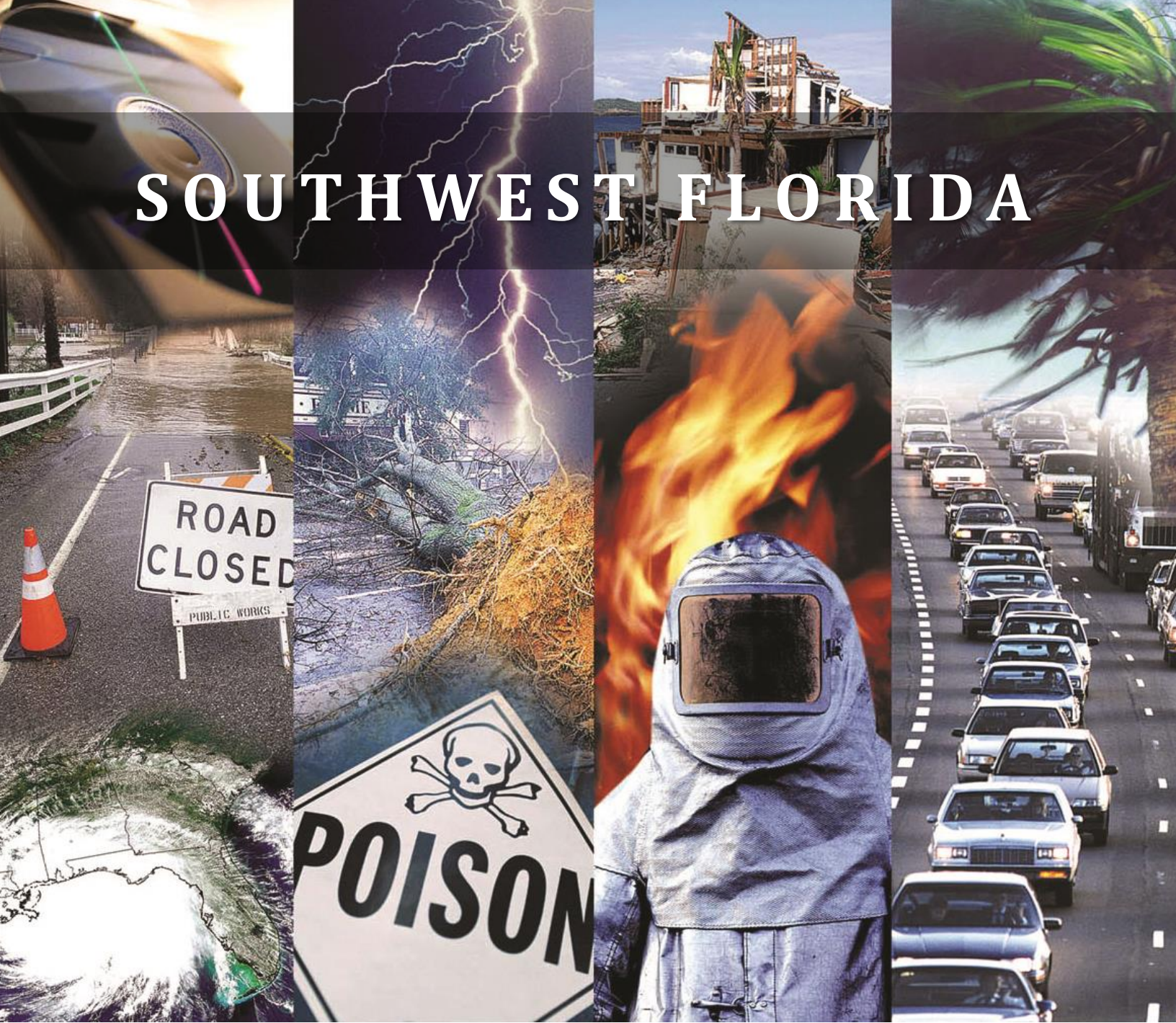


# SOUTHWEST FLORIDA



## Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



2021

## **RESOLUTION: 2021**

### **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 2 , 2021 meeting.

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

### **SOUTHWEST FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE**

ATTEST:

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Bruce Porter, Chair

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M M , LEPC Coordinator

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- Appendix B – Facilities in Southwest Florida subject to Sections 302 & 303 of SARA/Title III
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## 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
Rev. 26	5/28/2020	C.J. Kammerer
Rev. 27	5/27/2021	Katelyn Kubasik

## RRT/NRT-1 Cross-Reference

RRT Criterion	NRT-1 Criterion <sup>1</sup>	2020 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 <sup>1</sup>	2020 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 <sup>1</sup>	2020 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 <sup>1</sup>	2020 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

<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Acute</b>	Effects that usually occur rapidly as a result of short-term exposures and are of short duration.
<b>Ambient</b>	Ambient temperatures are temperatures of the surrounding area (e.g., air or water).
<b>Chronic</b>	Effects that generally occur as a result of long-term exposure and are of long duration.
<b>Disposal</b>	The removal of waste materials to a facility that is permitted to receive the substances.
<b>Drill</b>	A supervised instruction period aimed at developing testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations.
<b>Exercise</b>	A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.
<b>Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)</b>	A list of chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under Title III of SARA.
<b>Facility</b>	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.
<b>Facility Emergency Coordinator</b>	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.
<b>Full Emergency Condition</b>	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>Hazardous Material</b>	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.



<b>Title</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)</b>	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.
<b>Incident Commander</b>	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.
<b>Level of Concern (LOC)</b>	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.
<b>Limited Emergency Condition</b>	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.
<b>Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)</b>	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.
<b>Potential Emergency Condition</b>	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.
<b>Remedial Actions</b>	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.
<b>Reportable Quantity (RQ)</b>	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.
<b>Safety Data Sheet (SDS)</b>	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
<b>State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)</b>	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.
<b>Threshold Planning Quantity (TPO)</b>	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.
<b>Vulnerable Zone</b>	An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern (LOC).

## ACRONYMS

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

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

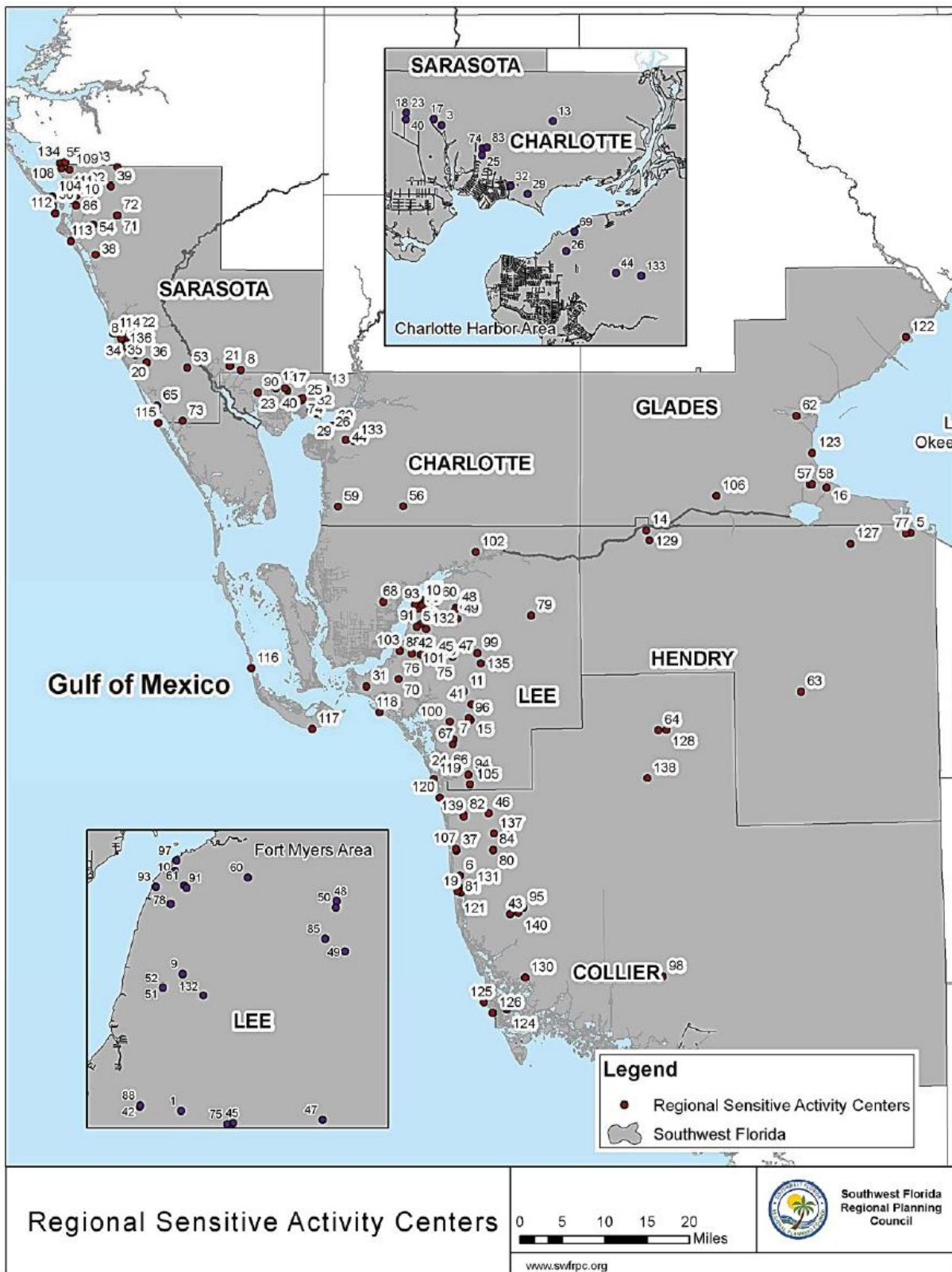
#### **Regional Characteristics of Southwest Florida**

