

# **DISTRICT IX SOUTHWEST FLORIDA COMPREHENSIVE**



## **Emergency Management Plan For Hazardous Materials**

**JUNE 2014**

**RESOLUTON: 2014-02**

**RESOLUTION OF THE LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE,  
DISTRICT NINE, SOUTHWEST FLORIDA, 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, District 9 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.

District 9, Local Emergency Planning Committee's Hazardous Materials Plan is hereby adopted.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by committee member **Chief Dan Sieber** who moved its adoption pending further comments by the body. The motion was seconded by committee member **Firefighter Gerald Watson** and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows: Affirmative.

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Chairman **Bruce Porter** thereupon declared the Resolution duly passed and adopted **May 22, 2014.**

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Appendix B: Please refer to the Hazard Analyses on site at the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council for Facilities Subject to Sections 302 & 303 of SARA/Title III

RECORDS OF REVISIONS: PLAN COPY NUMBER

REVISION NUMBER	DATE OF REVISION	DATE ENTERED	REVISION MADE BY (SIGNATURE)
1	6/1992		John Gibbons
1	6/1994		John Gibbons
1	6/1995	6/1995	John Gibbons
1	5/1996	5/1996	John Gibbons
1	6/1998	6/1998	John Gibbons
1	5/1999	6/1999	John Gibbons
1	5/2000	6/2000	John Gibbons
1	5/2001	6/2001	John Gibbons
1	5/2002	6/2002	John Gibbons
1	5/2003	5/2003	John Gibbons
1	5/2004	5/2004	John Gibbons
1	5/2005	5/2005	John Gibbons
1	6/2006	6/2006	John Gibbons
1	6/2007	6/2007	John Gibbons
1	6/2008	6/2008	John Gibbons
1	7/2009	7/2009	John Gibbons
1	5/2010	6/2010	John Gibbons
1	5/2011	5/2011	John Gibbons
1	6/2012	6/2012	John Gibbons
1	5/2013	5/2013	John Gibbons
1	5/2014	5/2014	John Gibbons
1	6/2014	6/2014	John Gibbons

RRT/NRT – 1 CROSS REFERENCE

RRT CRITERION	NRT-1 CRITERION	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY PLAN
1.1	A(1)	p. Figure 4-1
2.1	A(2)	p. Resolution
2.2	A(2)	
2.3	A(2)	
3.1	A(3)	p. Section 1.6
3.2	A(3)	p. Section 1.6
4.1	A(4)	p. Table of Contents
5.1	A(5)	p. Definitions/Acronyms
6.1	A(6)	p. Section 1.4
6.2	A(5)	p. Section 1-1 through 1-17
6.3	A(5)	p. Section 1-1 through 1-17
6.4	A(5)	
6.5	A(5)	p. Section 8.2
6.6	A(6)	
6.6.1	A(6)	p. Section 1-1 through 1-17
6.6.2	A(6)	p. Section 1-1 through 1-17
6.6.3	A(6)	p. Section 1-1 through 1-17
6.7	A(6)	p. Section 1.2
6.8	A(6)	p. Section 1.2
6.9	A(6)	
6.10	A(6)	p. Section 1.2
7.1		p. Section 2.2 and 2.5
7.2	A(7)(b)	p. Section 2.2 and Figures 1-1 through 1-17
7.3	A(7)(b)	
7.4	A(7)(c)	
7.5	A(7)(c)	
7.6	A(7)(b)	p. Section 2.2
7.7	A(7)(b)	p. Section 3.2 and 3.3
7.8	A(7)(c)	p. Section 3.2 and 3.3
7.9	A(2)	p. Section 1.6
7.10	A(7)(c)	
7.11	A(7)(c)	
7.12	A(7)(c)	
8.1	A(8)(a)	p. Section 1.0
8.2	A(8)(b)	p. Section 1.1
9.1	A(a)	p. Section 1.1
10.1		p. Section 4.3
10.2	B	p. Figure 4-2
10.2.1	B	p. Figure 4-2
10.2.2	C(1)	p. Figure 1-1 through 1-17

RRT CRITERION	NRT-1 CRITERION	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY PLAN
10.2.3	C(1)	p. Section 7.3.3
10.2.4	C(1)	p. Section 4-2
10.2.5	C(1)	p. Figure 4-2
10.2.6	C(1)	p. Figure 4-2
10.2.7	C(1)	p. Section 4.2
10.2.8	C(1)	p. Section 4.2
11.1	B	p. Section 4.2
11.2	C(1)	p. Section 4.3
11.3	C(1)	p. Section 4.3
11.4	C(1)	
11.5	C(1)	
11.6	C(1)	p. Section 4.2
11.7	B	p. Section 4.2
11.8	B	p. Section 4.2
11.9	B	p. Section 4.3
11.10	C(1)	
11.11	C(1)	
12.1	C(2)	
12.2	C(2)	
12.3	C(2)	
12.4	C(2)	
12.5	C(2)	
12.6	C(2)	
12.8	C(2)	
12.9	C(2)	
12.10	C(2)	
13.1	C(3)	
13.2	C(3)	
13.3		
14.1	C(4)	
14.1.1	C(4)	
14.1.2	C(4)	
14.1.3	C(4)	
14.2	C(5)	p. Section 6.2
14.3	C(5)	p. Section 6.4
14.4	C(5)	Not Applicable
15.1	C(5)	p. Section 6.6
15.2	C(5)	p. Section 6.3
15.3	C(5)	Not Applicable
16.1	C(6)	
16.3	C(6)	
16.4	C(6)	
16.5	C(6)	p. Section 7.2

RRT CRITERION	NRT-1 CRITERION	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY PLAN
16.6	C(6)	
16.7	C(6)	p. Section 1.6
16.8	C(6)	p. Section 8.3.4
16.9	C(6)	p. Figure 7-1
17.1		
17.2	C(7)	p. Section 11.2
17.3	C(7)	p. Section 11.2
17.4	C(7)	p. Section 9.4
17.5	C(7)	p. Section
17.6	C(7)	p. Section 8.2
17.7	C(7)	p. Section 11.2
17.8	C(7)	p. Section 11-1
17.9	C(7)	p. Figure 11-4
17.10	C(7)	p. Section 1.6
18.1	C(8)	p. Section 9.0
19.1	C(9)(a)	p. Section 10.6
19.2	C(9)(a)	
19.3	C(9)(a)	p. Section 10.6
19.4	C(9)(a)	p. Section 10.6
19.5	C(9)(a)	p. Section 10.6
19.6	C(9)(a)	p. Section 10.6
19.7	C(9)(a)	
19.8	C(9)(a)	
19.9	C(5)	p. Section 6.6
20.1		
20.3	C(9)(b)	p. Section 10.4
20.4	C(9)(b)	
20.5	C(9)(b)	
20.6	C(9)(b)	p. Section 10.4.3
20.7	C(9)(b)	
20.8	C(13)	
20.9	C(13)	p. Section 10.4
20.10	C(11)	p. Section 10.4
20.11	C(11)	p. Section 10.4
20.12	C(11)	p. Section 12.3
20.13	C(9)(b)	p. Section 10.4
21.1	C(9)(b)	p. Section 2.2.5
21.2	C(10)	
21.3	C(10)	p. Section 3.2
21.4	C(6)	
21.5	C(6)	
22.1	C(11)	p. Section 2.2.4
22.2	C(11)	p. Section 3.2

RRT CRITERION	NRT-1 CRITERION	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY PLAN
22.3	C(11)	
23.1	C(12)	p. Section 8.3
23.2	C(12)	p. Section 8.3.3
23.3	C(12)	p. Section 8.3.3
24.1	C(13)	p. Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.6
24.2	C(13)	p. Sections 2.2, 2.3, 2.6
25.1	C(14)	p. Section 2.2.7
25.2	C(14)	p. Section 3.2
26.1	D(1)	p. Section 12.2.2
26.2	D(1)	p. Section 12.2.2
26.3	D(1)	p. Section 12.2.2
26.4	D(2)	p. Section 12.2.2
26.5	D(2)	p. Section 12.2.2
26.6	D(2)	
26.7	D(2)	p. Section 12.2.2
26.8	D(2)	
26.9	D(2)	
26.10	D(2)	
27.1	E	p. Section 12.2.3
27.2	E	p. Section 12.2.3
27.3	E	p. Section 12.2.3
28.1	F(1)	p. Section 13.2.4
28.2	F(1)	p. Section 13.2
28.3	F(1)	p. Section 13.2
28.4	F(1)	p. Section 13.2.4
28.5	F(2)	p. Section 13.2.5
28.6	F(2)	p. Section 13.2.4
29.1		p. Section 14.3
29.2		p. Figure 14-1
29.3		p. Section 14.3
29.4		

## DEFINITIONS

### **Acute**

Acute health effects are those that occur immediately after exposure to hazardous chemicals.

### **Ambient**

Ambient temperatures are temperatures of the surrounding area (e.g., air or water).

### **Disposal**

The removal of waste materials to a facility that is permitted to receive the substances.

### **Drill**

A supervised instruction period aimed at developing testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations.

### **Exercise**

A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

### **Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs)**

A list of chemicals identified by EP A on the basis of toxicity, and listed under Title III of SARA.

### **Facility**

Defined for Section 302 of Title III of SARA as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

### **Facility Emergency Coordinator**

Facility representative for each facility with an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in a quantity exceeding its threshold planning quantity (TPQ), who participates in the emergency planning process.

### **Full Emergency Condition**

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

### **Hazardous Material**

Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

**Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH)**

The maximum level to which a healthy worker can be exposed for 30 minutes and escape without suffering irreversible health effects or escape-impairing symptoms.

**Incident Commander**

The pre-designated local, State, or Federal official responsible for the coordination of a hazardous materials response action, as outlined in the pertinent emergency response plan.

**Level of Concern (LOC)**

The concentration of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) in the air above which there may be serious irreversible health effects or death as a result of a single exposure for a relatively short period of time.

**Limited Emergency Condition**

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

**Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)**

A committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its district.

**Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)**

A compilation of information required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemicals, health and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions. Section 311 of Title III of SARA requires facilities to submit MSDSs under certain conditions.

**Potential Emergency Condition**

An incident or threat of a release which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.

**Remedial Actions**

Actions consistent with a permanent remedy which are necessary to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous materials so that they do not spread or cause substantial danger to public health and safety or to the environment.

