

ANNEX S TO FAIRFIELD COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

I. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Purpose

To provide the coordination necessary to ensure an effective Radiological Protection program within Fairfield County in order to minimize the radiation exposure of citizens and emergency workers in the event of a release of radioactive material from a transportation accident/incident (A/I), fixed site and/or a fixed nuclear facility (FNF).

B. Authority

1. Fairfield County Ordinance Number 487, signed May 9, 2005.
2. South Carolina Legislative Act Number 199, July 30, 1979.
3. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Sub-chapter 6, Public Law 103-337, Title VI, October 5, 1994.
4. Fairfield County Mitigation Plan

C. Definitions

1. **CONTAMINATION**--The deposit of radioactive material on the surface of structure, area, object or person.
2. **DECONTAMINATION**--The reduction or removal of contaminated radioactive material from the surface of a structure, area, object or person.
3. **DOSE RATE**--The amount of ionizing radiation to which an individual is exposed or would receive per unit of time, usually expressed in Roentgens or Milliroentgens per hour.
4. **EXPOSURE DOSE**--Accumulation of total exposure to Gamma radiation, expressed in Roentgens or Milliroentgens.
5. **EXPOSURE CONTROL**--Procedures taken to keep radiation exposure of an individual or group from exceeding recommended levels.
6. **FALL-OUT CONTAMINATION** --The process or phenomenon of the "fall-back" to the earth's surface of particles of which radioactive materials from a radioactive cloud or emission resulting from a nuclear accident/incident.

7. **GAMMA RADIATION**--Electromagnetic radiation of high energy originating in the atomic nuclei and accompanying many nuclear reactions.
8. **RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR**--A person trained in the use of radiation detection instruments to measure, record and report radiation levels.
9. **RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION**--The organized effort, through warning, detection, preventive and remedial measures, to minimize the effects of nuclear radiation upon the people and their resources.
10. **RADIATION DETECTION EQUIPMENT**--Those instruments designed for use in the detection and measuring of ionizing radiation dose rates and exposure doses.
11. **REMEDIAL EVACUATION**--Movement of people to a less contaminated and a better protected location.
12. **ROENTGEN**--A unit of exposure dose of Gamma radiation.
13. **SELF-SUPPORT MONITORING STATION**--A monitoring station or capability established in government agencies, emergency services or vital facilities, which provide a built-in capability to measure radiation hazards to personnel working in the facility. Self-support stations report to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) only upon request and may be fixed or mobile.
14. **SHELTER MONITORING**--Monitoring at public shelters to detect, measure and assess the radiation hazard and exposure prior to entering the shelter.

II. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

Residents of Fairfield County could be exposed to ionizing radiation as a result of a radioactive release from the V.C. Summer Nuclear Station (VCSNS) or from a transportation or industrial accident/incident involving radioactive materials.

B. Assumptions

1. We may experience radiological situations which may threaten public health and safety and private or public property and necessitate the implementation of protective actions for the public at risk.
2. Proper development and execution of a Radiological Protection Plan (RPP) can significantly reduce the number of casualties that could result from a radiological accident. A combination of trained local radiological personnel and operational equipment should be available to detect, assess the threat posed by, and contain radiological accidents.

3. We must be prepared to carry out the initial emergency response on an independent basis. If our resources alone are inadequate to cope with a radiological incident, we may request state assistance.
4. The State may request supplemental emergency assistance from other states or from the federal government when local and state resources are insufficient to deal with the emergency.

III. MISSION

To provide a well organized and effective radiological protection system in the event of a technological accident involving radioactive materials should occur.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The objectives of radiological protection in Fairfield County are to:

1. Minimize the effects of nuclear radiation on people and resources.
2. Provide a system for analyzing and reporting dose and dose rates for exposure guidance.
3. Provide the means for the protection of residents of Fairfield County and those persons who may be relocated during emergency operations.
4. Provide for the decontamination and restoration of vital services.