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.<sup>i</sup>

### **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
<b>Central Business Districts, Downtowns, and Regional Malls</b>	
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
<b>Community Colleges, Universities, and Vocational Education Facilities</b>	
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
<b>Correctional Facilities</b>	
58.	Charlotte Correctional Facility
59.	Glades Correctional Facility
60.	Moore Haven Correctional Facility
<b>Enterprise Zones and Free Trade Zones</b>	
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)
<b>Major Medical Facilities &amp; Regional Activity Centers</b>	
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
<b>Sports, Entertainment, and Cultural Facilities</b>	
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 (Mudboggling)
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
<b>Tourist-oriented Areas and Beaches</b>	
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)
<b>Transportation Facilities</b>	
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.<sup>ii</sup>

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.<sup>iii</sup>

### 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.<sup>iv</sup> 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.<sup>v</sup> 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.<sup>vi</sup>



### **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 a number of 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 a number of 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 2020 would be 1,819,255 or 8.4% of the population in the State of Florida; however, in 2030 Southwest Florida's population is projected to be 2,120,300, a total increase of 301,075 (16.5%) from 2020. Lee County, the most populated of all six counties, had a projected population of 894,600 and is followed by Sarasota (498,200), Collier (452,800), Charlotte (215,500), Hendry (44,400), and Glades (14,800)<sup>vii</sup>



#### 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, 2017 Census. Overall, estimated farm worker population is provided as follows for the Region:



COUNTY	MIGRANT POPULATION	FARMS
Charlotte	742	306
Collier	686	322
Glades	(N/A)	354
Hendry	2,191	436
Lee	671	800
Sarasota	31	292
Region	4,321	2,510

### **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 161% (1,644,916 passengers in 2019 from 628,075 in 2014).

### **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 2018. 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 67.4% 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 2018, 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 10.2 million in 2019. 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 2 million in 2019.

Industry	SWFL 2018 Employment						
	Charlotte	Collier	Glades	Hendry	Lee	Sarasota	SWFL
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, & mining	482	5,851	424	3,813	2,658	1,063	14,291
Construction	5,636	16,971	314	1,760	33,404	13,025	71,110
Manufacturing	2,675	5,515	164	1,323	10,247	9,110	29,034
Wholesale trade	1,175	2,802	22	672	6,598	3,383	14,652
Retail trade	11,048	19,354	624	1,579	44,095	23,074	99,774
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,723	6,151	348	783	13,391	5,594	28,990
Information	1,195	1,744	50	113	5,176	2,854	11,132
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3,906	11,196	89	305	20,604	12,973	49,073

Professional, scientific, & management, & administrative & waste management services	6,697	22,888	301	1,270	39,295	22,107	92,558
Educational services, & health care and social assistance	12,780	24,328	531	2,470	60,896	36,525	137,530
Arts, entertainment, & recreation, & accommodation and food services	6,988	23,792	526	1,333	37,453	21,993	92,085
Other services, except public administration	3,070	10,087	183	936	14,996	9,491	38,763
Public administration	2,500	3,834	187	451	10,293	5,232	22,497
<b>Total Non-Farm Employment</b>	<b>60,875</b>	<b>154,513</b>	<b>3,763</b>	<b>16,808</b>	<b>299,106</b>	<b>166,424</b>	<b>701,489</b>

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.

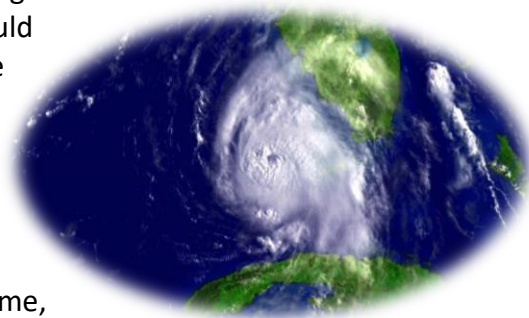
Patterns of precipitation in Southwest Florida exhibit strong seasonal variations. Specifically, the region enjoys a rainy season from June through September (averaging 9.4 inches per month), and a characteristic dry season from October through May (2.3 inches per month).



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
<b>Charlotte Correctional Institution</b>	33123 Oil Well Road Punta Gorda	Charlotte County Fire/EMS District	Charlotte
<b>Charlotte County Utilities-Rotonda Water Booster Station</b>	46 Parade Circle Rotunda West	Englewood Area Fire Control	Charlotte
<b>Charlotte Harbor Water Association Water Plant</b>	2515 Highlands Road Harbour Heights	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
<b>Cheney Brothers</b>	1 Cheney Way Punta Gorda	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
<b>City of Punta Gorda WTP</b>	38100 Washington Loop Road Punta Gorda	Punta Gorda Fire Department	Charlotte
<b>Englewood WWTP</b>	140 Telman Road Rotunda West	Englewood Area Fire Control	Charlotte

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Figure 1-3. Hazardous Chemicals**

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

#### **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
<b>Minor</b> – 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.
<b>Moderate</b> – 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.
<b>Severe</b> – 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
<b>Major</b> – 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 (2020)
- 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

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<sup>i</sup> Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (A Description of the Region) Part one, February 1987, pg IV-7.

<sup>ii</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>iii</sup> *Ibid.*, pg. I-21.

<sup>iv</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>v</sup> *Ibid.* pg. I-25.

<sup>vi</sup> *Florida County Atlas and Municipal Fact Book*, 1988.

<sup>vii</sup> *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 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 disassembling 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 Statutes, 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

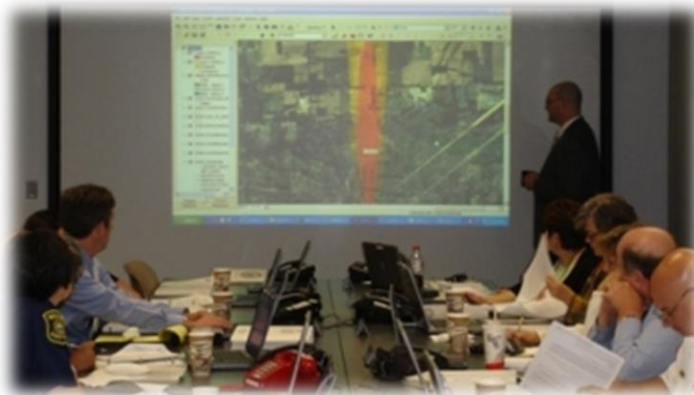
### 3.1 General

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 \_\_\_\_\_, 2021.

(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. Agencies Notified By Industry**

A. County EM

D. State DEP

B. Local FD

E. Other

C. Local Environmental

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



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

a. 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 2020 and coordinated four (4) quarterly meetings of the LEPC during the following months:

1. February 20, 2020
2. May 28, 2020
3. August 20, 2020
4. December 3, 2020

### **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/programs/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.

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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:

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Date/Time of issue:

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Issued by:

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## 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:

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Date/Time of issue:

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Issued by:

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### **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:

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Date/Time of issue:

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Issued by:

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## 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

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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

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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:

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Date/Time of issue:

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Issued by:

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**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 be 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:

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Date/Time of issue:

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Issued by:

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## 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:

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Date/Time of issue:

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Issued by:

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**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:

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Date/Time of issue:

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Issued by:

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## **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**

<b>EOC</b>	<b>Physical Locations</b>
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 Health Parks 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](http://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**

<b>Protective Clothing</b>	
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
<b>Respiratory</b>	
1.	Self-contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure demand
2.	Full face piece, air-purifying canister equipped respirator
3.	Spare air bottles or tanks
<b>Communications</b>	
1.	Portable hand held radios
2.	In-suit radios
3.	Computer and CAMEO Database
<b>Other Equipment</b>	
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**

<b>1. Florida Spectrum Environmental Laboratories, Inc.</b>		
<b>1460 West McNab Road</b>		
<b>Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309</b>		
<b>(954) 978-6400</b>		
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
<b>2. Howco Environmental Services, LTD</b>		
<b>3701 Central Avenue</b>		
<b>St. Petersburg, FL 33713</b>		
<b>(727) 327-8467</b>		
<b>Facility EPA ID #FL0152764767</b>		
<b>(800) 435-8467</b>		
		Petroleum related products only
<b>3. KNL Environmental Testing, Inc.</b>		
<b>3202 North Florida Avenue</b>		
<b>Tampa, FL 33603</b>		
<b>ENV #E84025</b>		
<b>(813) 229-2879</b>		
<b>4. Thornton Laboratories</b>		
<b>Testing and Inspection Services, Inc.</b>		
<b>1145 E Cass Street</b>		
<b>Tampa, FL 33602</b>		
<b>ENV #E84100</b>		
<b>(813) 223-9702</b>		
Drinking Water		Reuse
Wastewater		Soil
Groundwater		Air
Sludge		Specializes in Fertilizer & Agricultural
<b>5. Sanders Laboratories, Inc.</b>		
<b>Testing CERT #3544.01</b>		
	<b>Sanders Laboratories, Inc.</b>	
	<b>10090 Bavaria Road</b>	