**Reportable Quantity (RQ)**

The quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting under CERCLA; if a substance is released in a quantity that exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC), as well as to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the community emergency coordinator for areas likely to be affected by the release.

**State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)**

Commission appointed by each State governor according to the requirements of Title III of SARA; duties of the commission include designating emergency planning districts, appointing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), supervising and coordinating the activities of planning committees, reviewing emergency plans, receiving chemical release notifications, and establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information.

**Threshold Planning Quantity (TPO)**

A quantity designated for each chemical on the list of extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) that triggers notification by facilities of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) that such facilities are subject to emergency planning under Title III of SARA.

**Vulnerable Zone**

An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an accidental release could reach the level of concern (LOC).

## ACRONYMS

BCC	Board of County Commissioners
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CB	Citizens Band
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CPE	Chlorinated Polyethylene
CPG	Citizens Protection Guide
DEM	Florida Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
DOT	(U.S. or Florida) Department of Transportation
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Emergency Public Information
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
HEAR	Hospital/Emergency Ambulance Radio
HMTF	Hazardous Materials Task Force
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LOC	Level of Concern
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRT-1	Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, National Response Team
OHM-TADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
CFR	Code of Federal Register
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
VZ	Vulnerability Zone
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destructions
RDSTF	Regional Domestic Security Task Force

## 1.0 PLAN OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE

### 1.1 Responsibility for the Planning Effort

The Southwest Florida Regional Comprehensive Hazardous Materials Plan 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
- Notification requirements for hazardous and toxic materials

The Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is based upon guidance criteria prepared by the National Response Team (Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide/NRT-1) 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 District 9. 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 Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Material is a process for evaluating the District's current standing, identifying problems and recommending actions to achieve a desirable quality of life.

The Local Emergency Planning Committee 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.

## 1.2 Emergency Planning Bases

### 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 the Southwest Florida District 9)

Southwest Florida (District 9) covers 5,986 square miles and consists of six counties, four of which, are along the Gulf of Mexico. A majority of the citizens live near coastal areas or in urban settings lightly inland.

#### 1.2.1 Environmental 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 district. 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. Sensitive Facilities are on file at the LEPC.

#### 1.2.2. 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. (1)

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 draw bridges which could impact emergency response time. A list of those draw bridges are provided in Appendix C of this document.

Charlotte County is fifth in the District 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 District 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 District 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 District 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 District 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 mainland and includes Pine Island, Little Pine Island, Cabbage Key, Useppa Island and over fifty small islands.

Sarasota County is sixth in the District in Land area, approximately 573 square miles of land and 31 square miles of inland water. The County is bordered south by Charlotte County; and 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.

### 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 senior and veterans.

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

- Communication
- Transportation
- Supervision
- Medical Care
- Sheltering

### 1.2.3 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 increase 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. (3) 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 fresh water body located entirely within the boundaries of the United States. Compared to Lake Okeechobee, the remainder of the Region's major lakes appears 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.(4) 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. (5)

#### 1.2.A.4 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 County Roads 775 and 776, as County Road 771 serves the central Cape Haze and Rotunda areas. Interstate 75 runs through the central portion of the county and through Lee and Sarasota Counties. U.S. Highway 17 provides an alternate route to DeSoto County. County Road 74 is the County's major west/east artery. State Road 31 runs north/south through the eastern portion of the County.

The Seminole Gulf Railroad line runs in close proximity to U.S. 41 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 SR 764. Residents of Charlotte County are vulnerable to the harmful effects of 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

U.S. Interstate 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 (CR 951), and Exit 80 (SR 29). 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 on a daily basis. 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 2 miles east of Naples is owned and operated by the Naples Airport Authority. Three additional airports serve the County, at SR 951 north of Marco Island, in Immokalee, and in Everglades City.

### Glades County

The primary inter-County/City transportation route is U.S. 27, which has four lanes. U.S. 27 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 State Road 78, which extends north along the eastern edge of the County to Okeechobee, and State Road 80, 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 U.S. 27 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: State Road 80 (east-west), State Road 29 (north-south) LaBelle area, and US 27 (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 draw bridges in the County which could impact evacuation and response time.

### Lee County

U.S. 41 and Interstate 75 are the primary north-south access highways. These roads provide access to Lee County with Tampa and Miami. Other major highways providing access into Lee County are State Roads 31, 78, 80, and 82; and County Roads 765 and 887. There are draw bridges 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: The Lee County Airport (Page Field) 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

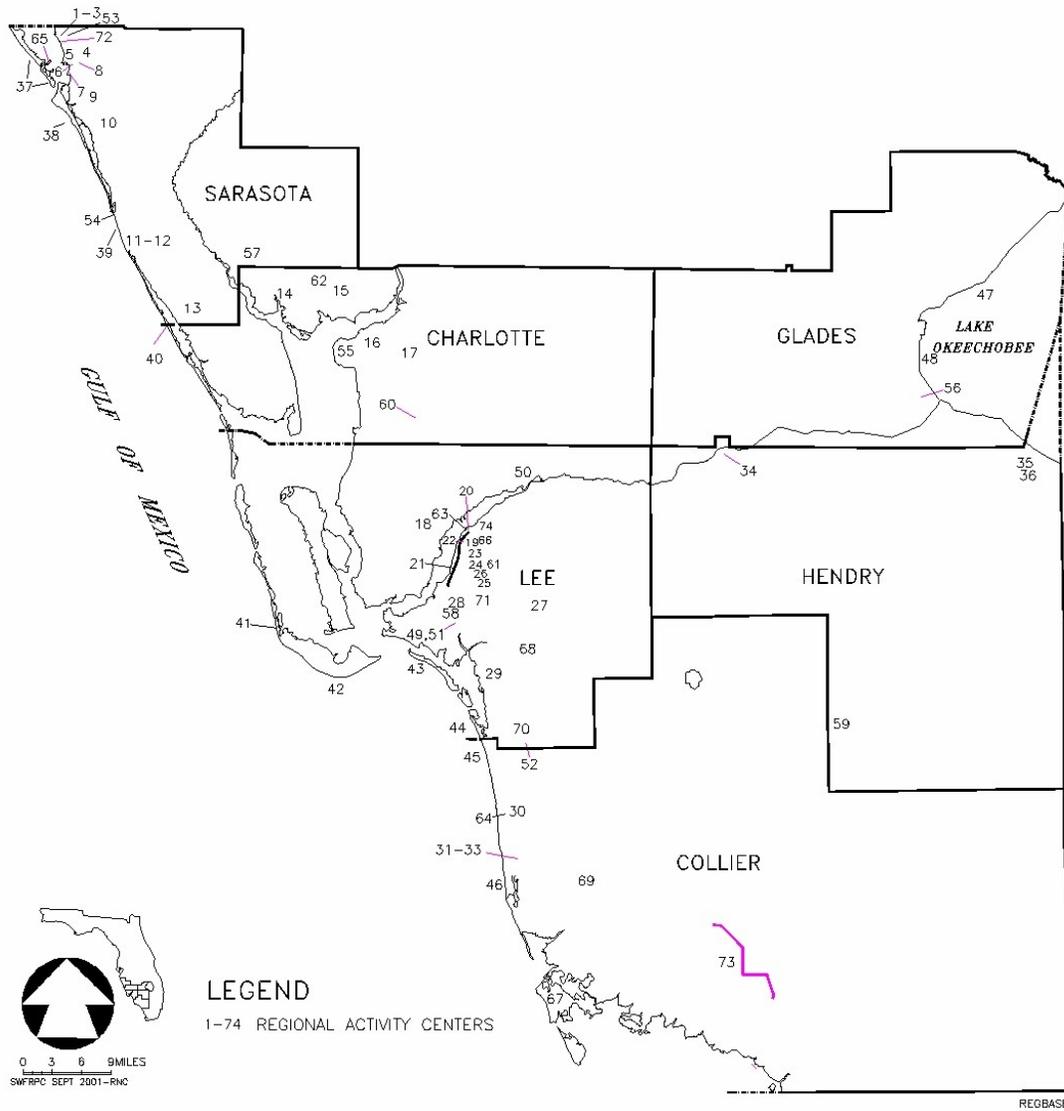
The Intracoastal Waterway provides for passage of vessels of less than 12 foot draft, and runs north and south the full length of the county, dividing the beach area from the mainland. The beach area is served by lift bridges and causeway connections (See Appendix C).

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. U.S. 41, 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. Interstate 75, carrying the majority of north/south through traffic, and are located generally 10 miles to the east of US. 41. It is also well traveled by commercial and private vehicles. The County also has two east/west roads, which are State Roads 72 and 780. With the exception of Interstate 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 anytime 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 (3) pages note the major transportation corridors and modes that could serve as critical barriers during a chemical incident.

# REGIONAL SENSITIVE ACTIVITY CENTERS



REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTERS  
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA REGION

## **LEGEND - REGIONAL SENSITIVE ACTIVITY CENTERS**

### **Central Business Districts, Downtowns, and Regional Malls**

- 6. City of Sarasota/Central Business District
- 10. Sarasota Square Mall
- 20. Fort Myers/Central Business District
- 24. Edison Mall
- 30. Coastland Mall
- 31. Naples/Central Business District
- 34. LaBelle, Downtown
- 35. Clewiston, Downtown
- 54. Venice Central Business District
- 55. Punta Gorda Central Business District
- 56. Moore Haven, Downtown
- 57. North Port, Downtown
- 62. Murdock Center Regional Mall
- 72. Sarasota Downtown

### **Community Colleges, Universities, and Vocational Education Facilities**

- 3. University of South Florida/New College
- 49. Edison Community College
- 68. Florida Gulf Coast University
  - Edison Community College (Naples)
  - Edison Community College (Sarasota)
  - Edison Community College (Punta Gorda)

### **Correctional Facilities**

- 59. Hendry Correctional Facility
- 60. Charlotte Correctional Facility
- 75. Glades Correctional Facility

### **Enterprise Zones and Free Trade Zones**

- 74. Dunbar enterprise zone (Fort Myers in Lee County)

### **Major Medical Facilities**

- 9. Sarasota Memorial Hospital
- 11. Venice Hospital
- 15. Charlotte Regional Medical Center
- 16. Peace River Regional Medical Center
- 18. Cape Coral Hospital
- 22. Lee Memorial Hospital (Downtown)

