HIRT Activity Report

Jan 1 to May 31, 2021

Incident Type By Jurisdiction

City	Abandoned Waste	Asbestos	Bio-Agent or Bio-Haz / Infectious Waste	Chemical Suicide	Disposal to Unauthorized Point	Drug or Drug Lab Related	Fire with Chemical Involvement	HMIC or Hazardous Chemical Storage	Pesticide Related	Radiological Related	Reported Chemical Odor or Exposure	Reported Hazardous Condition	Spill Notification Only	Storage or Process Release (non-transportation)	Transportation Accident / Vehicle-Related	Total
Carlsbad	1									1	1	1		2	1	7
Chula Vista	1					1									3	5
Coronado						2					1					3
Del Mar	1	1														2
El Cajon	2				2	1			1		2	2			1	11
Encinitas						1					1	1			1	4
Escondido					1			1			1		1		1	5
Imperial Beach																0
La Mesa			1													1
Lemon Grove																0
National City															1	1
Oceanside						2		1			1				1	5
Poway						1									2	3
San Diego	6	7	3	1	2	10	3	1			9	2	1	4	7	56
San Marcos																0
Santee	1													1		2
Solana Beach																0
Vista	2					1	1				5					9
Unincorporated																
Alpine	1															1
Bonita																0
Bonsall																0
Borrego Springs																0
Campo																0
Descanso																0
Fallbrook															2	2
Jacumba																0
Jamul											1					1
Julian																0
Lakeside				2							1		1			4
Pauma Valley																0
Rainbow																0
Ramona	1										1					2
San Clemente																0
Spring Valley						1	1		1						1	4
Tecate																0
Valley Center	1					1	1				5					8
Warner Springs																0
Camp Pendleton																0
2021 Total	17	8	4	3	5	21	6	3	2	1	29	6	3	7	21	136

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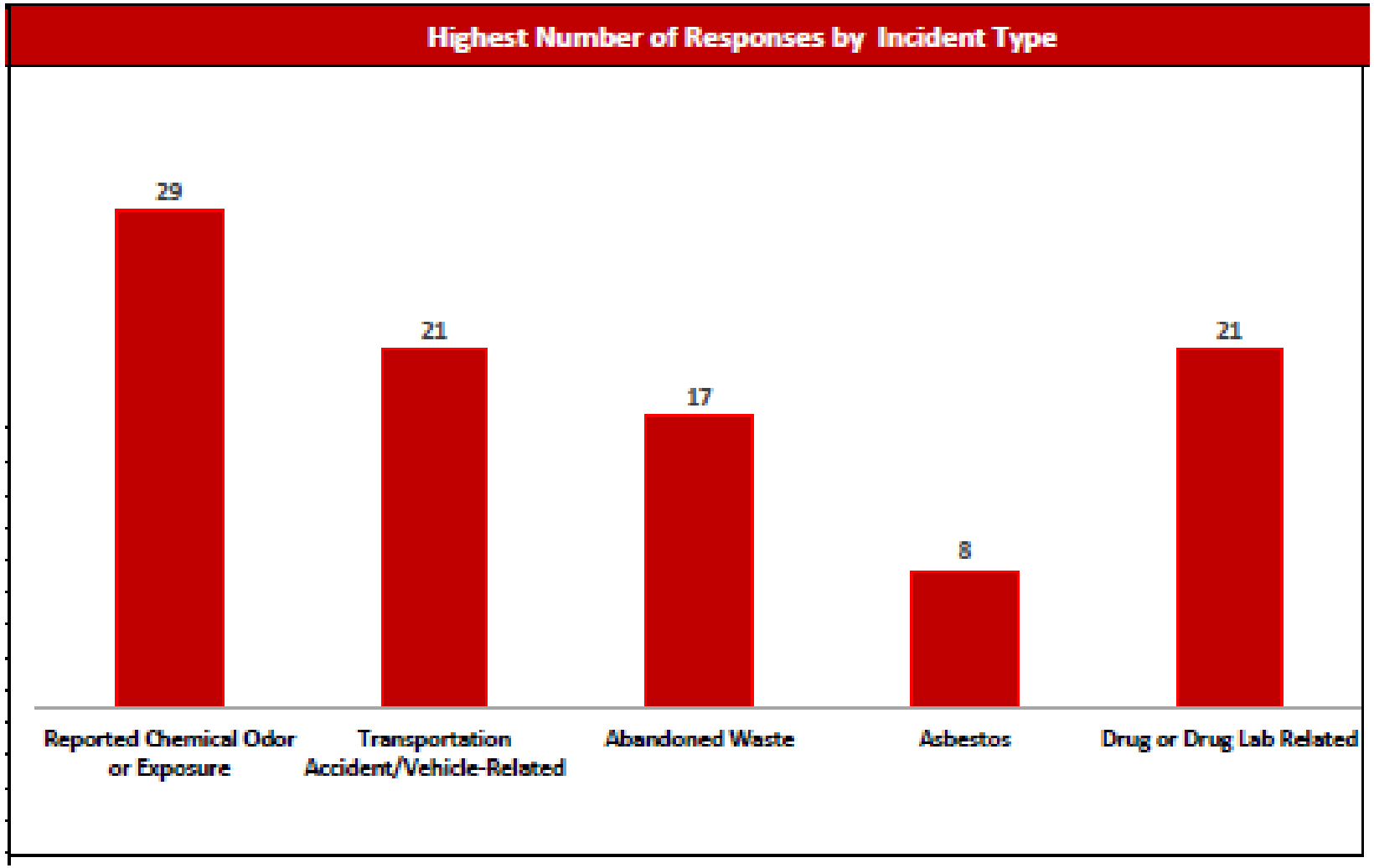