<b>1050 Endeavor Court</b> <b>Nokomis, FL 34275</b> <b>P: (941) 234-1000</b> <b>F: (941) 484-6774</b>	<b>Fort Myers, FL 33913</b> <b>P: (239) 590-0337</b> <b>F: (239) 590-0536</b>
<b>National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) accredited, our laboratories use approved methods for the analysis of:</b>	
Groundwater	Drinking Water
Sludge	Wastewater
Soils	Surface Water
<b>We also specialize in providing quality analysis for:</b>	
Solids	Metals
Physical Properties	Demands
Inorganics	Nutrients
Microbiology	
<b>Through our network of sister laboratories, we can also provide analysis in such areas as:</b>	
Asbestos	Radiochemicals
Cryptosporidium and Giardia	Organics
<b>6. Pace Analytical</b> <b>110 S Bayview Blvd</b> <b>Tampa, FL 34677</b> <b>P: (813) 855-1844</b> <b>F: (813) 354-4661</b>	
<b>Pace Analytical Services, Inc.</b> 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.	
<b>7. EDLab – Corporate Offices</b> <b>4911 Creekside Drive, Suite C</b> <b>Clearwater, FL 33760</b> <b>P: 800-422-7873</b> <b>F: (727) 572-5859</b>	<b>Air Analysis</b>
	<b>Surface Analysis</b>
	<b>Water Analysis</b>
<b>8. Benchmark EA South</b> <b>1001 Corporate Avenue</b> <b>Suite #102</b> <b>North Port, FL 34289</b> <b>DEP #E85086</b> <b>P: (941) 625-3137</b> <b>F: (941) 423-7336</b>	<b>Drinking water (potable water)</b>
	<b>Environmental water (non-potable water)</b>
	<b>Solids (soil and sediment)</b>

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
<b>Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)</b>			
Animal Diagnostic Labs (Bronson Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory)	Lab	(321) 697-1400	<a href="https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Business-Services/Animals/Bronson-Animal-Disease-Diagnostic-Laboratory-BADDL">https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Business-Services/Animals/Bronson-Animal-Disease-Diagnostic-Laboratory-BADDL</a>
Food Safety Labs – Bureau of Chemical Residue Labs	Lab	(850) 617-7500	<a href="https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Consumer-Resources/Health-and-Safety/Food-Safety-Laboratories">https://www.freshfromflorida.com/Consumer-Resources/Health-and-Safety/Food-Safety-Laboratories</a>
Food Safety Labs - Microbiology	Lab	1 (800) 435-7352	<a href="http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Food-Safety/Bureaus-and-Sections/Bureau-of-Food-Laboratories">http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Food-Safety/Bureaus-and-Sections/Bureau-of-Food-Laboratories</a>
<b>Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)</b>			
Emergency Response (Tallahassee HQ)	Lab	(850) 245-2010	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oer/">http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oer/</a>
Emergency Response (Fort Myers)	Lab	(239) 344-5600	<a href="http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oer/">http://www.dep.state.fl.us/oer/</a>
<b>Florida Department of Health (FDOH)</b>			
Bureau of Labs – Jacksonville	Laboratory Services	(904) 791-1500	<a href="http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/public-health-laboratories/index.html">http://www.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/public-health-laboratories/index.html</a>
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	<a href="http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/radiation-control/index.html">http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/radiation-control/index.html</a>



## 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.



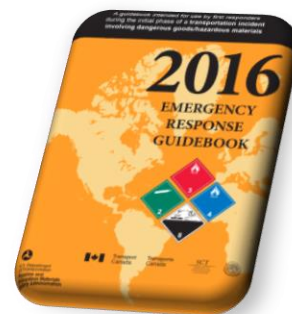
## 9.0 Exposure Control For Emergency Workers

### 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 2020 Emergency Response Guidebook ([ERG](#)) and should know how to find and interpret shipping manifests.



In 2020, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) developed a free, [mobile web app](#) of the 2020 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: overall, 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: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CHEMICAL HAZARD</u>	<u>DURATION OF EXPOSURE</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

## **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**

<b>Facility</b>
<b>Charlotte County Hospitals &amp; Medical Facilities</b>
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
<b>Nursing Homes</b>
Charlotte County
<b>Mental Health/Psychological Care/Substance Abuse (Beds)</b>
Charlotte Regional Medical Center
<b>Charlotte County EMS &amp; Ambulance Services</b>
Ambitrans P: (941) 629-1009
Charlotte County Fire/EMS 2657 Airport Road Punta Gorda, FL 33982 P: (941) 833-5600
<b>Collier County Hospitals &amp; Medical Facilities</b>
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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue South  
Naples, FL 34102  
P: (239) 252-3600  
P: 239-430-7115

Collier County EMS – Medic 2 (Naples City North)  
977 26<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 2789 Ortiz Avenue Fort Myers, FL 33905 P:(239) 275-3222	Mental Health Services
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
<b>CHARLOTTE</b>
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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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



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

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 Myers  
 9731 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

Springgrove 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 (Acif) 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 li  
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:

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>SITUATION</b>
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**

#### **2020 Southwest Florida Hazardous Materials Exercise**

##### **Scenario Summary**

Allegiant Commercial Flight #000, enroute from MIA to Las Vegas, contacts SRQ ATC. Pilot reports experiencing a small explosion in the passenger compartment and a release of unidentified chemicals on board. Requests to land immediately. 5 minutes out, an Airbus 320 with 94 Souls on Board and 8,500 lbs of fuel.





## 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). The objectives and aligned core capabilities are guided by elected and appointed officials and selected by the Exercise Planning Team.

Objective	Core Capability	Performed w/o Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to establish and maintain a unified, coordinated operation structure in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>	Operational Coordination		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response agencies shall demonstrate interoperable communication methods in support of security, situational awareness, and operations in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>	Operational Communications		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Environmental Health and Safety Response		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous Materials teams shall locate, identify, mitigate and demonstrate the ability to neutralize the hazardous material threats in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>		P			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First responders shall locate, identify, and mitigate any explosive devices (Law) in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>		P			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First responders shall assist Law Enforcement with evidence collection in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>		P			
Objective	Core Capability	Performed w/o Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Responders shall provide lifesaving medical triage, treatment and transportation of all patients via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>	Public Health and Medical Services		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First responders shall demonstrate the ability to ensure the safety and protection of affected communities and response personnel in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>	On-Scene Security and Law Enforcement	P			
<b>Ratings Definitions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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. However, opportunities to enhance effectiveness and/or efficiency were identified.</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Unable to be Performed (U): The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were not performed.</li> </ul>					

**The full After-Action Report can be found in Appendix D**

## 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.



2020-21 HMEP Sponsored Training		
Title	Location	Date(s)
2020 HazMat Symposium	Daytona Beach	January 21-24, 2020
SWF LEPC Hazardous Materials Full-Scale Exercise	Sarasota County	February 25, 2020
160 Hour HazMat Tech Course	Collier County	April 20-June 20, 2020
8-hour Street Analysis Course	Charlotte County	February 17-19, 2021
160 Hour HazMat Tech Course	Lee County	May 3-8, 2021

**APPENDICES TO THE  
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA REGION 9 LEPC  
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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**EXPLANATION AND INDEX TO APPENDICES**

<b>Appendix A</b>	List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and Data for the Hazard Analysis (Please refer to Figure 1.1)
<b>Appendix B</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)
<b>Appendix C</b>	Draw Bridges within Southwest Florida
<b>Appendix D</b>	2020 Southwest Florida LEPC Hazmat Full-Scale Exercise After-Action Report
<b>Appendix E</b>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tom Adams Draw Bridge</li></ul>
COLLIER COUNTY	None
HENDRY COUNTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State Road 29 (LaBelle)</li><li>• Fort Denaud</li></ul>
GLADES COUNTY	None
LEE COUNTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State Road 31</li><li>• Alva Broadway</li><li>• Pine Island (County Road 78)</li><li>• Sanibel Island Causeway- Bridges A, Bridge B, Bridge C (Inactive)</li><li>• Big Carlos Pass</li><li>• State Road 80 (Billy Creek)</li></ul>
SARASOTA COUNTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stickney Point Drawbridge (East Bound)</li><li>• Stickney Point Drawbridge (West Bound)</li><li>• Siesta Key Drawbridge</li><li>• Circus Draw Drawbridge (East Bound)</li><li>• Circus Draw Drawbridge (West Bound)</li><li>• State Road 789</li><li>• Hatchett Creek Drawbridge (North Bound)</li><li>• Hatchett Creek Drawbridge (South Bound)</li><li>• Albee Road Nokomis</li><li>• Blackburn Point Road (East/West –rotating bridge)</li><li>• Venice Avenue Bridge (East/West)</li></ul>

**APPENDIX D**  
**2020 SOUTHWEST FLORIDA LEPC**  
**HAZMAT FULL-SCALE EXERCISE AFTER-ACTION REPORT**

# Southwest Florida Hazardous Materials Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)



## After-Action Report (AAR)

**Prepared By:**



Advanced Planning  
Consultants, LLC.