Physicians Regional (Pine Ridge)  
Fawcett Memorial Hospital  
Lehigh Acres Regional Health Center  
Gulf Coast Hospital

**MAP 34 – LEGEND (Cont'd.)**  
**REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTERS**

- 32. Naples Hospital
- 36. Clewiston Hospital
- 58. Health Park Hospital  
Physicians Regional Hospital (South)

**Sports, Entertainment, and Cultural Facilities**

- 2. Ringling Museum Complex
- 4. Ed Smith Sports Stadium
- 5. Van Wezel Auditorium
- 7. Selby Gardens
- 8. White Sox Spring Training Ground
- 14. Rangers Spring Training Ground
- 19. Edison Home
- 21. McGregor Boulevard Scenic Drive
- 25. Twins Spring Training Ground
- 28. Lakes Park
- 29. Koreshan Museum
- 50. Lee County Civic Center
- 51. Barbara B. Mann Performing Arts Center
- 52. Naples-Fort Myers Dog Track
- 53. Sarasota Dog Track
- 63. Harborside Convention Center
- 64. Philharmonic Center for the Arts
- 65. Mote Marine Laboratories
- 66. Red Sox Training Ballpark
- 69. Florida Sports Complex (Mudbogging)
- 70. Everglades Wonder Garden
- 71. Minnesota Twins Training Ballpark
- 73. Janes Scenic Drive
- 76. Germain Arena  
Ortona Indian Mound

**Tourist oriented Areas and Beaches**

- 37. Tourist-oriented Beaches/Sarasota
- 38. Tourist-oriented Siesta Key
- 39. Tourist-oriented Venice

40. Tourist-oriented Englewood/Charlotte
41. Tourist-oriented Captiva
42. Tourist-oriented Sanibel
43. Tourist-oriented Fort Myers Beach
44. Tourist-oriented Bonita Beach
45. Tourist-oriented Wiggins Pass/Vanderbilt Beach
46. Tourist-oriented Naples

**MAP 34 – LEGEND (Cont'd.)**  
**REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTERS**

47. Tourist-oriented Lake Recreation
48. Tourist-oriented Lake Recreation
67. Tourist-oriented Marco Island

**Transportation Facilities**

1. Sarasota Bradenton Airport
12. Venice Municipal Airport
17. Charlotte County Airport
26. Page Field
27. Southwest Florida Regional Airport
33. Naples Airport

### 1.2.b.2 Population

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has projected that the population of the Region in 2015 will be 1,838,347 or about 8% of the population in the State of Florida. Lee County, the most populated of all six counties has a projected population of 756,681 citizens, and is followed by Sarasota County with 436,124 citizens. Collier, Charlotte, Hendry and Glades Counties have projected populations of 406,262, 183,340, 43,847 and 12,093 citizens respectively.

#### 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.

#### Migration Workers

Migrant farm workers are the third component of seasonal population variations in Southwest Florida. Estimates of the migrant farm worker population are taken from the Migrant Health Program, Bureau of Primary

Health Care, Health Resources and Services Administration’s report entitled Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study, September. Accounting for the spouses and children of migrant workers increases this figure to 43,964. Overall, estimated farm worker population is provided as follows for the Region:

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NET MIGRANT POP.</u>	<u>SEASONAL POP.</u>
Charlotte	2,495	790
Collier	1,630	3,479
Glades	4	295
Hendry	-53	4,578
Lee	18,893	1,177
Sarasota	3,655	110
<b>Region</b>	<b>26,624</b>	<b>10,429</b>

Charlotte County

The City of Punta Gorda is the only incorporated area of the County. The County non-farm employment by industry is as follows: Agricultural services 386; retail trade 7,400; transportation/warehousing 284; manufacturing 1,083; construction 3,250; financial 947; real estate 843; 140; and professional & technical services. The bulk of the population is in the western portion of the County, near Charlotte Harbor, Peace River and along major highways.

Collier County

Incorporated areas are Marco Island, Naples and Everglades City. The County employment by industry is as follows: Agricultural services 7,116; utilities 327; retail trade 17,357; transportation/warehousing 1,429; manufacturing 2,798; construction 14,248; financial 3,750; real estate services 2,557; and administrative support 8,537.

During the fall-winter planting and harvest seasons, the migrant workers totals roughly 15,000 and is 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 that there are approximately 37,000 tourists visiting Collier County on any given day throughout the peak months from November through April. 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.

### Hendry County

Incorporated areas are cities of LaBelle and Clewiston. The County's population by industry is as follows: Agricultural services 5,167; retail trade 1,398; manufacturing 1,045; construction 409; financial 200, real estate 85; professional services 124; and administrative support 406. In 1987 approximately 60% 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.

### Glades County

Moore Haven serves as the county seat, with 16-18% 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. The County's employment by industry is as follows: Agricultural services 231; retail trade 89; wholesale trade 5; construction 42; professional and technical services 43; and administrative support 10.

### Lee County

Incorporated areas are cities of Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Sanibel, Bonita Springs, and Fort Myers Beach. The County employment by industry is as follows: Agricultural services 1,447; utilities 772; construction 20,983; manufacturing 6,230; wholesale 6,230; retail 30,215; transportation/warehousing 2,345; information 4,390; finance 5,420; real estate 4,750; professional & technical services 8,102; management companies 1,102; and administration support 3,338.

### Sarasota County

Incorporated areas are cities of Sarasota, Venice, North Port, and Longboat Key. The County non-farm employment by industry is as follows: Agricultural services 367; transportation/warehousing 1,475; utilities 601; manufacturing 8,462; construction 11,814; finance 6,818; real estate 2,756; professional & technical services 8,071; and administrative support 28,985. Most of the County's population is in the city of Sarasota, followed by Venice and North Port.

## 1.2.C. Climate

Average monthly temperatures range from 64.3°F in January to 82.6°F in August. 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, and a characteristic dry season from October through May.

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.

### 1.3 Hazards Analysis

Comprehensive planning depends upon a clear understanding of what hazards exist and what risk they pose for 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 1-1.

#### 1.4 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.

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.

#### 1.5 Supporting Plans

The following federal, state, local and facility emergency plans are available to support the implementation of the District 9 Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan:

State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Charlotte County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials

Lee County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials

Sarasota County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials

Glades County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials

Collier County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials

Hendry County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials

Charlotte County/Punta Gorda Comprehensive Plan

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

Florida Coastal Pollutant Spill Plan

Florida Mutual Aid Plan

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

Southwest Florida Hurricane Evacuation Study Update

Southwest Florida Strategic Regional Policy Plan

## 1.6 Authorities and References

### 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 (District IX) Local Emergency Management Plan for Hazardous Materials.

### 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.

## 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, 2008.
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.

**FIGURE 1-1: LEPC HAZARDS ANALYSIS SUMMARY**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Charlotte Correctional Institution	33123 Oil Well Road	Chlorine	Charlotte County Fire/EMS District	Charlotte
City of Punta Gorda Water Treatment Plant	38100 Washington Loop Rd Punta Gorda	Chlorine	Punta Gorda Fire Department	Charlotte
Florida Power and Light- Charlotte County Substation	300 Sabal Palm Lane (Punta Gorda)	Sulfuric Acid	Punta Gorda Fire Department	Charlotte
Florida Water Products – Port Charlotte	4190 Whidden Blvd	Sulfuric Acid	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
Gasparilla Island Water Association RO and WT Plants	5050 Linwood Rd Placida	Sulfuric Acid	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
Saint Andrews South Golf Club	1901 Deborah Dr Punta Gorda	Sulfuric Acid	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
Sam’s Club – Store #6445	17700 Murdock Circle (Port Charlotte)	Sulfuric Acid	Port Charlotte Fire/EMS District	Charlotte
Telman Road Facility	140 Telman Rd Rotonda West	Chlorine	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
The Home Depot USA #6950	3941 Tamiami Trail #1111	Sulfuric Acid	Charlotte County Fire Department	Charlotte
The Home Depot USA -0201	19690 Cochran Boulevard	Sulfuric Acid	Port Charlotte Fire/EMS	Charlotte
Trademark Metals Recycling	5005 Dalewood St Punta Gorda	Sulfuric Acid	Punta Gorda Fire Department	Charlotte
Verizon Manasota Key Rsu (VZ-FL4321b06)	2075 N Beach Rd Englewood	Sulfuric Acid	Punta Gorda Fire Department	Charlotte

**FIGURE 1-1: LEPC HAZARDS ANALYSIS SUMMARY**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
BWJ Farms, Inc.	6052 Pacific Grade Rd. (Immokalee)	Methyl Bromide	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Bay Colony Golf Club	9740 Bent Grass Bend (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Bonita Bay Club East	3700 Wildwood Blvd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Bonita Bay Golf Maintenance East	2700 Wildwood Blvd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Calusa Pines Golf Club	2000 Calusa Pines Dr. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
City of Naples Water Plant	1000 Fleischmann Blvd. (Naples)	Chlorine, Ammonia (Anhydrous)	Naples Fire Department	Collier
City of Naples WWTP	1400 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ave. North (Naples)	Chlorine, Sulfur Dioxide	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Club Pelican Bay	6650 Watergate Way (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Collier County Utilities – South Regional WTP	3851 City Gate Dr. (Naples)	Chlorine, Ammonia (Anhydrous), Muriatic Acid, Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Collier County Utilities North	8005 Vanderbilt Beach Road Extension (Naples)	Ammonia (Anhydrous) Chlorine, Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31- 10631218)	301 Tower Rd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31- 10631218)	1160 Industrial Blvd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc.	4160 Wolfe Rd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	50 Marco Lake Dr. (Marco)	Sulfuric Acid	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	550 Goodlette-Frank Rd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Comcast of the South, Inc. (FEIN: 31-10631218)	690 11 <sup>th</sup> Ave. North (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	North Naples Fire Department	Collier
Costco #354	6275 Naples Boulevard (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Crop Production Services 1006	116 Jerome Dr (Immokalee)	Dimethoate, Endosulfan, Methomyl, Oxamyl, Paraquat dichloride, Peroxyacetic Acid/Hydrogen Dioxide, Phorate	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Florida Water Products – Naples	1485 Railhead Blvd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
FPL- Livingston Substation	Golden Gate Pkwy. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Golden Gate Fire Department	Collier
Gargiulo – BHN Research	25672 Immokalee Road (Immokalee)	Paraquat, Endosulfan, Methyl Bromide	Immokalee Fire Control District	Collier
Gargiulo – Farm 7	15000 East US Hwy. 41 (Naples)	Methyl Bromide	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Gargiulo – Gulf Coast Farm #7	14th Avenue Southeast, Near Golden Gate	Sulfuric Acid	Golden Gate Fire Department	Collier