B. Concept of Operations

1. Should a nuclear accident/incident occur at VCSNS, it will be the responsibility of the Fairfield County Emergency Management Director to provide for an effective Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT).
2. Radiological service will be comprised of a County RERT who will function from the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), a shelter monitoring capability at each shelter and a self-support monitoring capability for emergency service organizations and vital facilities.
3. Radiological operations will be time-phased in the following categories:
 - a. **Preparedness**—That period of time for planning, training and developing the RPS.
 - b. **Increased Readiness**—That period of time when emergency personnel should prepare for deployment as a result of information received concerning a possible radiological emergency.

- c. **Response**—When radiological accident/incident actually occurs. During this phase, shelter and exposure control are the prime protective measures.
 - d. **Recovery**—That period of time when re-establishment of vital facilities and services will begin.
 - e. **Mitigation**—That period of time for activities that either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce the community’s vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impact of a disaster or emergency.
4. The total Radiological Service will be coordinated and directed by the Fairfield County Radiological Protection Officer.
 5. The Fairfield County Radiological Protection Officer and the Radiological Training Officer will be responsible for training of radiological personnel.
 6. Radiation Detection instruments will be stored and distributed in accordance with Appendix 4.
 7. Exposure control will be the responsibility of the shelter managers, service chiefs and heads of organizations who will rely on their radiological monitors for advice.
 8. State support of this Annex will be in accordance with the South Carolina Operational Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP).
 9. All Radiological Services personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all Radiological Services planning and response operations.

C. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management

Details for each type of emergency are covered by Standard Operations Procedures (SOP's). The general tasks are divided into three (3) phases:

a. Preparedness

1. During this period of normal readiness, the Fairfield County Emergency Management Department will:
 - a. Organize a Fairfield County RERT and develop an operational capability by:
 1. Recruiting adequate personnel and ensuring they receive appropriate training.
 2. Acquiring and maintaining appropriate radiation detection equipment.

3. Maintaining a current Radiological Protection Annex.
 4. Establishing a monitoring capability appropriate to all radiological situations identified in the county's hazard vulnerability analysis.
 5. Developing a crisis training program in accordance with NUREG0654.
 6. Establishing and maintaining a self protection monitoring capability within the county's emergency service organizations.
 7. Testing and exercising the Radiological Protection Plan (RPP), the personnel and equipment for all potential radiological emergencies.
 8. Ensure all Radiological Services personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for Radiological Services will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or an equivalent course.
- b. Develop and maintain current Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) for each member of the RERT for emergency situations, such as a FNF radioactive release, transportation accident/incident, etc., for which Fairfield County would respond.
2. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) will:
 - a. Provide radiation detection equipment, as well as its maintenance and calibration, in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
 - b. Assist in the development and conducting of tests and exercises.
 - c. Provide training assistance and guidance to radiological personnel.
 - d. Provide planning assistance as required.
 3. Department of Health and Environmental Control (*DHEC*) will:
 - a. Maintain a capability to respond to peacetime radiological accidents.
 - b. Provide guidance in the development of Radiological Protection Service to peacetime accidents involving radioactive materials.
 - c. Collect, maintain and analyze all radiation exposures.
- b. **Increased Readiness**
1. The Fairfield County Emergency Management Director will initiate alert procedures of radiological protection personnel who will proceed with the appropriate actions listed below for the threat.

- a. Ensure all radiological detection equipment assigned to emergency service organizations is operational and replace any failed equipment from county bulk-stored resources.
- b. Ensure adequate monitoring teams are available for each decontamination point.
- c. Ensure adequate monitoring teams and equipment are available for each assembly point and/or shelter for possible personnel monitoring in the event of a radiological release.
- d. Ensure Self-Reading Dosimeters (SRD) are available for emergency workers and are ready for use.
- e. Ensure Permanent Record Dosimeters (PRD) are available for issue to emergency workers.

c. **Response**

1. Reactor Release

- a. In the event there is an accident/incident at the VCSNS resulting in the release of radioactive materials exposing the citizens of Fairfield County, the RPO will follow guidelines and procedures found in Annex Q.

