structural fires.
- Do not remove wreckage unless it constitutes a hazard to life or property. Wreckage location is important in determining the cause of the accident.
- Fire departments desiring further information regarding aircraft fire fighting techniques may receive detailed instructions from the Chief of Fire Operations, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, at [937-257-6767](tel:937-257-6767) .

Radiological Considerations

- The primary danger of nuclear weapons involved in an aircraft accident is from detonation of the high

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explosives material. The danger of nuclear material detonating is negligible and warrants little concern.

- Fire and/or detonation of high explosives may release plutonium from a nuclear weapon. Plutonium emits alpha radiation which cannot penetrate the skin. However, it can enter the body through the inhalation or ingestion. Wright-Patterson AFB will dispatch specially trained teams with specialized equipment to survey the area surrounding an aircraft accident if it is known to involve radiological materials.
- Some military aircraft contain heavy metals in the airframe for ballast. This material can give higher readings than normal background on radiation detection equipment. This is in the form of Alpha radiation, and does not pose a serious risk to personnel wearing proper PPE.

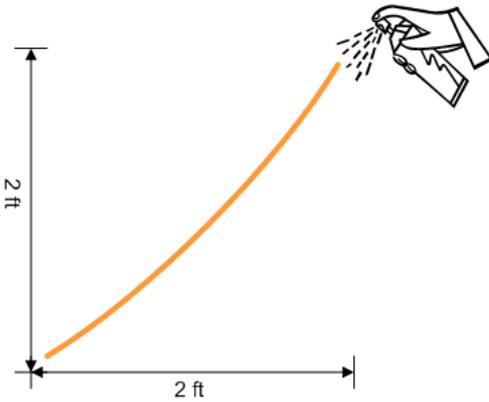
Release of Information to the Public

- If media arrives before Air Force authorities, keep them out of the danger area.
 - DO NOT allow them to take any pictures.
 - DO NOT give any information about aircraft type, origin or destination.
 - DO NOT release names of casualties.
 - DO NOT speculate the cause of the crash.
 - The Air Force's Public Information Officer will handle the news media.
-

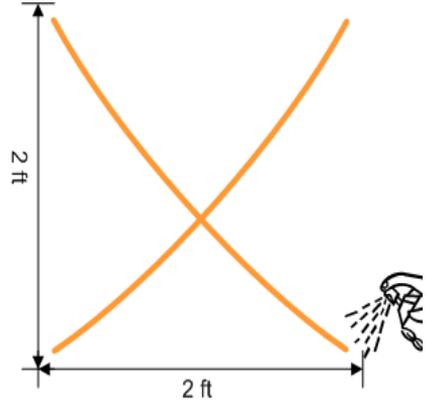
Emergency

MISC CHARTS AND GRAPHS:

Search & Rescue Status Marker

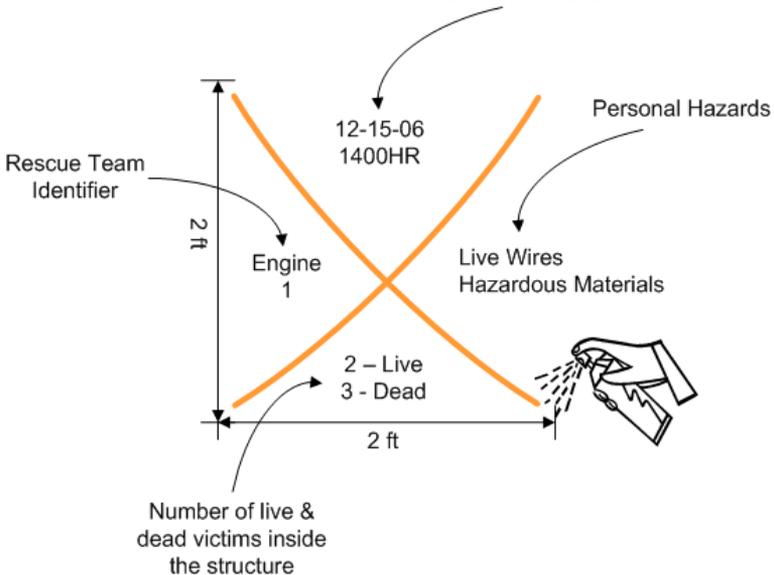


Single slash drawn upon **entry** to a structure or area indicates that search operation is currently in progress.