HIRT Activity Report

Jan 1 to May 31, 2021

2020 HIRT Response Times Summary % < 1 hr (1 call) or 1.5 hrs (2+ calls)		
Month	Monthly Average	YTD Average
January	94%	94%
February	100%	97%
March	84%	92%
April	100%	94%
May	100%	95%
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		

Zone Training (South)

Central Zone: November 2021, North TBD

Significant Incidents: Transportation/Abandonments

2020 SAN DIEGO COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN

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SOG Development: Radiation

The following Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) will be targeted at responding to released radioactive material incidents listed below. The SOG's are intended to be pulled out and utilized by responders. The SOGs are not specific to one event but use best management practices for released radioactive materials. The following SOG's have been developed in conjunction **with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and excerpts** from the **Los Angeles County Multi-Agency Radiological Response Plan.**

Radiological Exposure Device (RED)

A radiological exposure device (RED) is a high-intensity radiation source accidentally or deliberately placed in a public area to expose the public to intense radiation. By definition, a RED is a contained radioactive source with no release of contamination. This fact simplifies mitigation efforts by responders. If the RED were to release part or all of the radioactive material it would be classified as an RMR or Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD), depending on the circumstances that caused the release. However, an exposure of sufficient duration can cause acute radiation syndrome (ARS), cutaneous radiation syndrome, or even death.

A RED is a containerized radioactive material that directly exposes the public to radiation but does not release contamination.

There are numerous radioactive materials that can be used to make a RED. Most likely the form of the material will be an industrial or medical device. Commercial devices will have substantial shielding which may or may not be removed to make the RED. The material could be placed in shielding to protect the person(s) delivering the device, with a movable "window" that, when opened, allows the radiation to emit directionally. Alternatively, the material may have no shielding placing the person(s) delivering the device as well as the public in much greater harm. General characteristics of a RED incident include:

- Only external exposures
- No release of contamination (source is intact and contained)
- Likely affecting a small number of people
- Potential for an effect on exposed individuals
- Most likely a delay to the discovery of the device
- Potentially easier to locate and contain
- Easier to mitigate the situation
- Localized area of concern

Generally, a RED would be an act of terrorism. However, an accidental release of a radioactive source could also constitute a RED. A RED can expose people to radiation, most likely gamma or neutron radiation, but could also include beta radiation depending on the design of the device and proximity of those exposed to the device. The magnitude of a dose to an individual is highly dependent on how close the person is to the radioactive source, the length of time they were proximal to the source, and the radioactivity of the source.

