Annex 10 (ESF-10 - Hazardous Materials) to the Darlington County Emergency Operations Plan

Primary: Darlington County Hazardous Materials Team

Support: Darlington County Fire District, Hartsville Fire Department, Darlington Fire Department, Palmetto Rural Fire Department, EMS, Emergency Management Office, Darlington County Sheriff's Office, Hartsville Police Department, Darlington Police Department, Lamar Police Department, Society Hill Police Department

I. Introduction:

A. An emergency or disaster could result in hazardous materials being released into the environment. Fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, nuclear facilities, tank farms, hazardous wastes sites) which produce, generate, store or dispose of hazardous materials, including radioactive materials, could be damaged so severely that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in rail, highway or air accidents. Abandoned hazardous wastes sites could be damaged, causing further degradation of holding ponds, tanks and drums. The damage to, or rupture of, pipelines transporting materials that are hazardous, if improperly released, will present serious problems.

B. The County can be overwhelmed by the extent of the response effort required to assess, mitigate, monitor, cleanup and dispose of hazardous materials, including hazardous materials, released into the environment. Standard communications equipment and practices (phone lines, radio, etc) may be disrupted or destroyed. Response personnel, cleanup crews and response equipment may have difficulty in reaching the site of a hazardous materials release because of the damage sustained by the transportation infrastructure (roads, rails, bridges, airports, etc). Additional response/cleanup personnel and equipment might be needed to provide backup or relief resources. Air transportation may be needed for damage reconnaissance and to transport personnel and equipment to the site of the release.

C. Even if a natural or other disaster does not cause situations where there are actual releases, there will be considerable concern about facilities which are located in or near the affected area. These facilities will need to be assessed and monitored. Information submitted in compliance with Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA) will be useful in identifying such facilities.

D. This annex will address hazardous materials accidents that may primarily involve industrial and transportation accidents. Response to a radiological incident at the HBRSEP is addressed in Annex 25, Tab A. Response to a WMD/Terrorist

incident is addressed in Annex 25, Tab F. The guidelines in Annex 25, Tab A can be used when responding to a transportation accident involving radiological materials. Decontamination procedures for radiological accidents are addressed in Annex 25, Tab I.

II. Mission: To provide for a coordinated response by local, state and federal resources to cope with an accident involving hazardous materials which may be released into the environment posing a health hazard. To establish policy and procedures within Darlington County to provide a timely, effective and coordinated emergency response to a hazardous materials accident.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Hazardous materials accidents may result in fires or explosions, cause radiological, chemical or biological contamination and toxic fumes. When a hazardous materials incident occurs, overall control of the situation will be assumed by the first Fire Service Officer arriving on scene. The scene will remain under the control of the Fire Chief in the jurisdiction where the incident occurs. The Darlington County Hazardous Materials Team will function under the Incident Commander at the scene.

B. An Incident Command Post will be established to effectively manage the personnel and material responding to the incident. (See Appendix 2 this annex). On scene activities will be directed from the Incident Command Post. The Incident Commander can request deployment of the Command trailer to enhance command activities.

C. When multiple agencies are required to manage the incident or an evacuation is ordered, the Darlington County EOC will be activated to coordinate the efforts of other county, municipal, state and federal response agencies and personnel. Scene control will remain the responsibility of the Incident Commander, however, the EOC has the responsibility for coordination and control of county, state and federal assets required to support the Incident Commander. The EOC will be located in the EMS Annex located at 1625 Harry Byrd Hwy. Existing mutual aid agreements will be utilized to support local resources until such times that local and mutual aid resources have been exhausted and assistance is required from state and federal agencies.

D. The Incident Commander is authorized to recommend an evacuation of the area, <u>if required</u>. When evacuation is ordered, refer to Annex 6, this EOP for shelter and care of evacuees. Local government has the responsibility for the protection and well being of its citizens. However, owners and shippers are responsible for the subsequent cleanup and containment. Consequently local governments, through designated response agencies, will respond to hazardous materials incidents of all types and sizes; make the initial assessments as to the severity and magnitude of the situation and take the appropriate first responder protection

measures to prevent or minimize injuries and property damage.

E. Accidents/Incidents involving radioactive materials at the HBRSEP, will be handled in accordance with Annex 25, Tab A. Transportation radiological accidents will be handled as a hazardous material incident. Information contained in Annex 25, Tabs A, F and I may be used to successfully handle transportation incidents.

F. The Darlington County Emergency Services Office maintains copies of all TIER II reports submitted by local industries. A copy of the TIER II reports should be submitted to the Fire department responsible for response to the industry. These reports are available for the Hazmat Team Chief for review. When a hazardous materials incident occurs, TIER II reports will be made available to the Hazmat Team and the responding Fire Department.

G. At the County level, the Sheriff's Office is the lead law enforcement agency for crisis management in response to a suspected or confirmed terrorist or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) (involving chemicals, biological or radiological agents) event. Either the County Fire District or Palmetto Rural Fire Department will serve as the lead agency for consequence management in the rural areas of the county. Terrorist or WMD events that occur in the municipalities are the responsibility of the municipality until County is requested to take over management of the incident. At the state level, the SC Law Enforcement Division and the SC Emergency Management Division are responsible for the crisis and consequence management, respectively. In a WMD event, ESF-10 will act in a support capacity to agencies managing the incident.

H. Decontamination procedures: Emergency response personnel will have to make rapid identification of the chemicals or agents involved in the incident. It may be necessary to immediately begin a rapid, gross decontamination of victims. As more information becomes available on the chemicals or agents involved a technical decontamination point may become necessary. Decontamination procedures will vary based on the chemicals and agents involved in the incident. The Hazmat Team and fire departments will develop procedures and protocols for the decontamination of victims involved in a hazardous materials incident.

IV. Responsibilities:

A. Preparedness Phase:

1. Fire Department:

a. Develop plans and procedures for response to hazardous materials events.

b. Prepare an inventory of existing threats using SARA Title III, TIER II information.

c. Maintain a training program to cope with hazardous materials accidents or incidents.

d. Maintain mutual aid agreements and working relationships with supporting agencies and departments.

e. Develop procedures for identification, control and clean up of hazardous materials.

f. Maintain a listing of private contractors capable of performing emergency and/or remedial actions associated with a hazardous materials incident.

g. Maintain an inventory of county assets capable of responding to a hazardous materials incident.

h. Participate in an exercise at least annually to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.

i. Ensure all Hazmat personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, all Hazmat personnel will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness course or an equivalent course.

j. Annually review the Department of Homeland Security Universal Task List and integrate tasks as appropriate.

k. Insure that Hazmat personnel are trained on the setup and operation of the Command Post trailer.

2. Emergency Services Director:

a. Be prepared to activate County EOC.

b. Be prepared to deploy the Command Post trailer and provide technical assistance with the operation of the trailer.

c. Assist the Hazmat Team chief in developing, maintaining and implementing this annex.

d. Insure that appropriate mutual aid agreements are in place to support response activities.

e. Maintain a current alert roster.

f. Coordinate with state and other agencies whose response could be needed to cope with hazardous materials accident.

g. Maintain close coordination with all emergency service activities to insure the county is ready to respond to a hazardous materials incident.

h. Assist in maintain a training program to cope with hazardous materials accidents or incidents.