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Gargiulo SWF Farms	5870 County Road 858 (Immokalee)	Methyl Bromide, Paraquat	Immokalee Fire Control District	Collier
Howard Fertilizer	283 Jefferson Avenue East (Immokalee)	Methomyl, Phorate, Paraquat, Endosulfan, Oxamyl	Immokalee Fire District	Collier
Immokalee Groves	3710 Camp Keias Rd. (Immokalee)	Chlorine	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Immokalee Water and Sewer District – WWTP	140 White Way (Immokalee)	Chlorine	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
LaPlaya Golf Club, LLC	327 Palm River Blvd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Lely Resort Golf and Country Club	7909 Grand Lely Dr. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Mitchell and Stark Construction	6001 Shirley St. (Naples)	Chlorine	Naples Fire Department	Collier
NBTY, Inc.	4365 Arnold Ave. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC – Seagate – USID6741	1010 Whippoorwill Lane (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC – Shirley – USID6744	5651 Shirley St. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
North Water Treatment Plant	807 East Elkcam Circle (Marco Island)	Ammonia (Anhydrous)	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Old Collier Golf Club	797 Walkerbilt Rd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Pacific Tomato Growers	9500 C.R. 858 (Immokalee)	Methyl Bromide	Big Corkscrew Fire District	Collier

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Panther Run Golf Club	6010 Del Webb Way (Ave Maria)	Sulfuric Acid	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier
Quail West Golf and Country Club	5950 Burnham Rd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Sam's Club #6364	2550 Immokalee Road (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
South Water Treatment Plant	415 Lily Court (Marco Island)	Ammonia (Anhydrous)	Marco Island Fire Department	Collier
Syngenta Seeds, Inc.	10290 Greenway Rd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid, Methyl Bromide	Naples Fire Department	Collier
The Country Club of Naples	185 Burning Tree Dr. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
The Home Depot Store #0280	2251 Pine Ridge Rd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	North Naples Fire Department	Collier
The Home Depot Store #6348	1651 South Airport Pulling Rd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
The TwinEagles Club	11725 TwinEagles Blvd. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Tiburon Golf Club	2620 Tiburon Dr. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Windstar Club	4343 Yacht Harbor Dr. (Naples)	Sulfuric Acid	Naples Fire Department	Collier
Winfield Solutions – Immokalee	800 East Main St. (Immokalee)	Bromadiolone, Chloremquat Chloride, Endosulfan, Methyl Bromide, Oxamyl, Paraquat, Phorate	Immokalee Fire Department	Collier

**FIGURE 1-1: LEPC HAZARDS ANALYSIS SUMMARY**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
City of Moore Haven Water Treatment Plant	12710 US Hwy 27 Moore Haven	Chlorine	Moore Haven Fire Department	Glades
City of Moore Haven Water Treatment Plant	16710 US Hwy 27 Moore Haven	Chlorine, Ammonia ( Anhydrous)	Glades County Fire Department	Glades
Whisper Creek RV Resort	3745 North State Road 29, LaBelle	Chlorine	LaBelle Fire Department	Glades

**FIGURE 1-1: LEPC HAZARDS ANALYSIS SUMMARY**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
A Duda Farm Fresh Foods Citrus Belle	6010 South State Rd 29 Labelle	Ammonia ( Anhydrous)	Labelle Fire Department	Hendry
City of Clewiston R O Water Treatment Plant	1340 South Olympia St	Sulfuric Acid	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
Diamond R Fertilizer	1155 Commerce Drive (Labelle)	Methomyl, Paraquat, Methamidophos, Oxamyl, Dimethoate, Phorate	Labelle Fire Department	Hendry
Dumont Company-Labelle	871 Industrial Blvd. (Labelle)	Chlorine, Sulfuric Acid	Labelle Fire Department	Hendry
McClure Farms #22 Bruce	4399 State Rd 29 South (Labelle)	Endosulfan	Labelle Fire Department	
McClure Farms #23 Joe	33055 McClure Rd(Clewiston)	Endosulfan, Methamidophos, Paraquat	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
Monsanto-Seminis Vegetable Seed	9567 S.R. 29 S (Labelle)	Oxamyl, Paraquat, Diazinon	Labelle Fire Department	Hendry
Paramount Chemicals & Plastics	14470 S State Rd 29 (Felda)	Hydrochloric Acid, Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine, Sulfuric Acid	Labelle Fire Department	Hendry
Port Labelle Utility System WWTP	3490 Utility Dr (Labelle)	Chlorine	Labelle Fire Department	Hendry
Southern Gardens Citrus Processing	1820 CR 833 (Clewiston)	Ammonia (Anhydrous)	Clewiston Fire Department	Hendry
US Sugar Corporation WTP	1731 W.C. Owens Avenue (Clewiston)	Ammonia (Anhydrous), Sulfuric Acid	Clewiston Volunteer Fire Department	Hendry

**FIGURE 1-1: LEPC HAZARDS ANALYSIS SUMMARY**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
American Airlines – RSW	11000 Terminal Access Rd (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Lee County Port Authority Fire Rescue - Station 92	Lee
Aris Horticulture DBA Keepsake Plants – Live Oak Farm	22341 State Rd 80 East (Alva)	Sulfuric Acid	Alva Fire Department – Station 121	Lee
AT&T	4290 Colonial Boulevard	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire District	Lee
Bonita Bay Club	26660 Country Club Dr (Bonita Springs)	Sulfuric Acid	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Bonita Bay Golf Maintenance West	25551 Country Club Dr (Bonita Springs)	Sulfuric Acid	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Coca-Cola Refreshments USA, Inc. – Fort Myers	10051 Alico Rd (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Estero Fire District	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	12600 Westlinks Dr (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	10941 Leeco Ct. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Iona McGregor – Station 5	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	4750 Winkler Ave. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Department – Station 6	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	6320 Beau Dr. (North Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	North Fort Myers District – Station 1	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	160 Homestead Rd. South (Lehigh Acres)	Sulfuric Acid	Lehigh Acres Fire Department Station 2 Lee County #102	Lee
Comcast of the South, Inc.	17371 Alico Center (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	San Carlos Park Fire Department	Lee
Comcast Cable #28517	26102 Bonita Grande Drive (Bonita Springs)	Sulfuric Acid	Bonita Springs Fire Department	Lee

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Costco Wholesale #351	7171 Cypress Lakes Drive (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Costco Wholesale #621	10088 Gulf Center Dr. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	San Carlos Fire District – Station #53	Lee
Crown Colony Golf and Country Club Inc.	8851 Crown Colony Blvd. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #3	Lee
Delta Airlines Inc. RSW	1000 Terminal Access Dr. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Lee County Port Authority Fire Rescue - Station #92	Lee
Dunes Golf and Tennis Club	949 Sand Castle Rd. (Sanibel)	Sulfuric Acid	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #2	Lee
Florida Freezer	7952 Interstate Court (North Fort Myers)	Anhydrous Ammonia	North Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Alico – San Carlos Substation	7501 Alico Rd (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	San Carlos Park Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Caloosa Substation	17521 Palm Creek Dr. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Florida Power & Light – Fort Myers Power Plant	10650 SR 80 (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Shores Fire Department	Lee
FPL – Orange River Substation	11490 Orange River Blvd (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Shores Fire Department Station #1	Lee
FPT Fort Myers	3750 Veronica Shoemaker Blvd. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department Station # 6	Lee
Germain Arena	11000 Everglades Pkwy. (Estero)	Anhydrous Ammonia	San Carlos Fire District – Station #53	Lee
Greater Pine Island WTP	5281 Pine Island Road (Bokeelia)	Sulfuric Acid	Bokeelia Fire Department	Lee
Highland Woods Golf and Country Club	9100 Highland Woods Blvd. (Bonita Springs)	Sulfuric Acid	Bonita Springs Fire Department	Lee

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Interstate Battery of America (Fort Myers)	6260 Topaz Court	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
JJ Taylor Distributing Florida – Fort Myers	2040 Park 82 Dr. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department Station #4	Lee
Keepsake Flowers and Plants	2201 Owanita Rd. (Alva)	Sulfuric Acid	Lehigh Acres Fire Department Station #1	Lee
Lee County Resource Recovery Facility	10500 Buckingham Rd. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid, Anhydrous Ammonia	Fort Myers Fire Department Station #5	Lee
Level 3 Communications	3520 Palm Ave. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
New Cingular Wireless - Fort Myers	10501 FGCU Blvd. (Fort Myer)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Pall Aeropower – Fort Myers	4245 Evans Avenue	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee
Pelican Preserve Golf Club	9802 Pelican Preserve Blvd. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department Station #5	Lee
Pelican Sound and River Club	4561 Pelican Sound Blvd. (Estero)	Sulfuric Acid	Estero Fire District	Lee
Pelicans Nest Golf Club Inc.	4450 Pelicans Nest Dr. (Bonita Springs)	Sulfuric Acid	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Pepsi Beverages Co.	3625 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire District	Lee
Raptor Bay Golf Club	23001 Coconut Point Resort Dr. (Bonita Springs)	Sulfuric Acid	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
Reddy Ice	13320 Metro Parkway, SE	Ammonia	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Road Safe Traffic Systems	8031 Mainline Pkwy. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	San Carlos Fire Department	Lee
Sams Club – Store 8130	5170 Cleveland Avenue	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department	Lee

