



12001 County Road 1000 ♦ Godley, TX

EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

Applies to the following Basic Descriptions:
Radioactive material, special form, n.o.s., Class 7, UN2974¹

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

HEALTH

- Radiation presents minimal risk to transport workers, emergency response personnel, and the public during transportation accidents. Packaging durability is related to potential hazards of material.
- Undamaged packages are safe; contents of damaged packages may cause external radiation hazard.
- Contamination and internal radiation hazards are not expected, but not impossible.
- Type A packages (cartons, boxes, drums, articles, etc.) identified as "Type A" by marking on packages or by shipping papers contain non-life endangering amounts. Radioactive sources may be released if "Type A" packages are damaged in moderately severe accidents.
- Type B packages (large and small, usually metal) identified as "Type B" by marking on packages or by shipping papers contain potentially life endangering amounts. Because of design, evaluation, and testing of packages, life endangering releases are not expected in accidents involving "Type B" packages except those of utmost severity.
- Radioactive White-I labels indicate radiation levels outside undamaged packages are very low (less than 0.005 mSv/h (0.5 mrem/h)).
- Radioactive Yellow-II and Yellow-III labeled packages have higher radiation levels. The transport index (TI) on the label identifies the maximum radiation level in mrem/h one meter from the package.
- Commonly available instruments can detect most of these materials.
- Water from cargo fire control is not expected to cause pollution.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- Packagings can burn completely without risk of content loss from sealed source capsule.
- Radioactivity does not change flammability or other properties of materials.
- Radioactive source capsules and Type B packages are designed and evaluated to withstand total engulfment in flames at temperatures of 800°C (1475°F).

PUBLIC SAFETY

- CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
- Priorities for rescue, life-saving, first aid, and control of fire and other hazards are higher than the priority for measuring radiation levels.
- Radiation Authority must be notified of accident conditions, and is usually responsible for radiological decisions.
- Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 25 to 50 meters (80 to 160 feet) in all directions.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Delay final cleanup until instructions or advice is received from Radiation Authority.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide adequate protection against internal radiation exposure, but not external radiation exposure.

EVACUATION

LARGE SPILL

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 100 meters (330 feet).

FIRE

- When a large quantity of this material is involved in a major fire, consider an initial evacuation distance of 300 meters (1000 feet) in all directions.



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FIRE

- Presence of radioactive material will not change effectiveness of fire control techniques.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Do not move damaged packages; move undamaged packages out of fire zone.

SMALL FIRES

- Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam.

LARGE FIRES

- Water spray, fog (flooding amounts).

SPILL OR LEAK

- Do not touch damaged packages or spilled material.
- Slightly damaged or damp outer surfaces seldom indicate failure of packaging since most have an inner container.
- If source is identified as being out of package; stay away and await advice from Radiation Authority.

FIRST AID

- Medical problems take priority over radiological concerns.
- Use first aid treatment according to the nature of the injury.
- Do not delay care and transport of a seriously injured person.
- Persons exposed to special form sources are not likely to be contaminated with radioactive material.
- Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Injured persons who contacted released material may be a minor contamination problem to contacted persons, equipment and facilities.