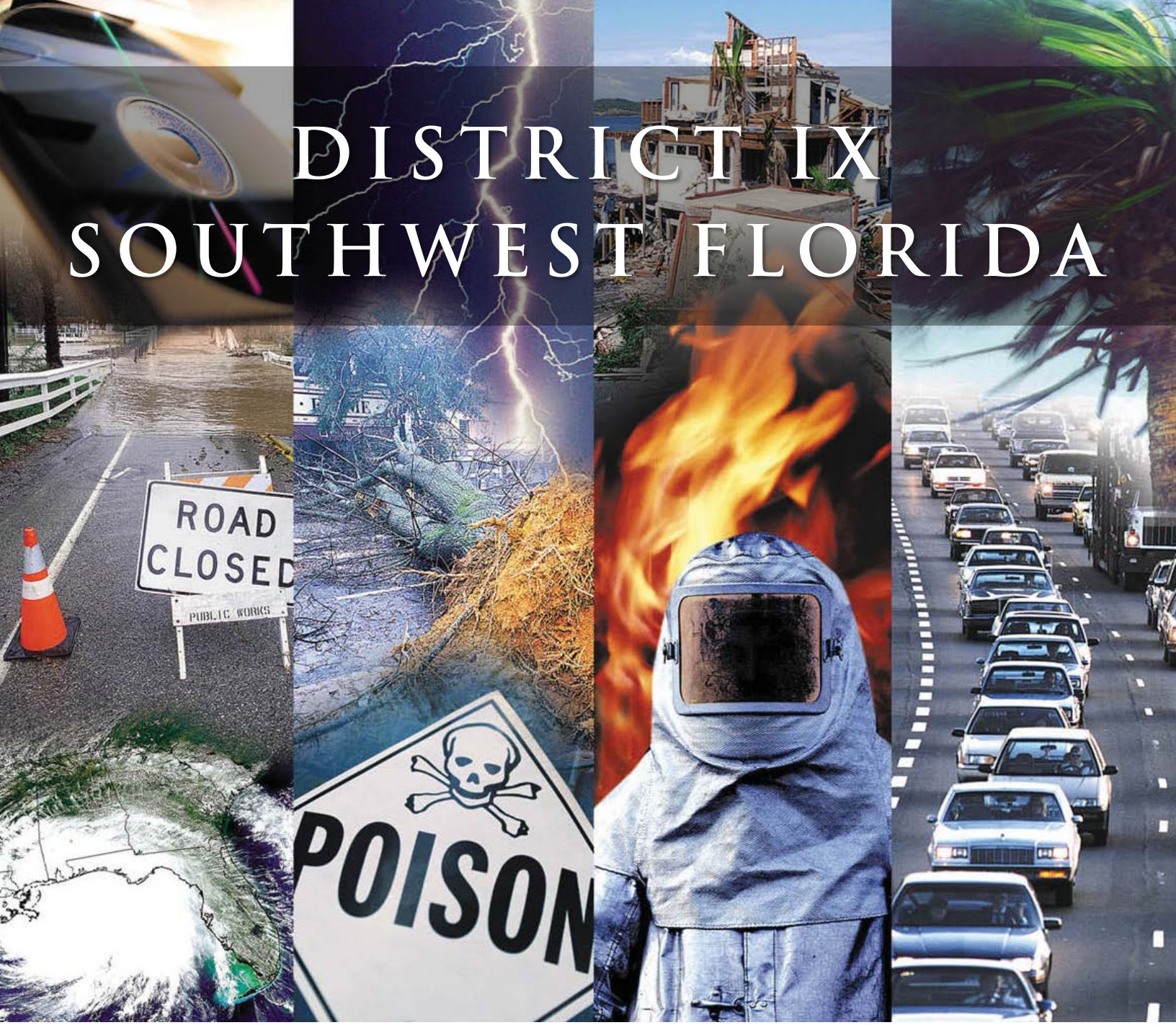


DISTRICT IX
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
LEPC
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

2019

RESOLUTION: 2019-01

RESOLUTION OF THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE, APPROVING THE REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, with the enactment of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To Know Act of 1986, Congress imposed upon Local Emergency Planning Committees and local governments additional planning and preparedness requirements for response to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials; and

WHEREAS, a Local Emergency Planning District is required to develop an Emergency Response Plan for Hazardous Materials to become a component part of the State Emergency Planning District Plan; and

WHEREAS, The Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan will be reviewed by the Florida State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials as meeting the criteria for such plans established by the Administrator, United States Environmental Protection Agency and the National Response Team; and

WHEREAS, this plan is intended to provide the framework for the development of detailed operating procedures by first response public safety agencies charged with the responsibility of protecting the public's health and safety from the discharge or release of extremely toxic chemicals.

Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials Plan is hereby adopted.

The foregoing Resolution was unanimously approved by the LEPC at its May 23, 2019 meeting.

Chair Bruce Porter thereupon declared the Resolution duly passed and adopted.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Bruce Porter

Bruce Porter, Chair

ATTEST:

C.J. Kammerer, LEPC Coordinator

Table of Contents

FIGURES

Revision Sheet

Release No.	Date	Revision Made By
Version 1	6/1992	John Gibbons
Rev. 2	6/1994	John Gibbons
Rev. 3	6/1995	John Gibbons
Rev. 4	5/1996	John Gibbons
Rev. 5	6/1998	John Gibbons
Rev. 6	5/1999	John Gibbons
Rev. 7	5/2000	John Gibbons
Rev. 8	5/2001	John Gibbons
Rev. 9	5/2002	John Gibbons
Rev. 10	5/2003	John Gibbons
Rev. 11	5/2004	John Gibbons
Rev. 12	6/2006	John Gibbons
Rev. 13	6/2007	John Gibbons
Rev. 14	6/2008	John Gibbons
Rev. 15	7/2009	John Gibbons
Rev. 16	5/2010	John Gibbons
Rev. 17	5/2011	John Gibbons
Rev. 18	6/2012	John Gibbons
Rev. 19	5/2013	John Gibbons
Rev. 20	6/2014	John Gibbons
Rev. 21	5/2015	Nichole Gwinnett
Rev. 22	4/26/2016	Nichole Gwinnett
Rev. 23	6/22/2017	Nichole Gwinnett
Rev. 24	5/24/2018	Sean McCabe
Rev. 25	5/23/2019	C.J. Kammerer

RRT/NRT-1 Cross-Reference

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion[1]	2019 SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
1.1	A(1)	Figure 4-1
2.1	A(2)	Resolution
2.2	A(2)	N/A
2.3	A(2)	N/A
2.4	A(2)	N/A
3.1	A(3)	Section 1.6
3.2	A(3)	Section 1.6
4.1	A(4)	Table of Contents
5.1	A(5)	Definitions/Acronyms
6.1	A(6)	Section 1.4
6.2	A(5)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.3	A(5)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.4	A(5)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.5	A(5)	Section 8.2
6.6	A(6)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.6.1	A(6)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.6.2	A(6)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.6.3	A(6)	Figure 1-2 and Appendix B
6.7	A(6)	Section 1.2
6.8	A(6)	Section 1.2
6.9	A(6)	Section 1.2
6.10	A(6)	Section 1.2
7.1		Section 2.2 and 2.5
7.2	A(7)(b)	Section 2.2, Figure 1-2, and Appendix B
7.6	A(7)(b)	Section 2.2
7.7	A(7)(b)	Section 3.2 and 3.3
7.8	A(7)(c)	Section 3.2 and 3.3
7.9	A(2)	Section 1.6
8.1	A(8)(a)	Section 1.0
8.2	A(8)(b)	Section 1.1
9.1	A(a)	Section 1.1
10.1		Section 4.3
10.2	B	Figure 4-2
10.2.1	B	Figure 4-2
10.2.2	C(1)	Figure 1-1 through 1-17
10.2.3	C(1)	Section 7.3.3
10.2.4	C(1)	Section 4-2
10.2.5	C(1)	Figure 4-2

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion[1]	2019 SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
10.2.6	C(1)	Figure 4-2
10.2.7	C(1)	Section 4.2
10.2.8	C(1)	Section 4.2
11.1	C(1)	Section 4.2
11.2	C(1)	Section 4.3
11.3	C(1)	Section 4.3
11.6	C(1)	Section 4.2
11.7	B	Section 4.2
11.8	B	Section 4.2
11.9	B	Section 4.3
14.2	C(5)	Section 6.2
14.3	C(5)	Section 6.4
15.1	C(5)	Section 6.6
15.2	C(5)	Section 6.3
15.3	C(5)	N/A
16.1		Appendix B
16.2	C(6)	Appendix B
16.4	C(6)	Appendix B
16.5	C(6)	Section 7.2
16.6	C(6)	Appendix B
16.7	C(6)	Section 1.6
16.8	C(6)	Section 8.3.4
16.9	C(6)	Figure 7-1
17.2	C(7)	Section 11.2
17.3	C(7)	Section 11.2
17.4	C(7)	Section 9.4
17.6	C(7)	Section 8.2
17.7	C(7)	Section 11.2
17.8	C(7)	Section 11-1
17.9	C(7)	Figure 11-4
17.10	C(7)	Section 1.6
18.1	C(8)	Section 9.0
19.1		Section 10.6 and Appendix B
19.2	C(9)(a)	Appendix B
19.3	C(9)(a)	Section 10.6
19.4		Section 10.6
19.5	C(9)(a)	Section 10.6
19.6		Section 10.6
19.9	C(5)	Section 6.6
20.1	C(9)(b)	Appendix B

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion[1]	2019 SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
20.3	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
20.6		Section 10.4.3
20.8	C(9)(b)	Appendix B
20.9	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
20.10	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
20.11	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
20.12	C(11)	Section 12.3
20.13	C(9)(b)	Section 10.4
21.1	C(10)	Section 2.2.5
21.3	C(10)	Section 3.2
22.1	C(11)	Section 2.2.4
22.2	C(11)	Section 3.2
23.1	C(12)	Section 8.3
23.2	C(12)	Section 8.3.3
23.3	C(12)	Section 8.3.3
24.1	C(13)	Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.6
24.2	C(13)	Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.6
25.1	C(14)	Section 2.2.7
25.2	C(14)	Section 3.2
26.1	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.2	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.3	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.4	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.5	D(1)	Section 12.2.2
26.7	D(2)	Section 12.2.2
27.1	E	Section 12.2.3
27.2	E	Section 12.2.3
27.3	E	Section 12.2.3
28.1	F(1)	Section 13.2.4
28.2	F(1)	Section 13.2
28.3	F(1)	Section 13.2
28.4	F(1)	Section 13.2.4
28.5	F(1)	Section 13.2.5
28.6	F(1)	Section 13.2.4
29.1		Section 14.3
29.2		Figure 14-1
29.3		Section 14.3
30.1	A(1)	Figure 1-1 - Legend
30.2		Figure 1-2
30.3	C(5)	Section 6.6

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion[1]	2019 SWF LEPC Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
30.4	C(8)	Section 9.1
30.5	F(2)	Section 13.3.4
30.6	F(2)	Section 14.4
30.7		Appendix A
30.8		Appendix B

[1] Criteria for Review of Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans, National Response Team, FEMA Publication No. NRT-1A, May 1988. Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, the NRT is responsible for publishing guidance documents for the preparation and implementation of hazardous substance emergency plans.

DEFINITIONS

Title	Definition
Acute	Effects that usually occur rapidly as a result of short-term exposures, and are of short duration.
Ambient	Ambient temperatures are temperatures of the surrounding area (e.g., air or water).
Chronic	Effects that generally occur as a result of long-term exposure, and are of long duration.
Disposal	The removal of waste materials to a facility that is permitted to receive the substances.
Drill	A supervised instruction period aimed at developing testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations.
Exercise	A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.
Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)	A list of chemicals identified by EP A on the basis of toxicity, and listed under Title III of SARA.
Facility	Defined for Section 302 of Title III of SARA as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.
Facility Emergency Coordinator	Facility representative for each facility with an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in a quantity exceeding its threshold planning quantity (TPQ), who participates in the emergency planning process.
Full Emergency Condition	An incident involving a severe hazard or large area which poses an extreme threat to life and/or property and will probably require a large scale evacuation, or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, State, Federal or private agencies.
Hazardous Material	Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

Title	Definition
Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)	The maximum level to which a healthy worker can be exposed for 30 minutes and escape without suffering irreversible health effects or escape-impairing symptoms.
Incident Commander	The pre-designated local, State, or Federal official responsible for the coordination of a hazardous materials response action, as outlined in the pertinent emergency response plan.
Level of Concern (LOC)	The concentration of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.
Limited Emergency Condition	An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life and/or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its district.
Potential Emergency Condition	An incident or threat of a release which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.
Remedial Actions	Actions consistent with a permanent remedy which are necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous materials so that they do not spread or cause substantial danger to public health and safety or to the environment.
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	The quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting under CERCLA; if a substance is released in a quantity that exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), as well as to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)), revised in 2012, requires that the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards. The SDS includes information such as the properties of each chemical; the physical, health, and environmental health hazards; protective measures; and safety precautions for handling, storing, and transporting the chemical.

Title	Definition
State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)	Commission appointed by each State governor according to the requirements of Title III of SARA; duties of the commission include designating emergency planning districts, appointing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees, reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notifications, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.
Threshold Planning Quantity (TPO)	A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) that triggers notification by facilities of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that such facilities are subject to emergency planning under Title III of SARA.
Vulnerable Zone	An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern (LOC).

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Title
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CB	Citizens Band
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Register
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CPE	Chlorinated Polyethylene
CPG	Citizens Protection Guide
DEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
DOT	(U.S. or Florida) Department of Transportation
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
EPI	Emergency Public Information
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification & Labeling of Chemicals
HEAR	Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio
HMTF	Hazardous Materials Task Force
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LOC	Level of Concern
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Acronym	Title
NRC	National Response Center
NRT-1	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, National Response Team
OHM-TADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VZ	Vulnerability Zone
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

1.0 Plan Overview and Purpose

1.1 Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

There are state, regional, and local Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs). In Florida, state and local government entities must adhere to the statutory responsibilities prescribed under Chapter 252 and Florida Administrative Code 27P. A CEMP is a strategic document that is the blueprint for a jurisdiction's comprehensive emergency management program, and as such contains the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Below are links to Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans applicable to Southwest Florida:

- State of Florida CEMP
- Southwest Florida Regional CEMP
- Collier County CEMP
- Lee County CEMP
- Charlotte County CEMP
- Hendry County CEMP

1.2 Overview of Regional CEMP

The Southwest Florida Regional Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials serves as a comprehensive regional approach and guide for preparedness requirements for emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act as enacted by Congress in 1986. Significant issues in the plan are:

- Facility reporting,
- Local emergency planning,
- Public notification,
- Employee hazardous training, and
- Notification requirements for hazardous and toxic materials.

Requirements for the Regional CEMP

The Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is based upon guidance criteria prepared by the National Response Team

(Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide/NRT-l) and by the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials (Chapter 9G-7, Florida Administrative Code). Essentially, the purpose of this plan is to establish uniform policies and procedures for the effective coordination of actions to cope with a variety of emergencies associated with an accidental release which could affect the health, safety, property value and cause hardship to citizens of Southwest Florida. Additionally, this plan is an operational guide for response personnel because it provides an orderly and systematic approach to meeting regional problems which may occur. Following the provisions of the Act, the plan has the following in mind:

1. To mitigate and limit damage to property and injury to plant and animal life from hazardous release.
2. To minimize disruptions which might have an adverse impact on resources, services and the economy.
3. To maximize resources to achieve ultimate output.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) places the primary responsibility for the development of hazardous materials emergency response plans on the LEPC. Florida's emergency planning legislation places the responsibility of actually responding to hazardous materials emergencies on local governments. Each county has a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that describes how the county will respond to any emergency situation, including hazardous materials. In order to meet the lofty goals of the LEPC, the plan appeals to desires, needs and objectives of the various communities, and it should also be subject to continual review to maintain flexibility and vitality. In effect, the LEPC's Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Material is a process for evaluating the region's current standing, identifying problems and recommending actions to achieve a desirable quality of life.

The Southwest Florida LEPC has overall responsibility for the development and implementation of this plan assuring that prompt and effective protection measures can and will be taken in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. Copies of the revised LEPC Plan will be distributed to each of the county emergency management agencies and the LEPC members of Southwest Florida.

Findings have resulted from the respective comprehensive management plans for hazardous materials of the region and are incorporated in subsequent chapters.

1.3 Emergency Planning for Southwest Florida

Introduction

The modern community is a complex organism, structured to serve the spiritual and material needs of its inhabitants. It provides a sense of place and of belonging and it establishes its own location as the land on which people have decided to establish places to live, to work, to learn, to play, and to trade. The homes, shops, factories, schools, offices, parks, churches, hospitals, government centers, pools and meeting places in

communities of the region provide a mosaic woven together by streets, railroad, water, drainage routes and other public services. Communities are held together by social bonds and economic conditions which add to its complexity and provide additional cohesive forces which bind the region into a whole. Southwest Florida is such a community.

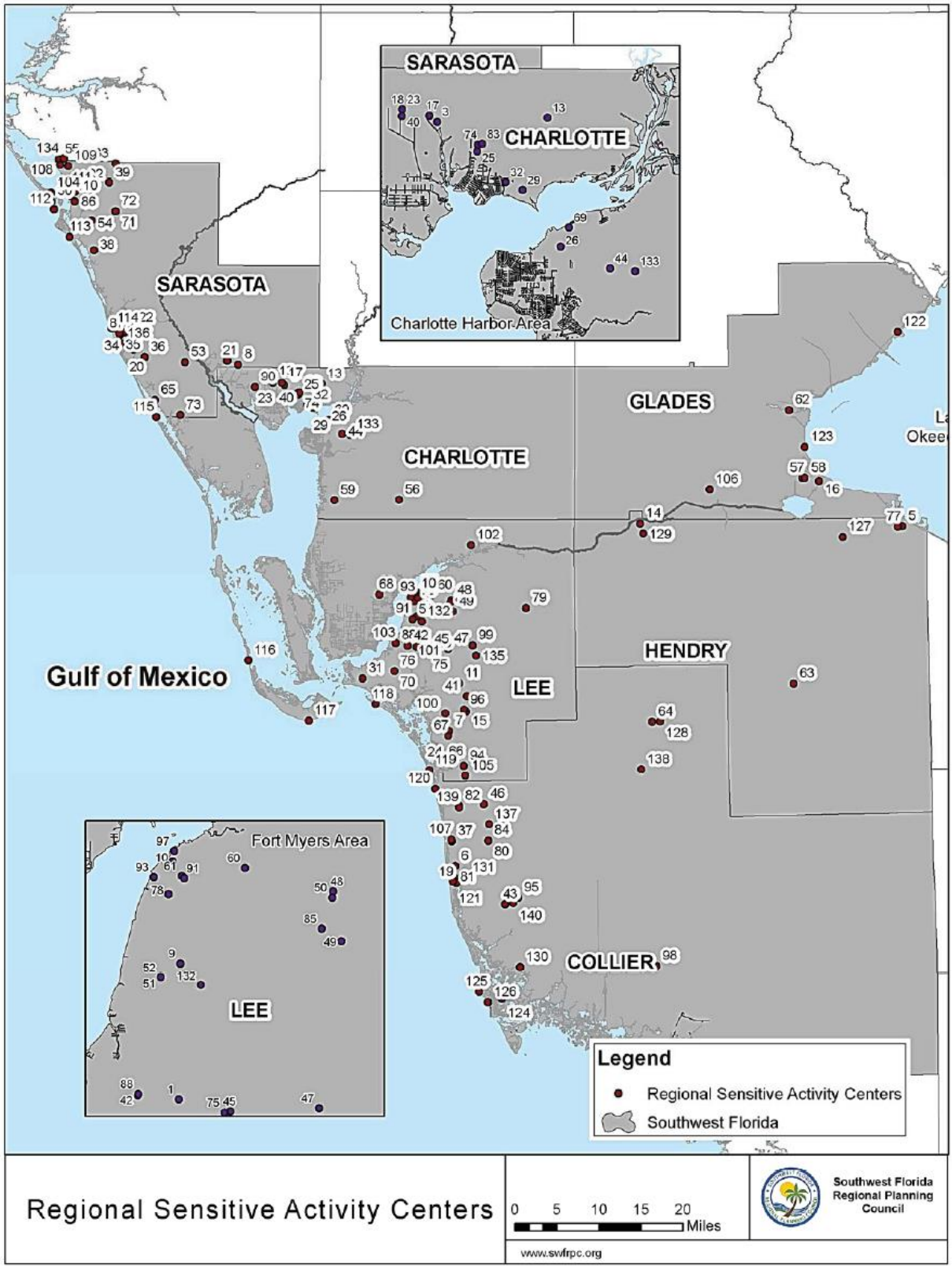
Regional Characteristics of Southwest Florida

Southwest Florida covers 5,986 square miles and consists of six counties, four of which, are along the Gulf of Mexico. Most of the citizens live near coastal areas or in urban settings lightly inland.[i]

1.4 Environmentally Sensitive Areas of the District

Environmentally sensitive areas are natural lands that are generally able to accommodate limited urban or agricultural activity. These areas may have unique functions, important vital resources, or in some cases, poor suitability for adaptation and if polluted, could possibly cause degradation to the ecological environments of the region. In some cases, these areas should be avoided as often as possible to ensure safety of animal life and the protection of water quality from environmental spills. Activity Centers located in Environmentally Sensitive Areas are identified on **Figure 1-1** on the following page.

FIGURE 1-1. ACTIVITY CENTERS IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS



Legend for Figure 1-1, Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas

#	Location of Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas
	Central Business Districts, Downtowns, and Regional Malls
1.	Bell Tower Shops
2.	Brick Yard Plaza
3.	Charlotte Square Mall
4.	City of Sarasota, Central Business District
5.	Clewiston, Downtown
6.	Coastland Center Mall
7.	Coconut Point Mall
8.	Cocoplum Village Shops
9.	Edison Mall
10.	Fort Myers, Central Business District
11.	Gulf Coast Town Center
12.	Jacaranda Plaza
13.	Kings Crossing Shopping Center
14.	LaBelle, Downtown
15.	Miromar Outlets
16.	Moore Haven, Downtown
17.	Murdock Carrousel Shopping Center
18.	Murdock Center Regional Mall
19.	Naples, Central Business District
20.	North Port Village
21.	North Port, Downtown
22.	Pinebrook Plaza
23.	Port Charlotte Town Center
24.	Promenade at Bonita Bay
25.	Promenades Mall
26.	Punta Gorda Central Business District
27.	Rialto Shopping Center
28.	Sarasota, Downtown
29.	Schoolhouse Square
30.	St. Armands Circle
31.	Tanger Outlets
32.	Town & Country Shopping Center
33.	University Town Center
34.	Venice, Central Business District
35.	Venice Shopping Center

#	Location of Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas
36.	Venice Village Shoppes
37.	Waterside Shops
38.	Westfield Sarasota Square Mall
	Community Colleges, Universities, and Vocational Education Facilities
39.	Argosy University
40.	Charlotte Technical Center
41.	Ave Maria University - Law School
42.	Ave Maria University – Main Campus
43.	Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU)
44.	Florida South Western State College
45.	Florida South Western State College (Naples)
46.	Florida South Western State College (Punta Gorda)
47.	Heritage Institute
48.	Hodges University
49.	ITT Technical Institute (Bradenton & Fort Myers)
50.	Keiser University
51.	Nova Southeastern University
52.	Rasmussen College
53.	Southern Technical College
54.	Southwest Florida College
55.	State College of Florida Manatee-Sarasota
56.	Suncoast Technical College
57.	University of South Florida/New College
	Correctional Facilities
58.	Charlotte Correctional Facility
59.	Glades Correctional Facility
60.	Moore Haven Correctional Facility
	Enterprise Zones and Free Trade Zones
61.	Charlotte County Enterprise Zone (EZ-0801)
62.	Dunbar Enterprise Zone (Fort Myers in Lee County)
63.	Fort Myers/Lee County Enterprise Zone (EZ-3601)
64.	Glades County Enterprise Zone (EZ-2201)
65.	Hendry County Enterprise Zone (EZ-2601)
66.	Immokalee Area of Collier County (EZ-1101)
67.	Sarasota Enterprise Zone (EZ-5801)
	Major Medical Facilities & Regional Activity Centers
68.	Bonita Bay Surgery Center (Bonita Springs)
69.	Bonita Community Health Center (Bonita Springs)

#	Location of Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas
70.	Cape Coral Hospital – Lee Memorial Health System
71.	Charlotte Regional Medical Center
72.	Children's Hospital of Southwest Florida (Fort Myers)
73.	Doctors Hospital of Sarasota
74.	Doctors Same Day Surgery Center Sarasota
75.	Englewood Community Hospital (Charlotte County & Sarasota County)
76.	Fawcett Memorial Hospital
77.	Gulf Coast Medical Center (Fort Myers) – Lee Memorial Health System
78.	HealthPark Medical Center
79.	Hendry Regional Medical Center (Clewiston)
80.	Landmark Hospital - Naples
81.	Lee Memorial Hospital (Downtown) – Lee Health
82.	Lehigh Regional Medical Center
83.	Medical Surgical Specialists (Collier County)
84.	Naples Community Hospital (NCH Healthcare System)
85.	North Collier Hospital (NCH Healthcare System)
86.	Peace River Regional Medical Center
87.	Physicians Regional Medical Center (Pine Ridge)
88.	Physicians Regional Medical Center (Collier Boulevard)
89.	Regional Cancer Center (Fort Myers)
90.	Sarasota Memorial Hospital
91.	Venice Regional Medical Center
	Sports, Entertainment, and Cultural Facilities
92.	Barbara B. Mann Performing Arts Center
93.	CenturyLink Sports Complex-Hammond Stadium – Minnesota Twins Spring Training
94.	Charlotte Sports Park – Tampa Bay Rays Spring Training
95.	City of Palms Park
96.	Ed Smith Sports Stadium
97.	Edison & Ford Winter Estates
98.	Everglades Wonder Garden
99.	Florida Sports Complex (Mudbogging)
100.	Germain Arena
101.	Harborside Convention Center
102.	Janes Scenic Drive
103.	JetBlue Park at Fenway South – Red Sox Spring Training
104.	Koreshan Museum
105.	Lakes Park

#	Location of Activity Centers in Environmentally Sensitive Areas
106.	Lee County Civic Center
107.	McGregor Boulevard Scenic Drive
108.	Mote Marine Laboratories
109.	Naples-Fort Myers Dog Track
110.	Ortona Indian Mound
111.	Philharmonic Center for the Arts
112.	Ringling Museum Complex
113.	Sarasota Dog Track
114.	Selby Gardens
115.	Van Wezel Auditorium
	Tourist-oriented Areas and Beaches
116.	Tourist-oriented Beaches/Sarasota
117.	Tourist-oriented Siesta Key
118.	Tourist-oriented Venice
119.	Tourist-oriented Englewood/Charlotte
120.	Tourist-oriented Captiva
121.	Tourist-oriented Sanibel
122.	Tourist-oriented Fort Myers Beach
123.	Tourist-oriented Bonita Beach
124.	Tourist-oriented Wiggins Pass/Vanderbilt Beach
125.	Tourist-oriented Naples
126.	Tourist-oriented Lake Recreation
127.	Tourist-oriented Lake Recreation
128.	Tourist-oriented Marco Island
129.	Tourist-oriented Tigertail Beach on Marco Island/Collier County
130.	Tourist-oriented Resident Beach on Marco Island/Marco Island Civic Association (MICA)
	Transportation Facilities
131.	Airglades Airport
132.	Immokalee Regional Airport
133.	LaBelle Municipal Airport
134.	Marco Island Airport
135.	Naples Municipal Airport
136.	Page Field Airport
137.	Punta Gorda Airport
138.	Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport
139.	Southwest Florida International Airport
140.	Venice Municipal Airport

1.4.1 Land Use Patterns

A large percentage of the urban areas of Lehigh Acres, Rotunda, Port Charlotte, North Port and Golden Gate Estates are undeveloped, platted and cleared with sporadic vegetation occupying the land. Single Family Residential Land Use dominates the residential uses in the Region. Agricultural, conservation and recreation land uses are prevalent in the region. The geographical location of these centers to the Region is significant indication relative to the growth and development of the Region.[ii]

The dominant economic activities of the area are tourists and service related. Increase in growth has resulted in a large amount of construction activity in the region. Other dominant economic forces of the area are agriculture and retirement living which is a big contributor to the service related activities of the region. Small manufacturing contributes significantly to the economy of the region. Currently, there are fourteen incorporated governments within the region with room for growth in all six counties. Much of the area is flat and low-lying ranging from sea level elevation and ninety feet above in a few locations. Along the coastal areas of Sarasota, Charlotte and Lee Counties are a line of barrier islands. Collier County differs from the other coastal counties in this respect. There are areas of the region which have drawbridges which could impact emergency response time. A list of the region's drawbridges is provided in **Appendix C**.

Charlotte County is fifth in the region in land area, approximately 690 square miles of land and 126 square miles of inland surface water. The county is bordered on the west by the Gulf of Mexico; north by Sarasota County; east by Glades County; and on the south by Lee County.

Collier County is first in the region in land area, approximately 2,025 square miles of land and 112 square miles of inland surface water. The county is bordered on the north by Lee and Hendry Counties; south by Monroe County; and east by Broward and Dade Counties.

Glades County is fourth in the region in land area, approximately 762 square miles of land and 223 square miles of inland surface water. The county is bordered on the north by Highlands and Okeechobee Counties; east by Lake Okeechobee; west by Charlotte County; and south by Hendry County.

Hendry County is second in the region in land area, approximately 1,162 square miles and 27 square miles of water. The county is bordered on the north by Glades County; west by Lee County; east by Palm Beach County; and south by Collier County.

Lee County is third in the region in land area, approximately 803 square miles of land and 238 square miles of inland water. The county is bordered on the north by Charlotte County; east by Hendry and Collier Counties; south by Collier County; and west by the Gulf of Mexico. The county has two sets of island chains. The barrier islands chain stretches from north to south along the county's western boundary and includes Gasparilla, Cayo Costa, Upper Captiva, Sanibel Estero, Lover's Key, Big Hickory and Little Hickory. The interior island chain is located between the barrier islands and the mainland and includes Pine Island, Little Pine Island, Cabbage Key, Useppa Island and over 50 small islands.

Sarasota County is sixth in the region in land area, approximately 573 square miles of land and 31 square miles of inland water. The county is bordered south by Charlotte County; west by the Gulf of Mexico; north by Manatee County; and east by Manatee and DeSoto Counties. It has three heavily populated barrier islands: Longboat Key, Lido Key, and Siesta Key: and two lesser populated barrier islands: Casey Key and Manasota Key.[iii]

Special Needs Populations

Emergency management takes into consideration planning for the safety of every person in the community during and following a disaster. Taking into consideration populations historically considered vulnerable, at risk, or special needs ultimately improves the overall community's post-disaster sustainability. Special needs for pet owners and people with disabilities are a major concern in the region. Southwest Florida has a large number of seniors and veterans.

Populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to:

- Communication
- Transportation
- Supervision
- Medical Care
- Sheltering

1.4.2 Watershed and Water Resources of the Region

As the use of conservation techniques and water recycling become more prevalent among various sectors of the population, the complexity of new technology will necessitate clean unpolluted water for drinking, recreation, commercial and industrial uses. Assessing environmental releases will probably become more cumbersome as the increasing need for water resources become more obvious. Equally important will be a greater need for LEPC's of the State to play a more vital role of protecting the water resources from hazardous contamination, as water is the most elemental resource upon which the economic and urban structure of the area is based. Underlying this section of the plan is the functioning rivers, streams, watersheds and runoff areas of the region and their importance to the region. Increase growth will obviously dictate a greater need for services and controlled development. A significant amount of rain form creeks, rivers and lakes.

The major water bodies formed by this rainfall in Southwest Florida include part of Lake Okeechobee and three major river basins: the Caloosahatchee, Myakka and Peace. The Caloosahatchee River, which originates at Lake Okeechobee, is the only major river located entirely within the Region. The Myakka and Peace Rivers originate in Central

Florida. Additionally, the wetland systems associated with these rivers, particularly the Peace and Myakka Rivers, are believed to filter runoff before it enters the systems. The three major natural springs known to exist in the region are found in Sarasota County. Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs are the largest, with surface diameters of 250 feet and depths which exceed 200 feet.[iv] Located within two miles of each other and approximately thirteen miles south and east of Venice, both springs are also archaeological sites.

Lake Okeechobee is the second largest freshwater body located entirely within the boundaries of the United States. Compared to Lake Okeechobee, the remainder of the Region's major lakes appear to be small. Lake Trafford, the Region's second largest lake, has a drainage area of approximately thirty square miles and an average surface area of 2.3 square miles.[v] When water elevation in Lake Trafford exceeds twenty-one feet, water overflows into Corkscrew Swamp. Many smaller lakes are fed by or feed the shallow aquifers. They can vary greatly in surface area depending upon the season. Additionally, many man-made lakes created from abandoned pit-mines serve as recreational areas for the Region's residents.[vi]

1.4.3 Public Transportation

Charlotte County

U.S. Highway 41 is the main north/south route through the county. The barrier islands and beach communities are served by CRs 775 and 776, as CR 771 serves the central Cape Haze and Rotunda areas. Interstate 75 (I-75) runs through the central portion of the county and through Lee and Sarasota Counties. U.S. Highway 17 (US17) provides an alternate route to DeSoto County. County Road 74 (CR74) is the county's major west/east artery. State Road 31 (SR31) runs north/south through the eastern portion of the county.

The Seminole Gulf Railroad line runs in close proximity to US41 from North Fort Myers to Punta Gorda. Other lines in the county are not in use and have been abandoned.

The Intracoastal Waterway provides for passage of vessels of less than 12-foot draft and runs north and south the full length of the county. Gasparilla Island and Manasota Key are served by drawbridges and causeway connections. Charlotte County possesses no major port facility, but contains many private marina facilities. These bridges could critically impact evacuation and emergency response time.

The Charlotte County Airport is located within the greater Punta Gorda area. The airport is home to a number of flying schools and charter services. A number of smaller airports serve the county. The Shell Creek Airport is approximately 7 miles east of Punta Gorda

on SR764. Residents of Charlotte County are vulnerable to the harmful effects of an accidental release of hazardous materials. A large volume of hazardous materials is transported throughout the county by railroad, highways, air traffic, water and pipelines daily. Within Charlotte County there are several private and public facilities which produce, store or use hazardous materials and substances.

Collier County

I-75 is the main north/south and east/west transportation routes through Collier County. There are currently five off-on ramps from I-75 within the county: Exit 111 (Immokalee Road), Exit 107 (Pine Ridge Road), Exit 105 (Golden Gate), Exit 101 (CR951), and Exit 80 (SR29). US 41 from East Naples to the Lee County line is generally local truck and automobile traffic. There are several arterial roads within the densely populated areas of the county that routinely carry chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, petroleum products, fungicides, pesticides and other hazardous materials daily. Within Collier County there are several private and public facilities which produce, store or use hazardous materials and substances.

The Naples Municipal Airport located just two miles east of Naples and is owned and operated by the Collier County Airport Authority. Three additional airports serve the county, at SR951 north of Marco Island, in Immokalee, and in Everglades City.

Glades County

The primary inter-county/city transportation route is US27, which has four lanes. US27 traverses the entire peninsula of Florida and connects cities such as Tallahassee, Sebring, Clewiston, and Miami, and intersects, from north to south, major highways I-75, the Florida Turnpike, I-4, and I-95. Other roads include SR78, which extends north along the eastern edge of the county to Okeechobee, and SR80, which runs in an east/west direction along part of the southern border of the county.