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## EXERCISE OVERVIEW

<b>Exercise Name</b>	Operation Jet Lag – 2020 Full-Scale HazMat Exercise	
<b>Exercise Dates</b>	February 25, 2020	
<b>Purpose</b>	Execute a Full-Scale Exercise for Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in coordination with the Tampa Bay Local Emergency Planning Committee, Sarasota-Bradenton Airport, Sarasota and Manatee County that will test several components of the regional hazardous material emergency response plans, regional domestic security response plan and CFR Part 139, in conjunction with additional local preparedness, response, and recovery protocols, plans, and procedures.	
<b>Scope</b>	A regional exercise was planned for 3 hours at the Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport. Exercise play was limited to Airport, Fire, EMS, Law, and Hazardous Materials teams. The exercise tested their capabilities in dealing with a large mass casualty event involving hazardous materials and mitigating the event. The exercise also tested the ability for Hazmat teams to interact with Law Enforcement.	
<b>Mission Area(s)</b>	Protection; Response; Recovery	
<b>Scenario</b>	Allegiant Commercial Flight #000, enroute from MIA to Las Vegas, contacts SRQ ATC. Pilot reports experiencing a small explosion in the passenger compartment and a release of unidentified chemicals on board. Requests to land immediately. 5 minutes out, an Airbus 320 with 94 Souls on Board and 8,500 lbs of fuel.	
<b>Sponsor</b>	Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee	
<b>Participating Organizations</b>	Reference Appendix B: Participating Agencies & Organizations	
<b>Exercise Contacts</b>	Capt. Jason Wilkins Sarasota County Fire Dept. Special Operations Coordinator 941-882-0769 <a href="mailto:jwilkins@scgov.net">jwilkins@scgov.net</a>	Capt. Thomas “Mike” Bloski Southern Manatee Fire Rescue District Manatee County Hazardous Materials 941-725-0785 <a href="mailto:mbloski@smfr.com">mbloski@smfr.com</a>
	Tim Kitchen Advanced Planning Consultants 321-609-1268 <a href="mailto:Tim@advanced-plan.com">Tim@advanced-plan.com</a>	CJ Kammerer Southwest Florida RPC Planner I/Operation Analyst 239-938-1812 Ext. 227 <a href="mailto:ckammerer@swfrpc.org">ckammerer@swfrpc.org</a>
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## Executive Summary

On February 25, 2020 the Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport hosted a Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant Full-Scale Exercise (FSE). This exercise included full representation from the Airport as well as various local response agencies from Sarasota and Manatee Counties as well as additional regional and state organizations. At the conclusion of the exercise it was totaled that there was over 125 participants. The purpose/goal of the exercise was to test local plans, protocols and procedures, in addition to several components of the regional hazardous material emergency response plan, regional domestic security response plan and CFR Part 139, in response to an emergency landing with passenger exposure to a hazardous material. To simulate realism, an actual crew and over 90 "Volunteer Victims" from local Colleges/Universities, fire departments, and CERT teams were utilized. These individuals were registered, given proper exercise identification (shirt and wrist band), symptomology cards, briefed of appropriate actions, and transported to the aircraft. From there they were released from the aircraft and acted out their simulated injuries. First responders then managed incident objectives in response to the exposed crew/passengers.

Overall, participants did well and were successful in managing the incident. It is important to note that this scenario was complex and was developed to stress response capabilities. Aircraft incidents alone are unique and challenging to manage. Adding to the complexity, the geographic location of the airport is split between the City of Sarasota as well as Sarasota and Manatee Counties, which allows from a large mutual-aid response. Furthermore, a hazardous material incident was incorporated that again further stressed special technical response capabilities. Lastly, the region was changing over radio systems and utilized this incident to test capabilities. This document provides the many successes, identified as strengths, as well as areas for improvement that identifies corrective actions via Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training and Exercise.

## 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). The objectives and aligned core capabilities are guided by elected and appointed officials and selected by the Exercise Planning Team.

Objective	Core Capability	Performed w/o Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to establish and maintain a unified, coordinated operation structure in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>	Operational Coordination		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response agencies shall demonstrate interoperable communication methods in support of security, situational awareness, and operations in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>	Operational Communications		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Environmental Health and Safety Response		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous Materials teams shall locate, identify, mitigate and demonstrate the ability to neutralize the hazardous material threats in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>		P			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First responders shall locate, identify, and mitigate any explosive devices (Law) in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>		P			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First responders shall assist Law Enforcement with evidence collection in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>		P			

Objective	Core Capability	Performed w/o Challenges (P)	Performed with Some Challenges (S)	Performed with Major Challenges (M)	Unable to be Performed (U)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Responders shall provide lifesaving medical triage, treatment and transportation of all patients via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>	Public Health and Medical Services		S		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First responders shall demonstrate the ability to ensure the safety and protection of affected communities and response personnel in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.</li> </ul>	On-Scene Security and Law Enforcement	P			
<b>Ratings Definitions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Performed without Challenges (P):</b> 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.</li> <li><b>Performed with Some Challenges (S):</b> 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. However, opportunities to enhance effectiveness and/or efficiency were identified.</li> <li><b>Performed with Major Challenges (M):</b> 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;</li> <li><b>Unable to be Performed (U):</b> The targets and critical tasks associated with the core capability were not performed.</li> </ul>					

**Table 1. Exercise Core Capabilities and Objectives**

## 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: Operational Coordination**

**Objective 1:** Response agencies shall demonstrate the ability to establish and maintain a unified, coordinated operation structure in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

#### **Strengths**

The partial capability level can be attributed to the following strengths:

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

**Strength 2:** Participants appropriately coordinated with all critical stakeholders.

**Strength 3:** Participants appropriately identified the unified commanders representing jurisdictions/agencies involved and escorted them to the EOC.

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

**Strength 5:** Participants properly established branches, groups, and divisions needed to manage the incident and meet incident objectives, strategies, and tactics.

#### **Areas for Improvement**

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

**Area for Improvement 1:** Initial Incident Command establishment and transition.

**Analysis:** Participants successfully established appropriate command post and structure, although upon initial arrival of response units there was some confusion on the actual location. It was indicated that a “green flag” would signify the establishment of the Incident Command Post. This was not observed. The Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) Department and Battalion Chief from Cedar Hammock did establish a command and developed the appropriate structure on a small whiteboard. Additionally, the transition of Incident Command to a Unified Command at the EOC did occur, but there was some misunderstanding on when this action took place. It is recommended that ongoing cross-agency/mutual-aid command and technical response training be conducted to ensure proper efficiency and effectiveness.

**Area for Improvement 2:** Representation of critical stakeholders at the Command Post and proper accountability.

**Analysis:** Participants effectively established and maintained a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrated all critical stakeholders, although at times there was a lack of representation from key response agencies within the operations section. This allowed some agencies to not receive information and/or agencies conducting actions without consult of the operations section. In conjunction with this, responding units did not check-in with command or operations to receive assignment, again agencies started working causing a potential duplication of tasks.

**Area for Improvement 3:** Staging Area Management

**Analysis:** The resources/assets provided for the exercise were all assigned to level one staging. This caused a mass influx of responding units and as previously mentioned, they did not check-in with command or operations to receive proper assignment. It is recommended that a staging area officer be assigned to the entry gate to help coordinate this effort, in addition to pre-developing a standard plan for incoming units.

**Area for Improvement 4:** Identification of strategies and tactics used to accomplish the objectives.

**Analysis:** Participants successfully accomplished the goals/objectives of the incident, but it appeared that most units were operating off of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). No actual written objectives or tactics were provided by the Operations Chief or Command, although they were verbalized and understood.

## **Core Capability 2: Operational Communications**

**Objective 2:** Response agencies shall demonstrate interoperable communication methods in support of security, situational awareness, and operations in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

### **Strengths**

The partial capability level can be attributed to the following strengths:

**Strength 1:** Participants successfully implemented initial response communications plans and protocols.

**Strength 2:** Radio communications were clear and concise. Plain language was used throughout the response.

**Strength 3:** Participants properly established external communications with critical stakeholders (Law Enforcement, Fire Rescue, HazMat etc.)

**Strength 4:** Participants appropriately made periodic progress reports through command and staff meetings.

**Strength 5:** Participants successfully utilized the incident Public Information Officers (PIOs) to coordinate consistent message to the public concerning the response and progress of the incident.

### **Areas for Improvement**

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

**Area for Improvement 1:** Initial radio communications\*.

**Analysis:** Participants successfully communicated throughout the incident, although there were some instances in which communications encountered challenges. The immediate unavailability, or missing radio programming created a problem where exercise communications were not available for incoming units to talk with the ARFF department to obtain significant information. This caused a delay in gathering pertinent data for establishing command/operations.

**\*Note:** All entities were in the process of transiting to a new radio system on the day of the exercise.

**Area for Improvement 2:** Lack of initial briefings.

**Analysis:** While all tasks/objectives were successfully completed, information between various response units was limited. Early on communications did not properly flow across the chain of command or between units. Initially pre-entry briefings were not conducted with full information or with all teams together. Once everything slowed down and got more organized briefings were on point.



### **Core Capability 3: Environmental Health and Safety Response**

**Objective 3\*:** 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.

**Objective 4\*:** Hazardous Materials teams shall locate, identify, mitigate and demonstrate the ability to neutralize the hazardous material threats in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

**Objective 5\*:** First responders shall locate, identify, and mitigate any explosive devices (Law) in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

**Objective 6\*:** First responders shall assist Law Enforcement with evidence collection in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

***\*Note: Strengths/Areas for Improvement have been combined for these objectives.***

#### **Strengths**

The partial capability level can be attributed to the following strengths:

**Strength 1:** Participants successfully identified the medical, environmental exposure, and mental/behavioral health risks, as the appropriate research was conducted and completed with information based on the found threat.

**Strength 2:** All participants implemented the proper PPE for the incident.

- PPE was properly determined to be Level A based on the unknown product.
- PPE for second entry on technical decontamination was accurate.
- Appropriate PPE chosen for gross/mass decontamination which was full turnouts with SCBA.
- ARFF personnel wore appropriate PPE based on information and what was available.