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Sanctuary Golf Club	2801 Wulfert Rd. (Sanibel Island)	Sulfuric Acid	Iona McGregor Fire Department – Station #2	Lee
Sprint Communications – Fort Myers PCS Switch	4770 Laredo Avenue (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire District	Lee
Sunbelt Rentals PC #078	12770 Metro Pkwy. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Syngenta Flowers	2200 Owanita Rd. (Alva)	Methyl Bromide, Sulfuric Acid	Alva Fire District	Lee
Taylor and Crowe Battery	7971 Supply Dr. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	San Carlos Fire Department	Lee
The Colony Gold Club	4101 Pelican Colony Blvd. (Bonita Springs)	Sulfuric Acid	Bonita Springs Fire District	Lee
The Home Depot Store #6975	2580 Skyline Blvd. (Cape Coral)	Sulfuric Acid	Cape Coral Fire Department Station #4	Lee
The Home Depot Store #8444	3402 Forum Blvd. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department Station #5	Lee
US Postal Service Fort Myers P&DC	14080 Jetport Loop (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	South Trail Fire Department	Lee
Windstream Paetec Fort Myers Switch/Sales	1610 Royal Palm Ave. (Fort Myers)	Sulfuric Acid	Fort Myers Fire Department Station #1	Lee

**FIGURE 1-1: LEPC HAZARDS ANALYSIS SUMMARY**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
American Telephone and Telegraph	1315 Stringfield Avenue (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Batteries Plus #049	4401 Bee Ridge Rd (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Boca Royale Golf and Country Club	1601 Englewood Rd (Englewood)	Sulfuric Acid	Englewood Fire District	Sarasota
Coca-Cola Refreshments USA, Inc – Sarasota	2150 47 <sup>th</sup> Street (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Comcast of the South, Inc	2806 East (Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Costco Wholesale (1123)	8201 S. Tamiami Trail Unit 501 (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
FPL Howard-Proctor Substations	6201 Proctor Rd (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
FPL Laurelwood Substation	2501 Laurel Rd (Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
FPL Sarasota Emergency Services/Ringling Substation	2220 Hammock Place (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
FPL Venice Service Center, Dist. And Trans Substation and Fiber Hut	420 Albee Farm Rd (Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Jeld-Wen Windows	355 Center Court (Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Laurel Oak Country Club and Resort	2875 Dick Wilson Dr (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Interstate Batteries of Sarasota	8241 Blaikie Crt. (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Level 3 Communications Sarasota – SRSTFL09	6288 Tower Lane (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Longboat Key Club and Resort	301 Gulf of Mexico Dr (Longboat Key)	Sulfuric Acid	Longboat Key Fire Department	Sarasota
Meridian Distribution Center	6278 McIntosh Rd	Anhydrous Ammonia	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Northeast Booster Pump Station	1150 Nabatoff St (North Port)	Anhydrous Ammonia	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
Oaks Club	301 Macewen Dr (Osprey)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Publix Supermarkets – Sarasota Distribution Center	6123 Sawyer Rd	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Sam’s Club #4772	300 N. Cattlemen Road	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Sarasota County Utilities WTP	1255 T Mabry Carlton Parkway (Venice)	Muriatic Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Sarasota National Golf Club	25520 National Blvd (Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Selma Avenue Facility	201 Selma Ave (Englewood)	Chlorine	Englewood Fire District	Sarasota
Southwest Booster Station	8060 Tamiami Trail (Venice)	Anhydrous Ammonia	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Sunbelt Rentals PC #224	7580 15 <sup>th</sup> St E (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
The Home Depot USA -0255	4111 Cattlemen Road (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
The Home Depot Store #0273	2450 Jacaranda Blvd (Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Trademark Metal Recycling	1735 Myrtle St (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
United Natural Foods Inc.	6272 McIntosh Rd (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Venetian Golf and River Club	105 Pesaro Dr (North Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – DeSoto	3048 DeSoto Road (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Englewood	89 S. Indiana Avenue	Sulfuric Acid	Englewood Fire District	Sarasota

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>	<b>RESPONDING CODE NO. FIRE DISTRICT</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
Verizon – Longboat Key	4040 Gulf of Mexico Dr (Longboat Key)	Sulfuric Acid	Longboat Key Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – North Port	13715 Tamiami Trail (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	North Port Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Osprey	603 Bay Road (Osprey)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Pinkney	5610 Pinkney Rd (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Sarasota Main	1701 Ringling Boulevard (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Sarasota Northside	1165 47 <sup>th</sup> Street (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Sarasota Southside	5590 Swift Dr (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Sarasota Springs	5875 Bahia Vista Street (Bahia Vista)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Siesta Key	5600 Midnight Pass Road (Sarasota)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon Saint Armands Key RSU	31 Adams Drive North	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Venice Main	121 Nokomis Ave South (Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Verizon – Venice South	2291 Woodmere Dr (Venice)	Sulfuric Acid	Venice Fire Department	Sarasota
Water Treatment Plant	5655 North Port Blvd (North Port)	Sulfuric Acid	Sarasota County Fire Department	Sarasota

## SPECIFIC REFERENCES

- (1) Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (A Description of the Region) Part one, February 1987, pg IV-7.
- (2) Ibid. pg. I-21.
- (3) Ibid. pg. I-21.
- (4) Ibid. pg. I-25.
- (5) Florida County Atlas and Municipal Fact Book, 1988, Charlotte County Population Physical Characteristics.
- (6) Ibid., Hendry County Physical Characteristics.
- (7) Florida Population Studies, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Population Projections by Age, Sex and Race for Florida Counties, 1998-2010, Published July 1999.

# FIGURE 1-2

## 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.

# 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, wettable 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.

# 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.

## **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.

## **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.

# 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 others 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 <sup>0</sup>C 71.7, and Boiling Point 8.2 <sup>0</sup>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.

# SULFUR DIOXIDE #7446-09-5

## **GENERAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES:**

- 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:**

- 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<sup>0</sup>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 fire fighting 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 <sup>0</sup>F (52 <sup>0</sup>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:**

- 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.

# 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 2-4 cupfuls 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 perchloric 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.

## 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 Chairperson, Local Board of County Commissioners, has the responsibility for overall hazardous materials emergency response planning for the County. The Chairperson, 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 Chairperson is responsible for assuring overall continuity of resources to assure 24 hour operations for a protracted period. If conditions warrant, the Board 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 Board of County Commissioners.

#### 2.2.3 Director, County Emergency Management

The Director is responsible for the coordination, development and maintenance of procedures to implement the County Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan consistent with existing conditions and procedures.

The Director or his 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. He 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 Board of County Commissioners. 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, 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:

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

#### 2.2.5 County and Municipal Fire Departments and Independent Fire Districts

- a. Respond to, investigate, and assume direct control of the management of hazardous material incident scenes occurring within its jurisdiction.
- b. Determine the type and nature of the hazardous material involved.
- c. Determine the necessity for an evacuation, issue evacuation orders when appropriate, and identify the vulnerable zone to be evacuated.
- d. Notify the emergency communication center, the appropriate local County Division of Emergency Management, which will make proper notification to federal and state agencies as required by federal and state laws.
- e. Request assistance from appropriate federal and state agencies through the County Division of Emergency Management.

- f. Initiate request for assistance from appropriate agencies necessary to neutralize and/or contain the hazardous materials involved.
- g. Give full cooperation to assisting agencies involved in determining action to be taken to contain the hazardous material and restore the area to normal.
- h. Provide vehicle wash down and monitoring, when necessary, at prescribed locations and in a manner consistent with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and/or Health Department direction and procedures.

#### 2.2.6 County Health Department

The appropriate County Health Department is responsible for:

- a. Monitoring potential public health problems;
- b. 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;
- c. Coordinating all health and medical services; and
- d. Informing the Florida Division of Emergency Management, through the emergency management direction, of degraded public health conditions.
- e. County Health Departments are also responsible for 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:

- a. Assist local fire departments in assembling and disassembling wash down stations and disposing of waste materials;
- b. Assist American Red Cross by providing garbage pickup and disposal for reception centers and shelters.
- c. Assist law enforcement agencies with evacuation operations by providing traffic control equipment and personnel; and
- d. Assist in containment and cleanup of spills by providing equipment and personnel as necessary.
- e. Assist County Health Departments if requested with special needs shelters.

### 2.2.8 Local School Board

The appropriate County School Board will supervise temporary shelter operations which utilize school facilities, and provide equipment for the preparation of food for evacuees in cooperation with the American Red Cross. The School Board will also assist in providing buses for evacuees needing transportation, if requested by the director of the County 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 County 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.

### 2.2.11 County Hospitals

County 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:

1. Providing direction and control should the emergency is beyond the capabilities of the local government affected.
2. Issuing necessary Executive Orders, proclamations, and regulations.
3. 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 off site 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

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

- a. 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.

- b. Locate sites and establish acceptable procedures for the disposal of hazardous materials.
- c. Act as the primary operational agency in the containment and cleanup of inland hazardous materials spills.
- d. Act as the sole authority on the use of chemical dispersant in combating a hazardous materials incident.
- e. Provide a coordinator for the agency is designated as the primary operational agency.
- f. 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.
- g. Coordinate traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes adversely affected by a hazardous materials incident.
- h. 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 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

##### Florida Division of Emergency Management

Provide the coordinated effort by maintaining the State Emergency Operation Center. The Division 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).

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

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

- b. 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

Utilized on an as needed basis to respond 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

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

- Ambulance deployment
- Coordination for treatment of mass casualties
- Coordination of deployment of Strategic National Stockpile resources
- Deployment of Environmental Health or Epidemiological Strike Teams as required
- Deployment of Behavioral Health Strike Teams

#### 2.3.7 Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission

The 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. The Commission will provide traffic supervision and control for water transportation routes. The Commission will be accessed through emergency support function # 16.

#### 2.3.8 Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Utilize on an as needed basis to respond to hazardous materials releases involving pesticides. The Department of Agricultural 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

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

- a. 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.
- b. Notify the State Emergency Response Commission if subject to the requirements of SARA/Title III.
- c. Submit Material Safety Data Sheets and emergency inventory forms to the State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Planning Committees, and local fire departments.
- d. Submit toxic chemical release forms to the State Emergency Response Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency 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.
- e. Provide immediate notification to the local fire departments, State Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committee of the emergency release of a listed hazardous substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance.

- f. Provide written follow-up emergency notice to the State Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committees after the release.

## 2.6 Volunteer Organizations

### 2.6.1 American Red Cross

The American Red Cross will provide reception and care for evacuees. This service will include registration of evacuees, provision of shelter managers, and special assistance to evacuees. Additional shelter space may have to be established by the American Red Cross should the relocation period last longer than anticipated. In this event, mobilization and relocation of evacuees will be coordinated by the American Red Cross through the County Emergency Operations Centers.