Glades County is traversed by the South Central Express Railroad, whose tracks parallel US27 from Highlands County to Palmdale, where it diverges, with one tract continuing south, and the other heading southeast, through Moore Haven. The proximity of population to the rail lines and highways can cause reason for concern. Large volumes of hazardous materials are transported through Glades County both by highway and rail. The population in the vicinity of transportation routes would be especially vulnerable to

the harmful effects of a hazardous materials release should there be an accident. The county has a number of facilities which produce, store, or use hazardous materials and substances.

Hendry County

The primary roads penetrating the county are SR80 (east-west), SR29 (north-south) through the City of LaBelle, and US27 (east-west) Clewiston. The Caloosahatchee River is an intercoastal waterway running (east-west) from Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico.

Rail transportation service is provided by South Central Express (freight) in the western portion of the county. The county has one small municipal airport located in the City of LaBelle. Additionally, several private airstrips are located throughout the unincorporated areas of the county. Hazardous materials are transported through the county daily. There are a number of facilities in the county which routinely use, produce or store hazardous materials and substances. There are drawbridges in the county which could impact evacuation and response time.

Lee County

US41 and I-75 are the primary north-south access highways. These corridors provide access to Lee County with Tampa and Miami. Other major corridors providing access into Lee County are: SRs 31, 78, 80, and 82; and CRs 765 and 887. There are drawbridges in the county which could impact evacuation and emergency response time (**See Appendix C**).

Lee County is served by the Seminole Gulf Railroad, a local tourist dinner service with limited freight. Rail facilities consist of approximately 50 miles of light rail line linked to the national rail network. Existing rail service extends north through DeSoto County and south into Collier County. Products transported out of the county include citrus, limestone, dolomite, coquina softwood, sand and gravel. Products shipped into the county include newsprint, canned food, LP gas, fertilizer products, sandstone, and aggregate lumber.

The county maintains two airports: Page Field Airport and the Southwest Florida International Airport. Page Field, located south of the Fort Myers city limits, serves the county's general aviation needs. The Southwest Florida International Airport, located east of I-75/Daniels Road Interchange, serves the commercial airlines and general aviation. Buckingham Airfield is the third major airfield. Located east of Fort Myers, this facility is the operations base for the Lee County Mosquito Control District.

Two waterway systems connect Lee County with other northwest and eastern sections of the state. One is the Okeechobee Waterway which provides a navigable link between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean via the Caloosahatchee River, Lake Okeechobee and the St. Lucie Canal. The waterway can handle vessels with 8' to 10' drafts. The other is the West Coast Intracoastal Waterway which connects Lee County to the Tampa Bay area. The depth is maintained at 6 to 9 feet with a channel width of 80 to 100 feet. Within Lee County there are a number of private and public facilities which produce, store or use hazardous materials and substances.

Sarasota County

The Intracoastal Waterway provides for passage of vessels of less than 12-foot draft, and runs north and south the full length of the county, dividing the beach area from the mainland. The beach area is served by lift bridges and causeway connections (**See Appendix C**).

Sarasota Bradenton Airport is located along the Sarasota and Manatee Counties border. Both major and intra-state commercial airlines serve the area. There are four fixed base aviation companies within the county. Also, two small airports serve the county; the City of Venice and the Englewood area. Seminole Gulf operates a railroad which runs north and south along the west coast of Sarasota County. Sarasota County has a limited coastal road network. US41, the most traveled is a 4-lane/5-lane in the City of Sarasota; and is located, the entire north/south length of the coast just south of the City of Venice where it turns east to the City of North Port and then to Charlotte County. It is used both as a trucking/commercial route and as a popular coastal tourist route. I-75, carrying the majority of north/south through traffic, and are located generally 10 miles to the east of US41. It is also well traveled by commercial and private vehicles. The county also has two east/west roads, which are SRs 72 and 780. With the exception of I-75, all federal, and state and county roads in Sarasota County are extremely susceptible to flooding due to their low elevation and potential storm surge generated by all categories of hurricanes.

Critical Time Variables Impacting Emergencies

A critical incident can occur at any time and result in a crisis situation. Critical incident support will arrive in multiple forms of equipment and the principles as set forth by the Incident Command System (ICS) provides highly trained personnel prepared to effectively handle any catastrophic chemical incident in the region. The previous three pages note the major transportation corridors and modes that could serve as critical barriers during a chemical incident.

1.4.4 Population

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) has projected that the population of the Region as of April 2018 would be 1,729,267 or 8.3% of the population in the State of Florida; however, in 2030 Southwest Florida's population is projected to be 2,065,323, a total increase of 336,056 (19.4%) from 2018. Lee County, the most populated of all six counties, had a projected population of 713,903 and is followed by Sarasota (417,442), Collier (367,347), Charlotte (177,987), Hendry (39,586), and Glades (13,002)[vii]

Winter Residents/Seasonal Population

During the months of January and February are when traffic is the heaviest along the roads of Southwest Florida. This period is impacted by the snowbirds, winter tourist, and migrant workers.

Winter Residents

Winter residents, the "snowbirds" are persons who live in other parts of the country except during the winter. Each winter, they move to Southwest Florida. They own a home here or have some long-term rental arrangement. Their stay will generally be from one to five months. For them, Southwest Florida is their second home. At certain peak times, winter residents may increase the population as much as 22%, and add considerable traffic to transportation routes, especially in the coastal counties. Glades and Hendry Counties do not have a large number of winter residents. This estimate is based on a combination of taxable sales, the number of homes held for seasonal use, and a ratio of seasonal households to total households.

Tourists

Tourists can include business travelers and short-term vacationers. Vacationers spend anywhere from a few days to several weeks in the region. Existing data suggest that tourists primarily come in two seasons, summer (July, August, and September), and winter (January, February and March). The normal travel is by commercial air carrier or by private auto. Automobile travelers are more likely to use a recreational vehicle park or campground than air travelers.

Migrant Farm Labor

Migrant farm workers are the third component of seasonal population variations in Southwest Florida. An estimated 107,192 farmworkers work in crop agriculture in Florida over the course of one year. Of these, 59% or 43,842 are estimated to be migrant workers, and 41%, or 38,524 are estimated to be seasonal workers. Estimates of the migrant farm worker population are taken from the USDA Census of Agriculture, 2012 Census. Overall, estimated farm worker population is provided as follows for the Region:

COUNTY	MIGRANT POPULATION	FARMS
Charlotte	705	284
Collier	2,001	319
Glades	32	331
Hendry	2,442	406
Lee	388	844
Sarasota	20	283
Region	5,588	2,467

Charlotte County

The City of Punta Gorda is the only incorporated area of the county. The bulk of the population is in the western portion of the county, near Charlotte Harbor, Peace River and along major highways. The Punta Gorda Airport has been significantly expanding its operations. Over the past 5 years, annual passenger traffic has increased by over 370% (1,577,164 passengers in 2018 from 333,611 in 2013).

Collier County

Incorporated areas are Marco Island, Naples and Everglades City. During the fall-winter planting and harvest seasons, the migrant workers totals increase and are concentrated in the environs of Immokalee and to a lesser extent in farms in North Naples and along U.S. 41 in the Fakahatchee/Copeland areas. It is estimated there were approximately 1.8 million tourists that visited Collier County in 2017. The typical winter tourists are retired people without children. During the summer months, tourists' levels are considerably lower than winter comprising younger families with school-age children. Tourist areas are

concentrated along coastal areas in North Naples, City of Naples and Marco Island. Part-time winter visitors also congregate in trailer parks throughout the western portion of the county and in golf course condominiums in North and East Naples.

Glades County

Moore Haven serves as the county seat, with 13.4% of the population residing there. The remaining population resides in the unincorporated areas and the communities of Buckhead Ridge, Lakeport, Ortona, Port LaBelle, Muse, and Palmdale.

Hendry County

Incorporated areas are cities of LaBelle and Clewiston. In 2018 approximately 67.2% of Hendry County's population lived in unincorporated areas. A large part of the Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation is in the southern portion of the county.

Lee County

Incorporated areas are cities of Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Sanibel, Bonita Springs, Fort Myers Beach, and the Village of Estero. Lee County hosted an estimated 4.8 million visitors in 2017, who spent an estimated $3.1 billion in Lee County. Lee County is also home to the Southwest Florida International Airport. The airport saw passenger traffic of over 9 million in 2018. Passenger traffic continues to consistently increase over time.

Sarasota County

Incorporated areas are cities of Sarasota, Venice, North Port, and Longboat Key. The Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport will also see passenger numbers over 1 million in 2018.

SWFL 2017 Employment							
Industry	Charlotte	Collier	Glades	Hendry	Lee	Sarasota	SWFL
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, & mining	476	5,568	626	3,808	2,643	1,140	14,261
Construction	5,663	16,025	272	1,641	29,737	12,856	66,194
Manufacturing	2,423	4,717	185	1,378	10,038	8,505	27,246
Wholesale trade	1,101	3,069	39	609	6,218	3,097	14,133
Retail trade	10,075	19,266	549	1,492	43,867	23,019	98,268
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,515	5,528	345	722	11,888	5,160	26,158
Information	1,174	2,164	77	87	5,051	2,804	11,357
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3,880	11,108	74	366	19,715	12,556	47,699

Professional, scientific, & management, & administrative & waste management services	6,880	21,398	290	1,194	37,349	20,833	87,944
Educational services, & health care and social assistance	12,200	24,270	710	2,459	58,018	34,992	132,649
Arts, entertainment, & recreation, & accommodation and food services	7,082	24,405	506	1,334	37,119	20,762	91,208
Other services, except public administration	3,106	9,472	148	676	15,220	8,963	37,585
Public administration	2,458	3,812	231	547	10,265	5,537	22,850
Total Non-Farm Employment	**59,033**	**150,802**	**4,052**	**16,313**	**287,128**	**160,224**	**677,552**

Source: census.gov

1.4.5 Climate

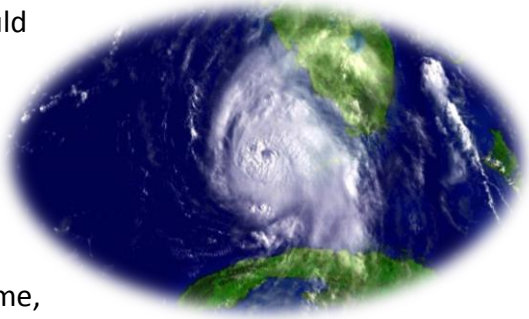
Average annual temperatures range from 65.4°F in to 84.8°F. The average monthly high peaks at 92°F in June, July, and August. The average monthly low is 54°F in January. Freezes are not common in the region, although "jacket weather" does occur periodically during the fall and winter months.

Patterns of precipitation in Southwest Florida exhibit strong seasonal variations. Specifically, the region enjoys a rainy season from June through September (averaging 9.4 inches per month), and a characteristic dry season from October through May (2.3 inches per month).

Southwest Florida has been identified by the National Weather Service as one of the most hurricane-vulnerable areas of the United States. As such, the potential for large-scale loss of life and property during a hurricane is great. No specific emergency sequence can be isolated as the model for which to plan because each emergency could have different consequences, both in nature and degree. As an alternative to defining a specific emergency, the plan identifies various parameters for planning which are based upon knowledge of the possible consequences, timing and release characteristics of a spectrum of emergencies. This plan will establish the appropriate response for each level of threat.

1.5 Hazards Analysis

Comprehensive planning depends upon a clear understanding of what hazards exist and what risk they pose to the community. To gain this understanding, Southwest Florida's counties should conduct site-specific hazard analyses for airborne releases of extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) as required by SARA/Title III. The hazards analysis serves as the basis for developing and revising the emergency response plans that are mandatory under SARA/Title III. In a hazard analysis, information includes the chemical name, maximum quantity on the site, maximum amount in interconnected vessels, the vulnerable zone radius, and wind speeds of 3.4 miles per hour (low wind) and 11.9 miles per hour (high wind). Hazards, vulnerability, and risk of specific sites are on file at the LEPC in CAMEO. The hazards analysis for local counties will include the following three components:



Hazards Identification provides specific information on situations that have the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property. Hazard identification includes information about:

- chemical identities;
- the location of facilities that use, produce, process, or store hazardous materials;
- the type and design of chemical container or vessel;
- the quantity of material that could be involved in an airborne release; and
- the nature of the hazard (e.g., airborne toxic vapors or mists which are the primary focus of this guide; also other hazards such as fire, explosion, large quantities stored or processed, handling conditions) most likely to accompany hazardous materials spills or releases.

Appendix A contains a list of extremely hazardous substances and data for the hazards analysis.

Vulnerability Analysis identifies areas in the community that may be affected or exposed, individuals in the community who may be subject to injury or death from certain specific

hazardous materials, and what facilities, property, or environment may be susceptible to damage should a hazardous materials release occur. A comprehensive vulnerability analysis provides information on:

- the extent of the vulnerable zones (i.e., an estimation of the area that may be affected in a significant way as a result of a spill or release of a known quantity of a specific chemical under defined conditions);
- the population, in terms of numbers, density, and types of individuals that could be within a vulnerable zone;
- the private and public property that may be damaged, including essential support systems and transportation facilities and corridors; and
- the environment that may be affected and the impact of a release on sensitive natural areas and endangered species.

Risk Analysis is an assessment by the community of the likelihood (probability) of an accidental release of a hazardous material and the actual consequences that might occur, based on the estimated vulnerable zones. The risk analysis is a judgment of probability and severity of consequences based on the history of previous incidents, local experience, and the best available current technological information. It provides an estimation of:

- the likelihood (probability) of an accidental release based on the history of current conditions and controls at the facility, consideration of any unusual environmental conditions, or the possibility of simultaneous emergency incidents;
- severity of consequences of human injury that may occur, the number of possible injuries and deaths, and the associated high-risk groups;
- severity of consequences on critical facilities;
- severity of consequences of damage to property; and
- severity of consequences of damage to the environment.

The hazardous analysis for each of the facilities that have been determined to pose the most significant threat to public health and safety is included in **Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3.**

1.6 Assumptions

Facilities that use, store or produce extremely hazardous substances present in quantities above the threshold planning quantities will notify the State Emergency Response Commission and LEPC as required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. Estimates of vulnerable zones are based upon the following credible "worst case" assumptions:

- Quantity released: maximum quantity that could be released from largest vessel or interconnected vessels.

- Rate of release to air: total quantity of gas, solid as a powder, or solid in solution is assumed to be released in 10 minutes; for liquids and molten solids, the rate is based on the rate of evaporation (rate of volatilization).
- Temperature: not applicable to gases or solids as powders or in solution; for liquids, dependent on whether they are used at ambient temperature or near their boiling points; for molten solids, at their melting point.
- Meteorological conditions: wind speed of 1.5 meters per second (3.4 miles per hour); F atmospheric stability.
- Topographic conditions: flat, level, unobstructed terrain, use of the dispersion model for rural areas.
- Level of concern: one tenth of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and health's "Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health" level.

Figure 1-2. Facility Hazard Analysis

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Charlotte County
Charlotte Correctional Institution	33123 Oil Well Road Punta Gorda	Charlotte County Fire/EMS District	Charlotte
Charlotte County Utilities-Rotonda Water Booster Station	46 Parade Circle Rotunda West	Englewood Area Fire Control	Charlotte
Charlotte Harbor Water Association Water Plant	2515 Highlands Road Harbour Heights	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
Cheney Brothers	1 Cheney Way Punta Gorda	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
City of Punta Gorda WTP	38100 Washington Loop Road Punta Gorda	Punta Gorda Fire Department	Charlotte
Englewood WWTP	140 Telman Road Rotunda West	Englewood Area Fire Control	Charlotte

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Collier County
BWJ Farms, Inc.	6052 Pacific Grade Road Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Bay Colony Golf Club	9740 Bent Grass Bend Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Bonita Bay Club East	3700 Wildwood Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Bonita Bay Golf Maintenance East	2700 Wildwood Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Calusa Pines Golf Club	2000 Calusa Pines Dr. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Collier County
City of Naples Water Plant	1000 Fleischmann Blvd. Naples	Naples Fire Department	Collier
City of Naples WWTP	1400 3rd Avenue North Naples	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Club Pelican Bay	6650 Watergate Way Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Collier County Utilities – South Regional WTP	3851 City Gate Dr. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Collier County Utilities North	8005 Vanderbilt Beach Road Extension Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	301 Tower Road Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	1160 Industrial Blvd. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	4160 Wolfe Rd. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	50 Marco Lake Dr. Naples	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	550 Goodlette Frank Rd. Naples	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	690 11th Avenue N. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Costco #354	6275 Naples Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Crop Production Services 1006	116 Jerome Drive Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Florida Water Products – Naples	1485 Railhead Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
FPL – Livingston Substation	Golden Gate Pkwy. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Gargiulo – BHN Research	25672 Immokalee Rd. Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Gargiulo – Farm #7	15000 East US41 Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Gargiulo – Gulf Coast Farm #7	14th Avenue SE Near Golden Gate	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Gargiulo SWF Farms	5870 CR858 Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Control District	Collier
Howard Fertilizer	283 Jefferson Avenue E. Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Control District	Collier
Immokalee Groves	3710 Camp Keias Rd. Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Collier County
Immokalee Water & Sewer District – WWTP	140 White Way Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
LaPlaya Golf Club, LLC	327 Palm River Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Lely Resort Golf & Country Club	7909 Grand Lely Dr. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
Mitchell & Stark Construction	6001 Shirley St. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
NBTY, Inc.	4365 Arnold Avenue Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC – Seagate – USID6741	1010 Whippoorwill Lane Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC – Shirley – USID6744	5651 Shirley St. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
North Water Treatment Plant	807 East Elkcam Circle Marco Island	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Old Collier Golf Club	797 Walkerbilt Rd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Pacific Tomato Growers	9500 CR88 Immokalee	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Panther Run Golf Club	6010 Del Webb Way Ave Maria	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Quail West Golf & Country Club	5950 Burnham Road Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Sam's Club #6364	2550 Immokalee Road Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
South Water Treatment Plant	415 Lily Court Marco Island	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	10290 Greenway Road Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
The Country Club of Naples	185 Burning Tree Dr. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Home Depot #0280	2251 Pine Ridge Road Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Home Depot #6348	1651 South Airport Pulling Road Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier
TwinEagles Club	11725 TwinEagles Blvd. Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Tiburon Golf Club	2620 Tiburon Drive Naples	North Collier Fire Department	Collier
Windstar Club	4343 Yacht Harbor Dr. Naples	Greater Naples Fire District	Collier

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Collier County
Winfield Solutions – Immokalee	800 East Main St. Immokalee	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Glades County
City of Moore Haven Water Treatment Plant	12710 US27 Moore Haven	Moore Haven Fire Department	Glades
City of Moore Haven Water Treatment Plant	16710 US27 Moore Haven	Glades County Fire Department	Glades
Farm Op Inc. #1	1068 Nine Mile Road LaBelle	Glades County Fire Department	Glades
Whisper Creek RV Resort	3745 North SR29 LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Glades

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Hendry County
A Duda Farm Fresh Foods Citrus Belle	6010 South SR29 LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Ben Hill Griffin- LaBelle Fertilizer	3675 Sears Road LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
City of Clewiston RO Water Treatment Plant	1340 South Olympia Street Clewiston	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
City of LaBelle WWTP	270 Citrus Street LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
City of LaBelle WTP	270 Main Street LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Deseret Cattle	6610 CR 833 Clewiston	Clewiston Volunteer Fire Department	Hendry
Diamond R Fertilizer	1155 Commerce Drive LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Dumont Company	871 Industrial Blvd. LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
McClure Farms #23	33055 McClure Road Clewiston	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
McClure Farms #22	4399 SR29 South LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Monsanto-Seminis Vegetable Seed	9567 SR29 South LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Paramount Chemicals & Plastics	14470 SR29 South Felda	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry
Port LaBelle Utility System WWTP	3490 Utility Drive LaBelle	LaBelle Fire Department	Hendry

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Hendry County
Southern Gardens Citrus Processing	1820 CR833 Clewiston	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
US Sugar Corporation WTP	1731 W.C. Owens Avenue Clewiston	Clewiston Volunteer Fire Department	Hendry

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Lee County
American Airlines – RSW	11000 Terminal Access Rd. Fort Myers	Lee County Port Authority Fire Rescue – Station 92	Lee
Aris Horticulture DBA Keepsake Plants – Live Oak Farm	22341 SR80 East Alva	Alva Fire Department – Station 21	Lee
AT&T	4290 Colonial Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire District	Lee
Bonita Bay Club	26660 Country Club Dr. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Bonita Bay Golf Maintenance West	2551 Country Club Dr. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Coca-Cola Refreshments USA, Inc.	10051 Alico Road Fort Myers	Estero Fire District	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	12600 Westlinks Dr. Fort Myers	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	10941 Leeco Court Fort Myers	Iona McGregor – Station 5	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	4750 Winkler Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station 6	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	6320 Beau Drive North Fort Myers	North Fort Myers Fire District – Station 1	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	160 Homestead Road S. Lehigh Acres	Lehigh Acres Fire Department – Station 2 Lee County #102	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	17371 Alico Center Fort Myers	San Carlos Park Fire Department	Lee
Comcast Cable #28517	26102 Bonita Grande Drive Bonita Springs	Bonita Spring Fire Department	Lee
Costco Wholesale #351	7171 Cypress Lakes Drive Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Costco Wholesale #621	10088 Gulf Center Drive Fort Myers	San Carlos Fire District – Station #53	Lee
Crown Colony Golf & Country Club, Inc.	8851 Crown Colony Blvd. Fort Myers	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #3	Lee
Delta Airlines, Inc. RSW	1000 Terminal Access Drive Fort Myers	Lee County Port Authority Fire Rescue – Station #92	Lee
Dunes Golf & Tennis Club	949 Sand Castle Road Sanibel	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #2	Lee
Florida Freezer	7952 Interstate Court North Fort Myers	North Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Lee County
FPL – Alico – San Carlos Substation	7501 Alico Road Fort Myers	San Carlos Park Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Caloosa Substation	17521 Palm Creek Drive Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Fort Myers Power Plant	10650 SR80 Fort Myers	Fort Myers Shores Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Orange River Substation	11490 Orange River Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Shores Fire Department – Station #1	Lee
FPT Fort Myers	3750 Veronica Shoemaker Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #6	Lee
Germain Area	11000 Everglades Pkwy. Estero	San Carlos Fire District – Station #53	Lee
Greater Pine Island WTP	5281 Pine Island Road Bokeelia	Bokeelia Fire Department	Lee
Highland Woods Golf & Country Club	9100 Highland Woods Blvd. Bonita Springs	Bonita Spring Fire Department	Lee
Interstate Battery of America	6260 Topaz Court Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
JJ Taylor Distributing Florida	2040 Park 82 Drive Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #4	Lee
Lee County Resource Recovery Facility	10500 Buckingham Road Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #5	Lee
Level 3 Communications	3520 Palm Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
New Cingular Wireless	10501 FGCU Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Pall Aeropower	4245 Evans Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Pelican Preserve Golf Club	9802 Pelican Preserve Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #5	Lee
Pelican Sound & River Club	4561 Pelican Sound Blvd. Estero	Estero Fire District	Lee
Pelicans Nest Golf Club Inc.	4450 Pelicans Nest Blvd. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Pepsi Beverages Co.	3625 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Raptor Bay Golf Club	23001 Coconut Point Resort Drive Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire Department	Lee
Reddy Ice	13320 Metro Parkway, SE Fort Myers	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Road Safe Traffic Systems	8031 Mainline Pkwy. Fort Myers	San Carlos Fire Department	Lee
Sams Club – Store #8130	5170 Cleveland Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Sanctuary Golf Club	2801 Wulfert Road Sanibel	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #2	Lee

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Lee County
Sprint Communications – Fort Myers PCS Switch	4770 Laredo Avenue Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Sunbelt Rentals PC #078	12770 Metro Parkway Fort Myers	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Syngenta Flowers	2200 Owanita Road Alva	Alva Fire District	Lee
Taylor & Crowe Battery	7971 Supply Drive Fort Myers	San Carlos Fire Department	Lee
The Colony Golf Club	4101 Pelican Colony Blvd. Bonita Springs	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
The Home Depot Store #6975	2580 Skyline Blvd. Cape Coral	Cape Coral Fire Department – Station #4	Lee
The Home Depot Store #8444	3402 Forum Blvd. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #5	Lee
US Postal Service Fort Myers P&DC	14080 Jetport Loop Fort Myers	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Windstream Paetec Fort Myers Switch/Sales	1610 Royal Palm Ave. Fort Myers	Fort Myers Fire Department – Station #1	Lee

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Sarasota County
American Telephone & Telegraph	1315 Stringfield Avenue Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Batteries Plus #049	4401 Bee Ridge Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Boca Royale Golf & Country Club	1601 Englewood Road Englewood	Englewood Fire District	Sarasota
Camelot Lakes Utilities	5580 Axminister Dr Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
City of North Port NE Booster Station	1150 Nabatoff Street North Port	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
City of North Port SW Booster Station	8060 Tamiami Trail North Port	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
City of North Port WTP	5655 North Port Blvd. North Port	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
City of North Port WWTP	5355 Pan American North Port	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Sarasota Seawater Pump Station	1118 10th St. Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Sarasota Utilities WTP	1642 12th St Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Sarasota Utilities WWTP	1850 12th St Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Venice Water Recl. Plant	3510 Laurel Rd Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota

Facility	Address	Responding Code No. Fire District	Sarasota County
City of Venice WTP	200 N. Warfield Ave Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
City of Venice Island Beach WWTP	1800 S Harbour Dr Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Englewood Water Dist. Lime and RO	201 Selma Ave Englewood	Englewood Fire District	Sarasota
Jeld-Wen Windows	355 Center Court Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Laurel Oak Country Club & Resort	2875 Dick Wilson Drive Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Interstate Batteries of Sarasota	8241 Blaikie Court Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Level 3 Communications Sarasota – SRSTFL09	6288 Tower Lane Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Longboat Key Club & Resort	301 Gulf of Mexico Drive Longboat Key	Longboat Key Fire Department	Sarasota
Meridian Distribution Center	6278 McIntosh Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Oaks Club	301 Macewen Drive Osprey	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Publix Supermarkets – Sarasota Distribution Center	6123 Sawyer Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Sam's Club #4772	300 N. Cattlemen Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Sarasota County Utilities WTP	1255 T Mabry Carlton Pkwy. Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Sarasota National Golf Club	25520 National Blvd. Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Selma Avenue Facility	201 Selma Avenue Englewood	Englewood Fire Department	Sarasota
Sunbelt Rentals PC #224	7580 15th Street E. Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Trademark Metal Recycling	1735 Myrtle Street Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
United Natural Foods Inc.	6272 McIntosh Road Sarasota	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Venetian Golf & River Club	105 Pesaro Drive North Venice	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota

Figure 1-3. Hazardous Chemicals

ID #	Chemical
30560-19-1	Acephate
79-06-1	Acrylamide
116-06-3	Aldicarb
7664-41-7	Anhydrous Ammonia
86-50-0	Azinphos-Methyl
74-96-4	Bromethane
7782-50-5	Chlorine
60-51-5	Dimethoate
115-29-7	Endosulfan
563-12-2	Ethion
13194-48-4	Ethoprophos
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos (Nemacur)
944-22-9	Fonofos
50-00-0	Formaldehyde Solution
10265-92-6	Methamidophos
950-37-8	Methidathion
16752-77-5	Methomyl
74-83-9	Methyl Bromide
298-00-0	Methyl Parathion
7786-34-7	Mevinphos
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid
23135-22-0	Oxamyl
1910-42-5	Paraquat
298-02-2	Phorate (Thimet)
732-11-6	Phosmet
3254-63-5	Phosphoric Acid
7446-09-5	Sulfur Dioxide
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid

1.7 Reporting Requirements

The chemical facility owners and operators will notify state and local governments of an emergency in sufficient time to implement warning and protective actions. The chemical facility owners and operators will provide sufficient funding to state and local governments to assure compliance with federal, state and local chemical emergency preparedness requirements. Specific chemical quantities are on file at the LEPC in CAMEO.

1.8 Hazardous Materials Response in Rural Areas Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

1.8.3 Assumptions

- This procedure is not all-inclusive but was developed to meet the minimum national standards for response to a hazardous materials incident in rural communities.
- The response procedure should be utilized appropriately according to the conditions encountered when arriving at these incidents.
- All emergency response personnel have been trained in the use of a National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- All emergency response personnel should have an understanding of the Florida Fire Chiefs' Association – Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP).
- All emergency response personnel should have been trained, at a minimum, with basic hazardous materials awareness.

1.8.4 Purpose

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) establishes standard fire/hazardous materials specific strategies. This is meant to provide guidance when dealing with fire/hazardous materials -specific issues and situations in rural areas, and to ensure response activities are consistent, effective, efficient and safe.

1.8.5 Scope

This procedure applies to those personnel who have responsibilities listed in the Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (SWF LEPC), Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials. Furthermore, this procedure is intended for use on any rural response involving hazardous material incident in which extended mutual-aid is needed.

1.8.6 Training

Personnel, at a minimum, shall be trained to meet the requirements for the first responder at the awareness level, as defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(i), and meet the competencies in these guidelines taken from NFPA 472, Standards for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2013 edition.

Awareness level personnel shall be persons who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and who are expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials/WMD, protect themselves, call for trained personnel, and secure the area. **(SERC - Guidelines for Awareness Level Training)**

1.8.7 Procedures/Guidelines

Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition, the receiving 911 dispatch emergency communicator will notify the following emergency personnel:

- Appropriate independent fire district or;
- Dispatcher, County Fire/Rescue;
- Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, County Division of Emergency Management;
- County Sheriff; Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services Division;
- Florida Highway Patrol;
- Department of Environmental Protection; and
- State Watch Office: 1-800-320-0519

Initial Assessment

The initial transportation accident assessment will be performed by the first arriving emergency response personnel.

Responders shall utilize, at a minimum, the Emergency Response Guide to assess actual and potential consequences and provide the results of this assessment to the county warning point in the county where the incident is located.

This may be the designated incident commander operating from an on-scene command post, or the director of the county Division of Emergency Management operating from the EOC.

The results of the assessment will also be reported immediately to local and state emergency response organizations in accordance with Section 4.0 of the Southwest Florida LEPC, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials.

The lead agency's assessment should include, but is not limited to the following:

- Survey of the incident from a safe location to identify the name, UN/NA identification number, type of placard, or other distinctive marking;
- Identification of the nature, amount and location of released materials;
- Identification of potentially responsible parties;
- Determine the probable direction and time of travel for released materials, recommended planning tools are below;
- Emergency Response Guide
- E-Plan
- SAFER Mobile Response
- First Responder Support Tool (FIRSTWISER)
- Identification of possible exposure pathways for humans and the environment;
- Identification of potential impacts on human health and safety, the environment, natural resources and property; and
- Identification of priorities for protected public health, safety and the environment.

Levels of Response

The chart below provides a guide to assist in determining the severity/extent of a hazardous materials incident as well as resources assistance:

Severity of Incident	Extent of Incident	Resources
Minor – A spill, release, or potential release of a known hazardous substance. No deaths, if injuries, minor in nature.	Limited to initial area of involvement and unlikely to spread.	Resources: Local resources are able to manage the incident.
Moderate – A spill, release, or potential release of a known or unknown hazardous substance. No deaths, if injuries, can be minor to severe.	Release may not be controllable without special resources. Limited areas.	Local Response agencies may need assistance from outside resources.
Severe – A spill, release, or potential release of a hazardous substance with and associated fire, explosion, or toxic/corrosive cloud. Injuries or deaths may have already occurred.	Large area may be impacted possibly impacting essential community services; Extensive environmental contamination is possible.	Local Response agencies will need assistance from outside resources/specialty teams.

Severity of Incident	Extent of Incident	Resources
Major – A spill or release of a hazardous substance that has resulted in a serious fire, explosion, or environmental contamination over an extended area.	Has an impact over a wide area with the probability that it will spread to a larger area.	Mutual aid will be needed with a need from large number of resources/specialty teams.

Mutual-Aid/Requesting Resources

- Mutual-Aid shall be requested when:
  - there is a release or potential release from a transportation incident that presents an actual or potential threat to public safety or the environment; and
  - local emergency response personnel have been dispatched, are on scene, and have made an initial assessment of the incident and the incident exceeds local capabilities, therefore instituting a request for mutual-aid by the local authority.
- Response personnel should operate only at the incident level that matches their knowledge, training, and equipment. If conditions indicate a need for a higher response level then additional personnel, appropriate training, and equipment should be requested.
- The Regional Specialty Teams are available to respond whenever an incident exceeds local capabilities with technical support, manpower, and specialized equipment.
- Emergency response personnel shall request mutual-aid under existing local agreements.
- Emergency response personnel shall also request mutual-aid under the guidance of the Statewide Emergency Response Plan (SERP).
- This plan provides central coordination for fire rescue resource response through a regional concept in conjunction with Emergency Support Functions (ESF) 4/9 (Firefighting/Search & Rescue) at the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC); and
- Catastrophic Disaster Response and Recovery, that supports all fire rescue agencies responding in support of the FFCA SERP; and
- Supports the response to hazardous material incidents in coordination with ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials/Environmental Protection.

Statewide Mutual-Aid Agreement

- Each fire department is a signatory of the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement

(SMAA), and as such, are allowed to participate in cooperative relationships to accept services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds for emergency management efforts.

- Any participating party may request assistance (oral or written) during emergency or disaster.

Requesting Assistance

- When a fire department is affected by an emergency situation locally, the fire chief will request additional assistance from area mutual aid departments.
- When the department is no longer able to obtain the needed assistance from area departments through local mutual aid, requests for Statewide Mutual Aid assistance can be made through the FFCA SERP, by directing such request to their County EOC. The County EOC will complete a Division of State Fire Marshal (DSFM) Request for Assistance (RFA) form, on behalf of the requesting agency, and forward to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

1.8.8 Equipment/Resources

Hazardous materials response equipment, apparatus, and materials shall be determined by the nature and scope of the incident.

Resource: Hazardous Materials Resource Typing			
Component	**Metric**	**Type II Hazardous Materials Resource**	**Type III Hazardous Materials Resource**
Personnel	Staffing	A minimum of 15 hazardous materials technicians: HM Officer/Supervisor/ Team Leader (1) Safety Officer (1) Reference Officer (1) Logistics Officer (1) Medical Personnel/ Toxmedic (2) Entry Team Leader (1) Entry Team (3) Backup/RIT Team (2) Decon Leader (1) Decon personnel (2)	A minimum of 7 hazardous materials technicians: HM Officer/Supervisor/ Team Leader (1) Safety Officer (1) Entry Team (2) Backup/RIT Team (2) Decon Leader (1)
Team	Safe and Effective Response Operation Incidents	Enhanced Hazardous Materials Response Team that is capable of responding to and mitigating WMD related incidents. 8 team members will respond immediately upon dispatch. 7 team members will be responding with 1 hour.	Standard Hazardous Materials Response Team. All team members will respond immediately upon dispatch.
Team	Areas of Specialization	Trained in the presumptive recognition and identification of chemical/ bio WMD substances	Trained in presumptive testing of toxic industrial agents.

Resource: Hazardous Materials Resource Typing			
Component	**Metric**	**Type II Hazardous Materials Resource**	**Type III Hazardous Materials Resource**
Team	Sustainability	Capable of operating for a 12-hour Period. Teams are to be 72-hour self-sustainable.	Capable of operating for an 8-hour Period. Teams are to be 72-hour self-sustainable.

*Additional resources can be found in *Attachment A: Local Hazardous Materials Resources*

1.8.9 Location

These procedures and materials shall be used as needed, based upon the incident location.