3. Emergency Medical Service:

a. Be prepared to assist in implementation of this annex.

b. Be prepared to conduct rescue and provide on-scene medical attention and transport victims to medical facilities, if necessary.

c. Be prepared to assist in establishing a Unified Command at the Incident Command Post.

d. Maintain a training program to cope with hazardous materials accidents or incidents.

e. Be prepared to support other emergency services during emergency operations.

f. Insure that local hazardous materials response plans are coordinated with all hospitals in the area and DHEC Region 4 Public Health.

g. Develop plans and procedures to assist the Hazmat team with Team rehab, including medical monitoring during response operations and decontamination.

4. Law Enforcement:

a. Be prepared to assist in establishing a Unified Command at the Incident Command Post.

b. Be prepared to assist in an evacuation if such action is required.

c. Be prepared to provide perimeter security at the scene.

d. Be prepared to re-route traffic, if required.

e. Maintain a training program to cope with hazardous materials accidents or incidents.

f. Be prepared to provide or assist in the coordination of security needs for medical facilities in the county that may be treating incident victims.

5. Incident Commander and Hazmat Team Leader:

a. Be prepared to implement this Annex.

b. Insure that fire department and HAZMAT Team personnel receive training on

the Incident Command System hazardous materials incident management.

c. Be prepared to establish protective actions as required.

d. Be prepared to establish a Unified Command at the Incident Command Post.

e. Be prepared to coordinate personnel and equipment

f. Insure that a hazardous material training certification program is maintained in the county for the Hazmat Team.

g. Insure that the Hazmat Team Training Officer maintains training records that accurately reflects the current status of all team personnel.

B. Response Phase:

NOTE: All incidents in Darlington County will be managed using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System/Unified Command System.

1. Fire Department:

a. Serve as the Incident Commander. Establish a UCS structure as additional agencies become involved in the incident.

b. Provide 24-hour response capability and dispatch personnel to an incident as necessary.

c. Do not allow self-dispatching or freelancing. Everyone on the scene will be assigned a job at the hazmat incident or waiting in staging until assigned a mission by the Incident Commander.

d. ESF-10 personnel will assess the situation to include the nature, amount and location of real or potential releases of hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials; potential impact on human health, welfare, safety and the environment; types, availability and location of response resources, technical support and cleanup services and priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the environment.

e. Provide protective action recommendations (PAR) as the incident requires.

f. Perform fire-fighting duties as needed and as appropriate.

g. Activate the Hazardous Materials Team.

h. Notify the DHEC Florence EQC personnel to respond the incident.

i. Request deployment of the SCDHEC Hazardous Materials Response Team through the SCEMD State Warning Point.

j. Contact CHEMTREC for assistance in identifying the chemicals, shippers and owners of the product involved.

k. Insure that the National Response Center (NRC) is notified of the incident and a case or incident number is assigned by the NRC.

l. Notify the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Atlanta, Georgia.

m. Insure that the County Emergency Services Director or his designee opens an incident on IRIS or WEBEOC with SCEMD.

n. Request EOC activation if evacuations are ordered by the Incident Commander.

o. If radioactive materials are involved, initiate action in accordance with Appendix 3.

p. Coordinate with the appropriate local, state and federal agencies to ensure the proper disposal of wastes associated with hazardous materials incidents; and assist in monitoring or tracking such shipments to appropriate disposal facilities.

2. Emergency Medical Services:

a. Send an EMS representative to the Unified Command at the Incident Command Post and assume control of EMS activities.

b. Conduct rescue operations as required and appropriate.

c. Provide on-scene medical attention within capabilities.

d. Coordinate with local medical facilities to insure the facility can medically decontaminate the victims.

e. Transport victims requiring further medical attention.

f. Declare a Mass Casualty or Mass Fatality event as necessary and then implement the Mass Casualty or Mass Fatality Plan as necessary.

3. Law Enforcement:

a. Assist in establishing a Unified Command at the Incident Command Post.

b. The Senior Law Enforcement Officer on-scene will report to the Incident Command Post to assume command of Law Enforcement activities.

c. Establish and maintain both inner and outer perimeter at the scene as necessary.

d. Establish a security entry and exit point for the Incident Command Post.

e. Establish security at the responder Staging area.

f. Establish security at the Media staging area.

g. Remove bystanders and control access to area.

h. Assist in an evacuation if ordered.

i. Assist in establishing evacuation routes and re-route traffic as appropriate.

j. Assist in the warning and alerting of the public.

k. Assist in rescue operations as appropriate.

l. Conduct other law enforcement activities as appropriate.

m. Maintain liaison with the Incident Commander, EOC and other officials as appropriate.

4. Emergency Services Director:

   a. Activate EOC if required.

   b. Coordinate the activities of local, state and federal agencies providing support to the Incident Commander to effectively manage the situation.

   c. Coordinate shelter and care of evacuees as required.

   d. Keep local government officials apprized of the situation.

   e. Coordinate preparation of news releases as appropriate.

5. Incident Commander and Hazmat Team Leader:

   a. Assume overall command and coordinate arriving the activities of arriving emergency response agencies and personnel.

b. Recommend an evacuation if required.

c. Establish an Incident Command Post.

d. Establish perimeters as necessary.

e. Determine and implement the appropriate protective actions as necessary.

f. Establish and implement safety procedures for approaching the accident.

g. If radioactive materials are involved, initiate action in accordance with Appendix 3.

h. Request activation of the EOC and keep EOC informed of the entire situation.

C. Recovery Phase:

1. Fire Department:

a. Maintain liaison with Incident Commander.

b. Continue to provide fire-fighting capabilities.

c. Assist in the decontamination of emergency responders, response equipment and the area as necessary.

d. Terminate operations when the emergency phase is over and when the area has been stabilized by response personnel. DHEC will track continued or needed remediation as necessary.

e. Maintain records of all expenditures, money and physical resources of the various governmental agencies and departments involved in emergency operations. Ensure that team members and their agencies maintain records of costs incurred during the event.

2. Emergency Medical Services:

a. Continue liaison with appropriate officials.

b. Continue to provide medical and transport service as required.

3. Law Enforcement:

a. Provide security until complete recovery is obtained.

b. Maintain liaison with other officials until recovery is obtained.

4. Emergency Services Director:

   a. Maintain liaison with the Incident Commander until complete recovery has been made.

   b. Coordinate all county activities related to the problem until emergency and recovery has been completed.

   c. Assist in coordination and preparation of news releases as appropriate.

   d. Evaluate county emergency responses and actions and be prepared to implement changes in plans or procedures if it is determined a need to do so for future incidents.

5. Incident Commander and Hazmat Team Leader:

   a. Maintain liaison with County EOC and other officials as appropriate.

   b. Be prepared to conduct post-incident investigation.

   c. Continue to coordinate activities of agencies and officials until complete recovery has been completed.

   d. Coordinate in the preparation of news releases as appropriate.

   e. Be prepared to evaluate the entire emergency response and recommend any necessary changes for future use.