**Strength 3:** Participants appropriately identified the safety officer role that was established and filled by a HazMat Technician.

**Strength 4:** Pre-entry briefing on second entry was strong and conducted with all parties.

**Strength 5:** Appropriate detection and sampling equipment was chosen and used for both first and second entries.

**Strength 6:** Decontamination options for ARFF, emergency decontamination, gross/mass decontamination, and technical decontamination were all appropriate.

**Strength 7:** Mass decontamination tents were set up quickly and responders seemed well trained in this process.

**Strength 8:** Medical monitoring was successfully conducted pre/post entry for HazMat teams.

**Strength 9:** Detection equipment was placed at the end of technical decontamination to monitor for any residual threats not completed during decontamination.

**Strength 10:** All PPE was properly bagged and tagged after going through technical decontamination.

**Strength 11:** All monitoring was successfully completed upon entries.

**Strength 12:** All sampling was appropriately conducted in accordance with LRN and FBI requirements.

**Strength 13:** Coordination of teams and activities greatly improved once teams came together, things slowed down and became more thought out and methodical.

**Strength 14:** Participants successfully located, identified, and mitigated explosive devices in accordance with existing plans, policies and procedures.

**Strength 15:** First responders appropriately assisted Law Enforcement with evidence collection in accordance with existing plans, policies and procedures.

## Areas for Improvement

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

**Area for Improvement 1:** Airport Law Enforcement exposure and decontamination.

**Analysis:** Airport Law Enforcement appropriately made contact and isolated the airline crew, although there were some potential exposure and decontamination concerns. LE Personnel went into the HOT zone with no PPE and corralled the crew. The crew therefore did not go through any type of decontamination and LE personnel were potentially exposed.

**Area for Improvement 2:** Utilizing technical decontamination via mutual-aid.

**Analysis:** Decontamination practices were successfully implemented, although it was identified that SOPs for certain state mutual-aid agencies differ from local standardized protocols and procedures. The 48th CST's technical decontamination process is considerably different than standard local hazardous materials teams. Many personnel were not aware of their process which made it difficult to operate.

**Area for Improvement 3:** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during patient triage.

**Analysis:** During the conduct of patient triage, personnel included a mixture of both fire and EMS. HazMat personnel were in the process of making preparations to do a Level A entry into the HOT zone. Information was provided that most patients were suffering from flu like symptoms. EMS personnel utilized gloves and masks while the fire personnel wore a mixture of bunker gear, from full turnouts to only pants. No masks were worn by fire personnel. Based on the information and visible donning of Level A suits by HazMat teams, it is recommended that triage personnel utilize respiratory protection along with full turnouts to ensure proper first responder safety and limit potential exposures.

**Area for Improvement 4:** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during technical decontamination.

**Analysis:** Participants successfully conducted technical decontamination processes for entry teams, although it was identified that there could be a potential exposure to personnel during the decontamination process. The first entry was in Level A for HazMat and technical decontamination personnel were in full turnouts but no SCBA. It is recommended that, at minimum, Level B PPE for technical decontamination be utilized to limit the potential for first responder exposure.

**Area for Improvement 4:** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the Bomb Squad.

**Analysis:** Participants successfully integrated and conducted a cross discipline entry (HazMat team and Bomb Squad) to the plane to mitigate the hazard. Although, prior to making first entry it was identified that no formal briefing was conducted with the bomb squad in regards to PPE. They made first entry in a bomb suit that had no level of protection for chemical or biological threats with two HazMat personnel in Level A. It is recommended that PPE be matched with each other to the highest degree available for the bomb squad.

**Area for Improvement 5:** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during mass decontamination.

**Analysis:** Medical personnel properly conducted mass decontamination procedures, but it was identified that potential first responder exposure was possible. During the escorting of victims to the mass decon tents, personnel did not wear proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

**Area for Improvement 6:** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) coordination across agencies.

**Analysis:** All participants had the proper available PPE for use at the level needed. HazMat teams had availability up to Level A. EMS had gloves, masks, and gowns. Bomb squads had Level B. It was identified that coordination between agencies for the proper level of PPE would help ensure all personnel have the appropriate equipment and take the same precautions to limit potential exposures.

**Area for Improvement 7:** Entry Team co-locations.

**Analysis:** HazMat and Bomb Squad teams did well in preparing for entry onto the contaminated aircraft, although if all teams were collocated in the same area it would help with coordination, collaboration and efficiency. HazMat Teams from each agency set up to prepare for entry in two separate locations. Additionally, bomb squad units were located some distance away as well. It is recommended that in the future these teams try to coordinate together prior to dressing out and relocate if necessary closer together. When one entry team moved over with the bomb squad, communications improved, but it left out the other back up teams from getting proper information.

***Area for Improvement 8:*** Decontamination for Bomb Squad.

***Analysis:*** Prior to the entry onto the aircraft it was identified that there was no formal briefing conducted with decontamination personnel in regards to removal of the bomb technician's suits. This can be partly attributed to decontamination personnel not being set-up prior to entry. Once they were established a bomb squad team member should have advised the decon team in the procedure to remove the suit. This caused bomb squad personnel with no PPE to enter the warm zone to remove their personnel from the bomb suits.

***Area for Improvement 9:*** Patient decontamination.

***Analysis:*** Participants successfully conducted several decontamination procedures for exposed passengers, but it was identified that there was a delay in this process. HazMat teams immediately began to prepare to make a Level A entry and although an entry was necessary, victims had not gone through a secondary decontamination and this process was delayed for a significant amount of time. This included victims who were critical and in need of transport. Personnel were not allocated to conduct operations at the mass decontamination tents. Once assigned, they were still lacking staffing and no one was assigned to non-ambulatory decontamination. The ambulatory decontamination team made the ambulatory victims a priority and then moved over to the non-ambulatory side to conduct decon of those victims. Being aware that this was an exercise, much of this could have been due to an exercise artificiality and teams wanting to accomplish specific goals, but increased communication from command/operations would have clarified objectives and increased effectiveness and efficiency.

***Area for Improvement 10:*** Critical Incident Stress Teams (CIST).

***Analysis:*** Due to the artificiality of the exercise, this may not have been considered, but the Incident Command post should make arrangements early on in the incident for responders to receive mental health care for the incident through critical incident stress debriefings or consultations.

## **Core Capability 4 : Public Health and Medical Services**

**Objective 7:** First Responders shall provide lifesaving medical triage, treatment and transportation of all patients via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

### **Strengths**

The partial capability level can be attributed to the following strengths:

**Strength 1:** Participants successfully directed/activated triage and pre-hospital treatment tactical operations.

**Strength 2:** Participants successfully initiated a patient-tracking system and moved patients to safe, secure, and easily accessible treatment areas.

**Strength 3:** Participants organized and distributed resources for triage and pre-hospital treatment operations.

**Strength 4:** Participants appropriately assessed the need for additional medical resources/mutual aid.

**Strength 5:** Participants effectively identified transport vehicles, victims, and priority of transport.

### **Areas for Improvement**

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

**Area for Improvement 1:** Initial triage operations.

**Analysis:** Participants appropriately established and managed patient triage, but it was identified that more training on triage administration would be beneficial to improve participants ability to effectively identify, prioritize, divide, and allocate resources as well as identify a larger area sufficient for the number of casualties. Initial triage took place immediately having the green (ambulating) patients move out of the action area after a gross decontamination. Yellow, red and black patients were initially triaged and tagged but were not immediately dealt with.

**Area for Improvement 2:** Ongoing pre-hospital treatment.

**Analysis:** Participants successfully provided treatment to patients, although it was identified a delay and/or miscommunication early on with proper assignments. Again, as mentioned, the minor injured patients were left unattended at times until a technical decontamination was set up and they were moved back though the cold zone and through decontamination. Yellow, Red, and Black patients were left on the tarmac for an extended time without attention or treatment. Gross decontamination was done prior to moving them out of the area.

## **Core Capability 5: On-Scene Security and Law Enforcement**

**Objective 8:** First responders shall demonstrate the ability to ensure the safety and protection of affected communities and response personnel in accordance with plans, procedures and best practices.

### **Strengths**

The partial capability level can be attributed to the following strengths:

**Strength 1:** Participants successfully established an expedient perimeter around the incident site.

**Strength 2:** Participants appropriately planned with local law enforcement for support in providing security in and around the affected area.

**Strength 3:** Participants successfully sustained established perimeters for the extent of the emergency.

### **Areas for Improvement**

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

**Area for Improvement 1:** N/A

## APPENDIX A: IMPROVEMENT PLAN

This IP has been developed specifically for the Southwest Florida and Tampa LEPC as a result of the 2020 Airport Full-Scale Hazardous Materials Exercise, held on February 25, 2020.