2. Transportation Accident/Incident Involving Radioactive Material

- a. County Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERT) will provide for:
 1. Monitor the area to determine if an actual release has occurred or has potential for occurring.
 2. Monitor victims and emergency response teams for radiological contamination and radiation exposure.

3. Determine safe zones and advising decision makers.

NOTE: *See Annex P, Appendix 5 for further details.*

d. **Recovery**

1. The objective of this phase is the re-establishment of essential functions and a return to normalcy in the event of a peacetime accident/incident involving radioactive materials. The RERT will provide monitoring as required until all actions are completed and there is no longer a threat of radiation exposure.
2. Basic procedures for decontamination of radioactive material are determined by DHEC.
3. Procedures for personnel decontamination are set forth in Appendix 4.

D. Radiological Protective Measures

1. The South Carolina Technical RERP provides for Protective Action Recommendations (*PAR*) and other criteria consistent with existing EPA guides. Fairfield County provides the mechanism for implementing *PAR*'s such as sheltering and/or evacuation of the county populace in and from sectors recommended by DHEC and ordered by the Governor of the State.

2. Potassium Iodide (KI)--Emergency Workers:

The State of South Carolina provides for policies and procedures for storing and distributing Potassium Iodide (KI) to ALL emergency workers including Fairfield County. Emergency worker KI is stored at the local county emergency management department.

3. Potassium Iodide (KI)--Local Populace:

The State of South Carolina and Fairfield County will not prescribe or issue Radio Protective drugs to the general populace of the county. This decision rests upon the Director of DHEC.

4. Protective Sheltering:

In the event of an incident at VCSNS resulting in the release of a radioactive plume, it may be necessary for the populace to shelter in-place at their respective locations. Certain procedures would be taken by the populace as recommended by the facility or DHEC.

- a. Stay inside their homes with all windows and doors closed.
- b. All air conditioners, attic fans, etc., should remain turned off.
- c. Anyone outside should immediately upon entering the home remove all clothing and take a thorough shower. Removed clothing should be placed inside a closed container.

5. Evacuation

- a. Under the coordination of the Fairfield County Sheriff, evacuation routes will be controlled by the S.C. Highway Patrol.
- b. Access to the evacuated area will be stringently enforced by local law enforcement and only predesignated forms of identification will allow entrance to the evacuated area.
- c. Plans to evacuate critical facilities within the various Fairfield County sectors will be maintained by the facility with time estimates available by request.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

Radiological Protection is unique in that there is no organization in government functioning day-to-day to monitor for radiation detection or exposure on a regular basis. Designated governmental agencies must provide personnel specifically trained to function in a capacity significantly different from their normal occupations during a radiological emergency.

1. *See Organization Chart, Appendix 1.*

B. Responsibilities

1. Responsibilities and functions of the Radiological Protection organization are as follows:

a. Local Government

1. The Fairfield County Emergency Management Department Director will:
 - a. Appoint a qualified Radiological Officer (*RO*) and the Radiological staff for EOC operations.
 - b. Recruit professional personnel from health and medical fields as well as industry and educational institutions, if available.
 - c. Establish and maintain an effective radiological monitoring system for In-Place Shelter Monitoring; Crisis Relocation Shelter Monitoring and Self-Protection Monitoring.
 - d. Ensure training of radiological personnel in all areas of radiological science.
 - e. Develop and maintain radiological protection plans in coordination with local, state and federal agencies and/or departments.
 - f. Provide periodic testing and exercising of the Fairfield County approved Radiological Protection System (RPS).
 - g. Acquire and maintain the necessary radiation detection equipment for the RERT.
 - h. Prepare protective and radiological exposure information releases for the public through appropriate channels.
 - i. Develop and maintain the plan for crisis augmentation of the radiological protection capability.