### 2.6.2 Emergency Alert System (EAS)

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

### 2.6.3 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.

### 2.6.4 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.

### 2.6.5 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) 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 EOC. All disasters are considered local even when state and federal resources are utilized. Additionally, the BOCC 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 designed incident commander. In this capacity the incident commander would be responsible for:

- a. Life safety issues, first;
- b. Incident stabilization, second, and;
- c. 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. 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

The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated by the county emergency management 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 the Florida Division of Emergency Management. Upon receipt of notification from the county that a release of hazardous materials has occurred, staff from the Department of Environmental Protection 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 10\_\_\_\_, 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.

(SEAL)

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 \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.

/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.

### 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 Sheriffs 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 at the Lee County EOC 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 Community Emergency Coordinator is (239) 477-3600 or 335-1600.

#### Sarasota County District

The Sarasota County 9-1-1 Communications Center of the Sarasota County Sheriffs 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) 951-5283.

#### Hendry County District

The Hendry County Sheriffs Department is the designated county warning point in the event of a hazardous materials emergency. The sheriffs 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 24-hour 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.

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 (850) 413-9911, 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

<b>County</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>County Warning Point Agency</b>
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).

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 contact 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

##### c. Activation

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

#### 4.3.2 Notification of Limited Emergency Condition

##### a. Description

An incident involving a greater hazard 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;  
Director, Health Department;  
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;  
Director, Health Department;  
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 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.

**\*Charlotte County District**

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
	WCVU 104.9 FM Solana

**\*Lee County District**

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
	WXKB 103.7 FM Cape Coral
	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
	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
	WZJZ 107.1 FM Port Charlotte

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.

Boater 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 Commission, fire-rescue craft, and U.S. Coast Guard.

The public notification system may be activated for a Level 1 Condition and will be activated for a Level 2 or Level 3 Condition. 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.

**\*Sarasota County District**

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 District**

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

**\*Glades County District**

Glades County's Public Safety Office will activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to notify the public of a general emergency caused by a hazardous materials release. Residents and transients will be advised to tune to the following radio and television stations for detailed information and instructions.

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 District**

The Hendry County Emergency Management Department will notify appropriate radio station to notify the public of a general emergency caused by a hazardous materials release. Residents and transients will be advised to tune to area radio stations for detailed information and instructions.

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, 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 Sheriffs 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.

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

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 E.M. \_\_\_\_\_ D. State DEP \_\_\_\_\_  
B. Local F.D. \_\_\_\_\_ E. Other \_\_\_\_\_  
C. Local Environmental \_\_\_\_\_

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

A. Local F.D. \_\_\_\_\_ E. Local Health \_\_\_\_\_  
B. County E.M. \_\_\_\_\_ F. State DEP \_\_\_\_\_  
C. Local Environmental \_\_\_\_\_ H. 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:

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---

---

11. Message Received By: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

Figure 4-2  
EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

Potential Emergency Conditions

Director, County Division of Emergency Management  
County Sheriff  
Municipal police departments  
Chief, County Fire/Rescue  
Municipal fire departments  
Director, Emergency Medical Services Division  
State Watch Office

Limited Emergency Conditions

Director, County Division of Emergency Management  
County Administrator  
Public Safety Director  
County Sheriff  
Municipal police departments  
Chief, County Fire/Rescue  
Municipal fire departments  
Director, Emergency Medical Services Division  
Director, Health Department  
Director, Engineering and Public Works Department  
Chairman, County School Board  
Director, Transportation Authority  
Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross  
State Watch Office

Full Emergency Conditions

Director, County Division of Emergency Management  
County Administrator  
Public Safety Director  
County Sheriff  
Municipal police departments  
Chief, County Fire/Rescue  
Municipal fire departments  
Director, Emergency Medical Services Division  
Director, Health Department  
Director, Engineering and Public Works Department  
Chairman, County School Board  
Director, Transportation Authority  
Director, County Chapter of the American Red Cross  
State Watch Office

## 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 Emergency Management Operations Centers of the region are fully operational communication centers and are generally manned 24 hours per day 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 County 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, American Red Cross communications personnel, Emergency Medical Services, Civil Air Patrol, amateur radio operators, and any other organization with the capability to provide supplemental communications.

The County 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 County EOC for assignment. County Division of Emergency Management Communicators will be responsible for the operation of the County 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 American Red Cross Communications Chairman; 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 County EOC and the following organizations will be established and maintained:

- The Florida Division of Emergency Management 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 the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

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 Department of Management Services of Florida 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 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 (County 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 County 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 Emergency Operating Center and the local counties' Armory (when activated).

5.3.12 Commercial Telephone (See respective Local Government Plan)

Commercial telephone service is available at each County Emergency Operation Center, 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

Public Information Officers (PIOs) 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:

1. Collect, edit, and release information and instructions to the media;
2. Establish contact with wire services;
3. Assist news media personnel in the performance of their functions, including accreditation and identification;
4. Coordinate the release of information with facility representative and county information officer;
5. Brief the news media as conditions warrant; and
6. 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 Public Information Officers 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 Local Board of County Commissioners provided the County 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 county PIO and/or County Commission Board Chairman. If the County EOC is activated, the County 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 County 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 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).

The Florida Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will provide a Public Information Officer who will work from the local Emergency Operations Center 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 Public Information Officer 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 disseminate information regarding an incident.

#### 6.3.1 Emergency Operations Center

The County 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 Chairman 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

The Florida Division of Emergency Management will act as the lead State agency for emergency support functions. Information will flow from the State Emergency Operation Center in the form of media briefings, press releases and situation reports. The Florida Division of Emergency Management will provide a Public Information Officer who will work from the local Emergency Operation Center or the State Emergency Operation Center, as appropriate.

## 6.4 Coordination of Media Releases

As stated above, the Emergency Operations Center 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 County Division of Emergency Management will coordinate with the Local Emergency Planning Committee 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 local County Division of Emergency Management.

### **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 Committee'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 Committee 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 Committee 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 Committee 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 Committee.

#### **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 Committee 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 2013 and coordinated four (4) quarterly meetings of the Committee during the following months:

February 28, 2013

May 23, 2013

August 22, 2013

December 6, 2013

### **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 the federal Environmental Protection Agency are:

First Responder Awareness

First Responder Operations

Hazardous Materials Technician

Hazardous Materials Specialist

On-Scene Incident Commander

The Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee 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**

Emergency response planning obviously can cover a fairly 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. Planning initiatives have included the following:

Released of the revised Southwest Florida Regional Hazardous Materials Plan was completed, June 2013.

During 2013, the LEPC participated in the following community planning workshops:

- ▶ Coordinated Hazardous Materials Events and training during the following:
  - Florida Hazmat Symposium in Daytona Beach, Jan 23-25, 2013
  - Hosted Florida DEM E-Plan Workshop, February 6, 2013
  - Florida DEP Clean Marina/EPCRA Compliance Workshop, Feb., 13, 2013
  - How-To-Comply Compliance Workshop, February 15, 2013
  - Lee County EMS Hazardous Materials Training, February 27, 2013
  - Chemical Suicide Training, LaBelle, February 28, 2013
  - Chemical Suicide Training, Fort Myers, February 28, 2013
  - Chemical Suicide Training, North Port, March 1, 2013
  - Chemical Safety Sheltering-In-Place Training (Fort Myers), June 11, 2013
  - Lee County EMS Hazardous Materials Training, June 12, 2013
  - Lee County EMS Hazardous Materials Training, September 12, 2013
  - Sheltering-In-Place Workshop (Housing Authority), September 21, 2013
  - OSHA's HAZWOPER (North Port), September 26, 2013
  - OSHA's HAZWOPER (Naples), September 27, 2013
  - Sheltering-In-Place Workshop (Omega), September 30, 2013
  - EPA CAMEO Course (Naples), November 5-7, 2013

### **Regional Accomplishment**

The previous year (2013) was very successful for the Region's hazardous materials program training program. More than *Three Hundred and forty (340)* individuals benefited from the training implemented or supported by the Committee. Program activities of the upcoming year are anticipated to continue with little or no changes.

➤ **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:

---

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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**Of further consider:**

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.

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:

---

**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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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:

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**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:

---

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:

---

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 1660 Ringling Blvd., downtown Sarasota, and is incorporated in the offices of the County Department of Emergency Management. 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.

##### **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. 80) and Colonial Boulevard. It houses the Lee County Division of Emergency Management, the administrative offices of the Lee County Emergency Medical Services, and the Lee County Emergency Dispatch Center (Lee County). 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 Utility 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 in the Government Complex Center, Building 2, and the 500 block on U.S. 27. The EOC is the focal point for overall coordination of local response to any major emergency. The EOC has auxiliary power and logistical provisions to support emergency operations.

**Hendry County**

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

**Southwest Florida Emergency Operation Centers**

EOC	Physical Locations
Sarasota County EOC	1660 Ringling Blvd., Sarasota, FL
Lee County EOC	2665 Ortiz Avenue, Fort Myers, FL
Collier County EOC	8075 Lely Cultural Parkway, Naples, FL
Charlotte EOC	26571 Utility Road, Punta Gorda, FL
Glades EOC	Government Complex Building, U.S. 27, Moore Haven
Hendry EOC	4425 W. State Road 80, LaBelle, FL

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;
- County Health Department;
- Parks and Recreation Department;

Facility Owner/Operator;  
American Red Cross; 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). 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 2575 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 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 Hazardous Materials 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;

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 Council 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 Division of Emergency Management or Division of Environmental Services. These services could also include specialized training for County Hazardous Materials 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:

- 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. The Department 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.

The Florida Department of Health has public health laboratories in Pensacola, 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 outline in the State of Florida Comprehensive Laboratory Response Plan for Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Incidents. The following provides analytical support under Florida's the plan.

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>
<b>Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services</b>		
Animal Diagnostic Labs	Lab	321-697-1400
Food Safety Labs-Chemistry	Lab	850-488-9670
Food Safety Labs -Microbiology	Lab	
<b>Florida Department of Environmental Protection</b>		
Emergency Response	Lab	850-413-9911
<b>Florida Department of Health</b>		
Bureau of Labs - Jacksonville	Laboratory Services	904-591-7406
Bureau of Labs – Miami	Laboratory Services	305-366-0025
Bureau of Labs – Tampa	Laboratory Services	813-883-5929
Bureau of Labs – Pensacola	Laboratory Services	888-210-3285
Bureau of Radiation Control	Environmental Radiation	407-297-2095

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.