D. Mitigation Phase:

1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.

2. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in briefings, situation reports and action plans.

V. Administration and Logistics:

A. Administration: Initial situation reports will be made by the Incident Commander and submitted to Darlington County EOC. They should contain, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Type accident

2. Potential hazard

3. Casualties incurred

4. Nature and extent of assistance required

5. Protective measures to observe

6. Number of residents evacuated

B. Logistics: The Incident Commander of the accident/incident will utilize existing resources. All additional equipment, personnel and assistance will be coordinated through the County EOC.

C. Provide a laptop computer for use in the ESF for WEBEOC access.

VI. State and Federal Interface:

A. State Interface:

1. SCEMD has the responsibility to coordinate and respond to requests for assistance from Darlington County during a hazardous materials incident. Once all local resources and mutual aid resources have been exhausted, all requests for state and federal assistance will be forwarded through the County EOC to the State EOC. Requests for assistance that the State can not fill will be forwarded to FEMA, Atlanta for assistance.

2. State ESF-10 will coordinate with Federal ESF-10 to obtain federal assistance as required.

B. Federal Interface:

1. This annex is supported by the National Response Plan ESF-10, Oil and Hazardous Materials. Assistance related to hazardous materials incidents is available from, but not limited to, the following federal agencies under the National Oil and Hazardous Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP):

   a. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

   b. Department of Defense (DOD)

   c. United States Coast Guard (USCG)

   d. Nuclear regulatory Commission (NRC)

   e. Department of Energy (DOE)

2. Response actions carried out by ESF-10 are conducted in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Response System (NRS) described in

the NCP. Key components of the NRS include the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Team (RRT) and Federal On-Scene Coordinators. During a response, RRTs will deploy their respective agency response resources and provide assistance and advice to federal OSC(s). Either the EPA or USCG Co-Chair of the RRT serves as the regional lead, for ESF-10 within its region.

3. The Regional Chair will coordinate with the Principal Federal Officer (PFO), Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and other responding federal agencies or state officials. The Regional Chair will designate a representative to the Advance Element of the Emergency Response Team (ERT-A) and determine staffing requirements for al full ERT at the Joint field Office.

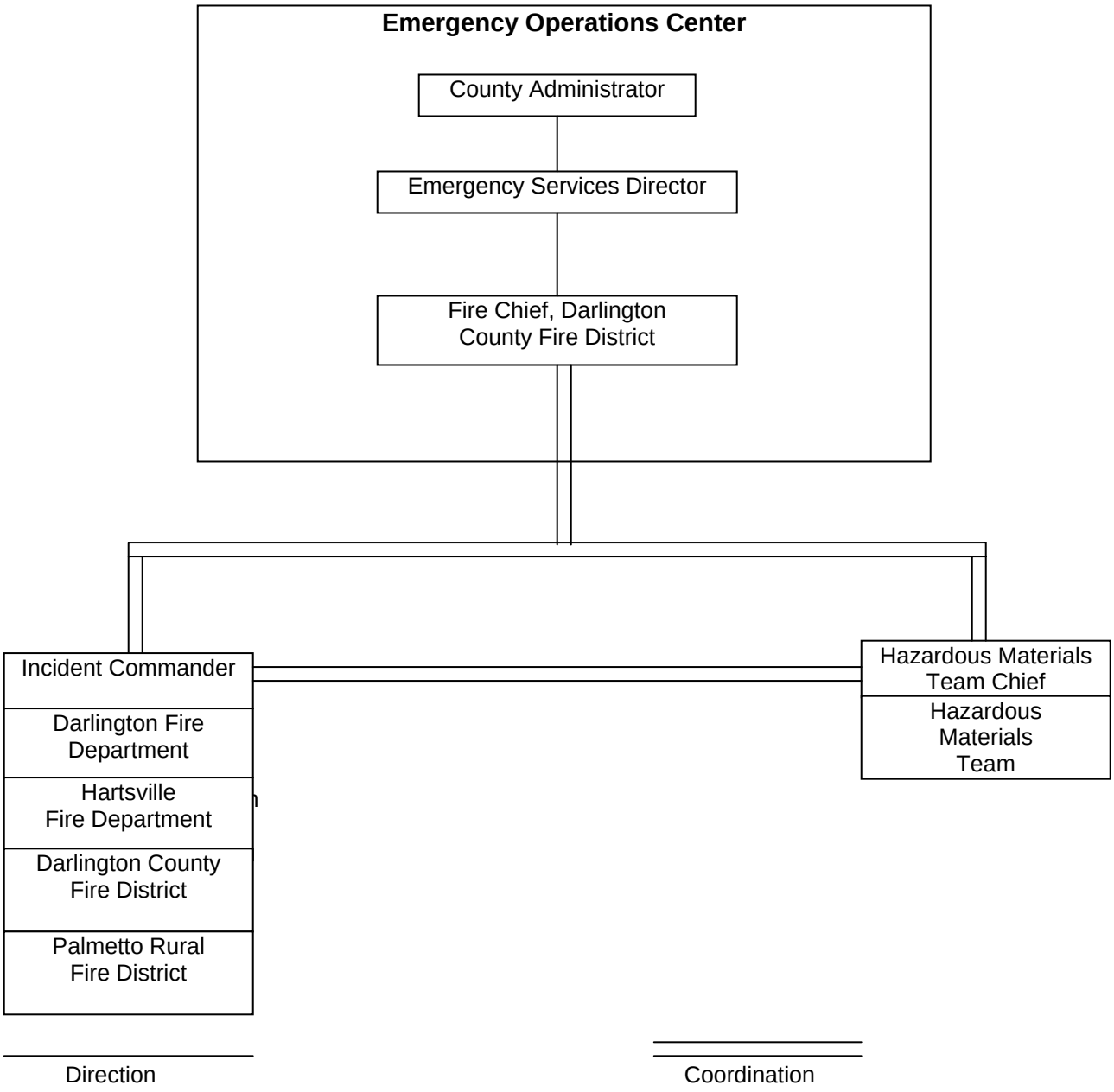
4. ESF-10 response activities include situation assessment, identification of support resources and coordination of federal support on-scene response operations.

VII. Annex review and maintenance: This annex (ESF) will be reviewed annually by the primary action agency, department or individual with changes submitted to the Emergency Services Department by November 30th of each year for inclusion into the EOP. Following exercises or actual events the annex will be reviewed to determine if changes are required. If no changes are required, the primary action agency, department or individual will certify to the Emergency Services Director that the annex has been reviewed and changes are not required.

VIII. Coordinating Instructions: This annex is effective for planning upon receipt and execution upon order.

APPENDICES:
1. Organization Chart
2. Incident Command Post
3. Specific Hazard Response
4. Information Sources
5. Hazmat Resource List (TBD)

Appendix 1 (Organization Chart) to Annex 10 (ESF-10 - Hazardous Materials) to the Darlington County Emergency Operations Plan



NOTE: The Incident Commander at the scene is responsible for all activities conduct at the scene. The Hazardous Materials Team Chief coordinates Hazmat Team activities with the Incident Commander, however the Team Chief remains in operational control of the team. EOC activities are directed at coordination of county, state and federal agencies necessary to support the response operations. The County Fire Chief is specifically tasked with the coordination actions necessary between the EOC and Incident Commander.