- j. Coordinate radiological protection functions of other emergency services within the affected jurisdictions.
- k. Analyze and report radiological data as required by this plan.

2. The Radiological Officer will:

- a. Assist the Fairfield County Emergency Management Director in developing and maintaining a radiological protection system that will operate effectively to minimize the effects of radiation.
- b. During disaster and recovery phases, manage the radiological protection system from the EOC to include analyzing radiological data, preparing reports and providing policy recommendations on permissible activities in radiation environment. Serve as staff person and technical advisor to the Director, Fairfield County Emergency Management.
- c. Provide information and direction to all monitoring activities regarding exposure control.
- d. Make recommendations and provide guidance in decontamination activities.
- e. Assist the Emergency Management Director in the recruitment and training of an EOC staff.
- f. Recruit emergency personnel and conduct radiological emergency response and monitor training as required.
- g. Develop and be ready to implement a crisis-augmented training program during increased readiness.
- h. Provide radiological monitors for self-support in accordance with Appendix 3 and provide equipment and personnel for decontamination and recovery operations.

b. State Government

1. South Carolina Emergency Management Division will:

- a. Provide guidance in the development of emergency plans.
- b. Provide guidance and support in the training of personnel.
- c. Provide radiation detection equipment.
- d. Provide guidance and assistance in the development and conduct of tests and exercises.

- e. Provide radiological data when appropriate.
- f. Provide technical assistance in matters pertaining to exposure control and decontamination.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

When notified, the Radiological Officer (*RO*) will direct the RERT staff of Fairfield County.

B. Logistics

Equipment and supplies for Emergency Operations Center (*EOC*) operations will be provided by the Fairfield County Emergency Management Department. Each individual organization assigned emergency responsibilities will utilize radiation detection equipment issued to their organization along with other supplies and equipment assigned to their organization for normal use.

C. Sheltering

(See Annex K, Mass Care)

D. Equipment

The following equipment is stored at the Emergency Management Department located at 100 Tidewater Dr., Winnsboro, SC:

10-Ludium Model 3 Survey Meters
32-Dosimeters (0-5 R)
1-Portable Portal Monitor
1-Ludlum Model 52-1 Portable Vehicle Monitor
6-Hand help dosimeter chargers

E. Training

See Paragraph IV. S, Annex Q, Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF).

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A.** Radiological protection activities will be coordinated from the Fairfield County EOC by the RO.
- B.** The Fairfield County EOC will be located at one of the following sites and will be announced by the Fairfield County Emergency Management Department at the time of activation:
 - 1. **Primary**--Fairfield County Complex is located at 100 Tidewater Dr, Winnsboro, SC.

2. **Alternate**--Fairfield County Governmental Complex is located at 350 Columbia Rd, Winnsboro, SC.

C. Line of Succession

1. Radiological Officer (*RO*)
2. Fairfield County Emergency Management Director

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Development

1. The Radiological Officer will be responsible for the development and maintenance of this annex.

B. Maintenance

1. This annex will be reviewed annually.
2. This annex will be updated as necessary, based upon deficiencies identified by drills and exercises, changes in local government structure, or technological changes, etc.