Core Capability	Issue/Area for Improvement	Corrective Action	Capability Element	Primary Organization	Completion Date
Operational Coordination	Initial Incident Command establishment and transition	Conduct ongoing Incident Command (IC)/Unified Command (UC) trainings and exercises to better understand roles/responsibilities and the appropriate transition processes.  Conduct ongoing cross-agency/mutual-aid command and technical response training to ensure proper understanding of multi-agency response protocols and increase efficiency and effectiveness.	Training/ Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
	Representation of critical stakeholders at the Command Post and proper accountability.	Conduct ongoing Incident Command (IC)/Unified Command (UC) trainings and exercises with local mutual-aid partners to increase personnel familiarity and ensure all critical stakeholders are present at the command post.	Training/ Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
	Staging Area Management.	Develop/Revise a plan, protocol, procedure that specifically identifies staging area personnel and processes in regards to a large mass casualty response at the airport.  Conduct ongoing trainings and exercises regarding a large mutual-aid response to increase staging area management processes and procedures.	Planning/ Training/ Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021

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Core Capability	Issue/Area for Improvement	Corrective Action	Capability Element	Primary Organization	Completion Date
Operational Coordination	Identification of strategies and tactics used to accomplish the objectives.	Review existing plans, policies and procedures regarding the development and execution of strategies, tactics and objectives.  Conduct ongoing Incident Command (IC)/Unified Command (UC) trainings and exercises with a specific focus development and execution of strategies, tactics and objectives.	Planning/ Training/ Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
Operational Communications	Initial radio communications.	Establish a process for incoming units to communicate with the proper personnel to obtain pertinent information regarding the incident.  Conduct ongoing trainings and exercises involving cross-agency/mutual aid communication to ensure proper interoperability.	Planning/ Equipment/ Training/ Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
	Lack of initial briefings.	Conduct ongoing trainings and exercises that involve incident briefings to ensure that all stakeholders receive the proper information and assignment.	Training/ Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021



Core Capability	Issue/Area for Improvement	Corrective Action	Capability Element	Primary Organization	Completion Date
Environmental Health and Safety	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during patient triage.	Review existing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) protocols and procedures with partnering agencies and look for opportunities to streamline SOPs to ensure similar operations.  Conduct ongoing cross-agency/mutual aid trainings/exercises regarding the selection and use of PPE to ensure familiarity with all agencies.	Planning/ Training/ Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during technical decontamination.				
	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the Bomb Squad.				
	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) during mass decontamination.				
	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) coordination across agencies.				
	Airport Law Enforcement exposure and decontamination.	Review existing decontamination protocols and procedures and ensure consistency with partnering agencies.  Conduct ongoing cross-agency/mutual aid trainings/exercises regarding decontamination to ensure familiarity with all agencies.	Planning/ Training/ Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
	Utilizing technical decontamination via mutual-aid.				
	Decontamination for Bomb Squad.				
	Patient decontamination.				

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Core Capability	Issue/Area for Improvement	Corrective Action	Capability Element	Primary Organization	Completion Date
Environmental Health and Safety	Entry Team co-locations.	Conduct ongoing cross-agency/mutual aid trainings/exercises regarding the integration of specialty teams to ensure that if they have similar operations, personnel should be collocated to ensure proper coordination and efficiency.	Training/Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
	Critical Incident Stress Teams (CIST).	Ensure Critical Incident Stress Teams (CIST) are incorporated in existing plans, policies and procedures. Ensure this is an ongoing standard practice.	Planning	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
Public Health and Medical Services	Initial triage operations.	Review appropriate plans, protocols and procedures regarding proper triage operations.  Conduct ongoing trainings/exercises that involve mass casualty incidents and the triage/treatment processes to ensure all personnel are familiar with existing protocols	Planning/Training/Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021
	Ongoing pre-hospital treatment.	Review appropriate plans, protocols and procedures regarding proper pre-hospital treatment operations.  Conduct ongoing trainings/exercises that involve mass casualty incidents to ensure appropriate pre-hospital management and to improve participants ability to effectively identify, divide, and allocate resources.	Planning/Training/Exercise	Identified Participating Agencies	March 2021

## APPENDIX B: EXERCISE PARTICIPANTS

Agency
<b>Sarasota County</b>
City of Sarasota
Sarasota County Fire Dept.
Sarasota County Sherriff's Dept.
City of Sarasota Police Dept.
Sarasota Memorial Hospital
Sarasota County Emergency Management
New College of Florida (NCF)
<b>Manatee County</b>
Southern Manatee Fire Rescue
Manatee County EMS
Manatee County Emergency Mgmt.
Manatee County Sheriff's Dept.
Cedar Hammock Fire Dept.
Bradenton Fire Dept.
<b>Sarasota-Bradenton International Airport (SRQ)</b>
SRQ – Operations
SRQ – Maintenance
SRQ – ARFF
SRQ – Security
SRQ – Other
Allegiant Airlines
<b>Federal</b>
FBI (HazMat/Bomb)
48th Civil Support Team

## APPENDIX C: FEEDBACK

Assessment Factor	Rating of Satisfaction (Avg.) 1 = Strongly Disagree 5 = Strongly Agree
The exercise was well structured and organized.	4.27
The exercise scenario was plausible and realistic.	4.63
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.	4.70
After this exercise I believe my agency is better prepared to deal successfully with the scenario.	4.48

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**APPENDIX D: MASTER SCENARIO EVENTS LIST (MSEL)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre/Post Exercise Activity
<input type="checkbox"/>	C/E Inject
<input type="checkbox"/>	Expected Player Activity

**Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) - Operation Jet Lag**

#	Date	Time	Activity/Description	Responsible Controller	Delivery Method	Recipient Player(s)	Expected Actions
	18-Feb		Intelligence Bulletin distribution	Captain Wilkins	Electronic Means	Participants	Disseminate intelligence information to identified participants
	21-Feb		Send out a Media Advisory regarding the exercise to local media outlets and to the local community/public	Airport PIO in coordination with Sarasota and Manatee Counties	Electronic Means	Media Outlets	Public Information Officer to send a media advisory out to the appropriate news outlets regarding exercise activities
	24-Feb		Send out a follow-up Media Advisory regarding the exercise to local media outlets and to the local community/public	Airport PIO in coordination with Sarasota and Manatee Counties	Electronic Means	Media Outlets	Public Information Officer to send a media advisory out to the appropriate news outlets regarding exercise activities
	24-Feb		Discussion/Overview of Exercise Activities and Evaluation	Exercise and C/E Staff	Face to Face	Controllers/Evaluators	Conduct Controller/Evaluator Meeting to discuss roles/responsibilities, exercise activities and evaluation
	24-Feb		Pre-stage exercise in progress signage	Sarasota EM and SRQ	N/A	N/A	Pre-stage exercise in progress signage - 2 Variable message boards for the exercise (on by the Dog Track on Westbound University Pkwy-the other on Northbound US 41 near the Shell Station)
	25-Feb	7:00am	Display Exercise in progress on Fixed LED Signage, flight terminals, and static signs around SRQ	SRQ	N/A	N/A	Display Exercise in progress on Fixed LED Signage, flight terminals, and static signs around SRQ
	25-Feb	7:00am	Final site setup activities	Exercise and C/E Staff	N/A	N/A	Final site setup activities
	25-Feb	7:30am	Volunteer Victims arrive for: check-in and moulage at the Airport Auditorium	Volunteer Victim Coordinator	Face to Face	Volunteer Victims	Get all Volunteer Victims signed-in, moulaged, tagged and ensure all documents are in order

**Appendix D: MSEL**

**D-1**

**SWF LEPC**

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<b>Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) - Operation Jet Lag</b>							
<b>#</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity/Description</b>	<b>Responsible Controller</b>	<b>Delivery Method</b>	<b>Recipient Player(s)</b>	<b>Expected Actions</b>
	25-Feb	8:00am	Controllers/Evaluators Arrive at East side of the Airport Auditorium for check-in	Controllers/Evaluators	N/A	Controllers/Evaluators	Controllers/Evaluators Arrive and sign-in, briefing and gather materials See map (5900 Airport Auditorium Lane, Sarasota, Florida 34243)
	25-Feb	8:00am	Transportation of dummies (2 red) to Sarasota County Memorial. Will have own staff identified to serve as the 4 yellow patients	Sean Alley	N/A	N/A	Transportation of dummies (2 red) to Sarasota County Memorial. Will have own staff identified to serve as the 4 yellow patients
	25-Feb	8:00am	MCAT Busses to stage at Airport Auditorium (Volunteer Victim Staging Area)	Kevin Sheerin	N/A	N/A	MCAT Busses to stage at Airport Auditorium (Volunteer Victim Staging Area)
	25-Feb	8:00am	Identify 5 Volunteer Victims to act as Media Response	Volunteer Victim Coordinator and Jeff Sasada	N/A	Volunteer Victims	Identify 5 Volunteer Victims to act as Media Response
	25-Feb	8:10am	Actor Instructions and Safety briefing for Volunteer Victims	Volunteer Victim Coordinator and Exercise Safety	Face to Face	Volunteer Victims	Actor Instructions and Safety briefing for Volunteer Victims
	25-Feb	8:20am	Volunteer Victims begin loading the bus and transport to incident site.	Neal Cancellieri/Mark Hoffman	N/A	Volunteer Victims	Volunteer Victims begin loading the bus and transport to incident site (The two buses will be escorted through the AOA Gate (46) behind the DMA, with Neal Cancellieri, Airport Operations Officer, on the first bus, providing the escort.)
	25-Feb	8:30am	Begin loading Volunteer Victims on the plane.	ARFF Controller	N/A	Volunteer Victims	ARFF Controller will escort volunteer Victims to the plane for placement