1.9 Supporting Plans

The following federal, state, local and facility emergency plans are available to support the implementation of the Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan:

- Charlotte County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Charlotte County/Punta Gorda Comprehensive Plan
- Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Emergency Response Guide (2016)
- Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Plan
- Florida Fire Chief's Association Statewide Emergency Response Plan (July 2015)
- Florida Mutual-Aid Plan/Agreement
- Florida State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for Hazardous Materials – Guidelines for Hazardous Materials Training (2015)
- Florida Hazardous Materials Field Operations Guide (January 2011)
- FLAHR Typing Policies for Florida's Hazardous Materials Resources (2005)
- Glades County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Hendry County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Lee County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

- Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials
- Southwest Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study Update
- Southwest Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan
- State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

1.10 Authorities and References

1.10.3 Legislation and Regulations

- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
- State Emergency Management Act, Chapter 252, Florida Statutes
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- Executive Order 80-29, "Disaster Preparedness"
- Southwest Florida Local Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials

1.10.4 Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid agreements are currently in existence between surrounding counties and municipalities. These agreements include: conditions, rules and standards governing any mutual aid; provisions for immunity from liability, waiver of claims and indemnification from third party claims; notification of persons authorized to request or invoke mutual aid; compensation consideration; and procedures for the direction and control of personnel and units rendering aid.

An official copy of each mutual aid agreement is on file with the clerk of each local government. Additionally, the Florida Fire Chief's Association has mutual aid agreements on file for all fire departments. Also, each mutual aid agreement is housed at the local county level by the Fire Chiefs County Group.

1.11 General and Technical References

1 Guide for Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans (CPG 101), Federal Emergency Management Agency.

2 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1), National Response Team.

3 Community Teamwork, U.S. Department of Transportation.

4 Community Awareness and Emergency Response Program Handbook, Chemical Manufacturers Association.

5 Site Emergency Response Planning, Chemical Manufacturers Association.

6 Community Emergency Response Exercise Program, Chemical Manufacturers Association.

7 Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study (Florida), September 2000: Migrant Health Program, Bureau of Primary Health Care, Health Resources and Service Administration.

8 CHRIS: Manual II, Hazardous Chemical Data, Washington D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard USCG Publication M.16456.12A, 1984.

9 Emergency Response Guidebook, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2012.

10 Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing, 2nd ed., Cincinnati, Ohio: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc., 1985.

11 Occupational Safety and health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities, Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS Publication No. 85-115, 1985.

12 Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Washington, D.C.: National Institute to Occupational Safety and health, DHHS Publication No. 78-210, 1994.

13 Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis (Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substances): EPA, FEMA, DOT, December 1987.

14 Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SMAA).

15 Community Model for Handling Hazardous Materials Transportation Emergency Executive Summaries (PB86-224375); Prepared for DOT; January 1986.

1.12 Endnote References

[i] Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (A Description of the Region) Part one, February 1987, pg IV-7.

[ii] *Ibid.*

[iii] *Ibid.*, pg. I-21.

[iv] *Ibid.*

[v] *Ibid*. pg. I-25.

[vi] *Florida County Atlas and Municipal Fact Book*, 1988.

[vii] *Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race for Florida Counties, 1998-2010*; Florida Population Studies, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, July 1999.

2.0 Emergency Response Organizations and Responsibilities

2.1 General

This section identifies the state, county, federal and private organizations that would participate in response to an emergency involving hazardous materials, and describes the responsibilities of each group. Those individual officials who are responsible for coordinating the activities of the agencies listed below are responsible for assuring continuity of resources to support emergency operations over a protracted period of time.

2.2 Local Government Organizations and Responsibilities

2.2.1 Chairperson, Local County Board of County Commissioners

The Chair of the local Board of County Commissioners (BCC) has the responsibility for overall hazardous materials emergency response planning for the county. The Chair, through the Director of Emergency Management, shall initiate actions and provide direction and control at the local level, to include consideration of in place sheltering or evacuation as an option for the protection of the public, and conduct emergency operations to respond to the effects of an emergency involving hazardous material.

The Chair is responsible for assuring overall continuity of resources to assure 24 hour operations for a protracted period. If conditions warrant, the BCC will declare a local state of emergency.

2.2.2 County Administrator

The County Administrator may conduct news conferences and issue disaster preparedness news bulletins or other disaster preparedness public information statements in any manner authorized by the BCC.

2.2.3 Director of Public Safety

The Emergency Management Program is currently under the county's Public Safety Division. The director is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of procedures to implement the county's Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan consistent with existing conditions and procedures.

The director or their designee will be responsible for providing communications and other logistical support to the public safety agencies involved in emergency operations in response to a hazardous materials release. The director is responsible for early warning and notification of the population within the area

affected by the release of hazardous materials. The director is also responsible for the notification of the county EOC staff, activating the EOC, and notifying all local governmental and non-governmental agencies supporting emergency operations as appropriate to the severity of the incident. The director is responsible for developing and implementing a public education program designed to advise the public of the risks associated with hazardous material and appropriate actions to take in the event of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. The director is authorized to issue any public information statements during a disaster period necessary to implement any contingency plan previously approved by the BCC. The director is designated as the Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) for the county. The director will coordinate overall emergency operations and support needs with the State Division of Emergency Management (DEM), state and federal support agencies, and the appropriate facility owner/operator.

2.2.4 Sheriff's Office and Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies

Responsibilities shared by the Sheriff's Office and municipal law enforcement agencies include:

- Determination the occurrence of a hazardous materials release.
- Notify the fire department, which has jurisdiction, of the occurrence of a hazardous materials release and request that appropriate response be initiated.
- Isolate and establish command over the area where evacuation, public safety, traffic control and protection of property are of concern.
- Provision of traffic control along evacuation routes and crowd control at reception centers and shelters.
- Secure evacuation areas until residents are allowed to return to their homes.
- Provide additional resources and support as necessary.

2.2.5 County and Municipal Fire Departments and Independent Fire Districts

- Respond to, investigate, and assume direct control of the management of hazardous material incident scenes occurring within its jurisdiction.

- Determine the type and nature of the hazardous material involved.

- Determine the necessity for an evacuation, issue evacuation orders when appropriate, and identify the vulnerable zone to be evacuated.

- Notify the emergency communication center, the appropriate local Division of Emergency Management, which will make proper notification to federal and state agencies as required by federal and state laws.

- Request assistance from appropriate federal and state agencies through the local Division of Emergency Management.

- Initiate request for assistance from appropriate agencies necessary to neutralize and/or contain the hazardous materials involved.

- Give full cooperation to assisting agencies involved in determining action to be taken to contain the hazardous material and restore the area to normal.

- Provide vehicle wash down and monitoring, when necessary, at prescribed locations and in a manner consistent with DEP and/or the Florida Department of Health direction and procedures.

2.2.6 ~~County Health Department~~Florida Department of Health (Local County Health Department)

DOH-Lee, DOH-Charlotte, DOH-Hendry, DOH-Glades, DOH-Collier, and DOH Sarasota

The appropriate Florida Health local office is responsible for:

- Monitoring potential public health problems;

- Supervising local public health operations and coordinating all governmental and non-governmental relief agency resources involved in the prevention or control of emergency public health problems;

- Coordinating all health and medical services; and

- Informing DEM, through the emergency management direction, of degraded public health conditions.

- Florida Health is also responsible for the appropriate staffing for special needs shelter per 381.0303 Florida Statutes.

2.2.7 Engineering and Public Works Department

The appropriate Department of Engineering and Public Works will provide the following assistance:

- Assist local fire departments in assembling and dissembling wash down stations and disposing of waste materials;
- Assist Mass Care Providers by providing garbage pickup and disposal for reception centers and shelters.
- Assist law enforcement agencies with evacuation operations by providing traffic control equipment and personnel; and
- Assist in containment and cleanup of spills by providing equipment and personnel as necessary.
- Assist Florida Health, if requested with special needs shelters.

2.2.8 Local School Board

County School Boards may provide facilities, equipment for preparation of food, and food from their kitchen supplies for temporary shelter operations. The School Board will also assist in providing buses for evacuees needing transportation, if requested by the director of the county's Division of Emergency Management.

2.2.9 Transportation Authority

The Transportation Authority will provide emergency bus transportation to assist in the evacuation of hospitals, nursing homes, and schools, as well as the general public. The Department of Transportation will serve as the lead transportation coordinating authority as per ESF-1. Transportation resources obtainable by Emergency Support Function 1 of the Florida Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan will be used to assist in the following:

- Evacuation of person from threatened or immediate danger;
- Monitoring, control, and coordination of vehicular traffic flow;
- Provision of infrastructure status reports for all modes of transportation;

- Multi-modal logistical transportation of evacuees, personnel, equipment, and materials and supplies;

- Provision of maps for all modes of transportation;

- Identification of obstructions and damage to the multi-modal transportation infrastructure, as well as general impact assessment in support of the State Emergency Response Team priorities, and;

- Prioritization and initiation of emergency work tasking to clear debris and obstructions from, and make emergency repairs to, the multi-modal transportation infrastructure.

2.2.10 Emergency Medical Services Division

The appropriate local Emergency Medical Services Division will provide emergency medical transportation to persons in need of such services, to assist in the evacuation and transfer of patients from nursing homes and hospitals in the affected areas, and to assist in the evacuation of persons with special needs who are unable to evacuate themselves At the request of Florida Health.

2.2.11 County Hospitals

Area hospitals will accommodate, if evacuation is necessary, transfer patients from affected hospitals, critical nursing home patients requiring hospitalization, and accident victims injured during the evacuation operations.

2.2.12 Other County and Municipal Agencies

Other county and municipal agencies may be required to provide equipment, personnel and services to support emergency operations.

2.3 State Government Organizations and Responsibilities

2.3.1 Governor

Under the provisions of Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, the Governor is ultimately responsible for protecting the population of the State from the dangers created by emergencies which are beyond the capabilities of local governments or which are multi-jurisdictional in nature. The Governor will provide protection by assigning appropriate state resources and agencies. Any or all of the above responsibilities are implemented by:

- Providing direction and control should the emergency is beyond the capabilities of the local government affected.
- Issuing necessary Executive Orders, proclamations, and regulations.
- Ensuring that timely emergency response operations can be initiated.

The Governor will also request federal assistance as necessary upon determining that the State has insufficient technical and/or logistical resources to adequately cope with offsite consequences of emergency involving hazardous materials.

If a county determines the emergency or disaster is beyond its ability to effectively respond, a state of emergency can be declared by the Governor through an executive order. The action of the Governor will be in support of the local jurisdiction's expressed needs. The declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor serves to:

- Activate the emergency response, recovery, and mitigation phases of the state and local emergency management plans; and
- Provide authority for the mobilization and deployment of all resources to

which the plans refer, pursuant to Section 252.31-62, Florida Statues, or any other provision of law to emergencies.

2.3.2 Attorney General

The Attorney General will provide consultation to the Governor on legal matters pertaining to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials.

2.3.3 Lead Agency – Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the lead agency for Hazardous Materials and Environmental Protection.

- Act as the technical advisory agent in identifying, containing and removing hazardous materials threatening, or affecting, water or air quality, as authorized by Florida Statutes.
- Locate sites and establish acceptable procedures for the disposal of hazardous materials.
- Act as the primary operational agency in the containment and cleanup of inland hazardous materials spills.
- Act as the sole authority on the use of chemical dispersant in combating a hazardous materials incident.
- Provide a coordinator for the agency is designated as the primary operational agency.
- When pollutants, as defined in Section 376.031(7), Florida Statutes, are determined to be discharged into navigable waters within the geographic responsibility of the United State Coast Guard, the state response shall be as provided in the Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Plan.
- Coordinate traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes adversely affected by a hazardous materials incident.
- Provide manpower and logistical support from any state park, or recreational area that is directly affected by a hazardous materials incident.

The DEP has under contract primary and backup emergency cleanup contractors equipped and staffed to respond to hazardous materials releases in coastal and inland Florida.

2.3.4 Support Agencies

These agencies will be accesses from their primary emergency support functions as necessary to support the response efforts of DEP.

Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

Provide the coordinated effort by maintaining the State Emergency Operation Center. DEM is responsible for coordinating the State's response to emergencies involving hazardous materials, and is the link through which all emergency support functions must follow and be activated. The Hazardous Materials Information System database can be accessed through emergency support function #5 (Information and Planning).

DEM will also request and coordinate assistance as necessary from federal emergency response agencies. DEM will:

- Notify appropriate state, local and federal agencies of an emergency involving hazardous material.

- Ascertain the requirements of state and local political subdivisions for supplies and equipment, and locate and provide needed supplies and equipment.

2.3.5 Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

Utilized on an as needed basis to response to releases on state maintained roadways and rights of way with absorbent, barricades and signs; and to coordinate public transit and transport services.

2.3.6 Florida Department of Health (FDOH)

Utilized on an as needed basis to respond to bio hazardous, radiological and mixed hazardous materials. FDOH will be accessed through emergency support function # 8. Its public health and medical functions include:

- Ambulance deployment
- Coordination for treatment of mass casualties/mass fatalities
- Coordination of deployment of Strategic National Stockpile resources
- Deployment of Environmental Health or Epidemiological Strike Teams as required
- Resource and coordination support at the request of DOH at the local level.

2.3.7 Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

FWC's Division of Law Enforcement will be utilized on an as needed basis to assist with investigation of illegal dumping following the disaster, to assist in the wildlife damage assessment and toxin analysis in animal tissue. FWC will provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes. FWC will be accessed through emergency support function # 16.

2.3.8 Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS)

Utilize on an as needed basis to respond to hazardous materials releases involving pesticides. DACS will be accessed through emergency support function # 17. A will be responsible for regulating LP Gas.

2.4 Federal Government Organizations and Responsibilities

Federal support and respond will be provided under the National Contingency Plan.

2.4.1 U.S. Coast Guard

- Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any hazardous substance on the state's coastline and on navigable waterways within the state.

- Operates the National Response Center (NRC) on a 24 hour per day basis.

2.4.2 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Provide for the cleanup and decontamination of any hazardous substance that has the potential to affect public health and safety and the environment.

2.4.3 U.S. Department of Transportation

Regulate the transportation of hazardous materials.

2.4.4 Regional Response Team (RRT)

The RRT provides a coordinated federal response capability at the scene of a hazardous materials incident that poses a threat to the public health and welfare, the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon waters of the contiguous zones, and all inland waters.

2.4.5 National Response Team (NRT)

The NRT, comprised of representative of various federal government agencies with major environmental, transportation, emergency management, worker safety, and public health responsibilities, is responsible for coordinating emergency preparedness and planning on a nationwide basis.

2.5 Facility Owners/Operation

- Designate a representative/coordinator to participate in the emergency planning process as a facility emergency coordinator and assist local emergency management directors and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in the preparation and maintenance of emergency response plans for hazardous materials present at the facility.

- Notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) if subject to the requirements of SARA/Title III.

- Submit Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and emergency inventory forms to the SERC, LEPCs, and local fire departments.

- Submit toxic chemical release forms to the SERC and EPA for each toxic chemical defined in Section 313 of SARA/Title III that was manufactured, processed or otherwise used in quantities exceeding the established threshold planning quantity during the preceding calendar year.

- Provide immediate notification to the local fire departments, SERC and LEPC of the emergency release of a listed hazardous substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance.

- Provide written follow-up emergency notice to both the SERC and LEPC after the release.

2.6 Volunteer Organizations

County Emergency Management Programs/EOCs in coordination with on-scene Command will determine the need to establish reception centers/shelters for evacuees. Mass Care Providers to include the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, county/municipal employees, County volunteers and fire District CERT Teams will manage and provide services at these locations. Services may include shelter management staff, registration of evacuees, feeding, first aid, and mental health counseling. The EOC may allocate additional space should the relocation period last longer than anticipated.

2.6.1 Emergency Alert System (EAS)

Provide early warning to the public and area broadcasting stations via EAS tone alert systems.

2.6.2 Florida Wing, Civil Air Patrol

The Florida Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP) provides assistance to the state and its political subdivisions in responding to emergencies. The CAP has the capability to provide the following assistance:

- Aerial control, direction and surveillance of surface traffic; Light transport flights for emergency movement of personnel;

- Aerial photographic and reconnaissance flights; Search and rescue (including aircraft ramp checks for missing craft and aerial and ground search activities);

- Radio communications; and

- Other activities as approved by the Wing Commander, CAP, and Director, Florida Division of Emergency Management.

2.6.3 Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is responsible for providing communications between all primary shelters, the EOC and local officials.

2.6.4 7th District USCG Auxiliary

The overarching mission of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary is to contribute to the safety and security of its citizens, ports, and waterways as directed by the United States Coast Guard.

3.0 Direction and Control

3.1 General

This section describes the coordination and management of emergency response operations between local, state and federal agencies.

3.2 Local Government Role

Local governments, independent emergency response districts, the private sector, and volunteer organizations shall cooperate to assure proper response to hazardous materials releases. These agencies have the primary role in preventing unnecessary hazards to the public from an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials. When the accidental release of hazardous materials occurs, the effects of which are strictly confined to the premises of a private industry in the county, governmental response agency assistance should be on a cooperative basis only. Care must be exercised that a local government is not unnecessarily subjected to liability for damages because actions were forced upon a facility operator in an incorrect manner. When there is any possible off-site threat to the general public or the environment, however, a public safety agency must assert its authority and take decisive charge of the scene. Initial response to hazardous materials accidents will be the responsibility of the law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services agencies within the jurisdiction in which the accident occurred. In the unincorporated areas of a county, initial response will be the responsibility of the sheriffs' office and/or respective County Fire/Rescue.

The Board of County Commissioners (BCC) Chair has the authority to coordinate and direct emergency response through emergency management organizations and other county emergency response agencies. The Community Emergency Coordinator will coordinate overall emergency response activities and operations until such time as increased state assistance are deemed necessary. Direction and control will be exercised through the county's EOC. All disasters are considered local even when state and federal resources are utilized. Additionally, the BCC Chair should provide delegation of authority to the Incident Commander for specifics on incident response which may include cost and legal constraints, and other policy considerations.

3.2.1 On-Scene Command

The senior fire official at the site of the release will be the designated Incident Commander. In this capacity, the Incident Commander would be responsible for:

- Life safety issues, first;
- Incident stabilization, second, and;
- Property conservation, third.

Under certain conditions, the Incident Commander may elect to implement a unified command structure to ensure effective response to the hazardous material release. If needed, the Incident Commander will contact partner agencies to request additional resources, such as a mobile command center. A unified command is when more than one agency shares direct control of managing the incident scene. Examples of situations under which this command structure might be enacted include when the incident affects large areas of two or more jurisdictions (i.e., city-county, county-county), when many local agencies are involved in response actions necessary, or when the nature of the incident requires multiple on-scene command centers. All response agencies will be notified of the decision to use a unified command structure and who has been designated as the command agencies.

3.2.2 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The county's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated by the county's Public Safety Director upon receipt of notification of a release of hazardous materials. Appropriate response and support personnel would be called to the EOC to coordinate the actions of their respective agencies and organizations. Under such conditions, the EOC would serve as the focal point for coordinating support of on-scene activities and off-site protective measure decisions. It would also assist in coordinating cleanup and recovery operations. Once fully activated, the EOC will continue to function on a continuous basis until the emergency is over and its effects can be more effectively controlled through normal governmental channels.

3.3 State Government Role

The role of state government in response to a hazardous materials emergency is to support local government operations unless the scope of the emergency warrants increased state action. The state government support is coordinated by DEM. Upon receipt of notification from the county that a release of hazardous materials has occurred, staff from the DEP may be dispatched to the scene to provide guidance to local emergency operations personnel to mitigate environmental damage.

Increased state actions may be warranted for emergencies which involve multi-jurisdictional hazards, when local governments believe the emergency is beyond the capabilities of local resources, or when the Governor determines there is an overriding concern for the safety of the public. For these situations the Governor can designate the primary responsibility for emergency response to the state by issuing an Executive Order under the provisions of Section 252.36, Florida Statutes. An example of an Executive Order is shown in **Figure 3-1**.

The issuance of the Executive Order will be coordinated with local governments. Upon issuance of an Executive Order the local government will continue to coordinate the emergency response operations of the local agencies.

If federal resources are employed, the federal on-scene coordinator will work as part of unified command.

3.4 Federal Government Role

The role of the federal government in response to an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials is to support local and state emergency operations. Activation of the Federal Regional Response Team (RRT) provides access to federal resources not available at the state and local levels. An on-scene coordinator will be designated to coordinate federal resources and support.

Figure 3-1

EXAMPLE EXECUTIVE ORDER
STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER _____

WHEREAS, on _____, 20___, a hazardous materials emergency condition was declared at the _____ chemical plant, operated by the _____ Chemical Company in the local county, causing a potentially hazardous chemical release into the atmosphere, and

WHEREAS, certain additional specialized equipment, personnel and resources are required, and

WHEREAS, the _____ Chemical Company has exerted every effort to correct the emergency condition, and

WHEREAS, local governments in the affected counties and municipalities have exerted every effort to assist the affected citizens, and

WHEREAS, the County Commission has declared a local state of emergency and has requested assistance from the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, _____, as Governor of the State of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 1(A), Florida Constitution (1968), Section 252.31 et seq., Florida Statutes (1974), Section 250.06, Florida Statutes (1973), and all applicable law, do hereby declare the existence of a disaster emergency and promulgate the following Executive Order effective immediately:

1. That a state of emergency exists within the local county due to the potentially hazardous effects of a chemical release from the _____ Chemical Plant.

2. That the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is hereby activated and the Department of Community Affairs shall be responsible for emergency management and is hereby empowered to take all action under the plan necessary to protect the health, welfare, and safety of the people and property in the vicinity of the chemical release.

3. That the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners of the local county or the Chairperson's designee shall act as coordinator of the local emergency management effort within the County.

4. That the Division of Emergency Management is hereby authorized to order the evacuation of those portions of the county whose people and property are in imminent or existing danger as a result of the emergency at the _____ Chemical Plant and the chemical release. Should such action become necessary, the evacuation orders shall have the force and effect of state law.

5. That the Florida Division of Emergency Management is hereby authorized to direct the use of any State and county facility, including public schools, to ensure the proper reception, sheltering, and care of evacuees.

6. That State agencies and the Florida National Guard, as coordinated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management, shall provide mission support by furnishing resources and support personnel to alleviate threat to life and property resulting from the state of emergency at the _____ Chemical Plant.

7. That all affected toll facilities are hereby ordered to suspend the collection of toll charges until such time as the Governor or his Authorized Representative designates this as no longer necessary.

8. That _____ is hereby appointed the Governor's Authorized Representative for the county and the area(s) within the vulnerable zone surrounding the _____ Chemical Plant.

9. In the event of _____ absence, _____ shall act as the Governor's Authorized Representative.

10. This Executive Order shall remain in effect for a period of thirty days unless otherwise rescinded.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed at Tallahassee, the Capitol, this _____ day of _____, 2016.

(SEAL) /s/_____
GOVERNOR

ATTEST: /s/_____
SECRETARY OF STATE

4.0 Notification and Activation

4.1 General

This section outlines responsibilities and procedures for the notification of appropriate emergency response organizations; alerting key local, state and federal emergency response personnel; and for providing warning and instructions to the general public.

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, the federal government has designated several hundred substances as "extremely hazardous substances" based on their acute lethal toxicity. Under the law, releases of these extremely hazardous substances trigger reporting requirements to state and local authorities, as well as the federal authorities. The owner or operator of a facility that releases an extremely hazardous substance in an amount greater than its established Superfund Reportable Quantity (RQ) must follow requirements on "how to report" to the appropriate authorities (in many cases, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)) for the location where the incident occurs.

4.2 Warning Points

Lee County District

The four primary answering points of the Lee County Enhanced 9-1-1 Telephone System are the designated warning points in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. These answering points are: The Lee County Sheriff Office, the City of Cape Coral Police Department, the City of Fort Myers Police Department, and the City of Sanibel Police Department. For hazardous materials emergencies located within a city's jurisdiction, the appropriate warning point is responsible for notifying its jurisdiction's response personnel. It will also notify the Emergency Dispatch Center (Lee Control) at the Lee County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) who will alert key county and state emergency response personnel. For hazardous materials emergencies occurring within the county, the Emergency Dispatch Center will be notified and alert county and state emergency response personnel. Each of these four centers are staffed 24-hours daily for receiving notification of a hazardous materials release by the facility owner/operator, a city or county agency, or the public. The 9-1-1 number is for emergency use only. The telephone number of the Public Safety Director is (239) 533-3911 or the main number for Emergency Management is (239) 533-0622.

Sarasota County District

The Sarasota County 9-1-1 Communications Center of the Sarasota County Sheriff Department is the designated County Warning Point in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. This number (9-1-1) is to be used only in case of emergency. The county warning point is staffed 24-hour daily for receipt of notification by the facility owner/operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and alerting key local and state emergency response personnel. For information from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, calls should be made to the Sarasota County Department of Emergency Management (941) 861-5000.

Hendry County District

The Hendry County Sheriff Department is the designated county warning point in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. The sheriff department is staffed 24-hour daily for receipt of notification by the facility owner/operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and for alerting key local and state emergency response personnel. The telephone number for the County warning point is (863) 674-4060 (non-emergency), and 9-1-1 (emergency). The 9-1-1 system is to be used only in case of an emergency.

Charlotte County District

The Charlotte County 9-1-1 Communications Center of the Charlotte County Sheriff's Department is the designated county warning point in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. The county warning point is staffed on a 24hour per day basis for receipt of notification by the facility owner/operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and for alerting key local and state emergency response personnel. The 9-1-1 system should be used only in case of an emergency. For information from 9:00 am to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, calls should be made to the Charlotte County Department of Emergency Management (941) 833-4000.

Collier County District

The Collier County Sheriff's Department Communication Center is the designated county warning point in the event of a hazardous material emergency. The County Warning Point is staffed on a 24-hour daily for receipt of notification by the facility operator that a hazardous materials release has occurred, and for alerting key local and state emergency response personnel. The telephone number for the County Warning Point is (239) 252-9300 or 9-1-1. The number (9-1-1) is to be used only in case of an emergency.

Glades County District

The Glades County Sheriff's Dispatch Center is the primary point for initially receiving and disseminating emergency warnings, utilizing their twenty-four hours communications facility. The telephone number for the Sheriff's Office is (863) 946-1600 or 9-1-1. 9-1-1 is only to be used during an emergency. Once the Emergency Operations Center is notified and operational, communications and warning activities will be conducted from the EOC.

State Watch Office

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the designated State Watch Office in the event of a hazardous materials incident. As such, the DEM is responsible for receiving notification of an emergency from the county warning point and alerting key state and federal emergency response personnel. The DEM is also responsible for assisting Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in providing warnings and instructions to the general public.

A Duty Officer is on duty at the State Watch Office in Tallahassee on a 24-hour per day basis. The 24-hour telephone number for the State Watch Office is 1-866-742-0481, or 1-800-320-0519. Upon receipt of notification from the county warning point that a release involving hazardous materials has occurred, the State Watch Office will make the appropriate notification to the National Response Center. The National Response Center (NRC) is the national warning and communications center for emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials. Located at U.S. Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, D.C., the NRC receives and relays notices of releases to the appropriate on-scene commander, and provides facilities for the National Response Team to use in coordination a national response action when required. A 24-hour telephone number for the NRC is (800) 424-8802.

County Warning Points		
County	**Contact #**	**County Warning Point Agency**
Lee	Enhanced 911	Lee County Sheriff's Office, City of Cape Coral Police Department, City of Fort Myers Police Department, City of Police Department
Sarasota	911	Sarasota County Sheriff's Department
Hendry	911	Hendry County Sheriff's Department
Charlotte	911	Charlotte County Sheriff's Department
Collier	911	Collier County Sheriff's Department
Glades	911	Glades County Sheriff's Department

4.3 Notification and Activation

Facility owners or operators are required-to notify immediately local, state (and in some cases federal) authorities following the release of a listed extremely hazardous substance in an amount that exceeds the reportable quantity for that particular substance. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the facility from which hazardous materials have been released to notify the County Warning Point that a release has occurred. Specific information to be included in the facility's initial and follow-up messages is identified in **Figure 4-1**. In the event that the State Watch Office (State Warning Point) receives notification of a release from a source other than the County Warning Point, the State Watch Office will immediately notify the county warning point. Following a reportable release the facility owner or operator must:

1. Contact the community emergency coordinator for the LEPC for each area likely to be affected by the release;

2. Contact the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC); and

3. Contact the National Response Center (NRC) if a substance is reportable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

THIS FORM PROVIDES GUIDANCE FOR INITIAL NOTIFICATION

Figure 4-1
This form provides guidance for initial notification
SARA/TITLE III
SECTION 304 REPORTING FORM
Reporting Number 1-800-320-0519 or (850) 413-9911

1. General Information SARA LOG #_____

A. Time/Date _____/_____

B. Reported by (Name/Company) _____

C. Contact Person (If different from 1-B above) _____

D. Location _____

E. Telephone Number _____

2. Release Information

A. Substance(s) Involved _____

B. Release Medium: Air _____
Water _____ (surface/ground)
Land _____

C. Event Terminated: Yes/No Release Began _____
Ended _____
Duration _____

D. Quantity Released _____

E. EHS Release: Yes/No; CERCLA Release: Yes/No

3. **Is this a Reportable Incident/Emergency under Section 304?**

4. Incident Description

5. Action Taken to Respond or Contain

6. Potential Health Risk (If known or anticipated)

A. Off-Site

B. Injuries: Release Related/Number

Non-Release Related/Number

7. Recommended Protective Actions (Where Appropriate Advise Regarding Attention Necessary for Exposed Individuals):

8. <u>Agencies Notified By Industry</u>

A. County EM

B. Local FD

C. Local Environmental

D. State DEP

E. Other

9. **Emergency Assistance Requested:** Yes/No; If Yes

A. Local FD	_____	E. Local Health	_____
B. County EM	_____	F. State DEP	_____
C. Local Environmental	_____	G. Other	_____
D. Local Law Enf.	_____		

10. Should More Than 15 Minutes Difference Exist Between Release Beginning Time (_____) and Reporting Time (_____). Explain Reason For Not Immediately Reporting the Incident:

_____

_____

_____

11. Message Received By: Name _____Time _____
Date _____

THIS DOES NOT FULFILL THE REQUIREMENT FOR A FOLLOW-UP REPORT

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, the county warning point will make every effort to verify information contained in the initial report. Local response organizations will be notified of the emergency by the county warning point, at the direction of the County Communications Coordinator. The names and telephone numbers of both the primary and alternate contacts for each emergency response organization identified in **Figure 4-2** will be maintained by the County Division of Emergency Management. These names and telephone numbers will be verified and updated continuously to assure accurate and timely notification. The notification message will specify that the organization stand by or start to mobilize emergency response personnel.

Emergency response personnel will be called to duty using established county notification procedures. Support agencies will be alerted by the agency they are supporting. Should mobilization be required, emergency response personnel will report to their agency response center for specialized equipment and further instructions. The sequences for notification and activation of emergency response personnel for each level of threat are discussed below. Details of notification and activation are contained in county implementing procedures.

4.3.1 Notification of Potential Emergency Conditions

a. Description

An incident or chemical release at the reportable quantity must be reported to applicable authorities pursuant to EPCRA.

b. Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a potential emergency condition from the facility owner or operator the county emergency communicator will notify the following emergency personnel (see **Figure 4-2**):

- Appropriate independent fire district or;
- Dispatcher, County Fire/Rescue;
- Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, County Division of Emergency Management;
- County Sheriff; Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services Division; and
- State Watch Office

Figure 4-2
Emergency Contact List

Potential Emergency Conditions

1. Director, County Division of Emergency Management
2. County Sheriff
3. Municipal Police Departments
4. Chief, County Fire/Rescue
5. Municipal Fire Departments
6. Director, Emergency Medical Services Division
7. State Watch Office

Limited Emergency Conditions

1. Director, County Division of Emergency Management
2. County Administrator
3. Public Safety Director
4. County Sheriff
5. Municipal Police Departments
6. Chief, County Fire/Rescue
7. Municipal Fire Departments
8. Director, Emergency Medical Services Division
9. Health Officer, Florida Department of Health (local county)Director, Engineering and Public Works Department
10. Chair, County School Board
11. Director, Transportation Authority
12. Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross
13. State Watch Office

Full Emergency Conditions

1. Director, County Division of Emergency Management
2. County Administrator
3. Public Safety Director
4. County Sheriff
5. Municipal Police Departments
6. Chief, County Fire/Rescue
7. Municipal Fire Departments
8. Director, Emergency Medical Services Division
9. Health Officer, Florida Department of Health (local county)Director, Engineering and Public Works Department
10. Chair, County School Board

11. Director, Transportation Authority
12. Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross
13. State Watch Office

c. Activation

Activation of emergency response personnel beyond the first response agencies (fire department, emergency medical services, police department, etc.) and partial EOC staff is not anticipated for this level of emergency. The county emergency management director will monitor the situation, coordinate local response activities, and be prepared to take further action, if necessary, to protect the public.

4.3.2 Notification of Limited Emergency Condition

a. Description

An incident involving a greater hazard and/or larger area; which poses a potential threat to life and/or property; and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.

b. Notification

Upon receipt of notification of a limited emergency condition from the facility owner or operator, the county emergency communicator will notify the following emergency personnel (see **Figure 4-2**):

- Director, County Division of Emergency Management;
- County Administrator;
- Public Safety Director;
- County Sheriff;
- Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Chief, County Fire/Rescue
- Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services Division;
- Health Officer, Florida Department of Health (local county)Director, Public Works Department;
- Chairman, County School Board;
- Director, Transportation Authority;
- Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross; and
- State Watch Office

c. Activation

Upon notification, the county emergency management director and appropriate staff will report to the EOC to facilitate the rapid deployment of emergency response personnel, if needed. If the

situation warrants, the county emergency management director will activate the county EOC.

4.3.3 Notification of Full Emergency Condition

a. Description

An incident involving a severe hazard or large area which poses an extreme threat to life and/or property and will probably require a large-scale evacuation, or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, state, federal or private agencies.

b. Notification

Upon receipt of notification of full emergency conditions from the facility's owner or operator, the county emergency management communications center will notify the following emergency personnel (see **Figure 4-2**):

- Director, County Division of Emergency Management;
- County Administrator;
- Public Safety Director;
- County Sheriff;
- Municipal Police Departments (as appropriate);
- Chief, County Fire/Rescue
- Municipal Fire Departments (as appropriate);
- Director, Emergency Medical Services Division;
- Health Officer, Florida Department of Health (local county)Director, Public Works Department;
- Chairman, County School Board;
- Director, Transportation Authority;
- Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross; and
- State Watch Office

c. Activation

The county emergency management director and staff will activate the EOC and assist in the notification process. Rumor control telephone numbers will also be activated. Designated emergency personnel will report to the EOC and other emergency response personnel may be directed to take appropriate emergency actions.

4.4 Notification to the Public

Upon the determination that a limited emergency condition or a full emergency condition is in progress, the county's Emergency Management Director will activate procedures to provide the Incident Commander's notification and clear instructions, including periodic status updates, to the general public within the area affected by the release.