Fairfield County Radiological Officer

Date

Director, Fairfield County Emergency
Management Director

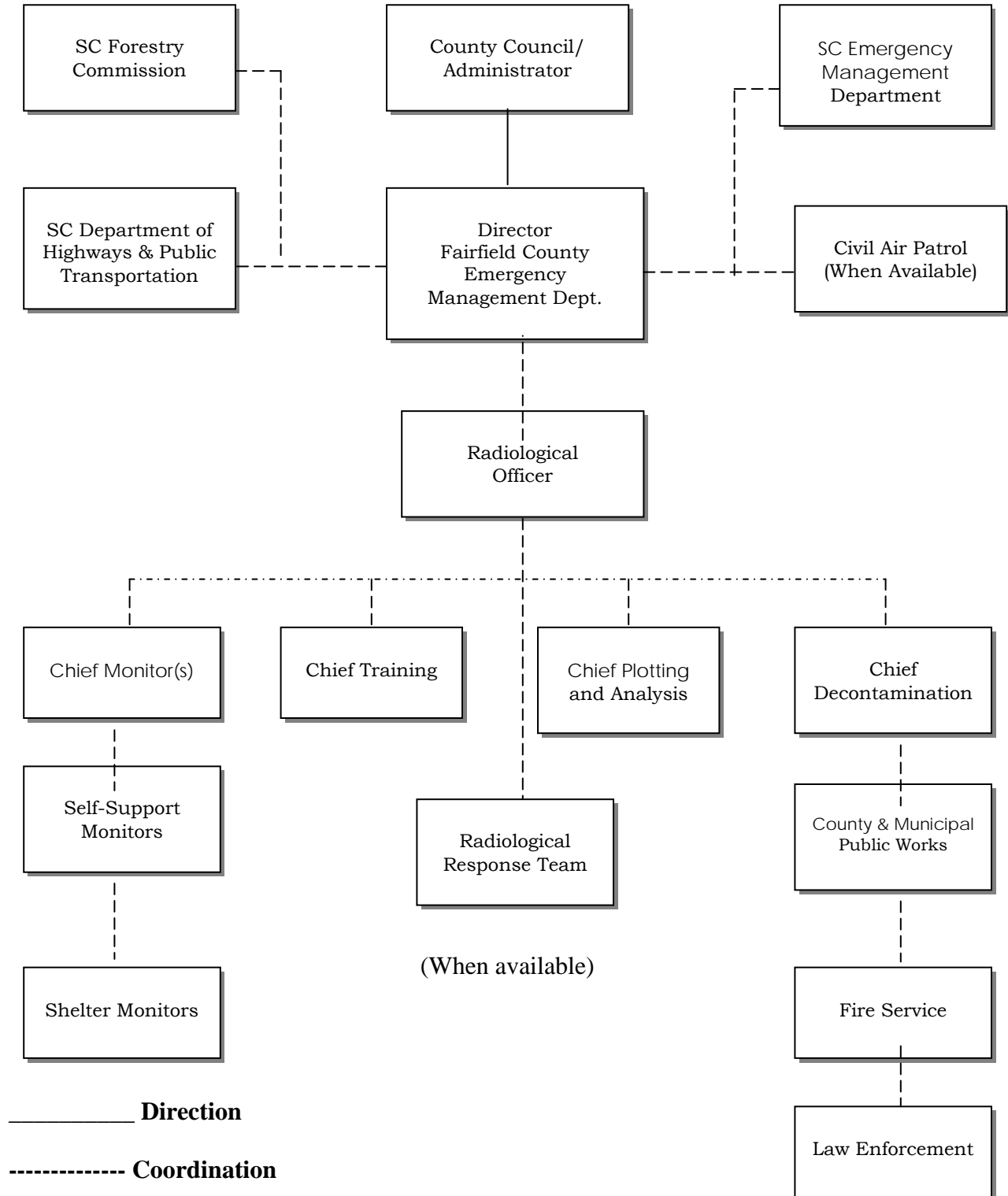
Date

APPENDICES:

1. **Organization Chart**
2. **Alert List**
3. **Resource List**
4. **Bulk-Stored Radiation Detection Distribution Equipment**
5. **Radiological Protection Service--Decontamination
TAB A: Decontamination Staff**
6. **Radiological Protection—FNF**

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX S—ORGANIZATION CHART

FAIRFIELD COUNTY



APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX S--ALERT LIST--RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION SERVICE

ALERT LIST

TITLE

Fairfield County Emergency Management Department

Fairfield County RADEF Officer

DHEC

South Carolina Emergency Management Division

Rescue Coordinator

Fairfield County Sheriff's Department
Monitoring Personnel

EMS (Ambulance Service)
Monitoring Personnel

Fire Departments

Fairfield County Public Safety Answering Point (*PSAP*)