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**After-Action Report**

**2020 HazMat Full-Scale Ex**

<b>Master Scenario Events List (MSEL) - Operation Jet Lag</b>							
<b>#</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity/Description</b>	<b>Responsible Controller</b>	<b>Delivery Method</b>	<b>Recipient Player(s)</b>	<b>Expected Actions</b>
	25-Feb	8:30am	Participants arrive at predetermined staging area (Dog Track)	Participants	N/A	N/A	Participants arrive at predetermined staging area.
	25-Feb	8:30am	Registration of exercise participants/players and get bands	Staging Area Controller/Manager	N/A	Participants	Registration of exercise participants/players and get bands
	25-Feb	8:30am	Placement of Dummy under tarp for secondary device	LE Controller	N/A	N/A	LE Controller places Dummy under tarp for secondary device
	25-Feb	8:45	One (1) MCAT bus will arrive at the staging area (Dog Track to shuttle participants that drove personal vehicles)	Transportation Controller	N/A	N/A	One (1) MCAT bus will arrive at the staging area (Dog Track to shuttle participants that drove personal vehicles)
	25-Feb	8:45	5 Media Volunteer Victims report to the Elite/Air Canada ticket counter	Jeff Sasada	N/A	5 Media Volunteer Victim	5 Media Volunteer Victims report to the Elite/Air Canada ticket counter
	25-Feb	8:45	Player Exercise and safety Briefing	Exercise Safety and Staging Area Manager/Controller	Face to Face	Participants	Exercise and Safety Briefing
	25-Feb	9:00	Start of Exercise (STARTEX)	All	N/A	N/A	Start of Exercise (STARTEX) - Pyrotechnics utilized to signal start of the exercise
1	25-Feb	9:00	Allegiant Commercial Flight #000, enroute from MIA to Las Vegas, contacts SRQ ATC. Pilot reports experiencing a small explosion in the passenger compartment and a release of unidentified chemicals on board. Requests to land immediately. 5 minutes out, an Airbus 320 with ____# (number of volunteer victims registered) of Souls on Board and 8,500 lbs of fuel.	SRQ Controller	Written	Air Traffic Controller (ATC)	ATC receives info regarding the emergency landing to kick off the exercise.

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2	25-Feb	9:00	Air Traffic Controller (ATC) responds and clears to land Runway 14.	SRQ Controller Oversee	N/A	N/A	Air Traffic Controller (ATC) responds and clears to land Runway 14.
3	25-Feb	9:00	ATC notifies ALERT III on the ringdown phone.	SRQ Controller Oversee	N/A	N/A	ATC notifies ALERT III on the ringdown phone.
4	25-Feb	9:02	AIRCOM announces the ALERT III on the Airport Emergency Group and initiates Mutual Aid.	SRQ Controller Oversee	N/A	N/A	AIRCOM should contact Michele Hile at 941-806-7778 to simulate calling the county dispatch center.
5	25-Feb	9:02	APD and ARFF responds and establishes Command	ARFF and APD Controller (s)	N/A	N/A	APD and ARFF responds and establishes Command
6	25-Feb	9:03	Airport Operations notifies ATC to direct the aircraft to the East Air Carrier Ramp.	SRQ Controller Oversee	N/A	N/A	Airport Operations notifies ATC to direct the aircraft to the East Air Carrier Ramp.
7	25-Feb	9:05	APD establishes appropriate perimeters and entry.	APD Controller Oversee	N/A	N/A	APD establishes appropriate perimeters and entry.
8	25-Feb	9:05	ARFF positions. APD prepares for mutual aid response to the east Air Carrier Ramp.	ARFF and APD Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	ARFF positions. APD prepares for mutual aid response to the east Air Carrier Ramp.
9	25-Feb	9:05	Mutual-Aid begins to get dispatched from the staging area.	Staging Area Controller/Manager	Face to Face	Participants	Staging Area Controller/Manager will begin releasing participants based off of the Pre-Stage Release Times and Unit Log
10	25-Feb	9:08	Aircraft comes to a stop, doors open and people deplane down the emergency slides or airstairs.	ARFF Controller	N/A	N/A	Aircraft comes to a stop, doors open and people deplane down the emergency slides or airstairs.



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11	25-Feb	9:08	Release Volunteer Victims from the plane.	ARFF Controller	Face to Face	Volunteer Victims	ARFF Controller will release the Volunteer Victims from the plane and give them appropriate instructions on where to go. Volunteer Victims should exit the plane and disperse inside the designated area.
12	25-Feb	9:10	ARFF begins to corral the passengers and sets up the appropriate gross decon area, as well as Passenger Gathering Areas and/or triage, treatment and transport areas.	ARFF Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	ARFF begins to corral the passengers and sets up the appropriate gross decon area, as well as Passenger Gathering Areas and/or triage, treatment and transport areas.
13	25-Feb	9:10	First Round of emergency response fire/ems and law enforcement mutual aid resources arrive on scene and joins the command post to await further instruction.	IC Controller Oversee	N/A	N/A	First Round of emergency response fire/ems and law enforcement mutual aid resources arrive on scene and joins the command post to await further instruction.
14	25-Feb	9:20	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.
15	25-Feb	9:30	Channel 13 (IC Controller) arrives on the scene and wants a story on the emergency landing.	IC Controller	Face to Face	Incident Commander with HM Team Leader	PIO contacted to respond. Media area is set up.
16	25-Feb	9:45	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.

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#	Date	Time	Activity/Description	Responsible Controller	Delivery Method	Recipient Player(s)	Expected Actions
17	25-Feb	Ongoing	Volunteer Victims are decontaminated/triaged/treated, simulated transport to the hospital.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	Patients decontaminated/triaged/treated; Simulate transport to hospital
18	25-Feb	Ongoing	Once Volunteer Victims are "transported to the hospitals" they will be escorted back to the bus and taken to the Airport Auditorium for debrief and refreshments	ARFF Controller	Face to Face	Volunteer Victims	Once Volunteer Victims are "transported to the hospitals" they will be escorted back to the bus and taken to the Airport Auditorium for debrief and refreshments
19	25-Feb	10:00	Law Enforcement joins Fire Hazmat teams for recon on the plane to locate and identify the source package.	HazMat Controller/ LE Controller Oversee	Face to Face	LE Players	Law Enforcement joins Fire Hazmat teams for recon on the plane to locate and identify the source package.
20	25-Feb	10:15	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.
21	25-Feb	10:20	<b>***All Simulated***</b> One of the passengers in the process of being decontaminated becomes hostile and begins yelling obscenities. He exposes that he is wearing a vest with explosives and then takes off running toward the back of the plane. The suspect is "subdued".	Law Enforcement Controller	Face to Face	LE Players	LE Controller will provide this information to LE participants and direct them to the dummy placed at the back of the plane under a tarp.
22	25-Feb	10:30	LE/Bomb Squads begin to identify and mitigate the bomb vest.	LE Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	LE/Bomb Squads begin to identify and mitigate the bomb vest.
23	25-Feb	10:30	HM team makes an assessment on chemical leaking from the suspicious package. 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

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24	25-Feb	10:45	A recon team (HazMat and Bomb squad) 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
25	25-Feb	10:45	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
26	25-Feb	10:50	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
27	25-Feb	10:55	Recon team returns and determines that Sarin Gas is leaking from the device. 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.
28	25-Feb	11:00	Chemical/physical properties are researched. (Science/Reference/Research report developed)	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	Reference section issues a report.
29	25-Feb	11:05	Secondary team is set to make entry into the plane and offensive operation is planned.	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	IC advised that 2nd entry is planned
30	25-Feb	11:15	Secondary team enters	HazMat Controller(s) Oversee	N/A	N/A	IC advised of offensive plan and that 2nd team is making entry
31	25-Feb	11:30	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.
32	25-Feb	11:45	First responders and PIO - 1 on 1 with the media (if needed)	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

**Appendix D: MSEL**

**D-7**

**SWF LEPC**

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**Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)**

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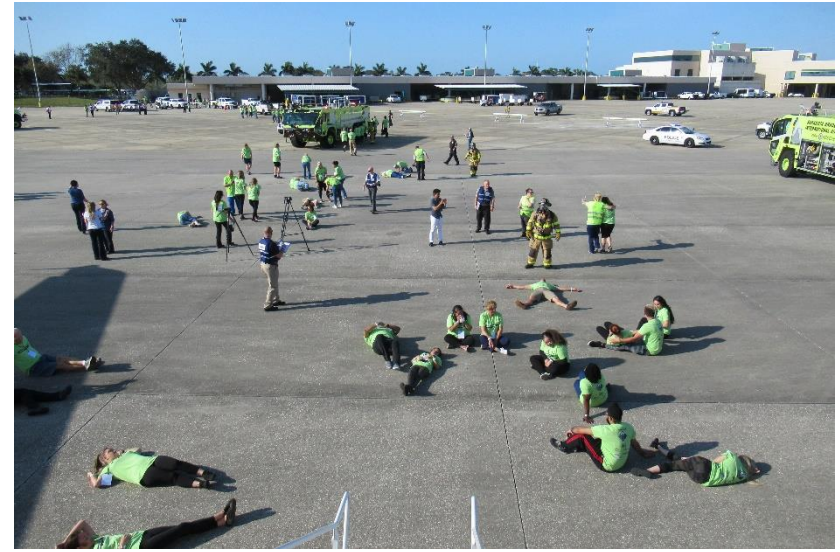
**2020 HazMat Full-Scale Ex**

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#	Date	Time	Activity/Description	Responsible Controller	Delivery Method	Recipient Player(s)	Expected Actions
33	25-Feb	12:00pm	Exercise End	Controllers/ Evaluators	Radio and Face to Face	All	Exercise End - Pyrotechnics will end the exercise
34	25-Feb	12:15pm	Players will be provided feedback forms and refreshments and then will be released.	Controllers	Face to Face	Participants	Players will be provided feedback forms and refreshments and then will be released.
35	25-Feb	12:30pm	Hotwash/Debrief	Controllers/ Evaluators	N/A	All	Controllers and Evaluators will report to the Airport Auditorium for Hotwash/Debrief

## APPENDIX E: PHOTOS







**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; choking 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.



2021 LEPC HazMat Plan

Sulfuric acid	
	<p><b>ANGER</b></p> <p>Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May be corrosive to metals.</p> <p><b>PREVENTION</b></p> <p>Do not breathe mists. Wash skin and eyes thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves and clothing, and eye and face protection. Keep only in original container.</p>
<p><b>RESPONSE</b></p> <p><b>If swallowed:</b> Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. <b>If in eyes:</b> Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. <b>If on skin (or hair):</b> Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. <b>If inhaled:</b> Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p><b>Immediately call a doctor or other medical personnel.</b></p> <p>Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.</p>	

## **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 broncho 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 IMPACT:**

- 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.

**PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS**  
DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Avoid drift by applying when wind velocity is low.

**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEAN AND ENVIRONMENT**  
Dangerous to birds, fish, stock and wildlife. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Ensure machines are removed from the area to be treated and from adjacent paddocks. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT re-use container.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**  
KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAMES. Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, secure, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals to water. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, puncture or bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the empty containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**  
Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product and spray are poisonous if swallowed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Attacks the eyes. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray mist. Protect skin while using. Obtain an emergency supply of atropine tablets 0.6 mg. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length PVC gloves, impervious footwear and full-face piece respirator with combined dust and gas cartridge/canister. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield, respirator or face piece and contaminated clothing. Wash rubber respirator with detergent and warm water.


**FIRST AID**  
If swallowed, splash on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed.

**ADVICE TO DOCTOR**  
Methomyl is a reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment, 1.2 to 2.0 mg i/v every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinisation is achieved. Maintain full atropinisation until patient recovers. DO NOT use morphine or 2-PAM. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors until recovery is assured.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) which is available from your supplier or Intrade Australia Pty Ltd website at [www.intrade.com.au](http://www.intrade.com.au)

IN A MEDICAL EMERGENCY CALL 1800 633 111 All hours

**DANGEROUS POISON**  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



**IMTRADE METHOMYL  
225 INSECTICIDE**

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:**  
225 g/L METHOMYL  
(an anti-cholinesterase compound)  
**SOLVENT:** 593 g/L METHANOL

**GROUP 1A INSECTICIDE**

For the control of insect pests in various crops as specified in the Directions for Use table



**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT**

Intrade Australia Pty Ltd  
ABN 13 090 151 134  
17 Ocean Street,  
Kwinana WA 6167  
Tel: 1800 171 792  
Fax: 1800 171 758

☐ CONTENTS 10L  
APVMA Approval No: 62091/16/0209  
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Batch No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Manufacture: \_\_\_\_\_

## **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:

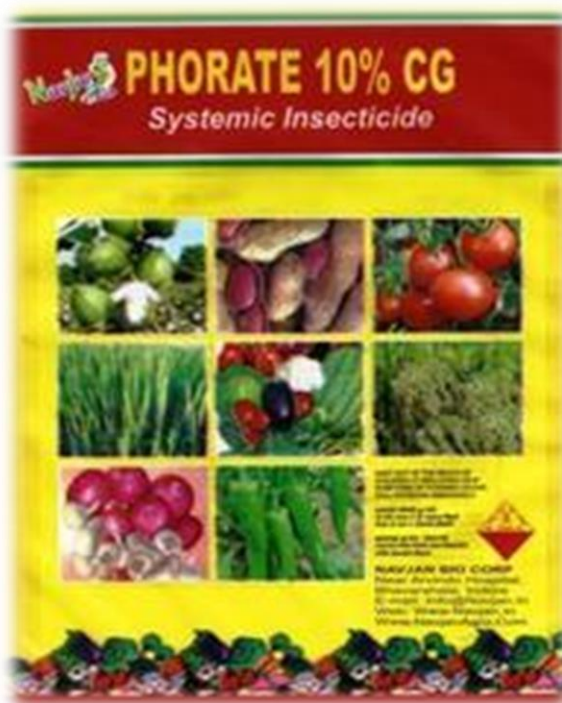
- Appearance: clear.
- Physical state; clear liquid.
- Odor: objectionable.
- Commercial form: 2.5, 5, 10, and 20% pure granules.
- Use: this material is used as an insecticide and acaricide; it is applied to plants and soil.

### 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<sub>2</sub>).
- 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 (SO<sub>3</sub>), 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.

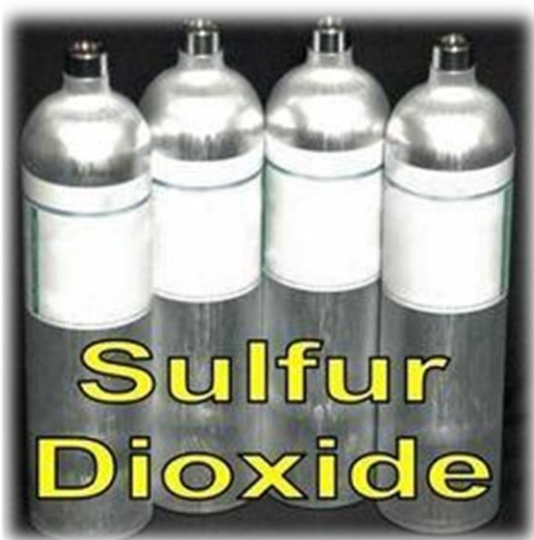
### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:**

- 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°F). 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 °F (52 °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:

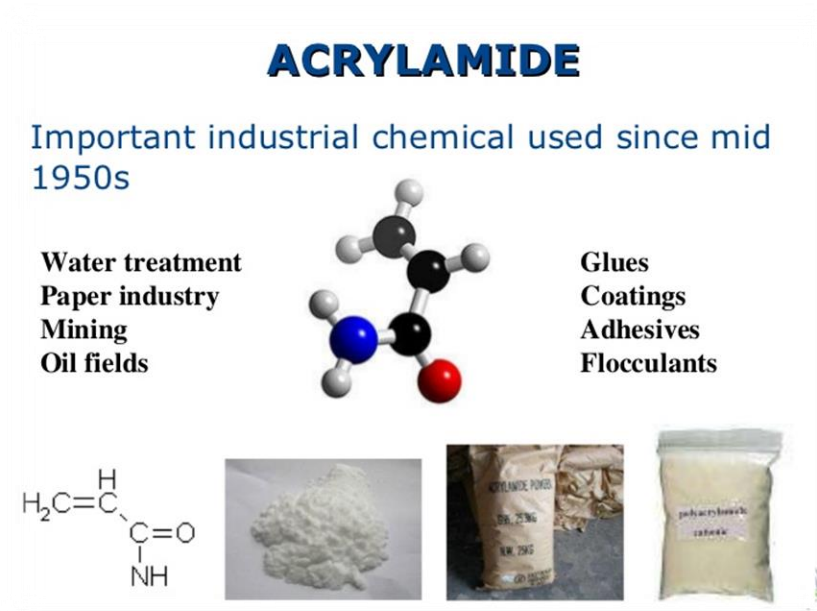
- Pure form: white crystalline solid.
- Odor: odorless
- Commercial form: shipped in fiber drums.
- Uses: manufacture of polymers, dyes, and adhesives; flocculent for sewage and waste treatment; soil conditioning; ore processing.

### 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 dose 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:

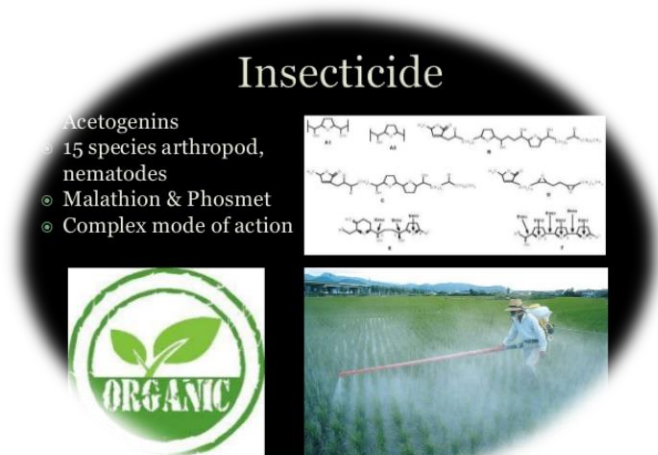
- Off-white crystalline solid with an offensive odor.
- Uses: insecticide for horn flies on beef cattle & for cattle grubs, for weevils on sweet potatoes in storage & on alfalfa.

### 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  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  71.7, and Boiling Point 8.2  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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 toxic 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 °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:

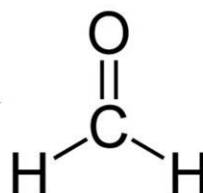
- Toxic vapors such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide are generated during combustion.
- Explosion hazard: when aqueous formaldehyde solutions are heated above their flash points, a potential for explosion hazard exists.
- Chemical reacts with nitrogen oxides at about 180; the reaction becomes explosive.
- 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.

## What Is Formaldehyde?

- A colorless chemical with a pungent odor, which is a gas at standard temperature and pressure
- It is usually found as **formalin**, a methanol-stabilized water solution that contains 37%, 44%, or 50% formaldehyde.
- Other uses include resins, bactericide or fungicide, cosmetics, permanent press clothing, embalming fluid



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