Appendix 2 (Incident Command Post) to Annex 10 (ESF-10 - Hazardous Materials) to the Darlington County Emergency Operations Plan

In response to a hazardous materials accident or incident, the first Fire Service Officer arriving on-scene will automatically assume the duties and responsibilities of Incident Commander. He will retain those duties through out the incident unless or until command is transferred to the jurisdiction Fire Chief. Transfer of command will be as dictated in the jurisdictions emergency plan or standard operating procedures. The Incident Commander will make an immediate assessment of the incident to determine if a disaster or the potential for disaster exists. An Incident Command Post will be established at a location determined by the Incident Commander, taking into account the hazard involved, accessibility and space requirements to effectively manage personnel, equipment and material necessary to combat the hazard. If the Incident Commander determines that a disaster has occurred or is imminent, he will:

A. Notify all other emergency agencies as appropriate of the situation and the Command Post location. Insure that representative from each agency is present in the Command Post. As additional agencies become involved in the incident, reorganize the Command Post into a Unified Command System.

B. If the situation is critical for impending disaster (explosion, poisonous fumes, high radiation levels, etc;), declare a state of emergency and order/request an immediate evacuation in the danger zone..

C. Either shelter potential victims in place or order an immediate evacuation.

D. Request activation of the County EOC.

E. Request deployment of the Command Trailer.

F. Activate the County Hazardous Materials Team and request the SCDHEC Hazmat Team.

G. Do not approach the hazardous material area until the Hazmat Team is on site and positive identification of the material can be safely made. Until arrival of the Hazardous Materials Team, attempt to make identification from a safe distance. If positive identification cannot be made, assume the material to be dangerous.

H. Coordinate appropriate rescue, fire fighting and containment as the situation permits.

I. Continue emergency operations until complete recovery has been accomplished.

Appendix 3 (Specific Hazard Response) to Annex 10 (ESF-10 - Hazardous Materials) to the Darlington County Emergency Operations Plan

A. The purpose of this appendix is to provide specific guidance for the various hazardous material situations that emergency responders may encounter. The Fire Service is tasked by state and federal laws as the lead agency for hazardous materials response. These same laws mandate that the county develop emergency operations plans that address hazardous materials incidents. These plans must be developed to provide guidance for response to small incidents and large incidents that affect more than one jurisdiction. The following information is provided to assist and guide emergency response agencies in safely handling and mitigating hazardous materials incidents.

B. Darlington County is subject to a wide variety of hazardous materials accidents or incidents. The County has a large industrial base that uses a significant variety of chemicals. Chemicals used by industries in adjacent counties could adversely affect our citizens. County emergency response teams and agencies could be called upon for mutual aid. With worldwide events as they are, the County could be exposed a variety of terrorist threats, threats that may be chemical, biological, radiological or explosive devices. Darlington County has a large agricultural base including crop dusters using a wide variety of chemicals. Transportation is strong in the county, with virtually every type of product being transported through the county on a daily basis. Hazardous materials can affect every city, town and community in the county at any time.

C. Annexes in the emergency plan have been developed to address these hazards. Annex 25, Tab F provides specific guidance for response to a terrorism incident. Information is provided in Annex 25, Tab F that addresses the hazards the more common chemicals used by the crop dusters. Annex 25, Tab A addresses the handling of an incident at the H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant. Both Annex 25, Tabs F and I provides guidance for decontamination following a terrorist event or radiological incident.

D. <u>Radiological accidents/incidents (non FNF):</u>

1. This section provides general guidance for the emergency response actions to be taken in the event of an accident or incident involving radioactive materials. It provides for the essential services required to protect the people and their resources of Darlington County from the harmful effects of nuclear radiation.

2. Response to an accident or incident involving radioactive materials will require specialized skills and resources. Therefore, the following responsibilities and functions are supplemental to those in the Darlington County Emergency Operations Plan.

3. The Darlington County Emergency Services Director will:

A. Coordinate the emergency resources of Darlington County to minimize the effects of a radioactive accident.

B. Notify the County Administrator and state authorities providing them with the details of the accident/incident.

C. Activate the EOC.

D. Coordinate radiological monitoring teams for the incident command post to provide for the protection of emergency workers.

E. Provide coordination of other services as deemed necessary by command post.

4. The Incident Commander will establish monitoring capabilities as directed and using equipment provided by the Emergency Services Director or his designated representative.

5. The Emergency Services Director or his designated representative will report to Incident Commander and assume control of and coordinate the monitoring teams. He will advise the on-scene commander of protective actions, safe perimeters and all matters pertaining to exposure control until SC DHEC, Bureau of Radiological Health arrives and assumes this responsibility.

6. Law Enforcement will establish a safe perimeter as identified by the Incident Commander to prevent the spread of contamination and to minimize personnel exposure.

7. EMS will provide for the rescue, treatment and transport of injured and/or potentially contaminated victims. EMS will coordinate with Carolina Pines Regional Medical Center and Chesterfield General Hospital for the treatment and decontamination of radiologically contaminated patients.

8. Fire departments will assist in the decontamination of personnel and equipment as appropriate.

9. The South Carolina Emergency Management Division will be responsible for coordinating all requests for State and Federal resources that are requested by local government.

10. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Radiological Health is responsible for providing professional personnel at the scene for:

A. Monitoring of radiation levels.

B. Protective action guides.

C. Radiological exposure control.

D. Personnel monitoring.

E. Technical advice on decontamination, containment and disposal of radioactive substances.

F. Determine when the area is safe and all radiation hazards have been removed.

E. Fixed Nuclear Facility (FNF, i.e., H.B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant): FNF events are handled under the direction and supervision of the SC Emergency Management Division and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Local agencies provide the response and support requested by the plant. See Annex 25, Tab A for specific guidance on FNF accidents.

F. Industrial or transportation chemical accidents/incidents:

1. Due to Darlington County's strong industrial, agricultural and transportation base, a significant amount of chemicals are present in the county on a daily basis. Emergency response agencies must be prepared to respond to these incidents at any time. Chemical incidents pose a different set of problems for responders. Industry TIER II reports provide information on the quantity and location of the chemicals stored on site. In transportation accidents, shipping papers and bills of lading provide information on the chemicals in transport. Emergency responders must be knowledgeable in the location of these documents. Immediately following a transportation accident, responders must make every effort possible to retrieve these papers. (If the shipping papers can not be safely retrieved, wait for the Hazmat Team to arrive before retrieval is attempted.) TIER II reports are available through the Emergency Services Office to assist responders with conducting scene size-up and determining the specific chemicals involved in an industrial event. Responders must make full use of any and all assets at their disposal to safe conduct hazmat operations at chemical incident.

2. Tasks and Responsibilities: The following tasks/responsibilities are in addition to other tasks identified in this annex and Emergency Operations Plan.

   A. Preparedness Phase: During this phase the following are common to all county and municipal agencies.

      1. Develop procedures to implement this appendix and to update them annually or as required.

2. Develop plans to implement a training program for all personnel involved in a hazardous chemical accident/incident in accordance with SARA Title III requirements.