*****ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS ARE KEPT CURRENT IN OUR COUNTY ALERT LIST
SOP, DISTRIBUTED TO APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.***

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX S, RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION—RESOURCES LIST

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

UNIT

Radiological Protection

Type of Equipment

Detector, Ludium Model 3--10

Portal Monitor--1

Dosimeter, direct reading--32

Chargers, dosimeter--5

Chargers, dosimeter, hand held --6

Portable Vehicle Monitor, Ludlum Model 52-1 -- 1

Additional Resources

If additional radiological monitors, (resources) are requested the Radiological Training Officer or representative will if needed, provide refresher training at either the EOC or incident site upon the resources signing in and receiving their operations brief. SRD's and PRD's will be issued at that time.

APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX S--BULK-STORED RADIATION DETECTION EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION

Fairfield Area:

Responsibility of Distribution of Bulk-Storage Monitoring Kits to Shelters:

Fairfield County Radiological Officer will be in charge of the monitor kit distribution from bulk-storage points to the assigned shelters.

All bulk-stored equipment is in the Fairfield County EOC located at 100 Tidewater Dr. in Winnsboro, SC.

Transportation of Monitoring Kits:

Transportation and manpower to move monitoring kits will be provided by Fairfield County Rescue Service and trustee assigned to the Fairfield County Law Enforcement Center.

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX S--RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION SERVICE

DECONTAMINATION

- I. Radiological decontamination is the reduction or removal of contaminating radiological material from structures, areas, objects or persons. The object is to reduce the contamination to an acceptable level with the least expenditure of labor and materials, and with radiation exposure to decontamination personnel commensurate with the urgency of the task. In decontaminating critical areas, the first mission is to reduce the general radiation field over the area. Personnel, clothing, food, water, vehicles and equipment are then decontaminated.
- II. Organized effort and control of personnel engaged in decontamination operations are necessary to avoid needless entry into hazardous areas. It is important that means of measuring radiation dose rates and accumulated doses be available and that individual radiation exposures be recorded. The decontamination section chief will monitor the exposure records of the decontamination personnel to assure that the calculated mission dose will not cause any individual to receive a total dose in excess of prescribed standards.

III. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

A. Normal

The method of decontamination selected will depend upon the type and extent of contamination, the type of surface contaminated, the weather and the availability of personnel, materials and equipment.

1. Paved areas and exterior structures--Decontamination will require two (2) principal actions:
 - (1) Loosing the fallout material from the surface and
 - (2) Removal of material from the surface to a place of disposal.
- a. Common Decontamination Methods
 - (1) Street Sweeping
 - (2) Motorized Flushing
 - (3) Firehosing
2. Unpaved land areas decontamination can be accomplished by:
 - (1) Removing the top layer of soil;
 - (2) Covering the area with uncontaminated soil and
 - (3) Turning the contaminated surface of the soil so as to effect burial.

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX S--RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION SERVICE (Continued)

a. Decontamination Methods

- (1) Scraping, using motorized scraper, motor grader or bulldozer
 - (2) Filling
 - (3) Plowing
 - (4) Combination of above methods
3. Methods of decontamination for interior of structures are as follows:
- (1) Vacuum Cleaning and
 - (2) Scrubbing with Soap and Water.

B. Decontamination of Personnel and Clothing

**SEE MONITORING AND DECONTAMINATION OF EVACUEES,
SHELTERING AND RECEPTION CENTERS STANDARD OPERATING
PROCEDURES**

C. Decontamination of Food and Water

1. State and local public agencies, assisted by radiological protection personnel, will be responsible for the decontamination of food and water.
2. The decontamination of stored foods in warehouses, markets, etc., will be the responsibility of the agency controlling the distribution of the food items.
3. Water supply personnel of the local government will be responsible for monitoring and, if required, decontamination of the water system they operate.