### 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.

Material Safety Data Sheets - Manufacturers Technical Bulletins Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) 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 7-1

### RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCES FOR EACH COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TEAM

#### Protective Clothing

\*Chemical Suits of coveralls, total body

Teflon

Viton

Chlorinated Polyethylene

Polyvinyl Chloride

Butyl Rubber

Chemrel

\*Gloves

Cryogenic

Viton

Butyl

Polyvinyl Chloride Neoprene

Nitrile

\*Boots

Polyvinyl Chloride/Nitrile

Neoprene

Polyvinyl Chloride

\* Other

Nomex hoods

Hearing protectors

High visibility vests

#### Respiratory

Self contained breathing apparatus, positive pressure demand

Full face piece, air-purifying canister equipped respirator

Spare air bottles or tanks

#### Communications

Portable hand held radios

In-suit radios

Computer and CAMEO Database

## Other Equipment

\*Combustible gas detectors

MSA 2A bulb type

Draeger detection tube

Explosive/Toxic meter

Radiological monitoring kits

Chlorine kits

Plug and patch kits

Portable weather stations

Non-sparking tools

Explosion proof flashlights

High powered binoculars

Barricade tape

Hydraulic Hurst Tool Motor

Foam (AFFF, alcohol)

Nozzles and Eductors

Assorted absorbent materials, (pads, booms, bags)

Piping materials

Safety valve protectors

    \*Recovery Drums

        85 gallon

        55 gallon

        5 gallon

Heavy duty plastic trash bags

Decontamination equipment

Assorted reference materials/manuals

Assorted area maps

First aid kit

Traffic cones

Camera or videotape recorder

FIGURE 7-2

COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LABORATORY ANALYTICAL  
CAPABILITIES IN SELECT AREAS OF THE REGION

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

FIGURE 7-3

PRIVATE CONTRACTORS' LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES

1. Florida Spectrum Environmental Laboratories, Inc.  
1460 West McNab Road  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309  
(954) 978-6400  
  
Metals  
Demands  
Nutrients  
Extractable Organics  
General Parameters I  
General Parameters II  
Microbiology  
Pesticides  
Herbicides  
PCB's  
Purgeable Organics  
Hazardous Waste Characteristics  
Turbidity  
Dioxin  
Chemistry Primary Inorganic  
Chemistry Secondary Inorganic  
Chemistry Organic  
Trihalomethanes  
Base Neutral Extractable  
Volatile Organic Compounds  
Purgeables  
Acid Extractables
2. Benchmark Quality Laboratory (Mainly water analysis)  
1009 Tamiami Trail  
Port Charlotte, FL 33953  
(941) 625-3137
3. Howco Environmental Services, LTD (Petroleum related products only)  
843 43<sup>rd</sup> Street South  
St. Petersburg, FL 33711  
Facility EPA ID #FL0152764767  
(800) 435-8467

4. KNL Laboratories  
2742 N. Florida Avenue  
PO Box 1833  
Tampa, FL 33602  
ENV #E84025  
(813) 229-2879
  
5. Thornton Laboratories, Inc. (Industrial and Agricultural Only)  
1145 East Cass Street  
Tampa, FL 33601  
ENV #E84100  
(813) 223-9702

## 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;
- evaluation by the County Medical Director (or State Department of Health) of the threat to human health;
- 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 Hazardous Materials Team. Public health concerns will be assessed by the County Medical Director. 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 Department Services, respectively. The local County 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 RDSTF 6 will provide monitoring and assessment if a 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 Division of Emergency Management will contact the facility's emergency coordinator to verify the existence of an emergency.

The County 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 EOC will recommend whether to activate assessment and monitoring personnel. The decision to deploy assessment and monitoring personnel will be made by the Chairman, BCC, after consultation with the directors of the county Health Department or Medical Director and the county 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 Chairman of the BOCC 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 County Medical Director. These evaluations will be provided to the Chairman 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 BOCC 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 Division of Emergency Management 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 2008 Emergency Response Guidebook and should know how to find and interpret shipping manifests.

### 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 coordinate 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), permissible exposure limits (PELs), emergency action, personal protective equipment, and first aid procedures. MSDSs 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.

### 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 2008 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 (EP A) 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 (cocoon) 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 (Firefighters Protective Clothing -structural) provides protection by restricting inhalation of, ingestion of, or skin contact with hazardous vapors, liquids, and solids. This clothing may not provide adequate protection from poisonous vapors or liquids encountered during hazardous materials incidents. This is the minimum level recommended for initial site entries until the hazards have been completely identified.

Level B Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

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

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

Level C Recommended Personal Protective Equipment includes:

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

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

Level D 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 Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners 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.



## 10.0 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

### 10.0 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.

### 10.1 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.

### 10.2 Levels of Concern

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. The precise LOC for each EHS is listed in Appendix A, List of Extremely Hazardous Substances and data for hazard analysis.

For the purpose of this plan, an LOC has been estimated by using one-tenth of the "Immediately Dangerous to Life and 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.

### 10.3 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.

#### 10.3.1 Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes from each facility are identified in the facility specific hazard analysis in the CAMEO database at the LEPC.

#### 10.3.2 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.

### 10.3.3 Evacuation for Special Needs

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. Residents without transportation will be picked up by buses and transported to the nearest decontamination/reception center. Each county will keep a current listing of all special needs evacuees. During an evacuation, this list will be utilized by the 9-1-1 communication team to inform people with special needs of the evacuation and dispatch appropriate transportation as needed. Generally, buses will be available for public use.

### 10.3.4 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 County School Board personnel.

### 10.3.5 Medical Facilities

If required, medical facilities will be evacuated to facilities outside the vulnerable zone using hospital transportation supplemented by county-provided vans and school buses.

### 10.3.6 Incarceration Facilities

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

#### 10.4 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 American Red Cross representatives on registration forms in accordance with established procedures. Registration data will be tabulated and submitted to the county Emergency Operations Center.

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.

#### 10.5 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.

## 10.6 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.

## 10.7 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 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 County Health Department 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.

## 10.8 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.

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.

Personnel from the County Public Health Department and the Florida Department of Health may coordinate the delivery of medical support services to victims of hazardous materials incidents. If there is a need for regional coordination, DEM will notify the DOH Duty Officer who notifies the Regional Emergency Advisor.

### 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.

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, coordinate all ambulance and fire/rescue vehicles during emergency medical operations, and coordinate patient transport to available medical receiving facilities. Under emergency conditions, ambulance and other emergency medical vehicle resources will be under the control of the Director of EMS until such time as the need no longer exists. Resources in excess of the needs of each county will be released to their respective agencies. All medical/rescue agencies will operate from their normal bases of operation as long as possible during the period of emergency. They may disperse their vehicles and personnel as they see fit, provided the Director of EMS is kept informed of each vehicle's location and status. In the event of imminent hazard to EMS personnel, they will seek safe shelter for themselves and their equipment. Following the shelter period, all personnel will return to their bases of operation and report their status to the Director of EMS for assignment.

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, including the three Packaged Disaster Hospitals, if used, will keep the Director of Health informed of the number of bed spaces and the levels of service available in each hospital. The Director of Health will, in turn, keep the Director of EMS informed of the conditions of the hospitals. 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 (FDH). The FDH Director for each of the FDH districts is responsible for assuring the Secretary of FDH 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 are capable of providing medical support for exposed individuals are identified in Figure 11-1. Hospitals are capable of providing mental health care as needed as per the associated mental health facilities included on page 11-8.

FIGURE 11-1  
LEE COUNTY AREA HOSPITALS & MEDICAL FACILITIES\*

<u>Names</u>	<u>Total # of Beds</u>
Cape Coral Hospital 636 Del Prado Boulevard Cape Coral, Florida (239) 574-2323	291
Lehigh Acres Hospital 1500 Lee Blvd. Lehigh Acres, Florida (239) 334-2845 (239) 369-2101 (239) 369-3800	88
Lee Memorial Hospital 2776 Cleveland Avenue Fort Myers, Florida (239) 332-1111	427

Health Park Medical Center 362  
 9981 Health Park Circle  
 Fort Myers, Florida 33908  
 (239) 433-7799

Gulfcoast Hospital 349  
 13681 Doctor's Way  
 Metro Parkway & Daniels Road  
 Fort Myers, Florida  
 (239) 768-5000

EMS AMBULANCE SERVICE (Lee County)

Lee County Emergency Medical Services  
 2665 Ortiz Avenue  
 Fort Myers, Florida  
 (239) 332-3111

Fort Myers Beach Fire Control & Rescue District  
 PO Box 2880  
 Fort Myers Beach, Florida  
 (239) 463-6163

Lehigh Acres Fire Control & Rescue District  
 1000 Joel Boulevard  
 Lehigh Acres, Florida  
 (239) 369-1756

HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE SERVICE (Hendry County)\*

<u>Names</u>	<u>Total # of Beds</u>
Hendry General Hospital 500 West Sugarland Highway Clewiston, Florida 33440 (863) 983-9121	25
Glades General Hospital 1201 South Main Street Belle Glade, Florida 33430 (561) 996-6571 Governmental Service: General	73

GLADES COUNTY AREA HOSPITALS & MEDICAL FACILITIES

<u>Names</u>	<u>Total # of Beds</u>
Hendry General Hospital 500 West Sugarland Highway Clewiston, Florida 33440 (863) 983-9121 Owner: Non-Profit Service: General	25

SARASOTA COUNTY AREA HOSPITALS & MEDICAL FACILITIES\*

<u>Names</u>	<u>Total # of Beds</u>
Doctor's Hospital of Sarasota 5731 Bee Ridge Road	168
Englewood Memorial Hospital 700 Medical Boulevard Englewood, Florida 34223	100
Sarasota Memorial Hospital 1700 South Tamiami Trail Sarasota, Florida 34239	826
Venice Hospital 540 Rialto Venice, Florida 34285	312
HealthSouth Rehad. Hospital of Sarasota	76
HealthSouth Ridgelake Hospital	40

SARASOTA COUNTY EMERGENCY TRANSPORT (PRIVATE)\*

West Coast Memorial Transfer Service, Inc.  
1489 Tallevast Road  
Tallevast, Florida 34270

Venice Ambulance Service  
131 East Venice Avenue  
Venice, Florida 34284

Wheelchair Transport  
4042 Fruitville Road  
Sarasota, FL 34232

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AREA HOSPITALS & MEDICAL FACILITIES\*