Local Emergency Management may activate or request activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) through their servicing National Weather Office or through the State Watch Office to notify the public, residents and transients may also be advised to tune to the following radio and television stations for detailed information and instructions; including CodeRED high speed community and emergency notification system and IPAWS message system.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY	
TELEVISION	**RADIO**
NBC - Channel 2	WIKX 92.9 FM Charlotte Harbor
FOX - Channel 4	WENG 1530 AM Englewood
CBS - Channel 5	WKII 1070 AM Solana
ABC - Channel 7	WSEB 91.3 FM Englewood
	WVIJ 91.7 FM Port Charlotte
	WZJZ 107.1 FM Port Charlotte
	WCVU 104.9 FM Solana

LEE COUNTY	
TELEVISION	**RADIO**
NBC - Channel 2	WJYO 91.5 FM Fort Myers
FOX - Channel 4	WGCU 90.1 FM Fort Myers
CBS - Channel 5	WCRM 1350 AM(Spanish) Fort Myers
ABC - Channel 7	WINK 1240 AM/96.9 FM Fort Myers
WGCU - Channel 30/31 PBS	WAYJ 88.7 FM Fort Myers
WWDT - Channel 43	WJBX 99.3 FM Fort Myers Beach
WRXY - Channel 49	WOLZ 95 FM Fort Myers
	WSOR 90.9 FM Naples
	WWCL 1440 AM (Spanish) Lehigh Acres
	WWCN 770 AM North Fort Myers
	WJPT 106.3 FM Lehigh Acres
	WCKT 107.1 FM Lehigh Acres
	WXKB 103.9 FM Cape Coral
	WSRZ 107.9 FM Coral Cove
	WPTK 1200 AM Pine Island Sound
	WMYR 1410 AM Fort Myers
	WAYJ 88.7 FM Fort Myers
	WJYO 91.5 FM Fort Myers

LEE COUNTY	
	WTLT 93.7 FM Naples
	WOLZ 95.3 FM Fort Myers
	WDEO 98.5 FM San Carlos
	WWGR 101.9 FM Fort Myers
	WJGO 102.9 FM Tice
	WBBT 105.5 FM Naples

SARASOTA COUNTY	
TELEVISION	**RADIO**
CNN - Channel 6	WKZM 104.3 FM Sarasota
WWSB (ABC) - Channel 7	WENG 1530 AM Englewood
	WHNZ 570 AM Tampa
	WHPT 102 FM Sarasota
	WHNZ 570 AM Tampa
	WDUV 105.5 FM Tampa
	WBRD 1420 AM Palmetto
	WCTQ 92 FM Sarasota
	WSRZ 106.3 FM Coral Cove
	WKZM 105.5 FM Sarasota
	WYUU 92.5 FM Safety Harbor

COLLIER COUNTY	
TELEVISION	**RADIO**
NBC - Channel 2 Naples	WINK AM 1240 Naples
WFTX (FOX) - Channel 4	WODX AM 1480 Marco Island
WINK (ABC)- Channel 7	WODZ 1480 Marco Island
Local - Channel 10	WSRX 89.5 FM Ft. Myers
WZVN - Channel 26	WGCU 90.1 FM Ft. Myers/Naples
WGCU (PBS)- Channel 30	WGCQ 92.1 FM Naples
WXCW (CW)- Channel 46	WBGY 88.1 FM Everglades City
	WARO 94.5 FM Naples
	WLOG 95.3 FM Naples
	WINK 96.9 FM Naples
	WSOR 90.9 FM Naples
	WGUF 98.9 FM Naples
	WJST 106 FM Naples
	WSGL 104.7 FM Naples
	WMKO 91.7 FM Marco Island
	WVOI 1480 AM Marco Island
	WAFZ 1490 AM Immokalee
	WCIW 107.9 FM Immokalee
	WAFZ 92.1 FM Immokalee
	WNOG 93.5 FM Naples
	WSRX 89.5 FM Naples

COLLIER COUNTY	
	WNOG 1270 AM Naples
	WCNZ 1660 AM Naples
	WAVV 101 FM Marco Island

GLADES COUNTY	
TELEVISION	**RADIO**
NBC - Channel 2 (Ft. Myers)	WAFC 106.3 FM Clewiston
FOX - Channel 4 (Ft. Myers)	WWFR 91.7 FM Labelle
CBS - Channel 5 (Ft. Myers)	WOKC 1570 AM Okeechobee
ABC - Channel 7 (Ft. Myers)	

HENDRY COUNTY	
TELEVISION	**RADIO**
NBC - Channel 2 (Ft. Myers)	WAFC 106.3 FM Clewiston
FOX - Channel 4 (Ft. Myers)	WWFR 91.7 FM Labelle
CBS - Channel 5 (Ft. Myers)	WOKC 1570 AM Okeechobee
ABC - Channel 7 (Ft. Myers)	WINK 96.9 FM Ft. Myers
WPEC - Channel 12	WRMF 97.9 FM West Palm Beach
WTVX - Channel 34	WJCB 88.5 FM Clewiston
	WPSF 91.5 FM Clewiston

As a backup, police and fire rescue vehicles and aircraft equipped with public address systems will move throughout the area advising residents of the protective actions they should take based on the severity of the emergency in accordance with the response agencies' established procedures. At night or because of air-conditioned buildings, a vehicle with sirens should be used to awaken or get the attention of residents and precede a second vehicle which gives instructions by loudspeaker. If a toxic cloud is already in the air, information contained in **Media Release B, Figure 6-2**, and should be given by loudspeaker at this time.

Boaters in the waters near affected facilities will be notified of the emergency by loud speakers from boats and aircraft operated by the Florida Marine Patrol, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, County Sheriff's Department, and U.S. Coast Guard.

The public notification system may be activated for a Potential Emergency and will be activated for a Limited Emergency or Full Emergency. Activation of the public notification system should be accomplished within 15 minutes after the decision is made to activate. Notification of the public should occur between 15 to 45 minutes after activation.

5.0 Emergency Communications

5.1 General

A number of communication systems exist at both the county and city levels to support emergency communication needs during hazardous materials incidents. County EOCs of the region are fully operational communication centers manned by professional staff and emergency communicators and capable of coordinating communications among response organizations during an emergency or incident. Communications frequencies are provided in Appendix X of the Florida Field Operations Guide.

5.2 Coordination of Emergency Communications

The EOC will provide all off-site communications support to the Incident Commander for the public safety agency having responsibility for coordinating emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within a particular jurisdiction of the county.

Upon activation of the EOC, all emergency communications systems will be placed into service and tested. The County Communications Coordinator will organize all communications within the county for emergency use. The Communications Coordinator will establish liaison with county communications, Mass Care Providers communications personnel, Emergency Medical Services, Civil Air Patrol, amateur radio operators, and any other organization with the capability to provide supplemental communications.

The Communications Coordinator will arrange for staffing of the communications center (including volunteer communicators) to operate emergency communications systems. Emergency communications personnel will be directed to report to the EOC for assignment. County Division of Emergency Management Communicators will be responsible for the operation of the Communications Center. Amateur radio operators have been assigned to each shelter. Upon receipt of an evacuation order, amateur radio operators will report to their assigned shelters with their equipment and begin to open communications nets with the EOC. Amateur radio operators assigned to shelters will report to the Mass Care Providers Communications Chair; those assigned to the EOC will operate the RACES and amateur repeater positions. Law enforcement and fire department radio positions will be staffed at the EOC by personnel from those departments.

County Communications will be assigned supporting functions at the EOC, and volunteer organizations (Civil Air Patrol, etc.) will provide staff for their respective operations at the EOC.

Direct communications between the EOC and the following organizations will be established and maintained:

- DEM regarding the local situation and requests for state and federal support and resources;
- The chemical facility where the release of hazardous materials is occurring;
- Local emergency response agencies by agency radio systems and commercial telephone;
- Medical facilities and ambulance services through the county's radio network, telephone and the Emergency Dispatch Center's telephone ring-down system; and
- Federal agencies, through DEM.

Telephone service within the EOC operations room will be established and a log of incoming and outgoing messages will be maintained.

5.3 Communications Systems

Radio communications guidelines are derived from the Cooperative Agreements for use of radio frequencies between fire service agencies and the Florida Department of Management Services allowing for the mutual use of radio frequencies during mutual aid efforts. Any of the following systems may be used to communicate during a hazardous materials emergency:

5.3.1 **Sheriff's Radio and Inter-City Police Radio** (See respective Local Jurisdiction Hazardous Materials Plan)

This system is used for evacuation related messages and to facilitate alert and warning of the general public.

5.3.2 **County Fire Radio and Forestry Services** (See respective Local Jurisdiction Hazardous Materials Plan)

This system is used for incident command operations, search and rescue operations, and evacuation related messages.

5.3.3 **Emergency Ambulance Radio** (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is used for medical support information.

5.3.4 State & Local Government Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system may be used to transmit emergency operations messages, situation reports and general information among county operations.

5.3.5 County Government Radio (VHF) (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is used to coordinate with other local agencies and organizations (County DOT & Engineering and County Utilities), provide shelter information and general information.

5.3.6 County Government Radio (UHF) (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is used to coordinate with other agencies and organizations (School Board, appropriate county Transportation Emergency Management), provide shelter information and general information.

5.3.7 County MHz Trucking Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is also used to coordinate with other county agencies (Public Safety, Airport Port Authority Police, and Environmental Services) to provide shelter information and general information.

5.3.8 American Red Cross Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system is used to coordinate shelter management operations and general information.

5.3.9 Civil Air Patrol Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system will be used to provide support to local emergency shelters without dedicated communications coverage, and for search and rescue operations.

5.3.10 Hard Copy Transmission System (See respective Local Government Plan)

A high speed facsimile system is in place in the local EOC to transmit and receive hard copy of information pertaining to the emergency. This back-up communications system will be used to verify verbal information received and transmitted through other communication systems. Portable facsimile machine capability is available to the Incident Commander (IC) at the scene through each county Division of Emergency Management.

5.3.11 Florida National Guard Radio (See respective Local Government Plan)

This system serves as a coordination link between the EOC and the local counties' Armory (when activated).

5.3.12 Commercial Telephone (See respective Local Government Plan)

Commercial telephone service is available at each EOC, County Warning Point, and can be used as an alternate system.

6.0 Public Information and Education

6.1 General

This section provides guidance for keeping the public informed about potential hazards present at chemical facilities, emergency responses required to cope with a hazardous material emergency, and protective measures that can be taken to minimize or alleviate adverse public health effects. This section also provides procedures for the timely and accurate collection, coordination, and dissemination of such information to the public.

6.2 Public Information Officers (PIO)

Public Information Officers are those persons authorized by their organizations to release news and background information to the media, monitor events and summarize information for distribution to responders and the media, coordinate and verify information from and with all entities, assure support with regard to timely notification to the public, and assist public information spokesperson maintain records of news releases and public information as well as a log of events. Specific duties to be performed by PIOs include the following:

- Collect, edit, and release information and instructions to the media;
- Establish contact with wire services;
- Assist news media personnel in the performance of their functions, including accreditation and identification;
- Coordinate the release of information with facility representative and county information officer;
- Brief the news media as conditions warrant; and
- Keep concerned staffs informed through “in-house” news summary bulletins.

6.2.1 Local Public Information Officer

The Incident Commander will designate an On-Scene Public Information Officer (PIO) when conditions dictate the need to keep the media informed at the incident scene. The On-Scene PIO will hold periodic briefings with other PIOs and media representatives. The On-Scene PIO will handle the release of all information, and receive approval of information to be released from the Incident Commander.

A county Public Information Officer (PIO) will be appointed and serves as the

official spokesperson of the BCC provided the local EOC is activated because of an emergency involving a hazardous materials release. Information to the news media from any local agency will be coordinated through the PIO and/or BCC Chair. If the local EOC is activated, the PIO will establish contact with the on-scene PIO to coordinate the timing and content of news releases to the media. For hazardous materials incidents occurring within a city that do not require the activation of the local EOC, the PIO designated by the appropriate local jurisdiction will release information to the news media.

6.2.2 State Public Information Officer

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is the State PIO. Releases of information to the news media from any state agency will be coordinated through the State PIO and/or the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR).

DEM will provide a PIO who will work from the local EOC or the DEM Press Room, as appropriate.

6.2.3 Federal Public Information Officer

When federal agency resources are used, the State PIO will coordinate public information efforts with the federal agency representative and appropriate state and local public information representatives.

6.2.4 Facility Public Information Officer

The facility coordinator or designated PIO will serve as a PIO in cooperation with the local PIO(s) and the State PIO.

6.3 Emergency News Facilities

The county will provide space and equipment for media representatives for the dissemination of information during an emergency. If warranted, a Joint Information Center will be established to dissemination information regarding an incident.

6.3.1 Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves as the focal point for news and information releases during an emergency. From this location, public information staff (including technical experts from the facility, state and county) will provide news releases. Spokesperson from each organization will conduct periodic press conferences as conditions warrant. The EOC will be activated by the Chair of the BCC and will provide space and equipment to a

limited number of media representatives. The county PIO will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of media activities. The Incident Commander will establish, when necessary, a briefing area where news media representatives can receive information about the emergency. The area should be properly marked, in a safe location, and provide the media adequate access to information regarding the emergency situation.

6.3.2 DEM Press Room

DEM will act as the lead State agency for emergency support functions. Information will flow from the State EOC in the form of media briefings, press releases and situation reports. DEM will provide a PIO who will work from the local EOC or the State EOC, as appropriate.

6.4 Coordination of Media Releases

As stated above, the EOC is the focal point for news releases during a hazardous materials incident. The dissemination of information to the news media and public will be coordinated by the PIOs from the county, facility and state. Each PIO will collect, from their respective personnel in emergency response operations, information regarding emergency operations and recommended protective actions. Upon verification of information, the PIOs will develop a coordinated news release for approval by appropriate decision makers. Sample media releases are included in **Figures 6-1 through 6-7**.

6.5 Rumor Control

A Citizens' Information Center for rumor control will be activated to answer public inquiries and to assess public attitudes during a hazardous materials incident. Several telephone lines are available in each local county and will be staffed by county personnel and/or volunteers. These telephone numbers will be released to the general public upon activation of the EOC.

6.6 Public Education

Each local Division of Emergency Management will coordinate with the LEPC and local governments to assure the provision of information and materials to recommend to residents and transients of appropriate protective measures during a hazardous materials incident. Emergency public information (EPI) materials which are designed to educate the public of the risks associated with the release of hazardous materials, and what protective actions to take, will be made available to the public each year. These materials will address all hazards affecting county residents and property, and will be distributed through local newspapers, radio and television stations, special mail-outs, and other means. As a result of the influx of non-English speaking residents

and transients into local counties, EPI materials will be distributed in both English and Spanish.

In addition to educating the public, each county Division of Emergency Management will undertake efforts to educate the media by conducting, at least annually, media briefings advising the media of emergency plans and procedures, of the flow of information, role of the media during an emergency, and the names of emergency contact persons. This will be accomplished through the use of slide/tape presentations, press packets, and other educational materials developed by the county Division of Emergency Management.

6.7 Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

Federal, State, territorial, tribal and local alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface. Visit FEMA's website for more information https://www.fema.gov/integrated-public-alert-warning-system

6.8 Mass Notification Systems

EOCs use various notification systems to notify the residents during emergencies or large disasters. Many of the systems can alert residents via telephone, text, and/or email. Some of those systems include:

- CodeRED
- Apps for both iPhone and Android
- Breaking News Text Alerts
- Facebook
- Twitter
- Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS)

REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAM

The Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) has continued to advance the safety of local communities and enhance the emergency information available to the citizens of the region. The LEPC's ongoing activities focus on a comprehensive approach of providing public outreach and education, emergency preparedness exercise training, hazardous materials specialty training, and emergency response planning. The LEPC uses every opportunity to train emergency responders and educate the regulated community through conferences, seminars, lectures, discussions, press releases, and response to requests for information. Additionally, the LEPC continues to serve the local community as the repository of

data pursuant to the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986. Specifically, the LEPC is the recipient of Section 302, 304, 311 and 312 EPCRA data. Emergency Preparedness Exercise Training and Hazardous Materials Exercises are an important component of the mission of the LEPC to provide a safe and sustainable emergency response community. Moreover, exercises promote emergency preparedness, test emergency plans, train personnel and demonstrate operational capability. Other exercises were administered and included as part of individual training programs conducted by LEPC.

Public Outreach and Education

Innovative programs developed by the LEPC during the course of the year targeted the public as well as specific interest groups such as facility representatives, emergency responders, and government officials. Additionally, the LEPC has established procedures to provide information to the public in an efficient manner. EPCRA compliance manuals are mailed to facility owners and operators upon request. Public outreach and education initiatives have included the following:

EPCRA Section 324 Notices provided in print and electronic formats.

Published four (4) press releases and public service announcements during 2018 and coordinated four (4) quarterly meetings of the LEPC during the following months:

1. February 22, 2018
2. May 24, 2018
3. August 23, 2018
4. December 6, 2018

OSHA & Hazardous Materials Specialized Training

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets minimum standard requirements for training of emergency response personnel who may be required to respond to hazardous materials incidents. In July 1994, the Florida State Emergency Response Commission adopted *Hazardous Materials Training Guidelines for Public Sector Employees* consistent with federal OSHA standards. Response personnel, including volunteers, are required to complete training based upon their duties and responsibilities. The five levels of training established in the OSHA standards and adopted by US EPA are:

1. First Responder Awareness
2. First Responder Operations
3. Hazardous Materials Technician
4. Hazardous Materials Specialist
5. On-Scene Incident Commander

The SWFLEPC has designed training programs to provide emergency responders with the knowledge and skills necessary to engage in emergency response operations during a spill of hazardous materials substances on coastal and inland waters, at facilities, and along the roadways of the region.

Emergency Response Planning & Training

Emergency response planning obviously can cover a broad spectrum from classroom training to the implementation of a formal document that provides a framework for operating procedures by all participants. Essentially, planning is a process for evaluating the community's current standing, identifying problems and recommending actions to achieve a desirable quality of life.

The Southwest Florida Regional Hazardous Materials Plan is updated on a regular basis; you can find the most recent version on the LEPC's web page at: http://www.swfrpc.org/content/Emergency_Mgmt/LEPC/

The LEPC regularly participates in the community planning workshops and coordinates Hazardous Materials Events and training throughout the year. As a result of these activities, hundreds of individuals benefit from the training implemented or supported by the LEPC for the region's hazardous materials training program. The LEPC's Training Task Force committee solicits requests for training on an annual basis from its members, and then creates a training schedule to accommodate as many requests as possible, within the LEPC's training budget.

Figure 6-1

MEDIA RELEASE A: Alert-No Protective Action

The County Division of Emergency Management received a report that a release has occurred.

_____

_____

_____

It has been determined that no protective actions are required to ensure and maintain public health and safety.

The County Division of Emergency Management will continuously monitor and assess the situation to confirm earlier reports. As monitoring results become available, protective actions may be recommended as needed.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of issue:

_____

Issued by:

_____

Figure 6-2

MEDIA RELEASE B: In-Place Shelter Notice

Notification required under an existing City/County protocol affirms an emergency situation in the vicinity of _____. This is a warning to all residents within _____ mile radius of the _____. You are advised to seek shelter immediately; go indoors…close windows and doors….turn off air conditioners and fans. Stay inside until you receive further instructions. There has been a release of hazardous materials. To avoid exposure, seek shelter immediately indoors…close windows and doors…turn off air conditioners and fans. Evacuation has not been recommended at this time. Keep your radios and television sets turned on for additional information.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of issue:

_____

Issued by:

_____

Under Further Consideration:

If a gas or vapor is soluble or even partially in water, hold a wet cloth or handkerchief over your nose and mouth if the gas start to bother. For a higher degree of protection, go into the bathroom, close the door, and turn on the shower in a strong spray to "wash" the air. Seal any openings to the outside of the bathroom. Don't worry about running out of air to breathe. That is highly unlikely in normal homes and buildings.

Figure 6-3

MEDIA RELEASE C: Evacuation Preparation

Notification required by an existing City/County protocol affirms an emergency situation in the vicinity of _____. Should the decision be made to evacuate your area, you should plan to be away from your home for _____ or less. You should now begin thinking about where you would stay and the necessities you may wish to take with you.

You should review any evacuation instructions on hand which may have previously been supplied by local officials. This station will broadcast instructions if evacuation is ordered.

The following items are recommended as evacuation supplies:

1. Two (2) blankets per person, or a sleeping bag.
2. Change of clothing.
3. Important papers (checkbook, etc.)
4. Medicine, particularly special medication.
5. Toilet articles.

If you have pets, the following is recommended:

- Identify a shelter.
- Gather the pet supplies.
- Ensure your pet has proper ID and up-to-date veterinarian records.
- Provide a pet carrier and leash.

Then take the following steps to prepare to shelter your pet:

- Call your local emergency management office, animal shelter, or animal control office to get advice and information.
- Keep veterinary records to prove vaccinations are current.
- Find out which local hotels and motels allow pets and where pet boarding facilities are located. Be sure to research some outside your local area in case local facilities close.
- Know that, with the exception of service animals, pets are not typically permitted in emergency shelters as they may affect the health and safety of other occupants.

We repeat that evacuation has not yet been recommended. These are only preparatory instructions.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from:

Date/Time of issue:

Issued by:

Figure 6-4

MEDIA RELEASE D: Evacuation Notice

Notification required by an existing City/County protocol affirms the need to issue an order directing the immediate evacuation of _____ _____.
Local emergency management authorities have begun the evacuation of this area. This evacuation order was issued in response to the reported release of hazardous material by _____.

Persons living in the affected area should follow the instructions given below:

1. Take the following items with you:

    a. Two (2) blankets per person, or a sleeping bag.
    b. Change of clothing.
    c. Important papers (checkbook, etc.)
    d. Medicine, particularly special medication.
    e. Toilet articles.

2. Lock your home. Turn off electricity, gas and water.
3. Go to _____. Follow the evacuation route nearest you. Do not move against traffic.
4. Time is important, but move safely.
5. Persons not having transportation should notify the _____.
6. Persons immediately outside of the affected area are not subject to a direct hazard; however, these persons should remain alert to any possible changes in instructions resulting from changes in wind direction or accident conditions. Stay by your radio or TV. Persons outside the affected area are also asked not to travel on or near routes being used for evacuation. These routes are:

If you have pets, the following is recommended:

- Identify a shelter.
- Gather the pet supplies.
- Ensure your pet has proper ID and up-to-date veterinarian records.
- Provide a pet carrier and leash.

Then take the following steps to prepare to shelter your pet:

- Call your local emergency management office, animal shelter, or animal control office to get advice and information.
- Keep veterinary records to prove vaccinations are current.
- Find out which local hotels and motels allow pets and where pet boarding facilities are located. Be sure to research some outside your local area in case local facilities close.
- Know that, with the exception of service animals, pets are not typically permitted in emergency shelters as they may affect the health and safety of other occupants.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from:

Date/Time of issue:

Issued by:

Figure 6-5

MEDIA RELEASE E: Evacuation Follow-Up

During the period of evacuation, law enforcement officers will patrol the evacuated areas to protect homes and businesses. No unauthorized persons will e allowed in the evacuated areas.

County officials will monitor the affected areas continuously. When conditions are determined safe, you will be notified to return home. Transportation will again be provided for those in need.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of issue:

_____

Issued by:

_____

Figure 6-6

MEDIA RELEASE F: All Clear

Notification required by an existing City/County protocol has determined that the emergency conditions at _____ have ended. It is now safe to return to your residence and/or business. Repeating….the emergency conditions in the area of _____ have now ended. You may return home and resume normal activities. There is no longer any threat to persons in the area.

If you need additional information, you may contact _____.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of issue:

_____

Issued by:

_____

Figure 6-7

MEDIA RELEASE G: School Evacuation

The Superintendent of Schools, County School Board has issued an order directing the immediate evacuation of _____ School. School authorities have begun the evacuation of children to _____.

Parents of children attending _____ School are advised to pick up their children at _____.

If you need additional information, you may contact _____.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Board of County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from:

_____

_____

_____

Date/Time of issue:

_____

Issued by:

_____

7.0 Emergency Facilities and Equipment

7.1 General

This section describes the emergency response facilities, identifies supplies and equipment designated for emergency response, and identifies the key personnel and organizations that are anticipated to respond to emergencies.

7.2 Emergency Response Facilities and Personnel

7.2.1 Emergency Operations Centers

Counties Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)

Sarasota County

The County EOC is located at 6050 Porter Way in Sarasota. The EOC is the center for overall coordination of local response to any major emergency. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations. The City of Sarasota EOC is located at 2099 Adams Lane in downtown Sarasota. The County's Emergency Management Department is a division of the County's Emergency Services Department that includes the fire departments, lifeguards, and public safety communications.

Lee County

The Lee County EOC is located at 2665 Ortiz Avenue, in the City of Fort Myers between Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (S.R. 82) and Colonial Boulevard. It houses Lee County Emergency Management, which is managed through the county's Division of Public Safety. The EOC is the center for overall coordination of local response to any major emergency. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

Collier County

The County EOC address is 8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, Florida 34113. The EOC is the center for overall coordination of local response for all major (levels 2 and 3) hazardous materials incidents. The EOC has back-up power and provisions to support emergency operations.

Charlotte County

The County EOC is located at the Charlotte County Airport Complex in Punta Gorda. The physical address is 26571 Airport Road, Punta Gorda. The EOC is the center for overall coordination of local response to any major emergency. The

EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

Glades County

The Glades County EOC is located at 1097 Health Park Drive in Moore Haven, just off U.S. 27. The EOC is the focal point for overall coordination of local response to any major emergency. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

Hendry County

The Hendry County EOC is located at 4425 W. State Road 80, LaBelle, Florida 33935. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

Southwest Florida Emergency Operation Centers

EOC	Physical Locations
Sarasota County EOC	6050 Porter Way, Sarasota, FL 34232
Lee County EOC	2665 Ortiz Avenue, Fort Myers, FL 33905
Collier County EOC	8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, FL 34113
Charlotte EOC	26571 Airport Road, Punta Gorda, FL 33982
Glades EOC	1097 Health Park Drive, Moore Haven, FL 33471
Hendry EOC	4425 W. State Road 80, LaBelle, FL 33935

It is not anticipated that any EOC will be activated during a potential emergency condition. Key county officials will report to the EOC in response to a limited emergency condition. The local county EOC offices will be fully staffed and activated during a full emergency condition.

EOC staffing in each county will typically include representatives from the following:

- Board of County Commissioners;
- Office of the County Administrator;
- County Division of Emergency Management;
- Department of Public Safety;
- Office of the Sheriff;
- City Police Department;
- City Fire Department;
- Emergency Medical Service;
- County Fire Prevention Bureau;

- Public Works and Engineering Department;
- County School Board;
- Florida Department of HealthParks and Recreation Department;
- Facility Owner/Operator;
- Mass Care Providers; and
- Appropriate Public Transportation Operations

State Emergency Operations Center

The Florida Division of Emergency Management is responsible for providing and staffing the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) www.floridadisaster.org/eoc. The SEOC is the center for coordination of state response for any major emergency. It is located within the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) offices at 2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida. During a limited emergency condition, key personnel will report to the State EOC. Upon declaration of a full emergency condition, the State EOC will be fully activated to coordinate all state operations and establish communications with involved county EOCs.

7.2.2 On-Scene Command Post

In the event of an emergency, the first responding unit at the site may establish an On-Scene Command Post. The Incident Commander will direct on-scene operations.

7.3 Equipment and Resources

7.3.1 Equipment

Each local fire district/department will respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials releases within the capability of their resources and personnel training. If the emergency caused by the release is beyond their capability, the county Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Team will be activated. **Figure 7-1** lists the recommended equipment and resources the team should have or have access to in response to emergencies involving the release of hazardous materials.

Certain hazardous materials releases may cause emergencies beyond the capabilities of the county HazMat Team. If such events occur, the county or impacted facility may request the services of a private contractor for response assistance and support. The private contractor would provide the county or impacted facility with emergency response services that would include, but not be limited to:

1. Identification of the suspected hazardous materials/wastes;

2. Technical assistance regarding protection of the general public, protection of emergency responders, and emergency containment of the hazardous materials/waste;

3. Cleanup of the hazardous materials release in a timely manner;

Figure 7-1
Recommended Equipment and Resources for Each County Hazardous Material Team

Protective Clothing	
1.	Chemical Suits of Coveralls, Total Body
	Teflon
	Viton
	Chlorinated Polyethylene
	Polyvinyl Chloride
	Butyl Rubber
	Chemrel
2.	Gloves
	Cryogenic
	Viton
	Butyl
	Polyvinyl Chloride Neoprene
	Nitrile
3.	Boots
	Polyvinyl Chloride/Nitrile
	Neoprene
	Polyvinyl Chloride
4.	Other
	Nomex Hoods
	Hearing Protectors
	High Visibility Vests
Respiratory	
1.	Self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure demand
2.	Full face piece, air-purifying canister equipped respirator
3.	Spare air bottles or tanks
Communications	
1.	Portable hand held radios
2.	In-suit radios
3.	Computer and CAMEO Database
Other Equipment	
1.	Combustible Gas Detectors
	MSA 2A bulb type
	Draeger detection tube
	Explosive/Toxic meter
2.	Radiological Monitoring Kits
3.	Chlorine Kits
4.	Plug and Patch Kits
5.	Portable Weather Stations

6.	Non-Sparking Tools
7.	Explosion Proof Flashlights
8.	High Powered Binoculars
9.	Barricade Tape
10.	Hydraulic Hurst Tool Motor
11.	Foam (AFFF, Alcohol)
12.	Nozzles and Eductors
13.	Assorted Absorbent Materials, (Pads, Booms, Bags)
14.	Piping Materials
15.	Safety Valve Protectors
16.	Recovery Drums
	85 gallon
	55 gallon
	5 gallon
17.	Heavy Duty Plastic Trash Bags
18.	Decontamination Equipment
19.	Assorted Reference Materials/Manuals
20.	Assorted Area Maps
21.	First Aid Kit
22.	Traffic Cones
23.	Camera or Videotape Recorder

4. Proper and timely neutralization, removal, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials/wastes according to all applicable federal, state and local statutes and ordinances; and

5. Expert witness service as deemed necessary by county officials.

To assure that such assistance can be provided in a timely manner, it is recommended that the county retain the services of a private contractor. The contractor services would be maintained through an agreement or contract with either the county's Division of Emergency Management or Division of Environmental Services. These services could also include specialized training for county HazMat Team members to improve the knowledge, skills and abilities of the team to respond to "exotic" spills or releases.

7.3.2 Laboratory Analytical Support

Each county Environmental Services Laboratory has the following capabilities for analyzing hazardous materials (**Figure 7-2**):

- pH;
- alkalinity;

- conductivity;
- corrosives;
- chloride;
- metals;
- nitrates;
- fluorides;
- nitrites;
- sulfates;
- phosphates; and
- 502 series of volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

Other laboratories can provide the same assistance. Private contractors may also be called upon for laboratory and analytical support. A list of available local private contractors is provided in **Figure 7-3**.

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has arranged with private response contractors, located throughout Florida, to provide response personnel and equipment, including mobile analytical laboratories for major chemical releases which occur in inland areas of the state. DEP has similar arrangements with private response contractors located throughout Florida, to provide response personnel and equipment, including mobile laboratories for major chemical releases which occur in coastal and navigable waters.

Figure 7-2
County Environmental Services Laboratory Analytical Capabilities in Select Areas of the Region

Alkalinity	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Carbon	Carbon Dioxide
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Chloride
Chlorophyll	Color
Compounds (Method 502)	Conductivity
Corrosively	Fixed
Fluoride	Hydrogen Sulfide
Lime Purity	Settlement Matter
Sludge Volume Index	Solids
Sulfate	Surfactant
Suspended	Total
Total Dissolved	Trihalomethanes
Turbidity	Volatile
Volatile Organic	
Metals	
Aluminum	Ammonia
Arsenic	Barium
Cadmium	Calcium
Copper	Iron
Lead	Magnesium
Manganese	Mercury
Nickel	Nitrate
Nitrite	Nitrogen
Potassium	Selenium
Silicon	Silver
Sodium	Strontium
Tin	Total Kjeldahl
Zinc	

Figure 7-3
Private Contractors' Laboratory and Analytical Capabilities

1.	**Florida Spectrum Environmental Laboratories, Inc.** **1460 West McNab Road** **Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309** **(954) 978-6400**	
	Hazardous Waste Characteristics	Metals
	Turbidity	Demands
	Dioxin	Nutrients
	Chemistry Primary Inorganic	Extractable Organics
	Chemistry Secondary Inorganic	General Parameters I
	Chemistry Organic	General Parameters II
	Trihalomethanes	Microbiology
	Base Neutral Extractable	Pesticides
	Volatile Organic Compounds	Herbicides
	Purgeables	PCB's
	Acid Extractable	Purgeable Organics
2.	**Howco Environmental Services, LTD** **3701 Central Avenue** **St. Petersburg, FL 33713** **(727) 327-8467** **Facility EPA ID #FL0152764767** **(800) 435-8467**	Petroleum related products only
3.	**KNL Environmental Testing, Inc.** **3202 North Florida Avenue** **Tampa, FL 33603** **ENV #E84025** **(813) 229-2879**	
4.	**Thornton Laboratories** **Testing and Inspection Services, Inc.** **1145 E Cass Street** **Tampa, FL 33602** **ENV #E84100** **(813) 223-9702**	
	Drinking Water	Reuse
	Wastewater	Soil
	Groundwater	Air
	Sludge	Specializes in Fertilizer & Agricultural
5.	**Sanders Laboratories, Inc.** **Testing CERT #3544.01**	**Sanders Laboratories, Inc.** **10090 Bavaria Road**

	1050 Endeavor Court **Nokomis, FL 34275** **P: (941) 234-1000** **F: (941) 484-6774**	**Fort Myers, FL 33913** **P: (239) 590-0337** **F: (239) 590-0536**
National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) accredited, our laboratories use approved methods for the analysis of:		
	Groundwater	Drinking Water
	Sludge	Wastewater
	Soils	Surface Water
We also specialize in providing quality analysis for:		
	Solids	Metals
	Physical Properties	Demands
	Inorganics	Nutrients
	Microbiology	
Through our network of sister laboratories, we can also provide analysis in such areas as:		
	Asbestos	Radiochemicals
	Cryptosporidium and Giardia	Organics
6.	**Pace Analytical** **110 S Bayview Blvd** **Tampa, FL 34677** **P: (813) 855-1844** **F: (813) 354-4661**	
	Pace Analytical Services, Inc. provides analytical services including environmental testing and sampling. Laboratories utilize EPA, ASTM Standard Methods, NIOSH and other accepted test procedures and methods in accordance with both federal and state regulations. Pace also provides specialty analytical support for air toxics, aquatic toxicity, bioassay, biota, dioxin/furans, low-level mercury, radiochemistry, vapor intrusion, environmental forensics, industrial hygiene, etc.	
7.	**EDLab – Corporate Offices** **4911 Creekside Drive, Suite C** **Clearwater, FL 33760** **P: 800-422-7873** **F: (727) 572-5859**	Air Analysis Surface Analysis Water Analysis
8.	**Benchmark EA South** **1001 Corporate Avenue** **Suite #102** **North Port, FL 34289** **DEP #E85086** **P: (941) 625-3137** **F: (941) 423-7336**	Drinking water (potable water) Environmental water (non-potable water) Solids (soil and sediment)

The Florida Department of Health (DOH) has public health laboratories in Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami. The laboratories provide diagnostic, reference, emergency and research public health laboratory services to county public health units, FDH program components, physicians, hospitals and private laboratories.

Sample and submission hazardous substances or WMD are subject to protocols as outlined in the State of Florida Comprehensive Laboratory Response Plan for Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Incidents. **Table 7-1** lists the laboratories which provide analytical support under Florida's plan.

Facilities responsible for the release often have the specialized equipment for monitoring purposes. Air, water and soil samples may be collected and taken to the facility's laboratory for analysis with sophisticated analytical instruments.

All contact regarding the Florida Department of Health should start at the local level. The Health Officer in the respective county will provide guidance on the appropriate course of action regarding all public health matters.