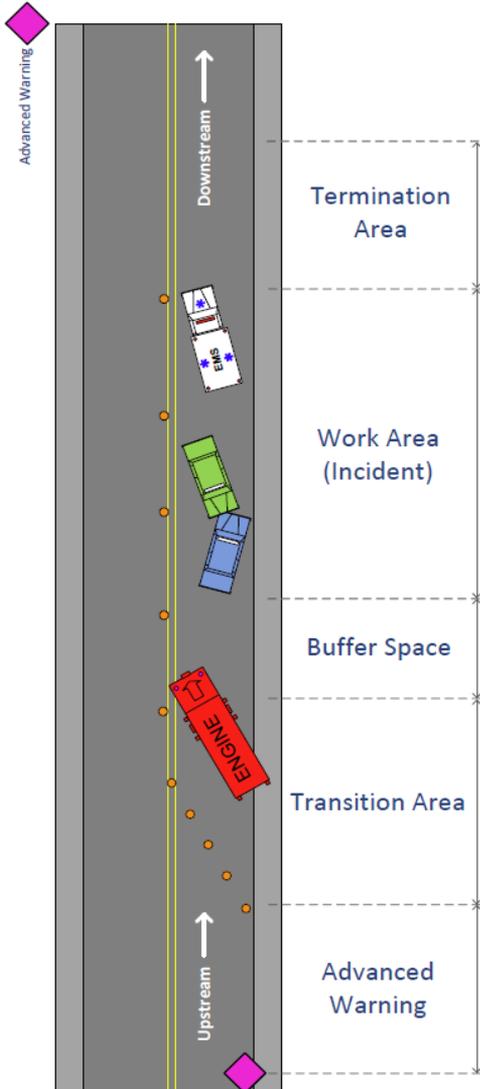
Crossing slash drawn upon search personnel **exit** from the structure or area.

Time & Date that the rescue team left the structure



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Temporary Traffic Control for First Responders



Estimated Stopping Distances

Speed	Distance (feet)
25 mph	155
35 mph	250
40 mph	305
45 mph	360
50 mph	425
55 mph	495
65 mph	645
70 mph	730

Advanced Warning

Road Type	Distance
Urban (low speed)	100 feet
Urban (high speed)	350 feet
Rural	500 feet
Highway	1000 feet

Estimating Distances

Distance between utility poles
Approx. 75 ft to 100 ft

Roadway skip lines
Line = 10 ft
break = 30 ft

Normal pace (step)
Approx. 3 ft

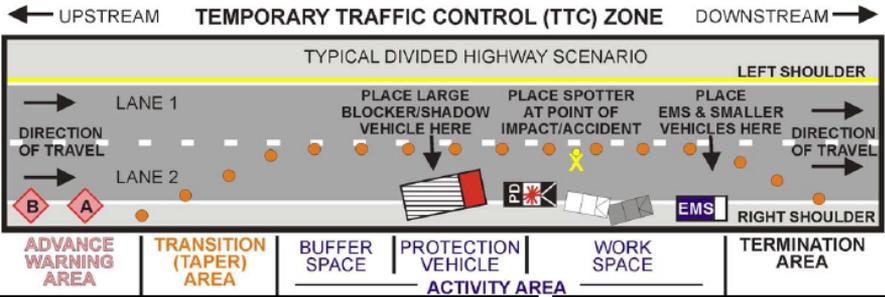
Example

Distance from Transition to Advanced Warning sign on a rural roadway with a typical speed of 50 mph:
Stopping dist = 425 ft Adv Warning = 500 ft

5 to 6 pole sections
12 skip lines
165 paces

Emergency

Temporary Traffic Control Zone



INCIDENT MAGNITUDE			ADVANCE WARNING AREA		TRANSITION AREA	
MAGNITUDE	DURATION	STEPS TO TAKE	SPEED	SIGN DISTANCE	TAPER LENGTH	TYPICAL #CONES
Minor	<30 Minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify TOC if incident is on roadway where a minor delay can create significant traffic impact Establish Advance Warning Area and other TTC Components as time/personnel permits 	40	A 350	320 ft.	8
Intermediate	30 minutes - 2 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify Transportation Operations Center (TOC) Establish TTC Components Consider DOT Response Notify Transportation Operations Center (TOC) 	55	A 750	660 ft.	16
Major	2+hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request DOT Response Early Establish Full Work Zone (Same as Non-Emergency) 	65	A/B 1000/1500	780 ft.	18