D. Cold Weather Decontamination Procedures

The principal cold weather decontamination methods are:

1. Snow Loading--Accomplished with a front-end loader and is applicable for fallout on snow covers.
2. Sweeping--Pavement sweepers can remove fallout from dry pavement, traffic-packed snow or reasonable level frozen soil or ice.
3. Snow-Plowing--This is applicable for all depths of contaminated snow. Blade snow-plows, road graders or bulldozers can be used to windrow the contaminated snow to one side where it can then be loaded in dump trucks to be moved to the dumping area.
4. Firehosing--This is possible and can be used on paved areas and exteriors of structures at slightly below freezing temperatures, but is not recommended where slush from snow will clog drains.

TAB A TO APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX S--DECONTAMINATION STAFF

THIS LIST WILL BE COMPILED FROM DIFFERENT AGENCIES WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR DECONTAMINATION WHEN A SITUATION REQUIRING DECONTAMINATION PRESENTS ITSELF.

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX S--RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION FUNCTIONS FOR FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY (FNF) ACCIDENTS

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

The Fairfield County Radiological Protection Service and RERT will be prepared to provide monitoring and decontamination assistance to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (*DHEC*) in the event of nuclear release from the V.C. Summer Nuclear Facility.

The South Carolina DHEC is the responsible agency for all matters pertaining to peacetime nuclear incidents or accidents; therefore, all activities of the Fairfield County Radiological Protection Service will be coordinated by the county Radiological Protection Officer (RPO) under the guidance and direction of DHEC.

NUREG-0654 specifies four classes of emergency action levels which may require response by Fairfield County Radiological Protection Service.

I. Unusual Event

Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

The Fairfield County Emergency Management Director would notify the County RPO of the situation, who in turn would review emergency operations plans and stand by for the situation to escalate or to be canceled.

II. Alert

Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety at the plant.

A. The Fairfield County Emergency Management Director will activate the County Emergency Operations Center (*EOC*) located at the 100 Tidewater Dr, Winnsboro.

B. The RPO will alert the Radiological Emergency Response Teams which will be placed on stand-by and will perform operational checks of all monitoring equipment.

III. Site Emergency

Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for public protection.

The RPO will dispatch monitoring teams to predetermined locations for support of DHEC or as directed.

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX S--RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION FUNCTIONS FOR FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY (FNF) ACCIDENTS (*Continued*)

If the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) has not arrived at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and information from the plant necessitates, local monitoring teams may be directed to make monitoring surveys. These surveys will be in cooperation with DHEC and all findings must be reported to them immediately.

IV. General Emergency

Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or substantial core degradation or melting with potential loss of containment integrity.

The Fairfield County Radiological Protection Officer (RPO) will dispatch monitoring teams to pre-designated decontamination points or reception stations as directed by the Emergency Management Department Director. He will also dispatch other monitoring teams as needed for area monitoring.

NOTE: All monitoring must be closely coordinated by the RPO with DHEC.

In the event evacuation becomes necessary, the RPO will dispatch at least two monitoring teams to each decontamination center and four monitoring teams to each shelter activated.

Monitoring teams will utilize monitoring equipment assigned to their respective monitoring stations.

There will be additional monitoring equipment and dosimeters stored at the Fairfield County EOC and will be issued or dispatched by the Chief RADEF Officer as needed.

The Fairfield County Radiological Protection Officer will be responsible for assuring that adequately trained monitors are assigned to monitoring teams to support this emergency functions.

The Fairfield County Training Officer will train radiological monitors with SCEMD assistance if needed.

If additional radiological monitors, (resources) are requested the Radiological Training Officer or representative will if needed, provide refresher training at either the EOC or incident site upon the resources signing in and receiving their operations brief. SRD's and PRD's will be issued at that time.

The Fairfield County Radiological Officer will be responsible to assure that all emergency workers adhere to protective action guides established by DHEC/SCEMD.