7.3.3 Other Technical Support

CHEMTREC - The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. It provides information and/or assistance to emergency responders. CHEMTREC will contact the shipper or producer of the material to obtain detailed information or on-scene assistance. Through CHEMTREC, assistance can also be requested from the Pesticides Safety Team Network and Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP). The CHEMTREC telephone number is 1-800-424-9300. This number is for emergency use only.

OHM-TADS - The Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems (OHM-TADS) is a collection of interactive computer programs which can provide the necessary technical support for the assessment of potential or actual dangers encountered as a result of the release of a hazardous substance. OHM-TADS can be accessed at the ten EPA regional offices, EPA headquarters in Washington, and the Coast Guard Marine Safety Offices. OHM-TADS can provide either information on specifically requested properties of a material or can print all the information in its files for that material. The OHM-TADS is available at the South Florida District Office of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation in Fort Myers.

Manufacturers Technical Bulletins - Manufacturers technical bulletins are the best single source of general information about the chemical in questions. It also contains the most recent data about the chemical.

Safety Data Sheets - Manufacturers Technical Bulletins Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are the best single source of general information about the chemical in question. They also contain the most recent data about the chemical.

ATSDR - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) provides information on the toxic properties of hazardous materials. Training materials are available on the pre-hospital and hospital care of contaminated patients.

CAMEO and ALOHA - Computer software for assisting the emergency response and planning for hazardous materials incidents.

Figure 7-4
Laboratories that Provide Analytical Support

ORGANIZATION	SERVICE	PHONE #	WEBSITE
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)			
Animal Diagnostic Labs (Bronson Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory)	Lab	(321) 697-1400	https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Business-Services/Animals/Bronson-Animal-Disease-Diagnostic-Laboratory-BADDL
Food Safety Labs – Bureau of Chemical Residue Labs	Lab	(850) 617-7500	https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Consumer-Resources/Health-and-Safety/Food-Safety-Laboratories
Food Safety Labs - Microbiology	Lab	1 (800) 435-7352	http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Food-Safety/Bureaus-and-Sections/Bureau-of-Food-Laboratories
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)			
Emergency Response (Tallahassee HQ)	Lab	(850) 245-2010	http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oer/
Emergency Response (Fort Myers)	Lab	(239) 344-5600	http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oer/
Florida Department of Health (FDOH)			
Bureau of Labs – Jacksonville	Laboratory Services	(904) 791-1500	http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/public-health-laboratories/index.html
Bureau of Labs – Miami	Laboratory Services	(305) 324-2432	
Bureau of Labs – Tampa	Laboratory Services	(813) 233-2203	
Bureau of Radiation Control	Environmental Radiation	(850) 245-4266	http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/radiation-control/index.html

8.0 Accident Assessment

8.1 General

This section describes responsibilities and procedures for assessing the offsite impacts of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials and its effects on the health and well-being of the residents and visitors to each county.

8.2 Initial Assessment

The initial accident assessment will be performed by the facility owner/operator as soon as possible after the accident. The results of the assessment will be reported immediately to local and state emergency response organizations in accordance with Section 4.0 of this plan. Until the arrival of offsite emergency response personnel, the facility owner/operator will assess actual and potential offsite consequences and provide the results of this assessment to the county warning point in the county where the facility is located. Upon arrival by offsite emergency personnel, the responsibility for assessing the impacts or potential impacts of a release will be assumed by the lead local agency. This may be the designated incident commander operating from an on scene command post, or the director of the county Division of Emergency Management operating from the EOC.

The lead agency's assessment should include, but is not limited to the following:

- identification of the nature, amount and location of released materials;
- direct consultation with the Florida Department of Health jurisdictions Health Officer regarding any threat to public health and identification of health priorities; identification of potentially responsible party(ies);
- determine the probable direction and time of travel for released materials;
- identification of possible exposure pathways for humans and the environment;
- identification of potential impacts on human health and safety, the environment, natural resources and property; and
- identification of priorities for protected public health, safety and the environment.

8.3 Assessment and Monitoring

8.3.1 Resources and Capabilities

Assessment and Monitoring within the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility from which hazardous materials were released will be provided by the county health department and/or the responding HazMat Team. Public health concerns will be assessed by the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health. Additional assistance and support in assessing the environmental and public health consequences of a release of hazardous materials from the State's Departments of Environmental Protection and Environmental Health Services, respectively. The local Division of Emergency Management will maintain a current listing of local, state, federal and private resources capable of assessing and monitoring the effects of a hazardous materials release. Laboratory support and equipment available for use by field monitoring personnel are identified in Section 7.0 of this plan. The Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF) Region 6 will provide monitoring and assessment if a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) is involved.

8.3.2 Activation of Field Teams

Upon receipt of notification of an emergency involving the release of hazardous materials, the county's Division of Emergency Management will contact the facility's emergency coordinator to verify the existence of an emergency.

The county's Division of Emergency Management will use existing information in accordance with established procedures to evaluate the potential for offsite exposure and to determine the adequacy of any protective actions. Based upon the results of the above, the director of the county's EOC will recommend whether to activate assessment and monitoring personnel. The decision to deploy assessment and monitoring personnel will be made by the BCC Chair, after consultation with the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health and the county's Division of Emergency Management. The facility from which hazardous materials are released is responsible for providing technical support to local, state and federal monitoring teams.

8.3.3 Coordination of Assessment and Monitoring Activities

The mission of the local hazmat during the event of a hazardous materials emergency will be to:

- Evaluate the potential exposure projections to person's offsite which may result from the emergency.
- Make recommendations to the Chair of the BCC regarding appropriate protective actions.
- Conduct field monitoring to prepare and confirm projections.
- Evaluate potential exposure resulting from contamination of materials in the vulnerable zone surrounding the facility.
- Evaluate exposure to emergency personnel resulting from operations related to the emergency.
- Establish appropriate operational dose limits and maintain permanent records of dose received.
- Evaluate exposure and appropriate limits for recovery, re-entry and post accident operation.

When assessment and monitoring personnel reach their assigned location, accident assessment will be based on field monitoring results, the current meteorological conditions, facility condition, facility prognosis and any other relevant information.

Data collected in the field will be transmitted to the EOC to be evaluated by the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health . These evaluations will be provided to the Chair of the BCC at the EOC for use in decision-making, and as a basis for recommendations for protective actions. Summaries and recommended protective actions will be forwarded to the State EOC and surrounding counties.

Monitoring of the affected area(s) and recommendations of protective actions will continue until exposure levels have decreased to the point that recovery and re-entry is considered safe.

8.3.4 Additional Assessment and Monitoring Support

When it is determined that a hazardous materials emergency cannot be adequately controlled with resources available to each county response personnel, the BCC will declare a local state of emergency. A request will be forwarded to the Governor for the additional resources needed. The request will contain the following information:

- Description of the problem.
- Type of resources needed.
- Where the resources need to be delivered.
- Clear direction to assembly point or point of delivery.
- Estimated time the resources will be needed.
- If resources include people, what arrangements have been made for housing, etc.

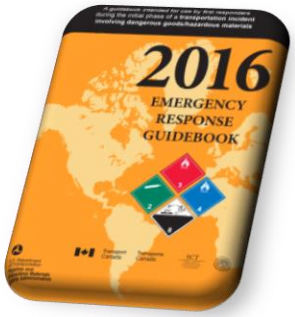
If the Governor concurs with the need for assistance as requested, he will direct the Florida DEM to locate the resources and request the specified assistance. If it is determined that the requested assistance is not available at the state level, the Governor may request federal assistance through the appropriate federal agency.

9.0 Exposure Control For Emergency Workers

9.1 General

This section establishes the means and responsibilities for controlling hazardous materials exposure to emergency workers. Local emergency response organizations will limit exposure to emergency workers by:

1. limiting the amount of time spent in hazardous areas;
2. limiting entry into hazardous areas to the maximum extent possible; and
3. using protective clothing and equipment.



Because they are frequently the first on the scene, firefighters and law enforcement personnel should use proper safety precautions when approaching a hazardous materials incident. First response personnel should have copies of the U.S. Department of Transportation's 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) and should know how to find and interpret shipping manifests.

In 2016, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) developed a free, mobile web app of the 2016 ERG. The new safety tool provides the nation's emergency responders with fast, easily accessible information to help them manage hazardous material incidents.

9.2 Exposure Monitoring

After notification that a release has occurred, it is crucial to monitor and assess its impact, both on-site and off. A detailed log of all sampling results should be maintained and health officials should be kept informed of the situation. Decisions about response personnel safety, citizen protection, and use of food and water in the area will depend upon an accurate assessment of spill or plume movement and concentration. The government will coordinated food and water to those areas deemed health hazards. Both initial and periodic monitoring is required at hazardous materials incidents. Initial monitoring must be conducted by government officials to identify any immediate dangers to life or health (IDLH) concentrations or other dangerous situations, such as the presence of flammable atmospheres, oxygen deficient environments, and toxic contaminants. Once chemicals have been identified, standard information sources such as NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards and CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) should be consulted to identify potential hazards, recommended exposure limits (RELs), and permissible exposure limits (PELs), emergency action, personal protective equipment, and first aid procedures. SDSs should be consulted for information including: manufacturer's name, chemical synonyms, trade name, chemical family, hazardous ingredients, physical data, fire and explosion hazard data, health

hazards, reactivity data, spill or leak procedures, special precautions, and special protection information.

Local governments should institute a medical surveillance program for all emergency workers who are or may be exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards above the established recommended exposure limits (RELs) for 30 or more days in a 12-month period, or who wear respirators 30 days or more a year. Medical examinations must be available for all emergency workers who may have been exposed to concentrations of hazardous substances above the recommended exposure limits. An accurate record of medical surveillance must be retained for 30 years after the worker leaves employment.

9.2.1 EPA Levels of Protection

Based on the results of the preliminary evaluation, personal protective equipment must be selected and used. The selection process is aided by consulting the Department of Transportation's 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook and CHEMTREC. No single combination of protective equipment and clothing is capable of protecting against all hazards. Generally, the greater the level of personal protective equipment used, the greater the risk to the worker from such hazards as heat stress, physical and psychological stress, impaired vision, mobility and communication. Therefore, equipment should be selected that provides an adequate level of protection, but not over-protection.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified four levels of protection of emergency workers. Level A (Chemical Protective Clothing and Equipment) will protect the wearer against the specific hazard for which it was designed. The special clothing may afford protection only for certain chemicals and may be penetrated by chemicals for which it was not designed. Do not assume any protective clothing is fire resistant unless it is specifically stated by the manufacturer. Full encapsulated protective clothing (cocoons) can be used for no-fire spills and leaks requiring evacuation of people, but offer little or no thermal protection.

Level A Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

1. Pressure-demand, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or pressure-demand supplied-air respirator with escape SCBA;
2. Fully encapsulating, chemical-resistant suit;
3. Inner chemical resistant gloves;

4. Chemical-resistant safety boots/shoes;
5. Two-way radio communications; and
6. Optional: cooling unit, coveralls, long cotton underwear, hard hat, disposable gloves and boot covers.

Level B may include Firefighters Protective Clothing -structural, as Level B could also be chemical resistant clothing, such as a hazmat suit **NOT** rated for heat or fire as well as provides protection by restricting inhalation of, ingestion of, or skin contact with hazardous vapors, liquids, and solids. This clothing may not provide adequate protection from poisonous vapors or liquids encountered during hazardous materials incidents. This is the minimum level recommended for initial site entries until the hazards have been completely identified.

Level B Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

1. Pressure-demand, full face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA;
2. Chemical resistant clothing (either overalls and long-sleeved jacket, hooded one- or two- piece chemical splash suit, or disposable chemical resistant one-piece suit);
3. Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves;
4. Chemical resistant safety boots/shoes;
5. Hard hat;
6. Two-way radio communications; and
7. Optional: coverall, disposable boot covers, face shield, long cotton underwear.

Level C protective equipment provides the same level of skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection. When using this equipment, the atmosphere must contain at least 19.5 percent oxygen.

Level C Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

1. Full-face piece, air purifying canister equipped respirator;
2. Chemical resistant clothing (either overalls and long-sleeved jacket, hooded one- or two- piece chemical splash suit, or disposable chemical resistant one-piece suit);
3. Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves;
4. Chemical resistant safety boots/shoes;
5. Hard hat;
6. Two-way radio communications; and
7. Optional: coveralls, disposable boot covers, face shield, escape mask, long cotton underwear.

Level D protective equipment provides no respiratory protection and only minimal skin protection. This level should not be worn in the Exclusion

Zone. Level D should also not be worn in the contamination-reduction (warm) zone and is for Support (cold) zone workers only.

Level D Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

1. Coveralls;
2. Safety boots/shoes;
3. Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles;
4. Hard hat; and
5. Optional: gloves, escape mask, face shield.

9.2.2 Exposure Records

The on-scene Medical Director or Safety Officer is responsible for maintaining emergency workers exposure record form and returning it to the supervisor at the end of the emergency. All emergency worker exposures will be made a part of his/her permanent record, with a copy retained by the worker.

9.3 Authorization of Exposure in Excess of Protective Action Guides

The BCC Chair will, if necessary, authorize exposure of county emergency personnel to exposure levels in excess of established recommended exposure limits (RELs) after consulting with Incident Command or the Medical Director. These situations would be limited to lifesaving actions requiring search and removal of injured persons or entry to protect conditions that would probably injure large numbers of individuals and to less stressful circumstances where it is desirable to enter a hazardous area to protect facilities, prevent further release, or control fires. Authorized exposure will not exceed OSHA Ceiling Concentrations (C) at any time.

9.4 Decontamination

Decontamination will be performed by trained fire department personnel in accordance with established standard operating procedures. All workers must be decontaminated when leaving a contaminated area. Since methods to be used change from one chemical to another, shippers and medical authorities should be contacted to determine the most appropriate way of decontamination. All equipment and clothing from a contaminated area should be stored in a controlled area near the incident site until decontamination or proper disposal. Contaminated equipment, such as buckets, brushes, tools, etc., should be placed in containers and labeled.

Partially decontaminated clothing should be placed in plastic bags pending further decontamination or disposal. Respirators should be dismantled, washed, and disinfected after each use.

Water used for tool and vehicle decontamination will be allowed to run into suitable collection ditches, holding ponds, and other secure areas. Areas used for decontamination will be monitored for residual contamination. Any site found to be contaminated will be sealed off under the control of the local county public health department and county law enforcement agencies. These sites will be decontaminated with the assistance of Department of Environmental Protection personnel and other appropriate federal and state agencies. Personnel who are injured in the affected area of a hazardous material emergency will be treated as possible contamination victims until a positive determination can be made.

Emergency medical personnel will take precautions to prevent the spread of contamination on an injured person, to medical support personnel, and to medical equipment until the injured person can be transported to a medical facility with decontamination capabilities.

Figure 9-1

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE FORM

Name: _____

Department/Agency: _____

Age: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Social Security Number: _____

DATE	LOCATION	CHEMICAL HAZARD	DURATION OF EXPOSURE

10.0 Protective Actions

10.1 General

The purpose of this section is to establish the range of protective actions that are available to state and local governments for the protection of the public. Protective actions which may be initiated to provide for the safety of the public may include any or all of the following:

- Notification of affected residents and transients to seek immediate in-place shelter;
- Evacuation of transients and residents within designated sectors exposed to a plume of hazardous materials to shelter areas outside the affected area; and
- Control of entrance into affected areas.
- Implementation of procedures to prevent the consumption and distribution of contaminated food and water supplies.
- Implementation of procedures to decontaminate persons exposed to hazardous materials.

10.2 Vulnerable Zones

A vulnerable zone is an estimated geographical area that may be subject to concentrations of an airborne extremely hazardous substance (EHS) at levels that could cause irreversible acute health effects or death to persons within the area following an accidental release. Vulnerable zones are based on estimates of the quantity of an EHS released to air, the rate of release to air, airborne dispersion and the airborne concentration that could cause irreversible health effects or death.

10.3 Levels of Concern (LOC)

A Level of Concern (LOC) is the concentration of an EHS in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time. As noted in **Appendix A**, a list of Extremely Hazardous Substances and data for hazard analysis is located in the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's CAMEO database.

For the purpose of this plan, an LOC has been estimated by using one-tenth of the "Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health" (IDLH) level published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), or one-tenth of an approximation of the IDLH from animal toxicity data.

10.4 Evacuation

Authority to issue an immediate evacuation order for any vulnerable zone is delegated to Incident Commander if the health and safety of persons within the critical evacuation area is in imminent danger. Evacuation of all or any part (i.e.,

downwind) of a vulnerable zone will be by geographic boundaries. Persons residing in a vulnerable zone which is ordered to be evacuated will be instructed to evacuate according to the evacuation plan outlined in Section 10.4.1.

All evacuation routes will lead citizens toward registration centers. Once at the centers, citizens will be screened for conditions requiring immediate medical attention, transported to medical facilities if necessary, and assigned to a shelter. Strict traffic control measures will be utilized to permit ingress and egress of ambulances, fire/rescue, and other emergency vehicles and equipment. County and municipal law enforcement personnel will control traffic along evacuation routes. Law enforcement personnel will block state roads as needed to prevent unauthorized use. Periodic patrols of the evacuation routes by law enforcement personnel will be used to maintain order and assist disabled evacuees and report route impediments to the county EOC.

All roadways along evacuation routes are surfaced. The only impediments to travel would be weather conditions and traffic congestion.

Hurricane high winds and tides would prevent evacuation along north and southbound coastal roads; however, for this event the wind speed would be in excess of 74 miles per hour and a plume requiring evacuation would be improbable. Traffic control points and barricades will be used to expedite the flow of traffic. Drawbridges will remain in operation in accordance with Coast Guard and Department of Transportation regulations. The routes will be monitored by police officers and Florida Highway Patrol. Should breakdowns occur, wreckers will be dispatched to the scene.

10.4.1 Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes from each facility are identified in the facility specific hazard analysis in the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations CAMEO database at the LEPC.

10.4.2 Evacuation of the Public

The primary means of evacuating residents and transients from the vulnerable zones will be private automobiles. Households with more than one vehicle will be encouraged to take only one car to minimize traffic congestion. Announcements will be made via the broadcast media requesting that carpooling arrangements be made to accommodate those without transportation of their own. It is anticipated that Residents without transportation will be picked up by public transit or school buses and transported to the nearest decontamination/reception center.

10.4.3 Evacuation for Special Needs

Florida State Statute defines "Person with special needs" as: an adult person requiring independent living services in order to maintain housing or develop independent living skills and who has a disabling condition; a young adult formerly in foster care who is eligible for services under s. 409.1451(5); a survivor of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28; or a person receiving benefits under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program or the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program or from veterans' disability benefits.

The primary means of evacuating residents and transients from the vulnerable zones will be private automobiles. Households with more than one vehicle will be encouraged to take only one car in order to minimize traffic congestion. Announcements will be made via the broadcast media requesting that car-pooling arrangements be made to accommodate those without transportation of their own. Each county will keep a current listing of all special needs evacuees. During an evacuation, this list will be utilized by the Florida Department of Health and Emergency Management to inform people with special needs of the evacuation and dispatch appropriate transportation as needed. Generally, buses will be available for public use.

10.4.4 Schools

If evacuation is ordered during school session all school children located within the vulnerable zone will be placed on school buses and taken to pickup areas to be designated.

All children will remain under the control of school personnel until turned over to the parents at some point in the evacuation chain. School personnel will provide supervision of the children on buses and during the waiting period. At the pickup point, children will be monitored and decontaminated if necessary. School personnel will maintain a listing of the number of children picked up and report this information every 30 minutes to the county EOC.

Once the students are safe, the school buses may be directed to pick up residents who are without transportation. Any school children not picked up within six hours after they have arrived at the reception center will be taken to shelter, and will remain under the supervision of School Board personnel.

10.4.5 Medical Facilities

If required, medical facilities will be evacuated to facilities outside the vulnerable zone using hospital transportation supplemented by any additional means of transportation that can be provided.

10.4.6 Incarceration Facilities

Prisoners and inmates of incarceration facilities will be evacuated to temporary housing. County transportation will be provided.

10.5 Reception and Care

Reception centers will be established for the purpose of expeditiously clearing evacuee traffic from the evacuation routes, initial screening of evacuees for contamination, and providing food service and health and medical care to evacuees.

After a previously agreed upon length of temporary shelter stay, evacuees will be mobilized and moved to other shelter locations or to temporary housing. When the emergency subsides, evacuees will be allowed to reenter the affected area in accordance with established procedures. Following the initial screening and any required decontamination, a preliminary registration consisting of name, address and telephone number will be conducted. Evacuees will then be assigned to shelters and provided with maps and routing instructions.

A second, more detailed registration of evacuees will be accomplished at shelters. Personal data on evacuees will be collected by Mass Care Providers representatives on registration forms in accordance with established procedures. Registration data will be tabulated and submitted to the county EOC.

Shelters are identified as primary and secondary and capacity is based on 40 square feet per occupant. School shelter capacity is further identified in terms of non-classroom and total. Non-classroom areas are those which would permit continuance of classroom schedules on a modified basis and the hosting of evacuees simultaneously. Total capacity reflects the capability of the facility to shelter evacuees with the suspension of classroom activities.

10.6 Sheltering (In-Place)

In the event that a toxic cloud has become airborne and poses an immediate threat to persons attempting to evacuate, the decision to recommend taking shelter indoors instead of evacuation will be made by the Incident Commander. This protective action would be used when no other safe option of escape is possible or practical Residents will be notified to go indoors immediately, to close windows and doors, to turn off air conditioners and fans, and to remain inside

until they receive further instructions. Notification to take shelter indoors will be issued by public address siren system, radio and television broadcast, and police, fire, emergency personnel using loudspeakers and other available means. Protective actions for special needs facilities will be given separate consideration. Protective action instructions will be issued by the Incident Commander, who will request the County Division of Emergency Management may activate the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) and disseminate such instructions through the electronic media.

10.7 Relocation

Some hazardous materials releases may contaminate the soil or water of an area and pose a chronic threat to people living in this particular location. It may be necessary to move affected persons out of such an area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduce the hazardous effects.

The procedures contained in Sections 10.4 and 10.5 of this plan will be activated for short term relocation. Each local Board of County Commissioners will also request, through the Florida Division of Emergency Management, the Governor's assistance if long term relocation is necessary. This request would include, not but be limited to: assistance in funding temporary housing programs, emergency food and water assistance if necessary, removal and disposal of contaminated soils, testing and verification of contaminated soil and water samples, and requesting any eligible assistance through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or other appropriate federal agency.

10.8 Water Supply Contamination/Protection

Surface and ground water supplies could be contaminated by a hazardous materials release. Procedures must be provided for the quick identification of threat to drinking water supplies, notification of the affected public and private water system operators, and warning the users of the affected water supply.

When a hazardous materials release has the potential of contaminating a water supply, the On-Scene Incident Commander will request notification of private and public water supply system operator(s) of the type and quantity of the release either through the appropriate city agency or the county's Emergency Dispatch Center. The affected water supply system operator(s) will take whatever protective actions necessary within their capabilities to avoid contamination of water supplies. If a water supply is contaminated, the Florida Department of Health may provide and/or coordinate sampling and analysis assistance to determine the exact pollutant, quantity

and effectiveness of treatment. If the analysis confirms that a toxic chemical is present in the potable water supply, public notification will be provided by the appropriate party. The respective county Division of Emergency Management will assist in this notification through the use of the Emergency Alerting System (EAS). If the toxic chemical results in loss of potable water for more than 10 to 24 hours, consideration will be given to the following options: disseminating instructions to the public on purifying water, trucking in potable water to central locations for distribution, diverting potable water from other water supply systems operators within the County, or relocations of affected persons.

10.9 Sewage System Contamination/Protection

A hazardous materials release entering a sewage system could cause serious and long-term damage to a treatment plant. If this were to occur, sewage may have to be diverted, causing additional public health threats and environmental problems.

Sewage System Contamination and Protection is jointly monitored by the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The On-Scene Incident Commander should contact FDEP's State Watch Office and their local FDOH staff for clarification and assistance.

The On-Scene Incident Commander will take whatever steps necessary within available current resource capabilities to ensure that a hazardous materials release or agents containing the release does not enter a sewage system. This could include diking or diverting the release from entering the system, using sealing plugs to block drains and sewers, using leak seals to contain the release in its container, or any other safe and appropriate measure. If the release enters a sewage system, the On-Scene Incident Commander will request notification of the affected sewage system operator(s) of the type and quantity of the release, and where the release entered the system either through the appropriate city agency or the county Emergency Dispatch Center.

Sewage system operators within a county should develop contingency plans and procedures in the event a hazardous materials release contaminates all or part of their operation. This should include plans for protection of the gravity system, pumping stations and force mains, and the treatment plant(s).

11.0 Medical and Public Health Support

11.1 General

This section describes the arrangements that have been made for medical services for individuals who become victims of hazardous materials incidents. This section includes provisions for emergency care and transportation of victims of chemical releases, sudden illness and medically incapacitated persons among the population affected by evacuation and relocation during a hazardous materials incident.

The Florida Department of Health is a state agency with staff represented at the local, regional and state level. Personnel from the Florida Department of Health (FDOH) may coordinate the delivery of medical support services to victims of hazardous materials incidents. If there is a need for regional or state coordination, the Health Officer from the local jurisdiction will make the appropriate notifications to state level FDOH.

11.2 Medical Support

A hazardous materials release can present actual or potential health hazards to individuals within the affected area. It is imperative that capabilities exist for treating exposed individuals. An on-going capability for emergency care and transportation of victims of accidents and sudden illness, and special needs population during evacuation must also exist.

During disaster-related medical and rescue operations, Incident Command will direct and coordinate all participating medical/rescue units using the current established radio networks for the county or through established UHF or VHF mutual aid frequencies.

Within the incident command structure, the Division of Emergency Medical Services Dispatch Section will establish and maintain two-way radio communications between the medical/rescue units and the hospitals coordinate and dispatch vehicles and personnel to the areas requiring on-site medical assistance, and aid in the coordination of ambulance and fire/rescue vehicles during emergency medical operations.

Ambulance and medical/rescue units performing on-site duties in a jurisdiction other than their own will, unless otherwise directed by proper authority, operate under the tactical control of the ranking Fire/Medic officer in whose jurisdiction the operation is located. If there is no Fire/Medic officer, the on-site senior Emergency Medical Technician or Paramedic will be responsible for patient care until such time as the Fire/Medic officer becomes available.

Hospitals in each county will keep the maintain current hospital census information as required per statute in the AHCA ESS (Emergency Status System). The Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health will remain advised of the current hospital system status. Coordination of the delivery of all state medical and health support services to the victims of hazardous materials incidents is the responsibility of the Florida Department of Health (FDOH). The DOH Health Officer for each of the DOH districts is responsible for assuring the State Surgeon General that adequate medical and health support services exist for treating and transporting victims of hazardous materials incidents to medical support facilities.

11.2.1 Hospitals and Ambulance Service

Those hospitals and other emergency medical service facilities that can provide medical support for exposed individuals are identified in **Figure 11-1**. Hospitals can provide mental health care as needed as per the associated mental health facilities included in **Figure 11-1**.

Figure 11-1
Region's Hospitals & Medical Facilities

Facility
Charlotte County Hospitals & Medical Facilities
Bayfront Health Port Charlotte 2500 Harbor Boulevard Port Charlotte, FL 33952 P: (941) 766-4122
Charlotte Regional Medical Center 809 East Marion Avenue Punta Gorda, FL 33950 P:(941) 639-3131
Fawcett Memorial Hospital 21298 Olean Boulevard Port Charlotte, FL 33952 P: (941) 629-1181
Peace River Regional Medical Center 2500 Harbor Boulevard Port Charlotte, FL 33952 P:(941) 766-4122
Nursing Homes
Charlotte County
Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)
Charlotte Regional Medical Center
Charlotte County EMS & Ambulance Services
Ambitrans P: (941) 629-1009
Charlotte County Fire/EMS 2657 Airport Road Punta Gorda, FL 33982 P: (941) 833-5600
Collier County Hospitals & Medical Facilities
David Lawrence Residential Treatment Facility 6075 Golden Gate Blvd. Naples, FL 34116P:(239)455-8500
Landmark Hospital Goodlette-Frank Road Naples, FL 34109 P: (239) 529-1800

Marco Island Urgent Care 40 S Heathwood Drive Marco Island, FL 34145 P: (239) 624-8540
Naples Community Hospital 350 7th Street, North Naples, FL P:((239) 263-5151
North Collier Hospital 11190 Health Park Road Naples, FL 34110 P:(239) 513-7000
Physicians Regional Medical Center-Collier Blvd 8300 Collier Blvd Naples, FL 34114 P:(239) 354-6000
Physicians Regional Medical Center-Pine Ridge 6101 Pine Ridge Road Naples, FL P:(239) 348-4000
The Willough at Naples 9001 Tamiami Trail, E Naples, FL 34113 P:(800) 722-0100
Nursing Homes
Collier County
Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)
Naples Community Hospital
The Willough at Naples
Collier County EMS & Ambulance Services
Ambitrans Medical Transport P: (239) 226-1305
Collier County EMS – Medic 1 (Naples City South) 835 8th Avenue South Naples, FL 34102 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-430-7115
Collier County EMS – Medic 2 (Naples City North) 977 26th Avenue Naples, FL 34103

P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-430-7178
Collier County EMS – Medic 10 (Corkscrew) 14756 Immokalee Road Naples, FL 34142 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-354-2385
Collier County EMS – Medic 21 (Naples Manor) 11121 E. Tamiami Trail Naples, FL 34113 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-417-6257
Collier County EMS – Medic 22 (Jeepers Drive) 4375 Bayshore Drive Naples, FL 34112 P: (239) 252-3600
Collier County EMS – Medic 23 (Manatee Road) 6055 Collier Blvd. Naples, FL 34114 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-774-9342
Collier County EMS – Medic 24 (Grey Oaks) 2795 Airport Road North Naples, FL 34105 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-263-3796
Collier County EMS – Medic 30 & 31 (Immokalee) 112 South 1st Immokalee, FL 34142 P: (239) 252-3600 P: (239-252-7097 & 239-657-1756
Collier County EMS – Medic 32 (Ave Maria) 4817 Ave Maria Blvd. Naples, FL 34142 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-348-0876
Collier County EMS – Medic 40 1441 Pine Ridge Road Naples, FL 34105 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-593-2598

Collier County EMS – Medic 42 7010 Immokalee Road (Quail Creek) Naples, FL 34119 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-593-2597
Collier County EMS – Medic 43 16325 Vanderbilt Drive (Bonita Shores) Naples, FL 34108 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-498-1789
Collier County EMS – Medic 44 766 Vanderbilt Beach Road (Pelican Bay) Naples, FL 34108 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-593-2761
Collier County EMS – Medic 46 3410 Pine Ridge Road (Pine Ridge/I-75) Naples, FL 34109 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-434-5038
Collier County EMS – Medical Rescue 50 1280 San Marco Road (Marco Island) Marco Island, FL 34145 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-394-6667
Collier County EMS – Medic 61 201 Buckner Avenue (Everglades City) Everglades City, FL 34139 P: (239) 252-3600
Collier County EMS – Medic 70 4741 Golden Gate Pkwy. Naples, FL 34116 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-354-2384
Collier County EMS – Medic 71 95 13th Street SW (Golden Gate Estates) Naples, FL 34117 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-354-2386
Collier County EMS – Medic 75 4590 Santa Barbra Blvd.