RULES OF THUMB: 1. Travel lanes numbered from left-to-right. 2. Skip line is 10 ft. long with 30 ft. between skips. Taper cones at start of each skip line (40 ft.)
3. Length of Advance Warning Area = 8 x Roadway MPH. Use 12x factor for rural roads due to limited sight distance. Sign distance is from start of taper/transition.

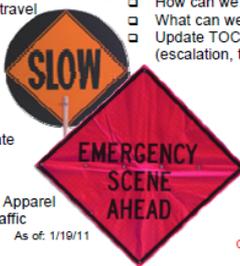


ResponderSafety.com
EMERGENCY RESPONDER CHECKLIST

*Safe and Effective Traffic Control is the Responsibility of On-Scene Responders:
Communicate-Coordinate-Cooperate*

INITIAL ACTION ITEMS: (Within first 15 minutes)

- Estimate magnitude/expected duration of incident
- Estimate vehicle queue (backup) length
- Establish Incident Command/Unified Command Post
 - Assign Traffic Control Officer
- Identify the need for and request secondary response agencies: TOC, HazMat, Towing/Recovery, DPW, DOT, Accident Reconstruction, Medical Examiner, etc.
- Set-up appropriate TTC Components based on estimates. Upgrade TTC every 15 minutes.
- Set initial taper in direction of traffic travel
 - Remove taper in opposite direction of traffic travel



CONSIDERATIONS:

- Time of the incident and amount of traffic congestion
- Can vehicles be moved from roadway? *Steer it. Clear it.*
- Can all lanes remain open?
 - For Limited Access Highways:
 - 1 minute of lane closure = 1 mile of backup
- Determine emergency vehicle access route(s)
- Will closures create backups on other roadways?
- How quickly can lanes reopen? Minimize on-scene time.
 - Post incident Recovery:
 - 1 minute of initial delay = 8 minutes to return to normal traffic
- How can we avoid secondary accidents?
- What can we do to make the scene SAFER?
- Update TOC periodically and as incident changes (escalation, termination, etc.)

VEHICLES:

- Limit number of responding vehicles
- Stage unnecessary vehicles off roadway
- Park ALL vehicles on same side of roadway
- Position apparatus to protect responders
- Minimize emergency lighting
- Create work area large enough to accommodate apparatus and responders SAFELY!

PERSONNEL:

- ALL Responders Identifiable & in High Visibility Apparel
- Always: Be alert - Minimize exposure - Face traffic
- Place spotter at incident scene

As of: 1/19/11

Emergency Responder Safety Institute

sponsored by the:
Cumberland Valley Volunteer Firemen's Association

www.cvffa.org
www.respondersafety.com

COURTESY OF: www.nrtcc.org and www.tigerschmittendorf.com

Emergency

IED Safe Standoff Distances

Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances

This table is for general emergency planning only. A given building's vulnerability to explosions depends on its construction and composition. The data in these tables may not accurately reflect these variables. Some risk will remain for any persons closer than the outdoor evacuation distance.

	Explosives Capacity ¹ (TNT Equivalent)	Mandatory Evacuation Distance ²	Preferred Evacuation Distance ³
 Pipe bomb	5 lbs/2.3 kg	70 ft/21 m	1,200 ft/366 m
 Suicide vest	20 lbs/9.2 kg	110 ft/34 m	1,700 ft/518 m
 Briefcase/suitcase bomb	50 lbs/23 kg	150 ft/46 m	1,850 ft/564 m
 Sedan	500 lbs/227 kg	320 ft/98 m	1,900 ft/580 m
 SUV/van	1,000 lbs/454 kg	400 ft/122 m	2,400 ft/732 m
 Small delivery truck	4,000 lbs/1,814 kg	640 ft/195 m	3,800 ft/1159 m
 Container/water truck	10,000 lbs/4,536 kg	860 ft/263 m	5,100 ft/1555 m
 Semi-trailer	60,000 lbs/27,216 kg	1,570 ft/479 m	9,300 ft/2835 m

Preferred Evacuation Distance

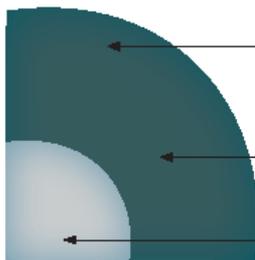
Preferred area (beyond this line) for evacuation of people in buildings and mandatory for people outdoors.