3. Insure alert lists are available and current.

4. Develop a list of available resources and special equipment available within the county and adjacent counties to effectively respond to a chemical accident or incident.

5. Participate in an annual county wide hazardous chemical incident exercise.

6. Maintain mutual aid agreements with other county and municipal agencies and local industry.

B. Local Industry

1. Develops on-site contingency plan that specifies notification and emergency response procedures and responsibilities.

2. Provide technical support for the development of off-site risk assessment.

3. Provide planning support for off-site release contingency plan.

4. Be prepared to provide emergency response liaison to the EOC.

5. Be prepared to provide emergency response liaison to the on-scene command post.

6. Be prepared to provide public information representative to the EOC.

7. Participate in exercises and drills as required with county government.

8. Coordinate on-site emergency plans with the Emergency Services Director.

C. Response Phase:

1. County Government and Municipalities: Each entity has the overall responsibility for decision-making within their jurisdiction in the event of a hazardous materials accident or incident.

2. Emergency Services Director:

a. Coordinates the activities of all emergency responders and resources

involved in a hazardous chemical accident/incident.

b. Keeps county/municipal governments informed of current situations.

c. Coordinates county/municipal support as required.

d. Coordinates requests to State Emergency Management Division for additional personnel and resources that are beyond the county or municipalities capability to provide.

e. Maintains and updates resource list as required during a hazardous chemical accident/incident.

f. Coordinates requests for technical assistance from county/municipal on-scene responders.

g. Activates EOC or Mobile Command Post if needed.

h. Insure the County Public Information Officer (PIO) is available to coordinate media activities.

3. County Public Information Officer (PIO):

a. Upon request, report to the Incident Command Post to aid the Incident Commander with the media.

b. Upon activation of the EOC, relocate to the EOC and send the Assistant PIO to the Incident Command Post.

c. Establish a media staging area.

d. Coordinate and schedule all media activities and press releases.

e. Review and approve all press releases before releasing the press release to the media, regardless of agency.

4. County/Municipal Fire Department(s)

a. Assume on-scene control.

b. Establish staging area(s) as required.

c. In coordination with on-site authorities and county/municipal decision makers decides which protective actions are necessary.

d. Recommend evacuation if situation warrants.

e. Coordinates with the County HAZMAT team.

f. Provide liaison officer to EOC with means of communicating between the EOC and Incident Command Post.

g. Coordinate emergency public information with the County PIO.

5. County/Municipal Law Enforcement:

a. Assume on-scene control unit until fire department arrives then relinquish control to the fire department

b. Coordinate with Incident Command Post.

c. Establish perimeter security, traffic control points and access control points as directed by the Incident Commander.

d. Assist as required in evacuation of scene and surrounding area(s).

e. Provide liaison to EOC with means to communicate between EOC and scene.

f. Coordinate media activities through the County PIO.

6. Local Industry: In accordance with SARA Title III requirements provide the following:

a. Implement on-site contingency plan to include notification procedures.

b. Provide technical liaison representative to Incident Command Post and EOC.

c. Provide Public Information representative to EOC.

d. Provide personnel and resources if available to assist county/ municipal emergency responders as requested.

e. Provide an industry PIO to assist in coordinating industry and county press releases.

D. Recovery Phase

1. County/Municipal Government: Continue to provide direction and control until the hazardous chemical accident/incident final cleanup and restoration is complete.

2. Emergency Service Director

    a. Maintain liaison with on-scene personnel until recovery has been complete.

    b. Continue to coordinate for on-scene assistance until recovery has been complete.

3. Incident Commander:

    a. Maintains communication with EOC until recovery is complete or no longer required.

    b. Continue to coordinate emergency capabilities as required.

    c. Coordinate final restoration of area for return of evacuees.

4. County/Municipal Fire Department(s)

    a. Maintain scene security until recovery is complete or released by Incident Command Post or EOC.

    b. Coordinate with Incident Command Post on return of evacuees.

    c. Continue to provide fire-fighting capabilities as required.

5. Local Industry: Continue to provide technical support until recovery is complete.

G. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD/Terrorist) Incident: Annex 25, Tab F of this EOP contains specific guidance on the handling and conduct of operations during a terrorist event. WMD events pose unique situations for emergency responders. Not only is the scene a hazardous materials incident, but also a crime scene. Law Enforcement, Fire and EMS all have significant missions in a WMD event, therefore agency activities must be carefully coordinated between agencies. Federal and state agencies will become involved in the incident very early. Unified Command System structure will be critical to the successful outcome and management of a WMD incident.

H. Aircraft accidents/incidents/mishaps - civilian and military:

1. Numerous aircraft, both civilian and military, fly over Darlington County on a daily basis. The county is in the direct approach path for the Florence Regional Airport. Aircraft from Shaw Air Force Base (AFB) and bases in North Carolina are flown over the county frequently. The information in this

appendix is intended to aid first responders at all aircraft incidents, both civilian and military. Much of the information is derived from a F16 Familiarization Training class conducted by Shaw AFB. In cases where the information applies to military aircraft only it will be specifically annotated as such. A separate Tab will be added to this appendix that specifically addresses some of the ordnance carried by military aircraft.

2. Aircraft mishaps, whether civilian or military, will present first responders with a unique set of problems. Commercial or private aircraft incidents may involve small ultra light or large cargo/passenger aircraft. Military aircraft may involve everything from single seat fighter or attack aircraft to large bombers or cargo aircraft. The military makes extensive use of rotary wing aircraft (helicopters, attack, cargo and troop carriers) and may have either a large single main rotor with a small rear rotor for directional control or may have two large tandem rotors. Military aircraft, fixed or rotary wing, may have either training or wartime ordnance on board. First responders will need to make a very careful scene size up and determine if training or wartime ordnance is loaded on the aircraft. Training ordnance usually carries a smaller load of explosives than wartime ordnance. Wartime ordnance can carry enough explosives to have a lethal blast radius of over 4000 feet with a frag radius of over 5280 feet. (Frag radius means that the ordnance has the capability to disperse fragmentation over a 1-mile area. This fragmentation can kill or seriously injure first responders at that distance.)

3. There are similar problems with all aircraft incidents, regardless of aircraft type or use by civilians or the military:

   A. The larger the aircraft, the more fuel capacity involved with the aircraft. Large cargo aircraft and multi-engined bombers may carry enough fuel to fly several thousand miles without refueling. With large commercial and military aircraft, think of fuel in the hundreds of thousands of gallons. (For example, a B-52 bomber can fly 8,800 miles without refueling. The aircraft has a maximum take off weight of 488,000 pounds, of which approximately 70,000 pounds will be ordnance and approximately 200,000 pounds will be jet fuel.)

   B. The larger the aircraft, the greater the potential for the incident to become a mass casualty or mass fatality incident.

   C. All aircraft manufacturing companies are trying to build lighter aircraft, so there is a high probability that composite materials or exotic metals (magnesium, titanium, cadmium, etc) may be involved. Magnesium may explode on contact with water in a fire. Composite materials will give off composite particles in the smoke plume presenting a respiratory hazard. Responders must pay particular attention to the smoke plume and evacuate anyone under the smoke plume.