Naples, FL 34104 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-252-6913
Collier County EMS – Medic 81 835 8th Avenue S. Naples, FL 34102 P: (239) 252-3600
Collier County EMS – Medical Rescue 90 175 Isles of Capri Road Naples, FL 34114 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-394-8770
Collier County EMS – Med-Flight 1 Medflight HQ – Station 3 2375 Tower Drive Naples, FL 34104 P: (239) 252-3600 P: 239-252-5627
Glades County Hospitals and Medical Facilities
Glades General Hospital 1201 South Main Street Belle Glade, FL 33430 P: (561) 996-6571
Raulerson Hospital 1796 Hwy 441 North Okeechobee, FL 34972 P: (863) 763-2151
Glades, Hendry & DeSoto Counties Nursing Homes
Glades, Hendry & DeSoto Counties
Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)
Glades/Hendry Mental Health Clinic
Glades & Hendry County Hospitals and Ambulance Service
Glades County EMS Moore Haven Station Pollywog Crossover Station P: (863) 946-0566
Hendry Regional Medical Center 524 West Sagamore Avenue Clewiston, FL 33440 P: (863) 902-3000
Hendry County EMS – Station 1:19

118 Commercio Street Clewiston, FL 33440 P: (863) 983-1450
Hendry County EMS – Station 2 1050 Forestry Division Road LaBelle, FL 33935 P: (863) 674-4075
Positive Medical Transport (Glades County) 201 Commercial Court Sebring, FL 33876 P: (877) 605-3204
Lee County Hospitals & Medical Facilities
Cape Coral Hospital 636 Del Prado Boulevard Cape Coral, FL P: (239) 574-2323
Golisano Children's Hospital of Southwest Florida 9981 S. Health Park Drive Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 343-5437
Gulf Coast Medical Center 13681 Doctor's Way (Metro Parkway & Daniels Road) Fort Myers, FL P: (239) 343-1000
Health Park Medical Center 9981 Health Park Circle Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 343-5000
Lee Health Coconut Point 23450 Via Coconut Point Estero, FL 33928 P: (239) 468-0000
Lee Memorial Hospital 2776 Cleveland Avenue Fort Myers, FL 33901 P: (239) 343-2000
Lehigh Regional Medical Center 1500 Lee Boulevard Lehigh Acres, FL 33936 P: (239) 369-2101
NCH Internal Medicine Bonita

3501 Health Center Blvd #2190 Estero, FL 33928 P: (239) 948-4479
Lee County EMS & Ambulance Services
Ambitrans Medical Transport P: (239) 226-1305
Lee County Emergency Medical Services 2665 Ortiz Avenue Fort Myers, FL 33905 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 1 2100 Crystal Dr Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 2 2033 Jackson St Fort Myers, FL 33901 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 4 4610 Coronado Pkwy Cape Coral, FL 33904 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS – Medic 7 121 Pondella Road North Fort Myers, FL 33903 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 8 15961 Winkler Rd Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 9 8013 Sanibel Blvd Fort Myers, FL 33967 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS – Medic 11 10941 Palm Beach Blvd. Fort Myers, FL 33905 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS – Medic 12 2307 Hancock Bridge Pkwy. Cape Coral, FL 33909

P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 13 28055 Mango Dr Bonita Springs, FL 34134 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 14 4107 Pelican Blvd Cape Coral, FL 33914 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS Medic 15 16551 McGregor Blvd Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 17 2900 Trail Dairy Cir North Fort Myers, FL 33917 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 21 21500 Three Oaks Pkwy Bonita Springs, FL 34135 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS – Medic 22 152 SE 13th Street Cape Coral, FL P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 23 9700 Treeline Ave Fort Myers, FL 33913 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS – Medic 24 1029 Diplomat Pkwy E. Cape Coral, FL 33909 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 27 15660 Pine Ridge Rd Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 28 707 SW 1st St Cape Coral, FL 33991 P: (239) 458-0746

Lee County EMS – Medic 31 2860 Garden Street North Fort Myers, FL 33917 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 34 Del Prado Blvd S Cape Coral, FL 33990 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 37 8850 W Terry St Bonita Springs, FL 34135 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County EMS - Medic 82 2390 N Airport Rd Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 533-3911
Lee County Nursing Homes
Lee County
Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)
Charter Glades
Sarasota County Hospitals & Medical Facilities
Doctor's Hospital of Sarasota 5731 Bee Ridge Road Sarasota, FL 34233 P: (941) 315-8460
Englewood Community Hospital 700 Medical Boulevard Englewood, FL 34223 P: (941) 270-4222
Lakewood Ranch Medical Center 8330 Lakewood Ranch Boulevard Lakewood Ranch, FL 34202 P: (941) 782-2100
Sarasota Memorial Hospital 1700 South Tamiami Trail Sarasota, FL 34239 P: (941) 917-9000
Venice Regional Bayfront Health Hospital 540 Rialto Venice, FL 34285 P: (941) 485-7711

Sarasota County EMS & Private Emergency Transport Services
Ambitrans Medical Transport P: (941) 954-4748 (North Sarasota County) P: (941) 485-8111 (South Sarasota County)
Sarasota County Fire Department – Station 7 4754 17th Street Sarasota, FL P: (941)861-2107
Sarasota County Fire Department – Station 9 840 Apex Road Sarasota, FL 34240
Sarasota County Fire Department – Station 17 298 N. Cattlemen Road Sarasota, FL 34292 P: (941) 861-5000
Venice Ambulance Service 787 Commerce Drive Venice, FL 34292 P: (941) 484-9252
West Coast – Southern Medical Service, Inc. P: (941) 925-7192
Sarasota County Nursing Homes
Sarasota County
Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)
Doctor's Hospital of Sarasota
Sarasota Memorial Hospital

Mental Health/Substance Abuse – Case Management/Assessment – Psychiatric Case Management

Facility	Services
25110 Bernwood Drive Bonita Springs, FL 34135	Home Health/Personal Care
Hendry/Glades Mental Health Clinic, Inc. 601 W. Alverdez Avenue Clewiston, FL 33440 P: (863) 983-1423	Mental Health Services – Case Management
Ruth Cooper Center	Mental Health Services

2789 Ortiz Avenue Fort Myers, FL 33905 P:(239) 275-3222	
United Home Care Services 12734 Kenwood Lane, Suite 74 Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 278-3032	Home Health/Personal Care
Hendry/Glades Mental Health Clinic, Inc. 87 Euclid Place LaBelle, FL 33935 P: (863)674-4050	Mental Health Services – Case Management
David Lawrence Center & Foundation 209-219 Airport Road S Naples, FL 34104 P: 239.263.4013	Disability Services

Region's Assisted Living Facilities

County
CHARLOTTE
Harbor View Acres, Inc. 24450 Harborview Road Port Charlotte, FL 33980 (941) 743-7775
Kimberly Place of Port Charlotte, Inc. 26315 Northern Cross Road Punta Gorda, FL 33983 (941) 625-0030
New Horizons Adult Living Inc. 1391 Capricorn Blvd. Punta Gorda, FL 33983 (941) 743-5586
Liz's Adult Care Garden Home Facility 1222 Zinnea Street Port Charlotte, FL 33952 (941) 743-3329
Westchester Club and Harbour Terrace 23013 Westchester Blvd Port Charlotte, FL 33980 (941) 625-1100
Regents Club, LLC 22332 Vick Street Port Charlotte, FL 33980 (941) 627-5388
Royal Palm Ret Centre 2500 Aaron Street Port Charlotte, FL 33952 (941) 627-6762
Courtyards Of Horizon LLC (The) 26455 Rampart Blvd. Port Charlotte, FL 33983 (941) 624-2225
Young At Heart Adult Care Center 26563 Sandhill Blvd. Punta Gorda, FL 33983 (941) 629-4417

Punta Gorda Elderly Care Center, Inc. 2295 Shreve Street Punta Gorda, FL 33950 (941) 575-9390
Village Place 18400 Cochran Blvd. Port Charlotte, FL 33948 (941) 766-8900
Alterra Sterling House Of Punta Gorda 250 Bal Harbor Blvd. Punta Gorda, FL 33950 (941) 575-9900
Alterra Sterling House Of Port Charlotte 18440 Toledo Blade Blvd. Port Charlotte, FL 33952 (941) 743-9300
Alterra Sterling House Of Englewood 550 Rotonda Blvd. West Rotonda West, FL 33947 (941) 698-1198
Sandhill Gardens Retirement Center 24949 Sandhill Blvd. Punta Gorda, FL 33983 (941) 764-6577
Country Comfort 23454 Nelson Avenue Port Charlotte, FL 33954 (941) 575-4416
Lexington Manor 20480 Veterans Blvd. Port Charlotte, FL 33954 (941) 766-7991
European Manor 21000 Midway Blvd Port Charlotte, FL 33952 (941) 627-6381
Peace River Manor Inc 315 Addison Drive Port Charlotte, FL 33953 (954) 673-3792

COLLIER COUNTY
Angles for the Golden Years of Naples, Inc. 441 22nd Street NE Naples, FL 34120 P: 239) 348-9131
Arbor Glen at Arbor Trace 1000 Arbor Lake Drive Naples, FL 34110 P:(239) 598-2929
Arden Courts of Lely Palms 6125 Rattlesnake Hammock Road Naples, FL 34113 P: (239) 417-8511
Arlington 7900 Arlington Circle Naples, FL 34113 P: (866) 986-9690
Aston Gardens at Pelican Marsh 4750 Aston Gardens Way Naples, FL 34109 P: (239) 34109
Barrington Terrace of Naples 5175 Tamiami Trail East Naples, FL 34113 P: (239) 775-5050
Bayshore Memory Care 1260 Creekside Blvd. E. Naples, FL 34108 P:(239)-213-9370
Bentley Village 870 Classic Court Naples, FL 34110 P: (888) 506-9426
Brookdale Naples 770 Goodlette Road North Naples, FL 34102 P: (239) 244-1923
Brookdale North Naples 1710 S.W. Health Parkway Naples, FL 34109 P: (239) 232-1538

Carlisle Naples 6945 Carlisle Court Naples, FL 34109 P:(239) 249-6877
Cove At Marbella, The 7425 Pelican Bay Blvd. Naples,FL 34108 P: (239) 593-2325
Discovery Village at Naples LLC 8417 Sierra Meadows Blvd. Naples, Fl 34113 P: **(**239) 438-4706
Golden Palms Care Center LLC 2316 52nd Terrace SW Naples, FL 34116 P: (786) 201-3794
Harborchase Of Naples 7801 Airport Pulling Road N.E. Naples, FL 34109 P: (239) 567-9790
Harborchase of North Collier 101 Cypress Way East Naples, Fl 34110 P: (239) 567-9701
Hogar Dulce Hogar 5597 Wendy Lane Naples, FL 34112 P: (888) 848-5698
Juniper Village at Naples 1155 Encore Way Naples, FL 34110 P: (239) 598-1368
Kiva At Canterbury 10 7th Street Bonita Springs, FL 33923 P: (239) 949-3611
Manorcare At Lely Palms 1000 Lely Palms Drive Naples, FL 34113 P: (877) 345-1714

Memory Care of Naples 2626 Goodlette Road Naples, FL 34103 P:(239)403-0826
Orchid Terrace 111 Moorings Park Drive Naples, FL 34105 P: (239)-643-9136
Paradise Facility Home Care, Inc. 3431 Wilson Blvd. N Naples, FL 34120 P: (239) 352-0792
Solaris Senior Living North Naples 10949 Parnu Street Naples, FL 34109 P: (239) 592-5501
Terracina Grand 6825 Davis Blvd. Naples, FL 34104 P: (239) 455-1459
The Arlington of Naples, Inc. 8000 Arlington Circle Naples, FL 34113 P: **(**866) 986-9690
Tuscany Villa of Naples 8901 Tamiami Trail East Naples, Fl 34113 P: (239) 775-2233
Vanderbilt Beach Assisted Living Home 517 100th Avenue N. Naples, FL 34108 P: (239) 597-5177
Villa at Terracina Grand 6855 Davis Blvd. Naples, FL 34104 P: (239)354-8000
GLADES COUNTY
No Facilities to Report
HENDRY COUNTY
Kinghouse Retirement Center 151 South Missouri Street

LaBelle, FL 33935 P: (863) 675-3314
LEE COUNTY
Anthurium (The) 1835 12th Street, East Lehigh Acres, FL33972 P: (239) 368-1177
Barkley Place 36 Barkley Circle Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 939-3553
Cypress Square 7205 Cypress Drive, S.W. Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (813) 278-0136
Villa Palms 6722 Winkler Rd. Fort Myers, FL 33901 P: (239) 433-5553
Pleasantview Retirement & Alf Center 1318 Santa Barbara Blvd. Cape Coral, FL 33991 P:(941) 772-5609
Cross Key Manor 1550 Lee Blvd. Lehigh Acres, FL 33936 P: 239-369-2194
King's Crown At Shell Point Ret. Comm. 15000 Shell Point Blvd. Fort Myers, FL33908 P: (239) 454-2077
Cordia Commons At Westbay 4920 Viceroy Court Cape Coral, FL 33904 P: (239) 542-3121
Gulf Coast Village Assisted Living 1333 Santa Barbara Blvd Cape Coral, FL 33991 P: (239) 772-1333
Park Club Of Fort Myers(The) 1896 Park Meadow Drive

Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 939-5421
Cape Chateau Inc. 804 S.E. 16th Place Cape Coral, FL33990 P: (239) 574-9494
Woodlands (The) 825 Santa Barbara Blvd. Cape Coral, FL 33991 P: (239) 574-8789
Calusa Harbour 2525 E. First Street Fort Myers, FL33901 P:(239) 332-3333
Palms Of Fort Myers 2674 Winkler Avenue Fort Myers, FL 33901 P: (239) 275-7800
Hidden Oaks Of Fort Myers 3625 Hidden Tree Lane Fort Myers, FL 33901 P: (239) 939-1393
Springwood Court 12780 Kenwood Lane Fort Myers, FL 33907 P: (239) 278-0078
Alterra Sterling House Of Lehigh Acres 1251 Business Way Lehigh Acres, FL 33936 P: (239) 204-5057
Grace Home (The) 413 N Richmond Ave Lehigh Acres, FL 33972 P: (239) 369-7075
Alterra Clare Bridge Of Cape Coral 911 Santa Barbara Blvd Cape Coral, FL33991 P: (239) 201-3101
Alterra Clare Bridge Of Fort Myers 13565 American Colony Blvd Fort Myers, FL33912

P: (239) 201-3182
Westwood Manor Assisted Living Facility 2339 Hoople Street Fort Myers, FL 33901 P: (239) 243-2953
Alterra Sterling House Of Ft. Myers 14521 Lakewood Boulevard Fort Myers, FL 33919 P: 239-481-6666
Summerville At Bonita Springs 26850 South Bay Drive Bonita Springs, FL 34134 P: (239) 948-2600
Encore Senior Village At Fort Myers 9461 Healthpark Circle Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 829-5119
Alterra Sterling House Of Cape Coral 1416 Country Club Road Cape Coral, FL 33990 P: (239) 244-1893
Lakes (The) 7460 Lake Breeze Drive Fort Myers, FL 33919 P: (239) 314-0665
Arden Courts Of Ft. Myers 15950 McGregor Blvd. Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 454-1277
Inn Of Cypress Cove At Health Park 10300 Cypress Cove Drive Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 324-0985
Bridge Assisted Living At Life Care Cent 3850 Williams Road Estero, FL 33928 P: (239) 495-4000
Barrington Terrace of Ft Myers9731 Commerce Center Court Fort Myers, FL 33908 P: (239) 334-2500

Cape Villa, Inc. 4216 SW 5th Place Cape Coral, FL 33914 P: (239) 540-4561
SARASOTA COUNTY
Village On Isle 950 South Tamiami Trail Venice, FL 34285 P: (941) 484-9753
Balmoral Court On Fruitville, Inc. 4004 Fruitville Road Sarasota, FL 34232 P: (941) 371-7147
SLC Of Sorrento, Inc. 336 Monet Drive Nokomis, FL 34275 P: (941) 966-5883
Cypress Gardens At Sarasota 5501 Swift Road Sarasota, FL 34231 P: (941) 922-8778
Live Oak Manor, Inc. 6331 Bee Ridge Road Sarasota, FL 34241 P: (941) 377-2868
Bayshore Guest Home 512 Bayshore Road Nokomis, FL 34275 P: (941) 400-3847
Sunniland Retirement Center 4234 Sunniland Street Sarasota, FL 34233 P: (941) 921-3801
North Port Retirement Center 4950 Pocatella Avenue North Port, FL 34287 P: (941) 426-9175
Springrove Alf 11 Christie Avenue Sarasota, FL 34232

P: (941) 378-3918
Sunnyside Manor 5201 Bahia Vista Street Sarasota, FL 34232 P: (941) 371-2750
Sea View Inn At Forest Lakes 3548 Sea View Street Sarasota, FL 34239 P: (941) 923-0484
Bahia Oaks Lodge 2186 Bahia Vista Street Sarasota, FL 34239 P: (941) 584-8119
River Oaks 925 South River Road Englewood,FL 34223 P: (941) 479-3555
Fountains At Lake Pointe Woods 7850 Beneva Road Sarasota, FL 34238 P: (94) 306-3739
Pines Of Sarasota 1251 N. Orange Ave Sarasota, FL 34236 P: (941) 365-0250
Plymouth Harbor, Inc. 700 John Ringling Blvd. Sarasota, FL 34236 P: (941) 365-2600
Lakehouse West 3435 Fox Run Road Sarasota, FL 34231 P: (941) 923-7525
Inglenook 280 North Pine Street Englewood, FL 34223 P: (941) 474-5563
Mcintosh Manor Assisted Living 4612 Mcintosh Road Sarasota, FL 34233 P: (941) 923-3309

Hacienda La Grande 2681 Englewood Road Venice, FL 34293 P: (888) 848-5698
Renaissance Manor 1401 16th Street Sarasota, FL 34236 P: (941) 365-8645
Waterside Retirement Estates 4540 Bee Ridge Road Sarasota, FL 34233 P: (941) 377-0102
Savannah Grand Of Sarasota 7130 Beneva Road Sarasota, FL 34238 P: (941) 404-1473
Ashton Place 4151 Ashton Road Sarasota, FL 34233 P: (941) 922-2722
Alterra Clare Bridge Of Sarasota 8450 Mcintosh Road Sarasota, FL 34238 P: (941) 584-5725
Family Traditions Iii 352 Lake Road Venice FL, 34293 P: (941) 497-0134
Palmetto Court Park (Aclf) 513 Menendez Street Venice, FL 34285 P: (941) 486-1415
Harbor Inn Of Venice, Inc. 321 Harbor Drive Venice, FL 34285 P:(941) 468-4678
Merrill Gardens At Sarasota 730 South Osprey Avenue Sarasota ,FL 34236 P: (941) 955-4646
Pinewood Gardens An Assisted Living Comm

100 East Base Avenue Venice, FL 34285 P: 941.412.4748
Croton Manor 2512 Croton Avenue Sarasota, FL 34239 P: (941) 927-0139
Crestwood Manor 729 Crestwood Road Englewood,FL 34223 P: (941) 474-5456
French Blossoms Two, Inc 1782 Coconut Drive Venice, FL 34293 P: (941) 496-4449
Bella Vita 1420 East Venice Avenue Venice, FL 34292 P: (941) 234-4251
Summerville At Venice 200 Nassau Street Venice, FL 34285 P: (941) 488-1618
Beneva Park Club 743 S. Beneva Road Sarasota, FL 34232 P: (941) 462-1781
Colonial Park Club 4730 Bee Ridge Road Sarasota, FL 34233 P: (941) 462-1782
Sunshine Meadows 1809 18th Street Sarasota, FL 34234 P: (941) 906-9217
Alterra Sterling House Of Venice 1200 Avenida Del Circo Venice, FL 34285 P: (941) 234-4472
Cabot Reserve On Green 4450 8th Street

Sarasota, FL 34232 P: (941) 377-3231
Harborchase Of Venice 950 Pinebrook Road Venice, FL 34292 P: (941) 444-6696
Anchin Pavilion 1959 N. Honore Avenue Sarasota, FL 34235 P: (941) 225-8369
Alderman Oaks Retirement Center, Inc. 727 Hudson Avenue Sarasota, FL 34236 P: (941) 955-9099
Arden Courts Manorcare Health Services 5509 Swift Road Sarasota, FL 34231 P: (941) 925-3900
Bay Village Of Sarasota, Inc. 8400 Vamo Road Sarasota, FL 34231 P: (941) 966-5611
Sunset Lake Village 1121 Jacaranda Blvd Venice, FL 34292 P: (941) 584-5775
Heron House 3221 Fruitville Rd. Sarasota, FL 34237 P: (941) 306-2785
Harbor Inn Of Venice South 160 Rutland Road Venice, FL 34293 P: (941) 468-4678
Heron East 2290 Cattleman Rd. Sarasota, FL 34232 P: (941) 893-1939
Coash Gardens 8192 Coash Road Sarasota, FL 34241

P: 941-929-0099
Cypress Gardens At Palmer Ranch 5111 Palmer Ranch Parkway Sarasota, FL 34238 P: (941) 441-2914
Oppidan, Inc. 4024 Fruitville Road Sarasota, FL 34232-1617 P: (941) 371-9158
Aurora Manor, Inc 2841 6th Street Sarasota, FL 34237 P: (941) 365-8644
Joy Of Living Ii 8548 Alam Ave Venice, FL 34287 P: (941) 223-0031
Palmer Club At Prestancia (The) 3749 Sarasota Square Blvd. Sarasota, FL 34238 P: (941) 893-1940
Mary's On Bayshore 441 Bayshore Drive Venice, FL 34285 P: (941) 484-3219
Jacaranda Trace 3600 Willaim Penn Way Venice, FL 34293 P: (941) 408-2000

12.0 Recovery and Re-entry

12.1 General

This section provides general guidelines for recovery and reentry operations to be followed when a hazardous materials emergency has been brought under control and no further significant releases are anticipated. Decisions to relax protective measures which have been implemented in a hazardous materials emergency will be based on an evaluation of chemical concentrations which exist at the time of consideration and on the projected long-term exposure which may result in dose commitments to residents and transients in the affected area.

12.2 Recovery

Recovery operations may be coordinated and directed from either the County EOC or the on-scene command post.

12.2.1 Environmental Analysis

Prior to allowing public access to potentially contaminated areas, the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health and the state Department of Environmental Protection will evaluate the environmental conditions in the affected areas by conducting direct measurements and collecting environmental samples for laboratory analysis. Environmental sampling will proceed from the perimeter of affected areas to the interior.

In-state laboratory analysis of collected samples may be performed at any of the laboratories identified in Section 7.0, or by independent contractors made available by the State Departments of Environmental Protection.

12.2.2 Containment and Cleanup

At any release where the lead agency determines that there is a threat to public health, welfare or the environment, the lead agency may take any appropriate action to prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat to the public health, safety, or to the environment. In determining the appropriate extent of action to be taken at a given release, the lead agency should first review the preliminary assessment and current site conditions.

The following factors should be considered in determining the appropriateness of removal actions:

a. actual or potential exposure to hazardous substances by nearby populations, animals or food chain;
b. actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;
c. hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants in bulk storage containers that may pose a threat of release;
d. high levels of hazardous substances or contaminants in soils, largely at or near the surface, that may spread;
e. weather conditions that may facilitate the spread or release of hazardous substances;
f. threat of fire or explosion;
g. the availability of other appropriate state or federal response mechanisms; and
h. other situations or factors which may pose threats to public health, welfare or the environment.

If the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary, actions shall be taken as soon as possible to prevent, minimize or mitigate the threat to public health, welfare or the environment. The following removal actions are, as a general rule, appropriate in the following situations:

ACTION	SITUATION
Fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions.	Where humans or animals have access to the release.
Drainage controls	Where precipitation or runoff from other sources may enter the release area.
Stabilization of berms, dikes or impoundments	Where needed to maintain the integrity of the structures.
Capping of contaminated soils or sludge	Where needed to reduce the spread of hazardous substances into soil, groundwater or air.
Using chemicals or other materials to	Where use of such chemicals will reduce

ACTION	SITUATION
retard spread of its effects.	the spread of re-release or to mitigate.
Removal of contaminated soils from drainage or other areas	Where removal will reduce the spread of contamination
Removal of bulk containers that hold hazardous substances	Where it will reduce the likelihood of spillage, leakage, exposure to humans, animals or food chain, or fire or explosion
Provision of alternative water supply	Where it will reduce the likelihood of exposure of humans or animals to contaminated water

Where the responsible parties are known, an initial effort will be made, to the extent practicable under the circumstances, to have them perform the necessary removal actions. Where responsible parties are unknown, an initial effort will be made, to the extent practicable under the circumstances, to locate them and have them perform the necessary removal actions.

Remedial actions, which are consistent with a permanent remedy, may be necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not spread or cause substantial danger to public health and safety or to the environment. Before any remedial action is taken, however, the lead agency should first determine the nature and threats presented by the release, and then evaluate proposed remedies.

This may involve assessing whether the threat can be prevented or

minimized by controlling the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances were originally located (source control measures) and/or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances have spread to other areas (management of migration). The following factors should be assessed in determining whether and what type of remedial and/or removal action is to be considered:

a. population, environmental and health concerns at risk;
b. routes of exposure;
c. amount, concentration, hazardous properties and form of substances present;
d. hydro-geological factors;
e. current and potential groundwater use;
f. climate;
g. extent to which the source can be adequately identified and characterized;
h. whether substances at the site may be reused or recycled;
i. likelihood of future releases if the substances remain on-site;
j. extent to which natural or manmade barriers currently contain the substances and the adequacy of those barriers;
k. extent to which the substances have spread or are expected to spread from the area, and whether any future spread may pose a threat to the public health, safety, or to the environment;
l. extent to which state and federal environmental and public health requirements apply to the specific site;
m. extent to which contamination levels exceed established state and federal requirements, standards and criteria;
n. contribution of the contamination to an air, land, water and/or food chain contamination problem;
o. ability of the responsible party to implement and maintain the remedy until the threat is permanently abated;
p. availability of appropriate enforcement mechanisms; and
q. any other appropriate factors.

Alternative actions should be developed, based upon this assessment, and screened to determine the most appropriate action. Criteria to be used in the initial screening include cost, effectiveness, and acceptable engineering practices. The appropriate remedial action will be a cost-effective remedial action that effectively mitigates and minimizes to and provides adequate protection of public health, safety and the environment. Or The appropriate remedial action chosen will be cost effective, effectively mitigate and minimize effects on public health, safety, and the environment.

The following remedial actions are, as a general rule, appropriate in the following situations:

ACTION	SITUATION
Elimination or containment of contamination to prevent further contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Treatment and/or removal to reduce or eliminate contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Physical containment to reduce or eliminate potential exposure to contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Restrictions on use to eliminate potential exposure to contamination	Contaminated groundwater
Actions to remove, treat or contain soil or waste to reduce or eliminate its hazard potential	Contaminated soil/waste

12.2.3 Documentation and Follow-up

During all phases of response, documentation should be collected and maintained to support all actions taken under this plan, and to form the basis for cost recovery. In general, documentation should be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the condition, the identity of responsible parties, accurate accounting of local or private party costs incurred, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health, welfare and the environment. Evidentiary and cost documentation procedures and requirements to be followed will be those specified in the USCG Marine Safety Manual (Commandant Instruction MI6000.3) and 33 CFR Part 153.

A final report of the incident should be prepared by the lead response agency which includes, at a minimum, the following information:

- time and date of incident;
- name and address of affected facility;
- name of facility owner/operator;
- hazardous material(s) involved;
- nature and source of release;
- summary of actions taken by emergency response agencies and organizations;
- summary of actions taken to protect public health/safety, the environment and other property;
- summary of injuries and property damage;
- documentation of costs; and
- need for additional actions.

The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the Chair of the LEPC and the Chair of the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials.

12.3 Re-entry

The decision to relax protective actions will be made by Incident Command in consultation with the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health, Director of Emergency Management and the on-scene commander. Re-entry operations will be coordinated from either the county EOC or on-scene command post. Re-entry will be considered when chemical concentrations in air, water and ground are below established levels of concern in the affected areas (downwind portions of the vulnerable zone). Upon the determination by the Health Officer in the jurisdictional county from the Florida Department of Health that the environmental conditions in the affected areas are safe for public access, protective actions will be relaxed and reentry will be authorized.

The county Emergency Management Director will coordinate local re-entry activities from the county EOC and will keep the State EOC informed. Cleared areas will be opened when clearly definable boundaries are available (i.e., highways, streets, canals). Limited reentry by the general public will not be allowed.

When the re-entry phase is completed, the on-scene command post will be deactivated. Once the command post is deactivated, all responding city/county agencies will be notified by the appropriate dispatching agency or the respective county Emergency Dispatch Center.

13.0 Exercises And Drills

13.1 General

Exercises and drills must be conducted periodically to evaluate the adequacy of the hazardous materials emergency plan and the skills of the emergency response personnel. Results of exercises and drills provide a basis for changes in the response plans, in implementing procedures, and for future scheduling of training for emergency response personnel.

13.2 Exercises

An exercise is an event that tests the integrated response capability and major elements within emergency preparedness plans. The emergency preparedness exercise will simulate an emergency which results in hazardous materials releases and response by local authorities. Exercises will be conducted annually and will be evaluated by qualified observers.

For an emergency plan to remain useful, it must be kept up-to-date through a thorough review of actual responses, simulated exercises, and collection of new data. As key assumptions and operational concepts in the plan change, the plan must be amended to reflect the new situations.

13.2.1 Full Scale Exercise

A full scale exercise is designed to fully demonstrate the emergency preparedness and response capabilities of appropriate county agencies and organizations. Mobilization of local emergency personnel and resources will be demonstrated.

13.2.2 Functional Exercise

A functional exercise is designed to demonstrate one or more functions or capabilities specified in the emergency plan. Mobilization of local personnel and resources will be limited.

13.2.3 Tabletop Exercise

A tabletop exercise is a simulation in which response activities are discussed. There is no mobilization of emergency personnel and resources.

13.2.4 Scheduling and Scenario Development

Exercises will be scheduled jointly by the facility owner/operators and the County Division of Emergency Management. Exercise objectives and the scenarios for the exercises will be developed and prepared jointly by the facility owner/operator and the County Division of Emergency Management.

Scenarios will be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the plan and preparedness organizations are tested within a five-year period. The scenarios will include but not be limited to the following:

1. Objectives of the exercise and appropriate evaluation criteria;
2. Dates, time period, places, and participating organizations;
3. The simulated events;
4. A time schedule of real and simulated initiating events;
5. A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise; and
6. A description of arrangements for advance materials to be provided to observers.

13.2.5 Critique and Reports

Controllers and observers will fully participate in all exercises. These controllers and observers will be selected from nonparticipating county agencies and organizations, neighboring counties, state and federal agencies. A critique will be conducted after each exercise to evaluate the capability of participating emergency agencies and organizations to implement emergency plans and

procedures. Participating agencies will be requested to submit critique written comments as input for an after-action report on the exercise.

13.3 Drills

A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at developing, testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations. A drill may be a component of an exercise. Each drill will be evaluated by the coordinator for that particular drill. In addition to the required exercise, drills will be conducted at the frequencies listed below.

13.3.1 Communications Drills

Communications between the facility owners/ operators, state and local governments will be tested as described in Section 5. Communications with federal emergency response organizations will be tested quarterly. Communications between the facilities, state and local EOCs and on scene personnel will be tested annually. The test of communications with on-scene teams will be part of the exercises.

13.3.2 Medical Drills

Medical emergency drills involving a simulated contaminated injury and participation by appropriate local emergency medical services will be conducted as part of the exercise.

13.3.3 Chemical Monitoring Drills

Monitoring drills for state and appropriate county hazardous materials monitors will be conducted as part of the exercise. These drills will include collection and analysis of sampling media, provisions for communications, and record keeping.

13.3.4 Biennial Exercise

2018 Southwest Florida Hazardous Materials Exercise

Scenario Summary

A point-release of anhydrous ammonia from a pipe on the roof of the Cheney Brothers warehouse, which causes a medical emergency of one Cheney Brothers employee exposed to the chemical. The initial response to that incident causes on-lookers from adjacent roadway to collide with a fuel tanker, causing a roll-over and subsequent fire.

Exercise Objectives and Core Capabilities

Core Capability	Objectives	Performed w/o Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
Interdiction and Disruption	Each Hazmat team shall demonstrate the ability to neutralize the hazardous material threats in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices		S		
Environmental Health and Safety Response	First responders shall demonstrate the ability to protect their own health and safety as well as that of the general public in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.		S		
Public Information and Warning	Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.	P			
Operational Coordination	Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to establish and maintain a unified, coordinated operation structure in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.	P			
Operational Communications	Response agencies shall demonstrate interoperable communication methods in support of security, situational awareness, and operations in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.	P			

<u>The full After-Action Report can be found in Appendix D</u>

14.0 Training

14.1 General

This section outlines requirements for a training program that will assure that hazardous materials emergency response training is provided for emergency response personnel responsible for decision making, planning, and response.

14.2 Annual and Refresher Training

Each local governmental entity is responsible for ensuring that local emergency response personnel receive adequate hazardous materials training annually. The county's Division of Emergency Management will maintain records of personnel completing training courses. These records will be updated periodically to reflect refresher training. The type of training recommended for each emergency response agency/organization is identified in **Figure 14-1**.

In 40 CFR 311, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted training rules promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in 29 CFR 1910.120 which require specific training for all "public employees" who respond to hazardous materials incidents, effective March 6, 1990. Different levels of training are required for first responders hired after the effective date of this rule, depending on the duties and functions performed by each. However, all employees must complete the training or demonstrate competency at their respective level of response. These levels include:

- First Responder Awareness Level
- First Responder Operations Level
- Hazardous Materials Technician
- Hazardous Materials Specialist
- On-Scene Incident Commander

14.3 Schedule and Availability of Training

A hazardous materials emergency response training program has been developed by the Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM), in cooperation with the State Fire College, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal EPA, U.S. DOT. This program is designed to improve the capabilities of local governments to effectively respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials.

The State Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committee are providing training materials to public officials and the eleven Local Emergency Planning Committees to satisfy the training criteria for Levels One and Two. The EPA and the State Emergency Response Commission are sponsoring tuition-free courses in designated sites in Florida that will partially satisfy the training requirements for Levels, III, IV, and V.

Courses will be scheduled contingent upon the availability of funding. The Florida Division of Emergency Management will prepare and disseminate a training schedule to each county emergency management agency, local law enforcement agencies, and local fire departments. The County Division of Emergency Management will recruit participants for these courses from local emergency response agencies and organizations.

Figure 14-1
Training for Emergency Personnel

Training Need	Haz. Mat.	Fire & Rescue	Law Enf.	Emer. Medical	Public Health	Emer. Mgmt.	Support Agencies	School Board	Hospital	Facility Operato
First Responder Awareness Level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
First Responder Operations Level	X	X				X				X
Hazardous Material* Technician	X	X								
Hazardous Materials Specialist	X									
On-Scene Incident Command	X	X								
Safety Operations	**	X	X	X						
Use of Protective Clothing and Equipment	**	X		X		X				
Decontamination Procedures	**	X		X					X	
Treatment of Contaminated Patient Injuries		X		X					X	

14.4 Local Training Objectives

The local emergency planning committee has received U.S. DOT federal funds over the years under federal HMEP through the Florida Division of Emergency Management to administer hazardous material training locally. One approach to implement training throughout the Region has been setting up "Train the Trainer" workshops. This approach allows the employers to train their personnel. The National Fire Academy's (IRHMI) Initial Response to Hazardous Material Incidents Basic Concepts and Concepts Implementation courses were the training tools used in this effort.

Future goals are to continue to educate first responders at both the awareness and operational levels. This can be achieved by providing continued support for the Initial Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents and concept Implementation training as well as presentation of a variety of programs directed towards all disciplines which have hazardous materials responsibilities. The Committee is currently addressing hazardous materials training in areas congruent to basic life support, advanced life support, incident command for hazardous materials, and incident safety related to hazardous materials.

2017-18 HMEP Sponsored Training		
Title	**Location**	**Date(s)**
HazMat Toxicology	Lee County and Collier County	November 6-15, 2017
160 Hour HazMat Technician Class	Lee County	November 20, 2017 to December 13, 2017
2018 HazMat Symposium	Daytona Beach	January 16-19, 2018
SWFLRPC Hazardous Materials Full-Scale Exercise	Charlotte County	June 28, 2018

APPENDICES TO THE

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA REGION 9 LEPC

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXPLANATION AND INDEX TO APPENDICES	
Appendix A	List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Data for the Hazard Analysis (Please refer to Figure 1.1)
Appendix B	Hazard Analysis (Please refer to the Hazard Analyses on site at the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (SWFRPC) for Facilities Subject to Sections 302 & 303 of SARA/Title III)
Appendix C	Draw Bridges within Southwest Florida
Appendix D	2018 Southwest Florida LEPC Hazmat Full-Scale Exercise After-Action Report
Appendix E	Safety Data Sheets for Chemicals Stored In Regional Facilities

APPENDIX A

List of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)

and Data for Hazard Analysis

This list is in the CAMEO database and is located at the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council. For a list of hazardous facility sites, please refer to Figure 1-1.

APPENDIX B

Hazard Analysis

The Hazard Analyses for the counties of Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee and Sarasota are located at the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council. For a list of hazardous facility sites, please refer to Figure 1-1.

APPENDIX C

List of Draw Bridges Within Southwest Florida

CHARLOTTE COUNTY	• Tom Adams Draw Bridge
COLLIER COUNTY	None
HENDRY COUNTY	• State Road 29 (LaBelle) • Fort Denaud
GLADES COUNTY	None
LEE COUNTY	• State Road 31 • Alva Broadway • Pine Island (County Road 78) • Sanibel Island Causeway- Bridges A, Bridge B, Bridge C (Inactive) • Big Carlos Pass • State Road 80 (Billy Creek)
SARASOTA COUNTY	• Stickney Point Drawbridge (East Bound) • Stickney Point Drawbridge (West Bound) • Siesta Key Drawbridge • Circus Draw Drawbridge (East Bound) • Circus Draw Drawbridge (West Bound) • State Road 789 • Hatchett Creek Drawbridge (North Bound) • Hatchett Creek Drawbridge (South Bound) • Albee Road Nokomis • Blackburn Point Road (East/West –rotating bridge) • Venice Avenue Bridge (East/West)

APPENDIX D

2018 SOUTHWEST FLORIDA LEPC

HAZMAT FULL-SCALE EXERCISE AFTER-ACTION REPORT

Southwest Florida

Hazardous Materials Full-Scale Exercise

After-Action Report (AAR)

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
LEPC
LOCAL EMERGENCY
PLANNING COMMITTEE
FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

June 28, 2018

Prepared By:

APC LLC

Advanced Planning Consultants, LLC.

Table of Contents

EXERCISE OVERVIEW

Exercise Name	2018 Southwest Florida Hazardous Materials Exercise
Exercise Date	Thursday, June 28, 2018
Scope	Execute a Full-Scale Exercise for Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee based on current Hazardous Materials plans, protocols and procedures.
Mission Area(s)	• Protection • Response • Recovery
Scenario	A point-release of anhydrous ammonia from a pipe on the roof of the Cheney Brothers warehouse, which causes a medical emergency of 1 Cheney Brothers employee exposed to the chemical. The initial response to that incident causes on-lookers from adjacent roadway to collide with a fuel tanker, causing a roll-over and subsequent fire.
Sponsor	Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
Participating Organizations	Cape Coral Fire Charlotte County Fire Sarasota County Fire Charlotte County EMS Charlotte County Sherriff's Office Charlotte County Communications Charlotte County EM Florida Highway Patrol Charlotte County Airport Authority Charlotte County Public Information Cheney Brothers SWF LEPC
Exercise Contacts	Tim Kitchen Advanced Planning Consultants tim@advanced-plan.com 321-609-1268 Christopher Chagdes Advanced Planning Consultants chris@advanced-plan.com 847-445-4366 Bob King RLKing Training rlkingtraining@gmail.com 321-624-6140 Sean McCabe SWF LEPC smccabe@swfrpc.org 305-767-3266

ANALYSIS OF CORE CAPABILITIES AND OBJECTIVES

Exercise Objectives and Core Capabilities

The following exercise objectives in Table 1 describe the expected outcomes for the exercise. The objectives are linked to core capabilities, which are distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the specific mission area(s).