Shelter-in-Place Zone

All personnel in this area should seek shelter immediately inside a building away from windows and exterior walls. Avoid having anyone outside—including those evacuating—in this area.⁴

Mandatory Evacuation Distance

All personnel must evacuate (both inside of buildings and out).



¹Based on maximum volume or weight of explosive (TNT equivalent) that could reasonably fit in a suitcase or vehicle.

²Governed by the ability of typical US commercial construction to resist severe damage or collapse following a blast.

³Performances can vary significantly, however, and buildings should be analyzed by qualified parties when possible.

⁴Governed by the greater of fragment throw distance or glass breakage/falling glass hazard distance. Note that pipe and briefcase bombs assume cased charges that throw fragments farther than vehicle bombs.

A known terrorist tactic is to attract bystanders to windows, doorways, and the outside with gunfire, small bombs, or other methods and then detonate a larger, more destructive device, significantly increasing human casualties.

Emergency

Responding to an Aircraft Accident

Responding to an Aircraft Accident

How to Support the NTSB
A Guide for Police and Public Safety Personnel

**UPON COMPLETION OF
LIFE SAFETY ACTIVITIES
SECURE SCENE & PRESERVE EVIDENCE**

C O N T A C T

NTSB and/or FAA Regional Comm Center

NTSB MAIN NUMBER • 202-314-6000
8:30 AM - 5:00 PM • Monday - Friday
NTSB Comm Center #

FAA Regional Comm Center #

Establish Inner and Outer Perimeter

- • Protect property
- • Prevent the disturbance of wreckage and debris except to preserve life, rescue the injured, or protect the wreckage from further damage
- • Protect and preserve ground scars and marks made by the aircraft
- • Admit Public Safety Personnel access to the wreckage to the extent necessary to preserve life, and/or stabilize HAZMAT
- • Maintain a record of personnel who enter the accident site

Prior to NTSB Arrival on Scene, Restrict Access only to Authorized Personnel

- • FAA
- • Police/Fire/EMS
- • Medical Examiner/Coroner
- • Other Emergency Services Agencies

After NTSB arrival on scene, no access without NTSB authorization

BIOHAZARD/HAZMAT

- • Potentially dangerous materials that might be present may include but are not limited to: Chemicals-Explosives-Biological-Radioactive materials, fuel, pressure vessels, compressed air, hydraulics, batteries, accumulators, igniters, oxygen systems, oxygen bottles, fire extinguishers, evacuation chutes, flares, composite materials, ballistic parachute systems, tires

SPC-04-02

Emergency

Wreckage Documentation (if possible)

Use best judgment to obtain these goals

- ▣ Obtain aircraft registration number (N number)
- ▣ Obtain number of casualties
- ▣ Photograph or video the overall wreckage including cockpit starting at the initial point of impact if possible
- ▣ Photograph or video any ground scars or marks made by the aircraft

Injured/Fatalities

- ▣ Coordinate with the NTSB prior to the removal of fatalities. If unable, document that part of the scene to be disturbed, including switch/control positions, and instrument/gauge readings

Witness Documentation

- ▣ Obtain name / address / phone numbers (home & work)
- ▣ Obtain their location relative to the accident site
- ▣ Obtain description of what they observed or heard
- ▣ Obtain name of person reporting accident (911 Tapes)

Media Relations

- ▣ Consistent with site security policies, only authorized emergency service individuals should be allowed on site
- ▣ No one should speculate on the cause of the accident
- ▣ Refer all media questions about the accident investigation to the NTSB
- ▣ Local authorities normally retain the responsibility for the release of victims' names



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