Responders must remember to approach composite material fires from an upwind direction.

D. The larger the aircraft, the larger the debris field. With large aircraft, the debris field may cover several miles. The size of the debris field will be determined by the angle of the aircraft when it struck the ground, the altitude of the aircraft when the incident occurred, the speed of the aircraft at the time of impact and what the aircraft struck before impacting with the ground.

E. Fuels used by jet aircraft (especially military aircraft) burns at extremely high temperatures. Often high performance military aircraft will use fuels that have been specifically developed for the aircraft. Foam operations using AFFF may be required to extinguish the fire.

F. Foam operations using AFFF are frequently necessary at aircraft incidents. If foam is not available, the Fire Department's only choice will be to let the fire burn itself out. This places the Fire Department in the defensive role and may force early evacuation of citizens.

4. The following information is provided as general guidelines to aid First Responders with their response to aircraft incidents.

   A. Immediately establish an Incident Command Post using the Incident Command System/Unified Command System structure.

   B. Provide an initial **hot zone** of at least 1000 feet in all directions around the debris field. This distance may increased or decreased depending on the type and size of the aircraft involved.

   C. Consider an initial **evacuation** distance of 3000 feet in all directions around the debris field. This distance may be increased or decreased after determining the type of aircraft involved and what the aircraft was carrying.

   D. Immediately establish a security perimeter appropriate to cover your evacuation distance around any and all parts of the debris field. As part of the security perimeter, establish a single entrance and exit point for first responders and have everyone, regardless of organization sign in and out of the security perimeter. Expand or reduce the security perimeter as necessary as more information information becomes available.

   E. Aircraft mishaps attract a lot of media attention, so media control is going to one problems that responders will have to handle.

Setup a staging area for the media immediately and insure that all media representatives remain in their staging area. Insure that the County PIO accompanies the media when allowing access to the incident scene.

F. Request activation of the EOC as appropriate

G. Be prepared to immediately implement Mass Fatality or Mass Casualty procedures as necessary. Also be prepared to implement gross decontamination procedures on survivors. Remember that the scene will be a crime scene, a hazardous materials scene and a mass casualty/fatality scene simultaneously. Do not move fatalities found at the scene. Rescue any survivors, but mark the exact location where the survivor was found. Everything, (location of the survivors, location of the fatalities and all parts of the debris) will be thoroughly photographed and documented to aid the resulting investigations.

H. Determine the names of all property owners involved in the incident. Obtain permission to be on their property. Obtain permission to make roads on the property in order to bring any equipment required to handle the incident.

I. <u>Do not allow self-dispatching or freelancing. Everyone inside the security perimeter will be assigned a job at the crash scene or waiting in staging until assigned a mission by the Incident Command Post.</u>

J. Approach the incident site from upwind. Remember, that fires may involve composite materials or exotic metals. As a minimum, everyone entering the debris field should be in the appropriate PPE. First Responders arriving as part of the initial response should as a minimum be wearing bunker gear or extrication suit, helmet, eye protection, gloves (for BSI) and the appropriate level of respiratory protection. The initial level of respiratory protection may include, N95 respirators, full or half-face respirators or SCBA's. The PPE levels may be upgraded or down graded as determined by the Incident Commander.

K. Consider the types of vehicles required to get to the incident site. Is four-wheel drive capability required? Do you have access to four-wheel drive fire vehicles? How will you get fire apparatus in to the scene? Do you have access to heavy equipment capable of building roads in order to gain access to the site?

L. Take the most direct route to the accident site.

M. Once you've established your hot zone and security perimeters extinguish perimeter fires **first**. Work in towards the central impact zone. If you have a crater fire, let the fire burn.

N. Take a realistic approach to any aircraft incident. Take only the personnel required to handle the incident and be aware of the potential hazards involved.

O. Remember with civilian aircraft, both the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) will respond to investigate the incident. Both the NTSB and FAA investigators will be looking for the "black boxes" on commercial aircraft. These boxes contain crucial flight data and cockpit voice recordings that can be essential in determining the cause of the incident. Although the boxes are not actually black, they are brightly colored for easy identification. If the boxes are located, establish a chain of custody and insure the NTSB and FAA is aware of who has possession of the boxes and the physical location of the boxes. If possible, it would be best to leave the boxes in place until these agencies arrive. If the boxes are moved, mark the exact location and insure both agencies are shown the location where the boxes were found.

P. With military aircraft, you may have more than one branch of service responding. Be prepared to deal with representatives from the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force and Coast Guard. In Darlington County, the Air Force will probably be the first military service responding to the incident scene. Be prepared to absorb additional personnel into your command structure. The military services will bring in security personnel, medical personnel to recover remains, environmental specialists to deal with fuel residues, life support personnel to deal with personal equipment issued to the pilot, personnel from JAG (legal) support to handle right-of-way issues and provide legal assistance to the on-scene commander, Public Affairs Officers (PAO's) to assist with the media and Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel to handle any weapons that may have been on board. If the land owners refuse to give access and rights of way, or if sensitive items are on the aircraft, then the JAG can have the area declared as a National Defense Area (NDA). An NDA action is done as last resort. However, if an NDA is declared it puts the property and entire incident scene under complete Federal jurisdiction. In this situation even local responders can be excluded from the area. The military is prepared to compensate the landowner for any damage to his property. As long as the landowners cooperate, an NDA action is

rarely required, however military necessity remains the determining factor in whether an NDA will be declared. Remember the following when responding to an incident involving military aircraft:

1. Approach the aircraft or impact zone with caution. If the aircraft involved is a single or double seat aircraft, **do not attempt rescue** unless you can see the crew members moving inside the aircraft cockpit.

   a. The canopies on jet aircraft have small explosive charges designed to separate the canopy from the aircraft in an ejection sequence. These charges are strong enough to seriously injure you. Also the canopy is heavy enough to cause a significant injury if you are struck by the canopy when it blows off.

   b. There is a small rocket motor under the pilot's seat that is designed to blast the pilot clear of the aircraft in an ejection sequence. There are handles located on the seat that are designed to fire the ejection seat when pulled. Accidentally pulling the ejection seat handles could injure both you and the pilot. If the pilot is awake and conscious, let the pilot disconnect himself from the aircraft seat. If the pilot is not conscious and you determine it is necessary to try and rescue the pilot, do so with extreme caution.

NOTE: Both the Air Force and its pilots recommend that first responder's **do not attempt rescue** if they do not see the pilot moving inside the cockpit. The danger level is extremely high for the first responder.

2. Make a very careful scene size-up! Is the aircraft carrying any ordnance? If so, what types of ordnance, bombs, missiles or on-board cannon? See Tab 1 for information on the types of ordnance the aircraft may carry.