The most challenging aspect of a RED is that discovery of the device can only occur in one of four ways as follows:

- Someone reports a lost source
- A terrorist group makes an announcement
- Medical staff recognizes the symptoms of ARS or other exposure symptoms
- The device is detected inadvertently with a radiation detector

After discovery, recovery of the device may require advanced techniques to reduce exposure to responders. Of all the radiological scenarios addressed by this plan, mitigation of a RED is likely to require the least quantity of resources and cause the least amount of harm to people and the environment.

Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)

A radiological dispersal device (RDD) is a device designed to purposely spread radioactive materials. An RDD can be radioactive material combined with an explosive device, commonly known as a dirty bomb, or the purposeful release of radioactive material without explosives. The radioactive material could be a solid, liquid, or gas.

General characteristics of an RDD incident include:

- Explosive (dirty bomb) or nonexplosive release
- Potential internal and external exposure
- Potential radioactive shrapnel from an explosive device
- Likely widespread contamination
- Individuals may be injured or killed by an explosive device
- Unlikely to cause fatalities or short term affects from radiation exposure

The primary characteristic of an RDD is the release of radioactive material likely contaminating a large area and exposing people and the environment to radiation. These materials could emit alpha, beta, gamma, and/or neutron radiation. Explosive RDDs release radioactive materials into the atmosphere and the radioactive dust will likely settle to the ground within 10 to 20 minutes. There is the potential that discovery could be delayed if the release of material was made covertly. In this case, discovery would be the same as a RED.

Radiological Material Release (RMR)

An RMR is an accidental or terrorism caused release of a large quantity of a radioactive material from a facility or transportation accident.

A radiological materials release (RMR) is any significant, unauthorized release of a radioactive material into the environment from a fixed facility or transportation vehicle. A fire at a radioactive source manufacturer for example could result in the release of large quantities of radioactive materials. An RMR typically will not have been caused by terrorist activities, but the possibility exists, e.g., purposefully starting a fire at a facility containing radioactive materials.

There are numerous radioactive materials that could be involved in an RMR incident. These materials could emit alpha, beta, gamma, and/or neutron radiation. Materials could be located in a wide variety of facilities, although the number of facilities with large quantities of

radioactive materials is limited. The spread of contamination could be minor, and not an immediate threat, or significant, that threatens public health, if dispersed by a fire. General characteristics of an RMR incident include:

- Potential internal and external exposure
- Likely a relatively small area of contamination
- Individuals may be injured by an explosion or fire
- Unlikely to cause fatalities or affects from radiation exposure

The characteristic of an RMR is the potential for spread of radiological material. However, responders should consider that the harmful effects of fire generally outweigh the risk from radiation exposure. Unless substantial quantities of highly radioactive material were involved in the incident, the area of contamination would be relatively low and exposure to the public minimal.

FIXED NUCLEAR POWER STATION EMERGENCY

The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) is in the process of decommission the fixed nuclear power plant in 2020. The Operational Area will still respond to a radiological emergency as needed with mutual aid from Orange County Hazmat. The San Diego County Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan (SDCNPPERP) will be used for events at the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station.

The nature of the threat posed by SONGS coupled with the requirements of NUREG 0654 and those imposed by the Inter-jurisdictional Planning Committee dictate that a separate plan for this emergency be developed and maintained. The current plan for such an emergency is the San Diego County Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan adopted February 1982.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY ONBOARD A NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM FACILITY OR VESSEL IN SAN DIEGO

(Unclassified Protocols)

PURPOSE

This document provides information about the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (NNPP) facilities and vessels located in the County of San Diego. It provides ready reference for NNPP related radiological emergencies that could occur at NNPP radiological work facilities, on nuclear powered vessels, or off-site transportation accidents that might have an impact on the public health and safety of San Diego citizens.

BACKGROUND

General

Although the likelihood of a radiological emergency occurring in NNPP facilities or vessels is extremely remote, prudence dictates that provisions be made to respond to such an occurrence. At