Core Capability	Objectives	Performed w/o Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
Interdiction and Disruption	Each Hazmat team shall demonstrate the ability to neutralize the hazardous material threats in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices		**S**		
Environmental Health and Safety Response	First responders shall demonstrate the ability to protect their own health and safety as well as that of the general public in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.		**S**		
Public Information and Warning	Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.	**P**			
Operational Coordination	Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to establish and maintain a unified, coordinated operation structure in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.	**P**			
Operational Communications	Response agencies shall demonstrate interoperable communication methods in support of security, situational awareness, and operations in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.	**P**			

Table 1: Exercise Objectives and Associated Core Capabilities

Ratings Definitions:

- Performed without Challenges (P): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s) and did not negatively impact the performance of other activities. Performance of this activity did not contribute to additional health and/or safety risks for the public or for emergency workers, and it was conducted in accordance with applicable plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws.
- Performed with Some Challenges (S): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s) and did not negatively impact the performance of other activities. Performance of this activity did not contribute to additional health and/or safety risks for the public or for emergency workers, and it was conducted in accordance with applicable plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws. However, opportunities to enhance effectiveness and/or efficiency were identified.
- Performed with Major Challenges (M): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were completed in a manner that achieved the objective(s), but some or all of the following were observed: demonstrated performance had a negative impact on the performance of other activities; contributed to additional health and/or safety risks for the public or for emergency workers; and/or was not conducted in accordance with applicable plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws.
- Unable to be Performed (U): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were not performed in a manner that achieved the objective(s).

SUMMARY OF CORE CAPABILITY PERFORMANCE

The following represents an overview of exercise capabilities, strengths, and areas for improvement observed during the exercise. The individual agencies maintain more specific details regarding improvement activities (items may not be applicable for all agencies).

CORE CAPABILITY 1: INTERDICTION AND DISRUPTION

Objective

Each Hazmat team shall demonstrate the ability to neutralize the hazardous material threats in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

Strengths

Strength 1: Participants successfully anticipated and identified emerging/imminent threats in a timely fashion.

- Participants at both sites identified the hazardous materials incident, spoke with onsite representatives, performed all necessary research, and gathered information from victims/witnesses.
- Participants deployed appropriate air and weather monitoring equipment.
- Participants quickly identified the need to request mutual-aid to ensure the appropriate personnel were on scene to manage the incident.
- Participants appropriately established hot/control zones based on ERG Initial Isolation Zones and Protective action distances. This included the shut down of I-75, Jones Loop Road, and Airport Road.

Strength 2: Participants properly shared relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with Federal, state, local, and private sector entities.

- All necessary agencies were contacted and incorporated in command.
- Additional relevant agencies were communicated with including the private the sector for cleanup.
- Information on the specifics of the incident were shared to all relevant parties in an efficient and timely manner.
- Incident Commanders at each site did well in making assignments, briefing all crews on scene, and coordinating efforts with special operations teams.

Strength 3: Participants detected, neutralized, and protected against the hazardous material threats in accordance with plans, procedures, and best practices.

- All agencies involved at both sites did an excellent job working together towards a common goal.

- Participants successfully coordinated response activities based on existing hazardous materials procedures.
- Charlotte County and Cape Coral teams established quickly that a Level A entry was needed and the objectives to accomplish reconnaissance, any further rescues, and mitigation of the leak.
- Charlotte County and Sarasota teams rapidly identified that chemical leaking from the tanker and determined appropriate mitigation activities to include foam, damming/diking, and diverting.

Areas for Improvement

The following areas require improvement to achieve the full capability level:

Area for Improvement 1: Equipment familiarization, operation and readiness.

Analysis: Participants successfully managed the incident, however there were issues with agencies deploying and getting equipment operational. Cape Coral had an incident with their awning along with apparatus placement. Personnel quickly changed course and established a portable tent, and the unit was positioned at a better location to be directly located with the Charlotte County entry teams. These items provided for some delays in getting entry teams ready in a timely fashion.

Charlotte County encountered some issues with setting up the WeatherPak, which was effectively mitigated. They also had an issue with selection of appropriate pipe wrap for the leak. This was also mitigated early on and a selection of various sizes was chosen to take on entry.

During foam operations at the tanker incident a hose line broke causing a minor delay in dispersing the foam blanket on the leaking chemical. This was quickly fixed and crews continued operations.

Hazardous materials incidents have a low frequency and high risk. They are complicated and require large amounts of personnel, research, and equipment. The challenges the teams faced with this event happen quite often with a variety of teams. What is important to note was the ability of these teams to quickly mitigate the issues they had.

Area for Improvement 2: Initial recon/rescue team operations.

Analysis: Participants effectively managed recon/rescue operations, although there was an opportunity/need for additional actions to support these activities. Supplementary recon could be utilized to provide a quick visual and relay of roof observations of possible leak source. Added rescue teams could provide for the search for additional victims. A quick and comprehensive visual observation would have afforded good intel/information to Command.

This could potentially be attributed as an exercise artificiality as personnel were provided with exercise locations and accurate victim numbers, although these activities would need to be accomplished during a real-world incident.

Area for Improvement 3: Ground and bonding operations.

Analysis: Participants appropriately accomplished hazardous materials objectives, although grounding and bonding operations were slow and multiple mitigation tactics were implemented. To prevent ignition during transfer operations from the damaged tanker requires the principles and tactics of bonding and grounding. Static electricity from flow operations could form the potential of an exterior spark which may have the potential to ignite close by flammables. Crews successfully completed theses tactics but the need for increased training exists.

CORE CAPABILITY 2: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RESPONSE

Objective

First responders shall demonstrate the ability to protect their own health and safety as well as that of the general public in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

Strengths

Strength 1: Participants successfully Identified the medical, environmental exposure, and mental/behavioral health risks of staff responding to incident.

- Personnel did an excellent job in getting rehabilitation areas set up for the responding crews, hazardous materials entry teams, and victims. Participants were faced with challenging scenarios in tough conditions. There were high heat indexes and heavy workloads providing for the need of additional personnel early on and gave ample time for crews to hydrate and rehabilitate after an assignment.
- Pre and post medical evaluations were also completed and a medical area established for crews.

Strength 2: Participants appropriately implemented a safety officer and formulated recommendations to the Incident Commander regarding responder-specific risks to be addressed in incident action plans.

- Each incident assigned a safety officer that oversaw operations along with the allocated safety officer for hazmat teams.
- All possible safety risks were communicated and understood clearly by personnel.

Strength 3: Participants successfully worked with subject matter experts to identify responder safety and health resource requirements (e.g., equipment needs).

- For the Cheney Brothers incident, information on the facility was pulled from e-plan and diagrams of the building layout were obtained and shared with the HazMat Group. The IC and HazMat Group Supervisor also met with representatives from the facility to obtain additional information.
- For the tanker site IC and HazMat personnel met with truck driver and appropriate SMEs to obtain accurate information on the commodity being transported. The appropriate mitigation and response equipment was identified and assigned as appropriate.

Strength 4: Participants appropriately formulated recommendations to public health and public safety responders regarding personal protective equipment that are consistent with federal and state guidelines.

- Personnel at the Cheney Brothers site followed all policies and procedures for rapid rescue of victims by initial responding units utilizing full turn out gear with SCBA;

- Personnel also conducted thorough research in formulating a plan for an entry team based on the information from e-plan, onsite representatives, signs and symptoms of victims, and visual clues. The appropriate selection of making a Level A entry was made and in a timely manner.
- Participants at the tanker site appropriately identified the appropriate PPE to manage the leaking chemical.
- Personnel at both sites effectively established hot, warm, and cold zones were established according to recommended guidelines followed in the DOT NAERG and per policy.
- Media was also kept at a safe distance and communication to central dispatch was made in regards to sheltering in place for the area.

Strength 5: Participants effectively coordinated with partner agencies to provide personal protective equipment to public health and public safety responders.

- Personnel were able to provide the necessary equipment for each team from available resources.
- Medical and rehabilitative services were provided to assisting agencies by Charlotte County representing good coordination and partnership between agencies in order to accomplish all on scene objectives.

Strength 6: Participants successfully conducted exposure, mental/behavioral health, and medical surveillance of public health/public safety incident responders throughout the incident.

- Pre and post vital signs were conducted in accordance with department policy and NFPA regulations.

Strength 7: Participants appropriately provided guidance to partner organizations to help conduct monitoring of responder staff for medical/mental/behavioral incident related health outcomes.

- Health monitoring was conducted by Charlotte County and was completed without incident. Coordination between safety, rehab, and medical was done to ensure that all were knowledgeable of the signs and symptoms of potential chemical exposure along with heat stress.

Strength 8: Participants conducted health and safety hazard assessments and disseminated guidance and resources, to include deploying hazardous materials teams, to support environmental health and safety actions for response personnel and the affected population.

- Communication to the outside agencies could have been affected by the incident to shelter in place. This shows the early recognition of the need for additional teams and team members through team member call backs and mutual aid agreements. Procedures were followed that are in line with the department's policies and procedures.

Strength 9: Participants successfully assessed, monitored, performed cleanup actions, and provided resources to meet requirements.

- Each incident site had an appropriate amount of personnel to mitigate identified hazards. The proper equipment was available to mitigate each incident.

Areas for Improvement

The following areas require improvement to achieve the full capability level:

Area for Improvement 1: Identify health and safety risks and maintain appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Analysis: Participants appropriately identified health and safety risks as well as successfully managed the incident with the proper PPE, however there were some instances where additional actions could be implemented to ensure added safety of personnel. When addressing a chemical such as ammonia, personnel should always be on air and in full protective gear. Initial personnel utilizing the aerial platform arrived on the roof without SCBA and protective hoods, potentially exposing them to the hazardous chemical.

Additionally, there were some instances at the tanker site where personnel walked through the product and one attempt to stop the leak without proper assessment causing full contamination. These examples were quickly mitigated and personnel were decontaminated.

Area for Improvement 2: Quickly identify hazardous materials emergency procedures.

Analysis: Participants effectively managed the hazardous materials incident, although first arriving units at the tanker incident did not utilize the Emergency Response Guide (ERG). The ERG provides first responders with a go-to manual to help deal with hazmat transportation accidents during the critical first 30 minutes. Dealing with hazardous materials it is essential that first responders utilize all tools available to them to identify the hazards and assess the situation.

Area for Improvement 3: Tag lines/search lines and vapor protection.

Analysis: Participants successfully maintained safe operations, although tag lines/search lines should always be deployed if there is a possibility conditions could deteriorate or become hazardous due to unforeseen reasons.

Additionally, when dealing with a chemical such as Ammonia a protective 1 ¾” hose-line should always be deployed should the crew find themselves confronted with a vapor cloud that needs to be knocked down for rescue or safety reasons.

Area for Improvement 4: Continuous monitoring of the environment.

Analysis: Participants effectively monitored air and environmental conditions, but it is essential to maintain these conditions throughout the incident. With ever changing conditions frequently a possibility, all available monitoring methods should be utilized during the incident.

Area for Improvement 5: Decontamination.

Analysis: Participants appropriately conducted decontamination operations, but it was identified that there are some needs for improvement. There was a slight breeze during the incident and a couple of the tarps over the decon pools were not staying in place. There was also a large amount of overspray from the wand being used and there was no catch for any of the overspray. It was not observed that testing was completed on the decontamination pools after the first entry team had completed going through decon.

Decon team members had been established later on after the entry team was almost ready to go on air. Although agency policies and procedures only require a gross decon, at the minimum, to be established prior to entry, a technical decon was in place and team members should have been assigned to this early on. Additionally, these team members were not on air when the entry team announced they would be exiting the building.

Agency specific decontamination policies were not observed but NFPA and basic IAFF 160 hazardous materials technician standard practices do dictate that some of the areas for improvement be completed in an improved manner following those standards.

CORE CAPABILITY 3: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING

Objective

Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community in accordance with plans, procedures, and best practices.

Strengths

Strength 1: Participants successfully identified Public Information Officer(s), support staff, and potential spokesperson(s) to convey information to the public.

- Each incident site communicated with the appropriate PIOs and discussed the process of conveying information to the public.

Strength 2: Participants appropriately discussed dissemination of information to the public using pre-established messages in languages and formats that take into account jurisdiction demographics and at-risk populations.

- Participants discussed the use of appropriate pre-established messages as well as the proper communications platforms.

Strength 3: Participants successfully transmitted related messaging information to responder organizations through secure messaging platforms.

- Participants discussed the use of appropriate secure messaging platforms for relaying vital information.

Strength 4: Participants successfully managed media outlets at each scene and established appropriate staging areas.

- Each incident site successfully established the appropriate staging areas and managed media requests and interviews.

Areas for Improvement

The following areas require improvement to achieve the full capability level:

Area for Improvement 1: Joint Information Center (JIC) and Joint Information System (JIS).

Analysis: During the exercise public information personnel successfully managed assigned activities, although it was identified that additional training/exercise be conducted to address these types of scenarios. It is essential that a central location be established to facilitate public information responsibilities, perform critical emergency information functions, crisis communications, and public affairs functions.

CORE CAPABILITY 4: OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

Objective 4

Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to establish and maintain a unified, coordinated operation structure in accordance with plans, procedures, and best practices.

Strengths

Strength 1: Participants successfully established appropriate command post and structure.

- Upon arrival at each incident, a Charlotte County Battalion Chief took Command, established Command Post and requested all appropriate assisting and cooperating agencies to the ICP.

Strength 2: Participants appropriately identified the unified commanders representing jurisdictions and agencies involved.

- Each Incident Command Post was transitioned into a Unified Command Post with proper representation from the appropriate stakeholders to include: Fire, LE, FHP, facility reps, etc.

Strength 3: Participants effectively developed a collective set of incident objectives based on established priorities and identified the appropriate strategies and tactics.

- Incident objectives were discussed and established at each incident site. Objectives were clear and concise and included specific tactical objectives for managing the response.
- Objectives, Strategies, and Tactics that were based on SMART objectives.
- All objectives that the hazmat group identified were conducted through the group supervisor, checked by the safety officer, and given to the IC as well.

Strength 4: Participants properly assessed the incident and determined the needed resources/assets to begin strategic and tactical operations.

- Equipment and resources are each site were quickly requested for response and mitigation activities.

Strength 5: Participants successfully coordinated resource requests throughout incident response.

- All resource requests were made according to policies and procedures and was ordered via the appropriate channels.

Strength 6: Participants appropriately documented organization structure, assignments and personnel, and determined operational periods.

- Personnel did an outstanding job making assignments and coordinating the hazardous materials teams. Coordination and integration was excellent across the various agencies.

Strength 7: Participants successfully conducted Tactics and Planning meetings to ensure a coordinated planned response.

- These meetings were conducted with the coordination efforts of the Incident Commanders and HazMat Group Supervisors. There were multiple meeting and good communication between identified personnel.

Areas for Improvement

The following areas require improvement to achieve the full capability level:

Area for Improvement 1: Assignment of IC positions and tracking of objectives.

Analysis: Participants appropriately established command posts and set objectives, although at the tanker incident there were some delays with assigning positions and tracking objectives. Establishing positions slowed operations and delayed the process for initial recon.

Objectives were successfully developed but once completed the information was not relayed back to the appropriate personnel. This could potentially cause issues ensuring objectives are being completed efficiently.

Area for Improvement 2: Advanced Incident Command System for multiple incidents.

Analysis: Participants successfully managed each incident, but it was identified that handling both incidents provided for the opportunity of an Area Command or Incident Complex assigning an Operations Section Chief to each incident.

The decision was made to keep the incident separate but for this type of complex incident there are opportunities for advanced incident management.

CORE CAPABILITY 5: OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Objective

Response agencies shall demonstrate interoperable communication methods in support of security, situational awareness, and operations in accordance with plans, procedures, and best practices.

Strengths

Strength 1: Participants successfully established a communication plan that allowed seamless communication between fire, law enforcement, and other support organizations.

- A communications plan was established in which appropriate channels were assigned and patches were made to ensure consistent and reliable communications.

Strength 2: Participants effectively made contact with State and Local agencies concerning resource and asset needs.

- The Incident Commander as each site made appropriate contact with all necessary stakeholders.

Strength 3: Participants successfully ensured that the objectives were being addressed through the appropriate communication channels.

- Proper communication channels and platforms were utilized throughout the exercise to communicate objectives with applicable agencies.

Strength 4: All formal communications followed a “unity of command” principle.

- The basic principal of following “unity of command” was established through each site.

Strength 5: Participants appropriately ensured that only informal communications, such as status reports and general information, were used across sections.

- All information was clearly given to appropriate parties and when applicable. For example, there was communication between the incident commander and hazmat group supervisor only when necessary.

Strength 6: Participants successfully made periodic progress reports through command and staff meetings.

- Throughout the exercise personnel competed the appropriate updates/progress reports to ensure that all objectives were accomplished and issues were resolved.

Areas for Improvement

The following areas require improvement to achieve the full capability level:

Area for Improvement 1: Facility alarm system automatic contact of 9-11.

Analysis: Cheney Brothers successfully alerted, communicated, and monitored the ammonia leak, although there were some issues with the system alerts. With the first sign of increased ammonia levels the system is programmed to automatically contact 9-11. This test was unsuccessful, but Cheney Brothers has redundancy built into the system to follow-up with 9-11 and ensure the appropriate authorities and critical stakeholders are notified.

Area for Improvement 2: Multi-Agency communication.

Analysis: Participants effectively communicated throughout the incident, although there were some initial issues with radio communications through the various agencies when making entry. There are different radios and different tac. systems that agencies may work on. These agencies had some issues with communicating on scene, but this was quickly mitigated.

Knowing that these agencies do not regularly work together, this may be one of the root causes for the communication issues, although channels and patches were pre-determined. This could also be attributed to equipment familiarization.

APPENDIX A: IMPROVEMENT PLAN

This IP has been developed specifically for the Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee as a result of the 2018 SWF LEPC HazMat Full-Scale Exercise, held on June 28, 2018.

Core Capability	Issue/Area for Improvement	Corrective Action	Capability Element	Primary Organization	Completion Date
Interdiction and Disruption	Equipment familiarization, operation and readiness.	Continued familiarization and practice with appropriate equipment for managing hazardous materials incidents.	Planning/ Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
	Initial recon/rescue team operations.	Train and exercise on supplementary recon activities to support intel/observations. Review processes for managing additional rescue teams in searching for additional victims.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
	Ground and bonding operations.	Additional training/exercises on grounding and bonding operations to increase safety and efficiency.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
Environmental Health and Safety Response	Identify health and safety risks and maintain appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	Additional training/exercises on identifying potential risks and selecting the proper PPE.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
	Quickly identify hazardous materials emergency procedures.	Additional training/exercises involving hazardous materials reference guides such as the Emergency Response Guidebook, E-plan, CAMEO, etc.	Planning/ Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019

Core Capability	Issue/Area for Improvement	Corrective Action	Capability Element	Primary Organization	Completion Date
Environmental Health and Safety Response	Tag lines/search lines and vapor protection.	Review/Establish protocols for managing vapor clouds and train/exercise on the appropriate operation.	Planning/ Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
	Continuous monitoring of the environment.	Ongoing training/exercising of monitoring activities to ensure changing conditions/environments are effectively addressed.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
	Decontamination.	Additional training/exercises involving hazardous materials decontamination activities to ensure proper health and safety practices.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
Public Information and Warning	Joint Information Center (JIC) and Joint Information System (JIS).	Conduct appropriate training/exercises for JIC/JIS activities.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
Operational Coordination	Assignment of IC positions and tracking of objectives.	Conduct appropriate Incident Command trainings/exercises that effectively address assigning positions and tracking objectives.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
	Advanced Incident Command System for multiple incidents.	Conduct appropriate Advanced Incident Command System trainings/exercises.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019
Operational Communications	Facility alarm system automatic contact of 9-11.	Correct automatic system notification with 9-11.	Planning	Cheney Brothers	August 2019
	Multi-Agency communication.	Ongoing training/exercises involving multi-agencies to ensure effective and efficient communication.	Training/ Exercise	Individual Agencies/ LEPC	August 2019

APPENDIX B: EXERCISE PARTICIPANTS

Participating Agencies	
Cape Coral Fire	**Charlotte County EM**
Charlotte County Fire	**Florida Highway Patrol**
Sarasota County Fire	**Charlotte County Airport Authority**
Charlotte County EMS	**Charlotte County Public Information**
Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	**Cheney Brothers**
Charlotte County Communications	**SWF LEPC**
Total # of Participants	100+

APPENDIX C: FEEDBACK

Assessment Factor	Rating of Satisfaction (Avg.) 1 = Strongly Disagree 5 = Strongly Agree
The exercise was well structured and organized.	4.74
The exercise scenario was plausible and realistic.	4.79
Participation in the exercise was appropriate for someone in my position.	4.70
The participants included the right people in terms of level and mix of disciplines.	4.74
After this exercise I believe my agency is better prepared to deal successfully with the scenario.	4.72

APPENDIX D1: EXERCISE MSEL – CHENEY BROTHERS

Scenario
On June 28, 2018, damage to a pipe on the roof of Cheney Brothers warehouse causes a point-release of anhydrous ammonia. The incident causes a medical emergency of 1 Cheney Brothers employee exposed to the chemical. The initial response to that incident causes on-lookers from adjacent roadway to collide with a fuel tanker, causing a roll-over and subsequent leak.

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Cheney Brother Site							
#	Time	Location	Activity/Description	Personnel	Delivery Method	Recipient Player(s)	Expected Actions
	26-Jun	N/A	Send out a Media Advisory regarding the exercise to local media outlets and to the local community/public	Charlotte County PIO	Electronic Means	Media Outlets	Public Information Officer to send a media advisory out to the appropriate news outlets regarding exercise activities
	27-Jun	Charlotte County EOC	Discussion/Overview of Exercise Activities and Evaluation	Exercise and C/E Staff	N/A	N/A	Conduct Controller/Evaluator Meeting to discuss roles/responsibilities, exercise activities and evaluation
	27-Jun	Cheney Brothers - Roof	Setup of anhydrous ammonia exercise site (Cheney Brothers Roof)	Exercise and C/E Staff	N/A	N/A	Setup of anhydrous ammonia exercise site (Cheney Brothers Roof)
	27-Jun	Cheney Brothers - Tanker	Setup of tanker exercise site	Exercise and C/E Staff	N/A	N/A	Setup of tanker exercise site

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Cheney Brother Site							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
	27-Jun	Charlotte County EOC	Setup of Charlotte County EOC	Exercise and C/E Staff	N/A	N/A	Setup of Charlotte County EOC
	27-Jun	Piper Rd and Jones Loop	Pre-stage exercise in progress signage	CCSO	N/A	N/A	Pre-stage exercise in progress signage
	June 28 - 7:00am	All	Final site setup activities	Exercise and C/E Staff	N/A	N/A	Final site setup activities
	8:30	Pre-Determined Locations	Participants arrive at predetermined staging areas	Participants	N/A	N/A	Participants arrive at predetermined staging areas
	8:45	Pre-Determined Locations	Registration of exercise players	All	N/A	N/A	Registration of exercise players
	9:00	Pre-Determined Locations	Exercise Briefing	All	N/A	N/A	Exercise Briefing
	9:15		Start of Exercise (STARTEX)	All	N/A	N/A	Start of Exercise (STARTEX)
1	9:15	N/A	Cheney Brothers monitoring system notifies 911 of chemical leak at building on 1 Cheney Way, Punta Gorda, FL 33982.	Sim Cell (Mike Jaquette)	Monitoring System/	Comms Center	Exercise kickoff via monitoring system to 911 regarding the initial incident

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Cheney Brother Site							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
2	9:15	N/A	Cheney Brothers employee notifies 911 advising that there is a “man down” and chemical leak on the roof of building at 1 Cheney Way, Punta Gorda, FL 33982. There is no structural damage but there are multiple "lines" on the roof.	Sim Cell (Mike Jaquette)	Monitoring System/ Cell Phone	Comms Center	Phone message to 911 regarding the initial incident (Note: there is another “man down”; his location is unknown)
3	9:15	N/A	Comms Center receives the 911 call from Cheney Brothers, collects the appropriate information and dispatches identified personnel	Comms Center	Cell Phone	1st Arriving Units	Dispatch initial response resources (i.e. fire, police, emergency medical services,
4	9:25	Cheney Brothers Site	Emergency response units arrive on scene and establish command. They are met by employees who state that an employee is injured on the rooftop and some "type of chemical" is leaking from a damaged pipe.	Cheney Brothers Players	Face to Face	1st Lieutenant (IC)	Meet employee, gather information. Ask about the location of the injured person. Ask about evacuation of the complex.

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Cheney Brother Site							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
5	9:25	Cheney Brothers Site	1st arriving units contact comms center regarding additional information of the injured employee on the roof along with a chemical leak. Comms dispatches HazMat Team	Comms Center	Radio	HM Team	Comms Center dispatches hazmat team.
6	9:30	Cheney Brothers Site	Additional employees exit the building complaining of burning eyes, nose, and throat.	Cheney Brothers Players	Face to Face	1st Arriving Unit	Conduct initial triage/assessment of patient symptoms
7	9:35	Cheney Brothers Site	Units are provided with a document that includes all chemicals found in the building as well as the appropriate Tier II reports.	Cheney Brothers Players	Face to Face	1st Arriving Unit	Cheney Brothers employee works with units to identify possible source
8	9:40	Cheney Brothers Site	Charlotte County's initial HM arrives on the scene and requests a report.	1st Lt.	Face to Face	1st Arriving HazMat Unit	1st Lt (currently command) gives a report to the arriving HM team.
9	9:45	Cheney Brothers Site	First Due Engine and Battalion Chief arrive on scene. BC assumes command, establishes command post and develops command structure.	1st arriving Lt (Overseen by IC Controller)	Face to Face	Arriving Battalion Chief	BC assumes command, establishes the command post location and takes a report from the 1st arriving Lt.

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Cheney Brother Site							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
10	9:50	Cheney Brothers Site	Law enforcement (LE Controller) joins command post (Unified Command). Determines evacuation area and arranges the closure of streets.	LE Controller	Face to Face	Command	LE along with the FD work together to determine the area of protection around the scene.
11	10:00	N/A	Controller (Tim) calls 911 advising that on-lookers from I-75 have collided with a fuel tanker causing a roll-over - Jones Loop Rest Area	Controller	Cell Phone	Comms Center	Controller (Tim) reports the new incident to the comms center
12	10:00	N/A	Comms Center receives the 911 call from the driver, collects the appropriate information and dispatches identified personnel	Comms Center	Radio	Command/Response Units	Request mutual-aid, dispatch response resources (i.e. fire, police, emergency medical services
13	10:05	Cheney Brothers Site	Channel 13 (IC Controller) arrives on the scene and want a story on the chemical leak and the danger to the surrounding community.	IC Controller	Face to Face	Incident Commander with HM Team Leader	PIO contacted to respond. Media area is set up.

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Cheney Brother Site							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
14	10:05	Cheney Brothers Site	Decontamination is established and determination is conducted on those who needs to be decontaminated.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	HM Team establishes an area for emergency decontamination and determines where the decontamination corridor will be established.
15	10:20	Cheney Brothers Site	Cheney Brothers employees are decontaminated and simulated transport to the hospital.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	Patients decontaminated; Simulate transport to hospital
16	10:30	Cheney Brothers Site	Technical Decon is set up for entry team.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	More detailed decontamination corridor is set up for entry team members.
17	10:35	Cheney Brothers Site	HM team makes an assessment on chemical leaking from the rooftop. Appropriate PPE is determined.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	HM Team leader give a report to IC about the properties and dangers of the spilled chemicals; Appropriate PPE is determined

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Cheney Brother Site							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
18	10:35	Cheney Brothers Site	A recon team is identified to make the initial entry and all preparation for entry is made.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	Pre-entry physicals provided, PPE selected and entry team dressed out. Follow 2 in 2 out protocol
19	10:45	Cheney Brothers Site	Incident Action Plan is requested by the EOC (IC Controller)	IC Controller	Face to Face	Command	IC with input from the HM Team Leader will develop a IAP and provide to the on scene responder and EOC
20	10:50	Cheney Brothers Site	The Policy Group is requesting a timeline for a press conference	IC Controller	Face to Face	Command	IC will determine appropriate timeline for press conferences to update the media/public
21	10:55	Cheney Brothers Exercise Site	Recon team returns and determines that anhydrous ammonia is leaking from the pipe. Photos/Samples are taken and returned to HM unit.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	Reference (science)Section takes the information and researches the chemical/physical properties.

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) Cheney Brother Site							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
22	11:00	Cheney Brothers Site	Chemical/physical properties are researched. (Science/Reference/Research report developed)	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	Reference section issues a report.
23	11:15	Cheney Brothers Site	Secondary team is set to make entry and offensive operation is planned	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	IC advised that 2nd entry is planned
24	11:30	Cheney Brothers Site	Secondary team enters	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	IC advised of offensive plan and that 2nd team is making entry
25	1:00pm	Cheney Brothers Site	Scene is stabilized and final cleanup will be done by a vendor/in-house response team.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	Scene is stabilized. All players advised and exercise is completed.
26	1:00pm	Cheney Brothers Site	First responders and PIO - 1 on 1 with the media	IC Controller Oversee	N/A	Command	PIO and First Responders to have 1 on 1 interview with the media at the conclusion of the exercise
27	1:00pm	All	Exercise End	Controllers/ Evaluators	Radio	All	Exercise End
28	1:30pm	Charlotte County EOC	Hotwash/Debrief	Controllers/ Evaluators	N/A	All	Hotwash/Debrief

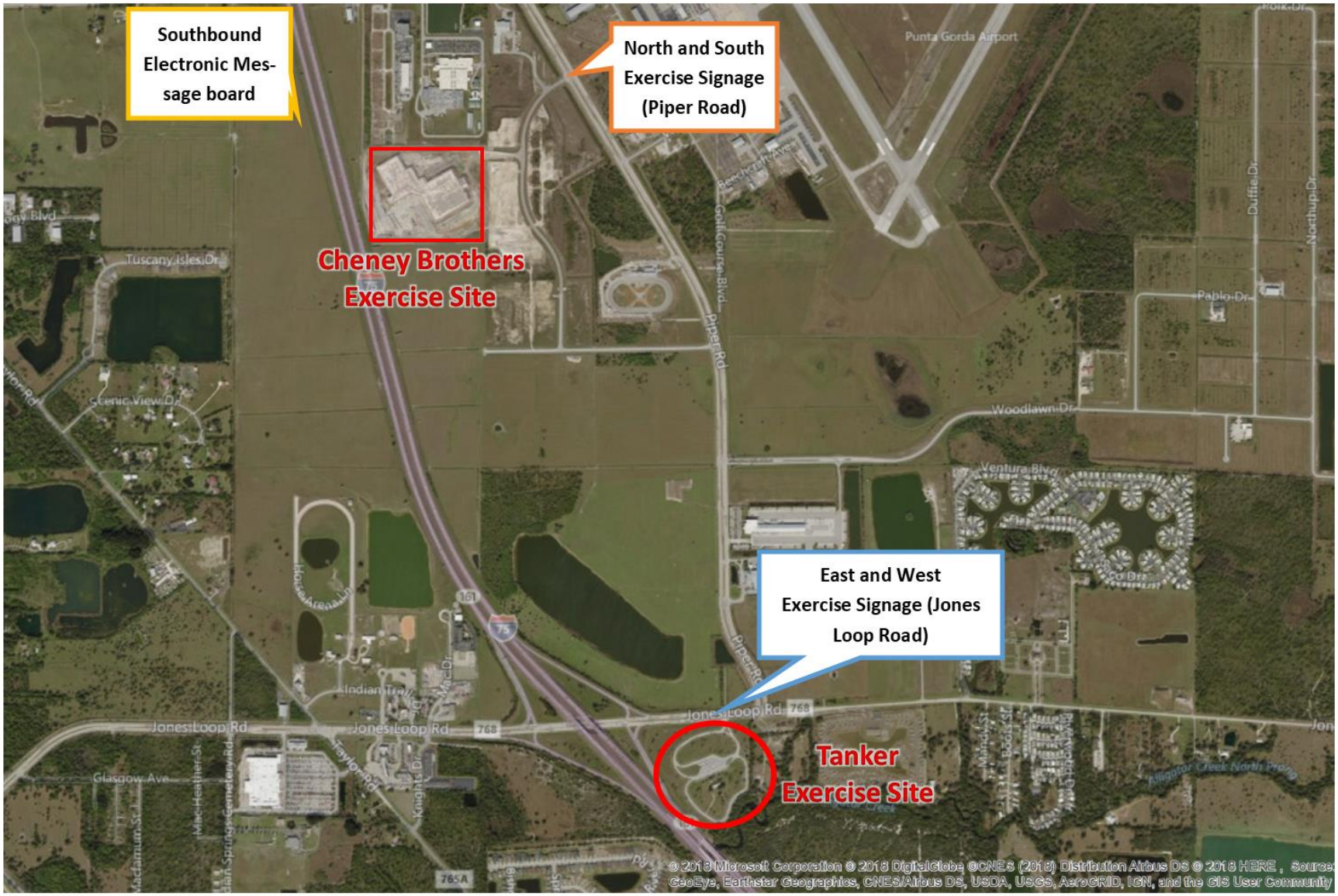
APPENDIX D2: EXERCISE MSEL – TANKER SITE (JONES LOOP)

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) – Tanker Site (Jones Loop)							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
1	10:00	N/A	Controller calls 911 advising that on-lookers from I-75 have collided with a fuel tanker causing a roll-over - Jones Loop Rest Area	Controller	Cell Phone	Comms Center	Controller reports the new incident to the comms center
2	10:00	N/A	Comms Center receives the 911 call from the driver, collects the appropriate information and dispatches identified personnel	Comms Center	Radio	Command/ Response Units	Request mutual-aid, dispatch response resources (i.e. fire, police, emergency medical services
3	10:10	Tanker Exercise Site	The initial unit arrives to find a tanker roll-over leaking a chemical. Personnel establish command and begin an initial scene size up/establish incident priority	1st arriving units	N/A	N/A	Conduct scene size-up and establish command
4	10:15	Tanker Exercise Site	Upon arrival emergency response units are met by the truck driver and provides additional information on the tanker	IC Controller	Face to Face	1st Arriving Unit	Personnel gather more information via the driver, shipping papers and placards on the truck and determine that the truck was carrying gasoline (1203)
5	10:15	Tanker Exercise Site	1st arriving units contact comms center regarding additional information of the tanker leaking gasoline. Comms dispatches mutual-aid/ HazMat Team	Comms Center	Radio	HM Team	Comms Center dispatches hazmat team.