3. On the F-16 aircraft, the cannon port is located on the left side, slightly behind the cockpit. On the A-10 attack aircraft the cannon is located under the nose of the aircraft. Navy F-18 aircraft will have the muzzle port on the top center of the nose cone in front of the cockpit. Navy F-14 aircraft will have the muzzle port on the pilots left side, slightly in front of the cockpit. Air Force F-15 fighter aircraft have the cannon mounted in the right wing root, so the muzzle port is behind the cockpit. Has ammunition from the aircraft spilled on the ground? What color is the projectile (bullet) of the shell? If the color is blue, this typically

represents training ammunition. Any color other than blue and you are dealing with wartime ammunition. The projectile in wartime shells have a variety of purposes. Some shells are designed to start fires or penetrate armored vehicles (tanks) when fired, and some shells are tracer rounds with a phosphorous coating on the projectile that is designed to burn when fired. The burning phosphorous allows the pilot to see when the rounds are striking.

4. Does the aircraft have missiles on board? Do the missiles have a blue band near the tip of the missile? Again blue indicates training missiles. The missile has no warhead or rocket motor. However, missiles with any color other than blue have explosive warheads and rocket motors than can explode or ignite from the energy given off by a handheld radio. Do not allow any radio transmissions within 25 meters (80 feet) of any missile on the aircraft. Even though the missiles may be training missiles only, there are small explosive charges in the attachments points on the aircraft that will allow the pilot to jettison the missiles in an emergency. These charge are strong enough to take your hand off if it was near the charge when it went off.

5. Does the aircraft have bombs on board? How big are the bombs? Again, what color are the bombs? If the bombs are blue or have blue bands, then this indicates training bombs. Remember the size of the bomb is an indicator of the amount of explosive in the bomb, how large the blast radius will be and how large the frag radius will be. The aircraft may be carrying training bombs. Training bombs are usually mounted on an ejector rack under a cover that resembles a rocket launcher. These bombs are in the 25KG weight range and carry enough explosive to create a dust cloud that allows the pilot or spotters to determine the accuracy of the bombing. A first responder can be seriously injured by the small amount of explosive in a training bomb. Bombs called cluster bomb units (CBUs) may be on the aircraft. CBU's carry a variety of sub-munitions designed for different purposes. Land mines designed to kill armor (tanks), other vehicles, and personnel may be in the CBU. Some of the sub-munitions will be about the size of a baseball and are specifically designed for antipersonnel use. The CBU may contain anti-personnel mines that spread small wires around the mine. The wires are proximity sensors designed to pick the vibrations from someone walking nearby. These vibrations are enough to cause the mine to explode. Should you

see a substance on the ground that looks like orange Styrofoam, be careful. The electrical energy from your handheld radio is sufficient to cause the material to explode. Also this material is sensitive to jarring, so vibrations could cause the material to explode. Bombs may have fins on the rear of the unit that is designed to extend after being released from the aircraft. These fins are spring-loaded and open with enough energy to seriously injury anyone near the fin when it opens. The racks holding the ordnance on the aircraft are referred to as ejector racks. The ejector racks have impulse charges that allow the rack to be jettisoned in an emergency. Handheld radios can cause the impulse charges to fire. Most military aircraft carry flares and chaff bundles near the tail section of the aircraft. A static electricity charge is sufficient to set off the flares. These are magnesium flares and burn at temperatures above 1000 degrees. Military aircraft can carry a huge variety of ordnance, therefore First Responders must use extreme caution when approaching a downed aircraft.

6. Aircraft fuels: As stated previously, fuels used by military aircraft burn extremely hot. To successfully extinguish these fires, foam (AFFF) is often required. Some aircraft use fuels that are specifically designed for that particular aircraft. Aircraft may be equipped with auxiliary power units (APUs). APUs are designed to provide power to start the aircrafts engines or to provide limited power during in-flight emergencies. Hydrazine is used to power the APU on the F-16 aircraft. Each F-16 will have approximately 2 to 3 gallons of a 70/30 mix of hydrazine and water on board. Hydrazine will dissipate in the atmosphere and once dissipated poses no threat to responders. However, when hydrazine is allowed to collect and build up in an area, first responders must use a full face respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. Hydrazine inhalation can lead to respiratory distress and possibly cardiac arrest (toxicity). The central nervous system is the first system affected in the body. Hydrazine has an ammonia smell and is clear like water. The isolation distance for hydrazine is 2000 feet downwind.

7. The cockpit on military aircraft carries equipment that is used to aid the pilot should he eject from the aircraft. Survival vests worn by military pilots contain a variety of emergency equipment for the pilots in their survival, escape and evasion efforts. Items such as the following are found in the cockpit, survival vest and survival packs:

   a. The pilots service weapon, usually a 9MM pistol with spare ammunition.

b. Survival rations and water.

c. A life raft for over water flights.

d. A survival radio to enable the pilot to talk to search and rescue aircraft or forces.

e. Pencil flares containing magnesium, to be used to identify his location to search and rescue.

f. A lowering system should the pilots parachute get hung up in a tree.

g. An ejection seat designed to propel the pilot safely away from the aircraft. The seat has a emergency locator beacon that automatically goes off when the ejection seat is activated. Rescuers are urged to locate the seat and turn the locator beacon off.

h. A parachute pack that the pilot is connected to. The parachute is mounted in the seat. Be careful if the parachute pack is found undeployed. The drogue parachute is spring loaded and comes out of the pack with enough force that it could injure you.

NOTE: Locate the pilot, get the pilot medical attention if necessary and then evacuate the pilot to a safe location to await the arrival of military responders.

8. Judge Advocate General (JAG) Officers (attorneys) deploy with responding military responders. It is important to get the county attorney and municipality attorney involved as part of the local response efforts. Legal issues that may arise can be handled expeditiously by the attorneys.

9. Military aircraft and ordnance carry lithium batteries. When lithium is exposed to fire, it gives off lithium oxide gas. Mercury thallium switches are found on the aircraft and ordnance. First responders must take the appropriate precautions to avoid lithium and mercury exposures.

10. Aircraft incidents attract souvenir seekers and photographers. First responders are going to have to take precautions to stop souvenir seekers and not allow any photography. The only photographs allowed to be taken are by incident investigators and media when accompanied by the County PIO or military PAO's. No one should be in the accident scene unless assigned a specific mission by the Incident Commander Post.

On the F-16 aircraft, the muzzle port for the cannon is located on the left side of the fuselage slightly behind the cockpit and directly under the small, rear glass portion of the canopy. See the area indicated by the arrows.

The tail section of the F-16 has a lot of composite material. Remember to watch the smoke plume and evacuate any under the smoke plume.

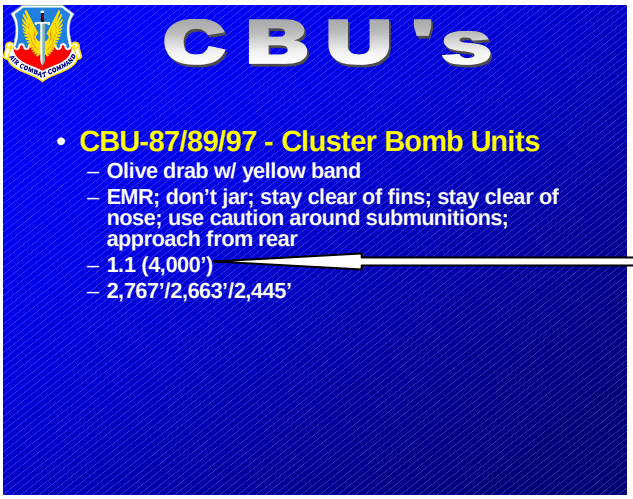
The skinny arrow is pointing to external fuel tanks. May be under both wings and centerline underneath the fuselage.

Chaff and flare dispensers are located on both sides under the rear of the fuselage.

EMR – Electro magnetic radiation. WT's give off EMR!

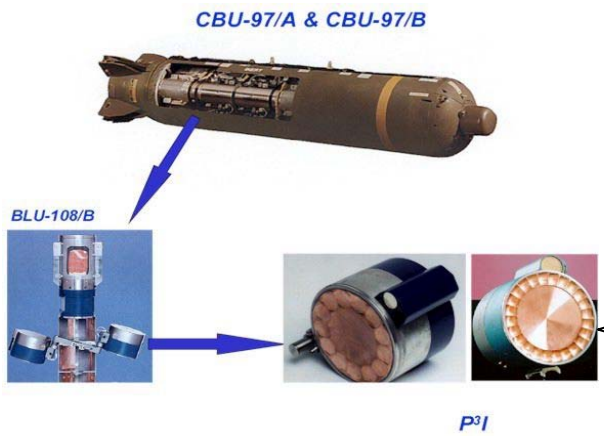
1:1 indicates fast burning high grade explosive at 4000 feet per minute.

This distance is the blast and frag radius of the bomb. In other words this bomb can throw shrapnel for over a mile.



If the aircraft is carrying CBUs, the first responders face a very serious problem. If the CBU has burst and scattered the submunitions, take note of the size of the area that the munitions can be scattered over. Also take note that a high grade explosive is used in the CBU.

These are examples of the submunitions that can be deployed from a CBU. They can include landmines designed for both anti-armor and anti-personnel purposes. Remember that the anti-personnel mines my have proximity fuses that can be set off with the vibrations of someone walking near the munitions.



Landmines

Missiles

- **AIM-9 - "Sidewinder"**
  - White or gray with yellow and brown band
  - EMR; mercury thallium; don't jar; approach from side
  - 1.1 (4,000')
  - 2,925'

Blue indicates training missiles. All other colors indicate wartime missiles.

AIM-9 Sidewinder is a heat seeking air-to-air missile. Notice that this missile has a warhead that is a green color. This missile has an explosive warhead that explodes with in close proximity or makes contact with a heat source.

Missiles

- **AIM-120 - "AMRAAM"**
  - White/gray with yellow (1) & brown (2) bands
  - EMR; approach 45° from rear; don't jar; use caution with transmitters in area
  - 1.1 (4,000')
  - 2,925'

Pay attention to the colored bands on the missiles. The first band indicates the location of the warhead and the second band indicates the [illegible] the rocket motor propellant.

Take note that both the AMRAAM and HARM missiles have wartime explosive loads.

Missiles

- **AGM-88 - "HARM"**
  - White with yellow, brown, and red band
  - EMR; approach 45° from rear; don't jar
  - 1.1 (4,000')
  - 3,970'

AIM-120 is a radar guided air-to-air missile.

Missiles

- **AGM-65 - "Maverick"**
  - White or OD with black, yellow, and brown band
  - EMR; cadmium dust; don't jar; approach 45° from rear
  - 1.1 (4,000')
  - 3,345

The AGM-65 Maverick missile was designed as a tank killer missile. It has a small video camera in its nose and the pilot can make in course corrections on its flight path.

Once again, pay attention to the color bands.

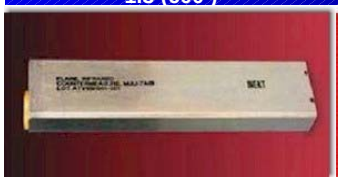
Projectiles

- **20mm**
  - Brass cartridge case
  - EMR; don't jar

Even with the 20MM ammunition for the cannon on the aircraft, color is important. Blue indicates training ammunition. Remember different rounds have different purposes. The rounds may be armor piercing, incendiary or tracer. The armor piercing rounds may be radioactive and may be made of depleted uranium.

Flares

- **MJU-7/M206/RR 180 - Flare, Chaff Countermeasures**
  - Unpainted case with plastic end cap
  - EMR; don't touch ejected flare; don't stand in-line with unejected flare; stand upwind; don't look at burning flare
  - 1.3 (600')



Flares are magnesium and burn at very high temperatures, above 1000 degrees. The aircraft uses the flares to decoy heat seeking missiles away from the aircraft. The chaff bundles contain small strips of tin foil and are intended to create clutter on radar screens making it harder for the radar to lock on to the aircraft. Small impulse charges are used to ejct the flares and chaff from their dispensers.

Appendix 4 (Information Sources) to Annex 10 (ESF-10 - Hazardous Materials) to the Darlington County Emergency Operations Plan

AGENCY/SOURCE	TELEPHONE
Chemical Transportation Emergency (CHEMTREC) (For incidents involving explosives and transportation (specifically railroads, call CHEMTREC and they will have someone with the Bureau of Explosive paged and call the Incident Command Post)	800-424-9300
National Response Center	800-424-8802
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	404-562-8700
Department of Energy (DOE) (This is not a 24-hr number)	803-725-6211
SC Emergency Management Division (State Warning Point) Virtually every state agency can be accessed thru this number 24 hrs per day, 7 days a week)	803-737-8500
SC Department of Health and Environmental Control	888-481-0125
Palmetto Poison Control	800-222-1222
Progress Energy – HBRSEP Unit 2 Control Room	843-857-1278/1279
SC Highway Patrol – Florence Dispatch	843-661-4700/4705
SC Wildlife and Marine Resources Department Columbia Dispatch Center Florence Office	 800-922-5431 843-661-4766
SC Highway Department Maintenance Office (Day)	843-393-6171
748th Ordnance Detachment (EOD) Ft Jackson Duty Hours Nights and Weekends	 803-751-6919 803-751-5126
National Weather Service – Wilmington	910-762-4289
US Army Operations Center (For shipments involving military explosives and ammunition)	703-697-0218
Defense Logistics Agency (For shipments that involve hazardous materials other than explosives and ammunition)	800-851-8061
SC Central and Carolina Piedmont Railroad - Office General Manager Train Master # 1 Train Master # 2 Dispatch Center	843-398-9850 843-601-0530 843-858-1494 843-307-6052 866-527-3493
20th Fighter Wing Emergency Contact Numbers at	**Shaw Air Force Base**
Command Post	803-895-5850
Fire Department	803-895-1108/4600
Security Forces	803-895-3669
Legal Office	803-895-1560
Public Affairs	803-895-2019
Wing Safety	803-895-1985
Civil Engineers Readiness	803-895-0109
Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	803-895-0271
Maintenance Control (MOC)	803-895-1699
Base Operator	803-895-1110

Appendix 5 (Hazmat Resource List) to Annex 10 (ESF-10 - Hazardous Materials) to the Darlington County Emergency Operations Plan

(To be developed)