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) – Tanker Site (Jones Loop)							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
6	10:25	Tanker Exercise Site	Initial HM arrives on the scene and requests a report	1st Lt. (Overseen by IC Controller)	Face to Face	Arriving HazMat Unit	HazMat team arrives on scene and check in with command and participates in briefing
7	10:40	Tanker Exercise Site	Law Enforcement reports traffic begins backing up in both directions. Drivers have the potential to be exposed to both incidents	IC Controller	Face to Face	Command	Determine the area of protection around the scene.
8	10:55	Tanker Exercise Site	HazMat Team begin containment operations	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	HM Team establishes containment operation priorities
9	10:55	Tanker Exercise Site	HazMat Team determines hazards and the amount of product present, as well as the appropriate PPE recommendations	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	HM Team leader give a report to IC about the properties, dangers and amounts of the spilled chemical; Appropriate PPE is determined
10	11:10	Tanker Exercise Site	Law Enforcement inquires with command about the appropriate perimeters/evacuation zones	IC Controller	Face to Face	Command	Determine the area of protection around the scene.
11	11:10	Tanker Exercise Site	Incident Action Plan is requested by the EOC	IC Controller	Face to Face	Command	IC with input from the HM Team Leader will develop an IAP and provide to the on-scene responder and EOC

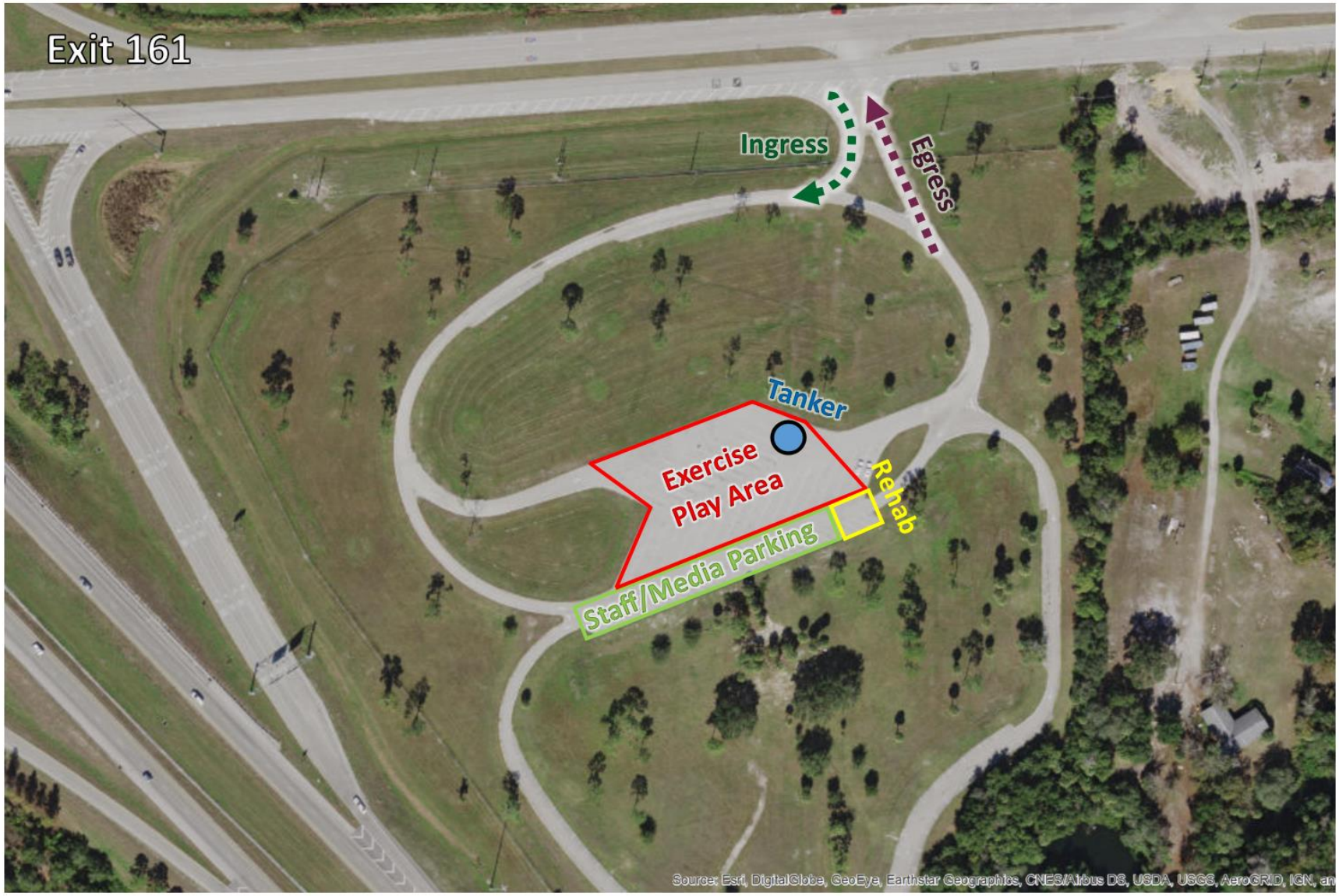
Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) – Tanker Site (Jones Loop)							
#	**Time**	**Location**	**Activity/Description**	**Personnel**	**Delivery Method**	**Recipient Player(s)**	**Expected Actions**
12	11:15	Tanker Exercise Site	HazMat Team works to prevent spilled product from entering sewers and waterways	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	HazMat Team works to prevent spilled product from entering sewers and waterways
13	11:15	Tanker Exercise Site	HazMat Team works mitigate hazards	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	HazMat Team to ensure sufficient hose-lines with appropriate agent (water or foam) are in place prior to making entry for leak control; Personnel begin response
14	11:45	Tanker Exercise Site	HazMat Team to stabilize tank vehicle using cribbing or other means.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	HazMat Team to stabilize tank vehicle using cribbing or other means.
15	1:00pm	Tanker Exercise Site	Scene is stabilized and final cleanup will be done by a vendor/in-house response team.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	Scene is stabilized. All players advised and exercise is completed.
16	1:00pm	All	Exercise End	Controllers/ Evaluators	Radio	All	Exercise End
17	1:00pm	Charlotte County EOC	Hotwash/Debrief	Controllers/ Evaluators		All	Hotwash/Debrief

APPENDIX E1: EXERCISE OVERVIEW MAP

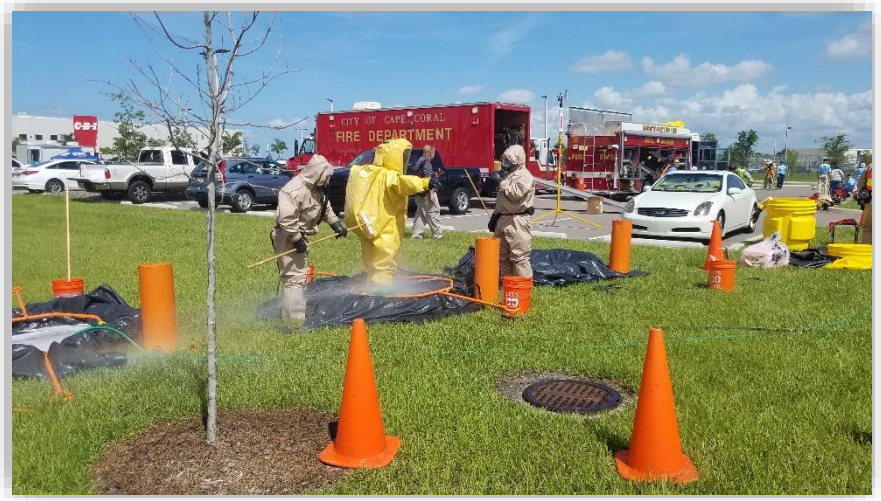


APPENDIX E2: CHENEY EXERCISE SITE MAP

APPENDIX E3: TANKER SITE EXERCISE MAP



APPENDIX F: PHOTOS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APPENDIX E

SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR

CHEMICALS STORED IN REGIONAL FACILITIES

CHLORINE #7782-50-5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- May ignite other combustible materials (wood, paper, oil, etc.)
- Mixture with fuels may cause explosion.
- Container may explode in the heat of fire.
- Vapor explosion and poison hazards indoors, outdoors, or in sewers.
- May be fatal if inhaled.
- Displaces oxygen at high concentrations.
- Chemical is unstable.
- Can react explosively with organic products.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

- Plastics and rubber. Emits highly toxic fumes when heated.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- May combine with water/steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes of hydrochloric acid.
- Toxic to aquatic life, fauna, and flora.
- Corrosive to most metals in presence of moisture.

OTHER:

- Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area, and deny entry.
- Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas.
- For emergency situations, wear a positive pressure, pressure demand, full face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and a fully-encapsulating, chemical resistant suit.

SULFURIC ACID #7664-93-9

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Reacts violently with water.
- Corrosive to all body tissue.
- Clear, colorless, oily liquid when pure; brownish when impure
- Spent sulfuric acid is a black oily liquid; odorless; chocking odor when hot.
- Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.
- When heated, it emits highly toxic fumes.
- Chronic exposure may cause tracheobronchitis, stomatitis, conjunctivitis, and gastric perforation and peritonitis may occur, and may be followed by circulatory collapse.

MATERIALS TO AVOID:

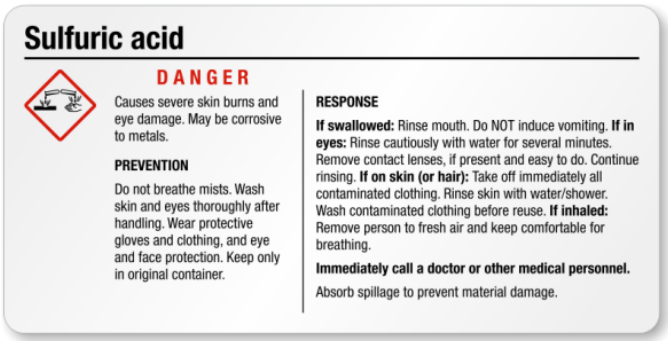
- Water (except for use in emergency life support).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- Corrosive to all body tissues.
- Inhalation of vapors may cause serious lung damage.
- Sulfuric acid is explosive or incompatible with an enormous array of substances.
- Do not touch spill material. Dike for later disposal.

OTHER:

- Extremely hazardous to health; area may be entered with extreme care.
- No skin surface should be exposed.
- Keep all sources of ignition away from containers because explosive mixtures of hydrogen may be produced during storage.
- Small spills: cover area with sodium bicarbonate soda ash/slaked lime.
- Shovel neutralized residues into container for disposal, or cover area with sand or earth and shovel into disposal container.



ANHYDROUS AMMONIA #7664-41-7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Vapor cause irritation of eyes and respiratory tract.
- Liquid will burn skin and eyes.
- Poisonous; may be fatal if inhaled.
- Contact with liquid may cause frostbite.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Ammonia in container may explode in heat or fire.
- Ammonia is extremely corrosive to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes.
- Mixing of ammonia with several chemicals can cause severe fire hazards and/or explosions.

CONDITION TO AVOID:

- Mixing with other chemicals and water.
- Incompatible with many materials including silver and gold salts, halogens, alkali metals, nitrogen trichloride, potassium chlorate, acid vapor, azides, ethylene oxide, and many other chemicals.

OTHER:

- Ventilate area of spill or leak to disperse gas.
- If in gaseous form, stop flow of gas.
- Evacuate area endangered by gas.
- For emergency situations, wear a positive pressure, pressure-demand, full face piece self-contained breathing apparatus or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, and a fully encapsulating suit.

ETHION #563-12-2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Lethal dose for humans is 50-500 mg/kg, which is between one teaspoonful and one ounce for a 150 lbs. person.
- When heated to decomposition, it emits highly toxic fumes of oxides of sulfur and phosphorus.
- Decomposes above 302 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Death may occur from failure of the respiratory center, paralysis of the respiratory muscles, intense bronco constriction, or all three.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- This material is very toxic. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases.
- Slowly oxidizes in air.

OTHER:

- For emergency situations, wear a positive pressure, pressure-demand, full face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA and a fully encapsulating, chemical resistant suit.
- Fires: use dry chemicals, water spray or foam.

FENAMIPHOS (NEMACUR) #22224-92-6

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure Form: colorless solid.
- Commercial Form: brown, waxy solid.
- Health Hazards (acute, delayed and chronic): this material is highly toxic orally, by inhalation, and by absorption through the skin.
- Hazardous decomposition or byproducts; emits toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides, phosphorus oxides, and sulfur oxides when heated to decomposition.
- This material is used as a nematocide.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Explosive potential is high; containers may explode in heat of fire.
- Fire, and runoff from fire control water may produce irritating or poisonous gases.
- Death may occur from respiratory failure.

OTHER:

- Stay upwind; keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering them.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing at site.
- Do not touch spilled material.
- Use water to control spray vapors.
- Take up small spills with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material, and place in containers for later disposal.

METHYL BROMIDE #74-83-9

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- This material is used as an insecticide, rodenticide, fumigant, and nematocide.
- Appearance and odor: colorless gas; usually odorless, but has a sweetish chloroform-like odor at high concentrations.
- Commercial forms: 95% pure liquid or gas in steel cylinders.
- Methyl Bromide is a dangerous cumulative poison with delayed symptoms.
- May be fatal if inhaled.
- Contact may burn skin and eyes.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Methyl Bromide has practically no odor or irritating effects, and therefore no warning, even at hazardous concentrations.
- When heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes of bromides.

OTHER:

- Dike fire control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.
- Materials to avoid: metals and oxidizers.

DIMETHOATE #60-51-5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

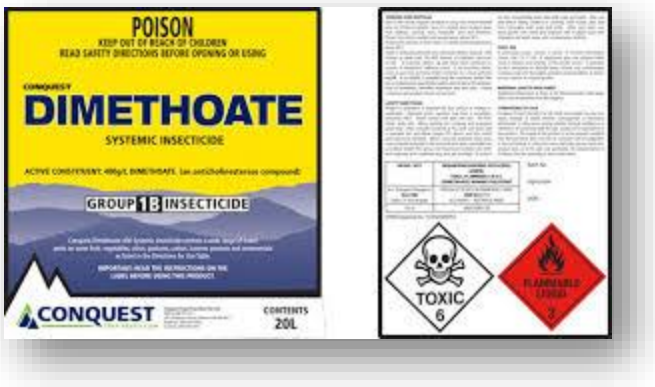
- Pure Form: white crystalline solid.
- Odor: camphor like.
- Commercial Form: white to grayish crystals.
- Use: insecticide-acaricide.
- Materials to avoid: alkali.
- Very toxic; between 50-500 mg/kg, or between 1 teaspoon and 1 ounce for a 150 lbs. person.
- Chemical is unstable. Stable in aqueous solutions.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Unusual fire: explosive hazards; as with other organophosphorus, container may explode in the heat of fire.

OTHER:

- Condition to avoid: The temperature of storage should not exceed 70-80 F. Compound is stable for two years under environmental conditions if stored in undamaged (original) containers.



AZINPHOS-METHYL #86-50-0

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure Form: white crystal.
- Use: insecticide for control of pests on a wide range of crops. Used to control boll weevil on cotton, and for the control of insects on fruits, nuts, vegetables, field crops, citrus, and for non-agricultural use.
- Commercial Forms: waxy brown solid, 50% wet powder or water emulsion.
- May burn but does not ignite readily.
- Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- Container may explode in the heat of the fire.
- Chemical is extremely toxic.
- Rapidly hydrolyzed by cold alkali or cold acid.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or poisonous gases.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause water pollution.

OTHER:

- EPA has determined that this substance is acutely toxic by ingestion, inhalation, and skin absorption. Poisonous, may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin.

ENDOSULFAN #115-29-7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Endosulfan is a brown or colorless crystalline with a pungent odor.
- Physical state: solid.
- Odor: pungent, resembles sulfur dioxide.
- Commercial Forms: brown crystals, wet able powder, dust, granules, or in combination with dimethoate and parathion-methyl.
- Chemical dissolves in a liquid carrier.
- Use: pesticide/insecticide for vegetable crops, fruits, and nuts.
- Materials to avoid: Alkali, water (except for use in emergency support).
- Toxic by inhalation, skin absorption, and/or ingestion.
- Chemical does not burn or burns with difficulty.
- Slowly oxidizes in air.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Very toxic to all fish and fish food organisms.
- Hazardous to alfalfa leaf cutter and alkaline bees.
- Runoff from fire control water may produce pollution or poisonous gases.
- Contact with endosulfan may irritate or burn the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes.

OTHER:

- Ingestion of endosulfan may result in nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Dizziness, agitation, nervousness, tremor, convulsions may also occur.
- Acutely toxic by ingestion, inhalation and skin absorption. Probable lethal dose is 50-500 mg/kg or 1 teaspoon to 1 ounce for a 150 lbs. person.

ALDICARB #116-06-3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure form: solid white crystals.
- Odor: slightly sulfurous odor.
- Use: insecticide, acaricide, and nematocide.
- Poor stability at 122 F, 50 C.
- Incompatible with highly alkaline substances.
- Avoid sources of heat including fires.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMAPCT:

- Runoff from fire control may cause water pollution.
- This material is super toxic. When heated, aldicarb emits very toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides.

OTHER:

- Probable lethal dose for humans is less than 5 mg/kg for a 150 lb. person.

PARAQUAT #1910-42-5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure form: colorless to yellow crystalline solid.
- Use: herbicide, desiccant.
- Incompatible with strong oxidizers, alkali, metals.
- Very soluble in water.
- Can cause death due to severe injury to the lungs.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Toxic to animals and aquatic life.
- Very harmful. Do not touch spilled materials; stop leak if ale without risk.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.
- May degrade plastic and rubber.

OTHER:

- Effects occur in two stages, immediate and delayed. Caution is advised. Exposure to paraquat may be fatal; there is no effective antidote.

METHAMIDOPHOS #10265-92-6

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure form: crystalline solid. Technical product is off-white.
- Odor: Pungent.
- Commercial form: off-white, water soluble.
- Use: insecticide on a number of vegetables and cotton.
- Materials to avoid: strong acid or alkali.
- Chemical may burn, but does not ignite readily.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Acute exposure to methamidophos may require decontamination and life support for the victims.
- Emits very toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides, phosphorus oxides, and sulfur oxides when heated to decomposition.

OTHER:

Dike fire control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.

This material is harmful or fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.

METHOMYL #16752-77-5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure form: white, crystalline solid.
- Odor: slightly sulfurous
- Commercial form: water soluble liquid or powder.
- Methomyl has high oral, toxicity, moderate inhalation toxicity and low skin toxicity.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Avoid sources of extreme heat or ignition including sparks or fire.
- Acute exposure to Methomyl usually leads to a cholinergic crisis. Signs and symptoms may include increased salivation, lacrimation (tearing), spontaneous defecation, and spontaneous urination.
- Methomyl will liberate toxic nitrogen and sulfur oxide fumes when heated to decomposition.

OTHER:

- Use: a nematocide, and an insecticide on vegetables, tobacco, cotton, alfalfa, soy beans, and corn.

OXAMYL #23135-22-0

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure: white, crystalline solid.
- Odor: slightly sulfurous.
- Commercial Form: water soluble liquid or granules.
- Use: insecticide, nematicide, and acaricide on many field crops, vegetables, fruits, and ornamental.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Classified by the World Health Organization as highly hazardous. Has also been rated as extremely to super-toxic.
- Acute oral exposure (ingestion) to oxamyl has caused death.
- When heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides. Container may explode in the heat of fire.

OTHER:

- Acute exposure to oxamyl usually leads to a cholinergic crisis.

MEVINPHOS #7786-34-7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Physical state: liquid
- Appearance and Odor: pale yellow to orange liquid, with a weak odor.
- This material is super toxic: the probable oral lethal dose for human is less than 5 mg/kg, or a taste (less than 7 drops) for a 150 lb. person. It has direct and immediate effects whether it is swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.
- Use: used as an insecticide and acaricide on vegetables, alfalfa, deciduous fruits and nuts.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases.
- Runoff from fire control may give off poisonous gases and also cause pollution.

OTHER:

- Incompatibility (material to avoid) strong oxidizers.
- Conditions to avoid: temperature above 25-30 C, sources of heat, fire, free flames or sparks – generating equipment.

PHORATE (THIMET) #298-02-2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

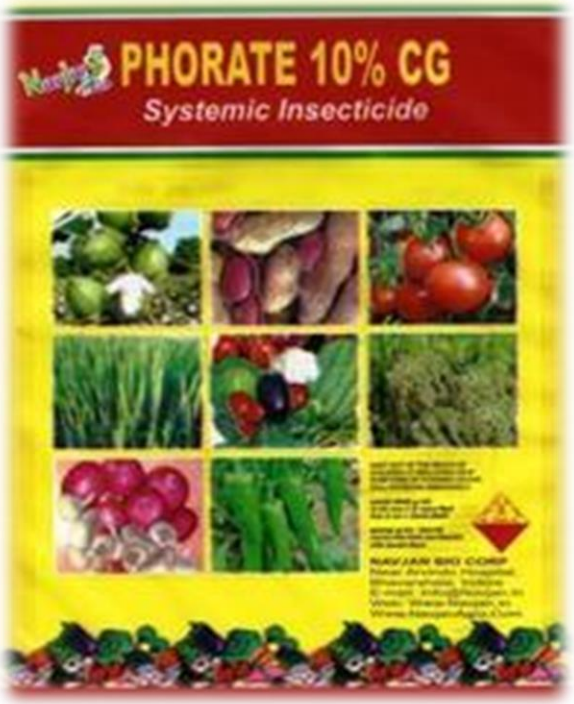
- Appearance: clear.
- Physical state; clear liquid.
- Odor: objectionable.
- Commercial form: 2.5, 5, 10, and 20% pure granules.
- Use: this material is used as an insecticide and acaricide; it is applied to plants and soil.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Phorate will form toxic mixtures of sulfur oxides, phosphorous oxides, and nitrogen oxides when heated to decomposition. Avoid sources of extreme heat.
- Health Hazards (Acute, delayed, and chronic): this material is one of the more toxic insecticides. It is a cholinesterase inhibitor that acts on the nervous system, and produces toxicity similar to parathion.

OTHER:

- Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): hydrolyzed in water and alkalines.



SULFUR DIOXIDE #7446-09-5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure form: colorless gas or liquid under pressure.
- Odor: strong & suffocating.
- Commercial form: liquefied gas.
- Use: fruit and vegetable preservative, antioxidant, bleaching agent, solvent, refrigerant, organic synthesis, inhibitor for various reactions in manufacturing.
- Physical state: Inorganic compound, heavy, colorless, poisonous gas (SO_2).
- Appearance and Odor: It has a pungent, irritating odor (the smell of a just-struck match). It occurs in volcanic gases and dissolved in the waters of some warm springs.
- Uses: Huge quantities are made industrially for use as bleach, as a reducing agent, and as sulfites, which are food preservatives. It is a precursor of the trioxide (SO3), used to make sulfuric acid. Sulfur dioxide is formed when sulfur containing fuels are burned; in the atmosphere it can combine with water vapors to form sulfuric acid, a major component of acid rain.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Explosion potential is high upon contact with a variety of chemicals. To ensure safety, exit from area where sulfur dioxide may be present before instituting emergency life support procedures.
- Inhaling sulfur dioxide is associated with increased respiratory symptoms and disease, difficulty in breathing, and premature death.
- Sulfur Dioxide is a nonflammable, colorless, irritating, liquefied compressed gas packaged in cylinders under its own vapor pressure (35 psig at 70^0F). It is a toxic, corrosive gas that can cause severe chemical burns if inhaled or upon skin contact.
- When entering release area wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). If concentrations are unknown or exceed exposure limits. Fully protective suits are required in large releases. Reaction with water will produce heat and form a very corrosive acid.
- Evacuate all personnel from area. If possible without risk, move cylinders away from fire area. Keep cylinders cool with water spray until well after fire is out. Runoff from firefighting may be contaminated; check pH.
- Store cylinders in a well-ventilated, secure area, protected from the weather. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve outlet seals and valve protection caps in place. Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 125 ^{0}F (52 ^{0}C). Avoid area where salt or other corrosive materials are present. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated.
- Skin Contact: Chemical burn similar to one that is caused by an inorganic acid.

OTHER:

- Health Hazards (Acute, Delayed, and Chronic): it may cause death or permanent injury after very short exposure to small quantities. Container may explode in the heat of fire, or they may rupture and release irritating toxic sulfur dioxide. Chemical will react with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes.
- Medical Conditions aggravated by overexposure: Asthma, emphysema, or other respiratory diseases. Hazard Class: 2.3; ID# 1079. Sections 302/304 TPQ 500 pounds and 500 pounds RQ.

METHIDATHION #950-37-8

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Appearance and Odor: colorless crystals.
- Use: this material is used as a non-systemic insecticide.
- Stability: stable in neutral or weak acid solution.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Death may occur from failure of the respiratory system, paralysis of the respiratory muscles, intense bronchi constriction, or all three.
- Fire and runoff from fire control water may produce irritating or poisonous gases.
- Container may explode in the heat of fire.
- This material may burn but does not ignite readily.

OTHER:

- Health Hazards (Acute, Delayed, and Chronic): this material is poisonous to humans. Its toxic effects are by action on the nervous system.

PHOSPHORIC ACID #3254-63-5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Appearance and Odor: colorless liquid.
- Health Hazards (acute, delayed, and chronic): highly toxic by oral or skin exposure.
- This compound may cause death resulting from respiratory arrest.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- May burn but does not ignite readily.
- When heated to decomposition, it emits very toxic fumes of sulfur oxides and phosphorus oxides.
- Fire and runoff from fire control water may produce irritating or poisonous gases.

OTHER:

- Incompatibility (material to avoid): hydrolyzed by alkaline at 37.5 C.

NITRIC ACID #7697-37-2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Pure form: colorless or yellow liquid with acrid odor.
- Odor: sharp and biting.
- Commercial forms: 56, 68, and 70% pure in water solution.
- Use: chemical intermediate, fertilizer, veterinary medication, pharmaceutical, explosives, steel pickling, manufacture of organic and inorganic nitrates, photoengraving.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- May ignite other combustible materials.
- May give off poisonous oxides of nitrogen and acid fumes when heated in fires.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Noncombustible but dangerously reactive with many materials. Reacts explosively with metallic powders, carbides, and hydrogen sulfide. Powerful reducing agents may cause explosion.

OTHER:

- Health Hazards (acute, delayed, and chronic): this compound is a primary irritant and causes burns and ulceration of all tissues and membranes that it contacts.

ACRYLAMIDE #79-06-1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

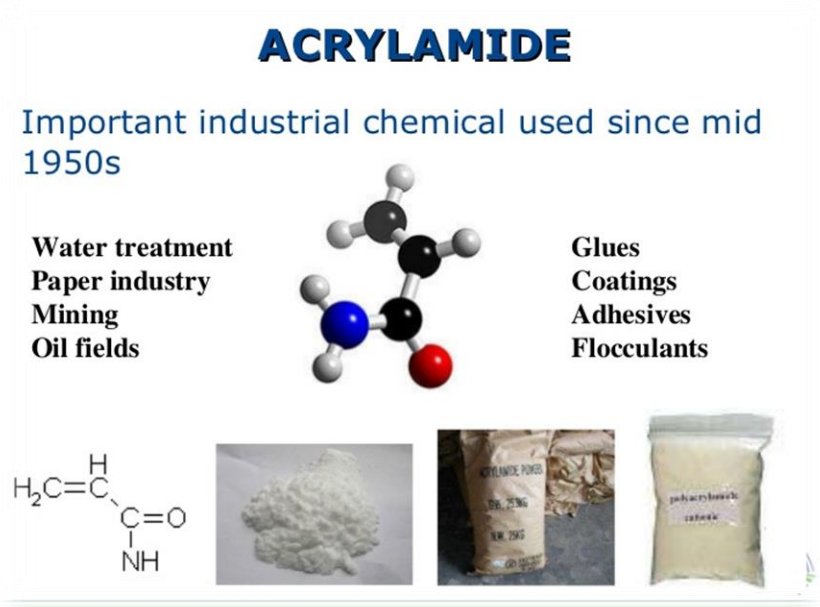
- Pure form: white crystalline solid.
- Odor: odorless
- Commercial form: shipped in fiber drums.
- Uses: manufacture of polymers, dyes, and adhesives; flocculent for sewage and waste treatment; soil conditioning; ore processing.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Avoid sources of heat including fire. Acrylamide will polymerize violently when heated.
- Warning: effects may be delayed. Caution is advised. Acrylamide is a cumulative neurotoxin. Signs and symptoms of acute exposure may include drowsiness, fatigue, memory loss, confusion, hallucination, tingling of fingers, loss of vibration and position senses, tremors, muscular weakness, disturbances of balance (especially with the eyes closed), and dysarthria (in coordination of the muscles used for speaking).

OTHER:

- Chemical does not meet the toxicity criteria, but because of its high production volume and recognized toxicity, it is considered a chemical of concern.
- Health Hazards (acute, delayed, and chronic): Classified as very toxic; probable oral lethal human does is between 50 and 500 mg/kg or between 1 teaspoon and 1 ounce for a 150 lb. person. The neurological effects may be delayed. Polymer inhibitors or stabilizers added to the monomer may also produce toxicity.



ETHOPROPHOS #13194-48-4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Physical state: liquid.
- Appearance and Odor: clear, pale yellow liquid.
- Use: material is used as an insecticide and nematocide on a number of crops.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- This material may burn but does not ignite readily.
- Container may explode in the heat of fire.
- Fire and runoff from fire control water may produce irritating or poisonous gases.
- Chemical is a cholinesterase inhibitor which affects the nervous system.

OTHER:

- Health Hazards (acute, delayed, and chronic): This material is extremely toxic; the probable oral lethal dose for humans is 5-50 mg/kg or between 7 drops and 1 teaspoonful for a 150 lb. person.

PHOSMET #732-11-6

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

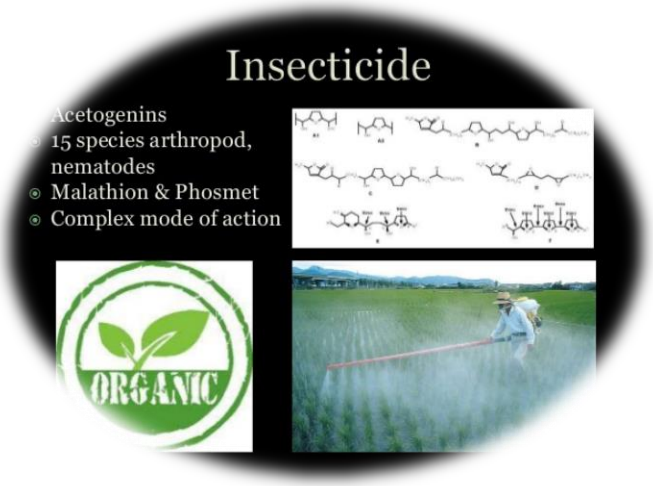
- Off-white crystalline solid with an offensive odor.
- Uses: insecticide for horn flies on beef cattle & for cattle grubs, for weevils on sweet potatoes in storage & on alfalfa.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Avoid direct physical contact. Use appropriate, approved safety equipment. Untrained individuals should not handle this chemical or its container. Handling should occur in a chemical fume hood.
- Incompatible with other pesticides under alkaline conditions. When heated to decomposition, it emits very toxic fumes of nitrogen oxides, phosphorus oxides and sulfur oxides.
- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Phosmet may produce toxic gases when heated; containers may explode in the heat of fire. Avoid sources of extreme heat. This is an organ phosphorus pesticide. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Ventilated closed spaces before entering them.
- Container may explode when heated. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. This material may burn but does not ignite readily.

OTHER:

- Exposure effects: Fever, low heart rate and abnormally low blood pressure, or rapid heart rate and elevated blood pressure may occur. Headache, dizziness, muscle spasms and profound weakness are common. Alterations of level of consciousness, anxiety, paralysis, seizures and coma may occur. Seizures may be more common in children. EPA Pest. No 59201, UN (DOT) 2783, Formula mass 317.33, Melting point ^{0}C 71.7, and Boiling Point 8.2 ^{0}C. Hazard Class 6.1.



ACEPHATE #30560-19-1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- A white solid.
- Uses: Contact and systemic insecticide. .

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Avoid direct physical contact. Use appropriate, approved safety equipment. Untrained individuals should not handle this chemical or its container. Handling should occur in a chemical fume hood.
- Must wear a respirator with an activated-carbon gas filter cartridge affording protection for a determined number of working hours.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible materials and transfer to containers. Do not get water inside containers.
- Container may explode when heated. When heated to decomposition, can emit highly toxic fumes of oxides of phosphorous. Combustible materials: may burn but does not ignite readily.

OTHER:

- Ingestion: Vomiting, diarrhea, fecal incontinence and abdominal pain may occur. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Eyes: immediately flush with running water for at least 20 minutes.

METHYL PARATHION #298-00-0

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Methyl Parathion is a white crystalline solid.
- Uses: It controls aphids, boll weevils, & mites especially well, although its spectrum for control of insects is nearly as broad as parathion.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- When heated to decomposition it emits very toxics fumes of nitrogen oxides, phosphorous oxides and sulfur oxides.
- Avoid direct physical contact. Use appropriate, approved safety equipment. Untrained individuals should not handle this chemical or its container. Handling should occur in a chemical fume hood. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible materials and transfer to containers. Do not get water inside containers.
- Chemical reacts violently with oxidizing agents. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.
- Container may explode when heated. Runoff may pollute waterways. Substance may be transported in a molten form. Poisonous gases are produced in fire and when heated.
- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

OTHER:

- Moderate at 120 C, Hazardous in xylene reactive only under extreme conditions. Flash Point: 46.1 ^{0}C. Poisonous gases are produced in fire and when heated. UN Number 2783.

BROMETHANE #74-96-4

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Physical state: Liquid.
- Appearance and Odor: Colorless.
- Uses: disinfectant, preservative, embalming fluid, treatment of grain smut, hardening agent, reducing corrosion inhibitor, gold and silver recovery, textile manufacturing.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical. Do not use water.
- Ingestion: Causes respiratory tract irritation. Irritation may lead to and pulmonary edema. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2 to 4 8 oz. cups of milk or water.
- Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Scoop up with a non-sparking tool and then place into container for disposal.

OTHER:

- NFPA Hazard Ratings:
    - Health: 2
    - Flammability: 3
    - Reactivity: 0
- Materials to Avoid
    - Water
    - Oxidizers
    - Others: Na, K, Ca, Al, Zn, Mg

FONOFOS #944-22-9

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Physical state: liquid.
- Appearance and Odor: light yellow liquid; pungent mercaptan-like odor.
- Use: this material is used primarily as an insecticide for corn.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- When material is heated to composition, it emits highly toxic fumes of phosphorus oxides.
- This material is a cholinesterase inhibitor. It can cause severe symptoms and death from respiratory arrest.

OTHER:

- This compound is a liquid organophosphorus insecticide.

FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION #50-00-0

GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:

- Physical state: gas, very soluble in water.
- Appearance and Odor: gas or liquid, strong, pungent odor, clear, water-white.
- Uses: disinfectant, preservative, embalming fluid, treatment of grain smut, hardening agent, reducing corrosion inhibitor, gold and silver recovery, textile manufacturing.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- Toxic vapors such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide are generated during combustion.
- Explosion hazard: when aqueous formaldehyde solutions are heated above their flash points, a potential for explosion hazard exists.
- Chemical reacts with nitrogen oxides at about 180; the reaction becomes explosive.
- Also, reacts violently with per chloric acid-aniline, magnesium carbonate, and hydrogen peroxide.
- May result in irritation or burns to the skin, eyes, and mucus membranes, lacrimation (tearing); nausea; vomiting; abdominal pain; and diarrhea.

OTHER:

- Health Hazards (acute, delayed, and chronic): the probable oral lethal dose for humans is 0.5-5 mg/kg, or between 1 ounce and 1 pint for a 150 lb. person.