<u>Names</u>	<u>Total # of Beds</u>
Fawcett Memorial Hospital 21298 Olean Boulevard Port Charlotte, Florida 33952	238
Charlotte Regional Medical Center 809 East Marion Avenue Punta Gorda, Florida 33950	208
Peach River Regional Medical Center 2500 Harbor Boulevard Port Charlotte, Florida 33952 (941) 625-4122	212

COLLIER COUNTY AREA HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES\*

<u>Names</u>	<u>Total # of Beds</u>
Naples Community Hospital 350 7 <sup>th</sup> Street, North Naples, Florida (239) 263-5151 Service: General	420
Physicians Regional Medical Center-Pine Ridge 6101 Pine Ridge Road Naples, Florida (239) 348-4000	88
North Collier Hospital 11190 Health Park Road (239) 513-7000	128
The Willough at Naples 9001 Tamiami Trail, E.)	42
David Lawrence Residential Treatment Facility 6075 Golden Gate Blvd.	
Marco Island Urgent Care 40 Heathwood Drive Marco Island, FL	

Physicians Regional Medical Center-Collier Blvd  
 8300 Collier Blvd  
 Naples, FL

NURSING HOME TOTAL BEDS/COUNTIES

Charlotte County	1,208 (beds)
Collier County	908 (beds)
Hendry/Glades/Desoto Counties	237 (beds)
Lee County	2,172 (beds)
Sarasota County	2,690 (beds)

MENTAL HEALTH/PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE/SUBSTANCE ABUSE (BEDS)

<u>Names</u>	<u>Total # of Beds</u>
Medical Center Charlotte County	208
Naples Community Collier County	420
The Willough Collier County	42
Charter Glade Lee County	104
Doctor's Hospital Sarasota County	168
Sarasota Memorial Sarasota County	806
Glades/Hendry Mental Health Clinic*	474

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

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Services</b>
25110 Bernwood Drive Bonita Springs, Florida 34135	Home Health/Personal Care
Hendry/Glades Mental Health Clinic, Inc. 601 W. Alverdez Avenue Clewiston, Florida 33440	Mental Health Services – Case Management
Ruth Cooper Center 2789 Ortiz Avenue Fort Myers, Florida 33905	Mental Health Services
United Home Care Services 12734 Kenwood Lane, Suite 74 Fort Myers, Florida 33907	Home Health/Personal Care
Hendry/Glades Mental Health Clinic, Inc 87 Euclid Place LaBelle, Florida 33935	Mental Health Services – Case Management
David Lawrence Center & Foundation 209-219 Airport Road S Naples, Florida 34104	Disability Services

## 12.0 RECOVERY AND REENTRY

### 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 local Medical Director or County Health Department 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:

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>SITUATION</b>
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 retard spread of its effects.	Where use of such chemicals will reduce 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.

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

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

### 12.2.3 Documentation and Follow-up

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

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

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

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

### 12.3 Reentry

The decision to relax protective actions will be made by Incident Command in consultation with the County Public Health Director, Director of Emergency Management and the on-scene commander. Reentry operations will be coordinated from either the County EOC or on-scene command post. Reentry 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 County Public Health Director 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 reentry 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 reentry 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

## Southwest Florida 2012 Regional Chemical Exercise

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Southwest Florida/Fort Myers Emergency Management table top exercise “Operation Wake Up Call” was developed to assess the effectiveness of current Continuity of Operations Plan capabilities in assisting decision makers during a response to a water contamination event and long term recovery. The exercise planning team was composed of a number of personnel from Emergency Management on the City level, including City of Fort Myers Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, Medical Officer, First Responder personnel, Emergency Management Specialist, Members of the Southwest Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee and Public Works employees. The Exercise was coordinated by the City of Fort Myers Fire Department.

Based on the exercise planning team’s deliberations, the following objectives were developed for Operation Wake Up Call, a water contamination event:

- **Evaluate** the ability to implement department and division lines of succession and delegations of authority.
- **Control the dissemination** of public information. Discuss who, what, where and how? Will State and Federal agencies be involved?
- **Identify** changing roles and responsibilities as the community moves from response to short and long term recovery.

The purpose of this report is to analyze exercise results, identify strengths to be maintained and built upon, identify potential areas for further improvement, and support development of corrective actions.

### **Exercise Objectives, Capabilities, and Activities**

Capabilities-based planning allows for exercise planning teams to develop exercise objectives and observe exercise outcomes through a framework of specific action items that were derived from the Target Capabilities List (TCL). The capabilities listed below form the foundation for

the organization of all objectives and observations in this exercise. Additionally, each capability is linked to several corresponding activities and tasks to provide additional detail.

Based upon the identified exercise objectives below, the exercise planning team has decided to demonstrate the following capabilities during this exercise:

- **Objective 1: Evaluate** the ability to implement department and division lines of succession and delegations of authority
- **Objective 2: Identify** changing roles and responsibilities as the community moves from response to short and long term recovery
- **Objective 3: Control** the dissemination of Public Information. Communicate effectively with other agencies, utilities and the public through a communication and notification plan.

### **Scenario Summary**

It is October 2012 and the City of Fort Myers is currently emerged in an unprecedented heat wave with average temperatures above 90 degrees and oppressive humidity. The National Threat level has been raised indicating a significant risk of terrorist attacks. Four months ago the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (Water ISAC) reported the Federal Bureau of Investigation had received unconfirmed intelligence reports that terrorists were considering contaminating the water supply of a major U.S. city. The vulnerability of our water supplies to disruption and contamination by a potential terrorist or malicious act has been well documented. These acts have the potential to produce casualties on a massive scale.

The Fort Myers Police Department received a written threat against the City on October 15, 2012 and chemicals (i.e., sodium thiosulfate and glycol phosphate) are missing from both of the City's wastewater plants. It was noted that the City's water treatment plant has one extremely hazardous chemical (sulfuric acid) in a very large quantity. Within 24 hours of incident notification, all Lee County schools have been closed until further notice, daycare centers are closing, and no bottled water is available. Two days later eye witnesses are coming forward to report suspicious activity they saw around several fire hydrants around the City and similar incidents have occurred around the State of Florida.

After one week of trying to control the damage to the community, at least 4,500 individuals have been negatively affected by water contamination. The Health department is concerned over long term effects of the exposure to the identified lawn care chemicals and chlorine suppressant. Local and regional officials and businesses are trying to negate all the economic impacts for the upcoming winter tourist season and beyond. Local residents want the clean-up effort to be quick, but water utility officials fear the cost to repair will be in the millions. Local government budgets are already stretched too thin due to the housing bust over the last 4 years and decreased tax revenue.

### **Major Strengths**

The major strengths identified during this exercise are as follows:

- The level and depth of training and experience of the responders; especially in Emergency Management, Planning and Public Works, contributed to the successful management of the incident.
- Excellent participation and teamwork in individual group discussions.
- A Joint Information Center was established for regular media briefings.

### **Primary Areas for Improvement**

Throughout the exercise, several opportunities for improvement in the City of Fort Myers' ability to respond to the incident were identified. The primary areas for improvement, including recommendations, are as follows:

- A comprehensive communications and notification plan should be developed.
- Use of the Incident Command System needs to be reviewed to address resource acquisition and tracking.
- Identify backup personnel in the field and the EOC.
- Additional training needed to focus on how all departments work together with the end result of getting the City back to maintaining "normal" operations.
- City management will need to identify resources to address financial burdens associated with restoration and repairs.
- The City needs a long term recovery plan to define roles/responsibilities as the disaster shifts to the recovery phase and fulfill local government responsibility to protect the health and safety of its citizens.

## 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 assuring that local emergency response personnel receive adequate hazardous materials training annually. The County 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, Three, Four, and Five.

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.

#### 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.

#### **2013 HMEP Sponsored Training**

- Florida Hazmat Symposium, Daytona Beach, Jan 23-25, 2013
- Chemical Suicide Training, LaBelle, February 28, 2013
- Chemical Suicide Training, Fort Myers, February 28, 2013
- Chemical Suicide Training, North Port, March 1, 2013
- OSHA's HAZWOPER (North Port), September 26, 2013
- OSHA's HAZWOPER (Naples), September 27, 2013
- Florida Hazmat Symposium, Daytona Beach, Jan 22-24, 2014

Figure 14-1

TRAINING FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

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

# APPENDIX A

PLEASE REFER TO FIGURE 1-1(LIST OF  
EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND  
DATA FOR HAZARDS ANALYSIS) AND CHEMICAL  
LIBRARY IN CAMEO

**2008 REGIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>FACILITY #</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>IMPACT AREAS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>
Leachate Treatment Plant	19925	Charlotte	Charlotte, Lee Counties	Chlorine
Charlotte County Correctional Institute	11148	Charlotte	Charlotte County Lee County	Chlorine
BHN Research	2080	Lee	Lee County Collier County	Paraquat Methyl Bromide
Bonita Springs Utility, Inc.	15000	Lee	Lee County Collier County	Sulfuric Acid
Hunters Ridge Utility Company	14538	Lee	Lee County Collier County	Chlorine
Covanta Lee	20681	Lee	Charlotte County Lee County	Ammonia Chlorine Sulfuric Acid
Whisper Creek RV Resort Water Treatment Plan	22-10198	Hendry	Glades County Hendry County	Chlorine
Farm OP #1	22-2178	Hendry	Glades County Charlotte County	Paraquat
A. Duda & Sons Citrus Belle Processing Plant	26-2039	Hendry	Hendry County Glades County	Ammonia Chlorine
Port Labelle Utilities Water Treatment Plant	26-19888	Hendry	Hendry County Glades County	Ammonia Chlorine
Port Labelle Utilities WW	26-19887	Hendry	Hendry/Glades Counties	Chlorine
Pelican Bay Wastewater Plant	11-19007	Collier	Collier County Lee County	Chlorine
Agro Distribution	11-2061	Collier	Collier County Hendry County	Paraquat

# APPENDIX B

PLEASE REFER TO HAZARDS ANALYSES DATA ONSITE AT THE  
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL (HAZARDS  
ANALYSES FOR FACILITIES SUBJECT TO SECTION 302 & 303 OF SARA  
TITLE III)

**2008 REGIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>FACILITY #</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>IMPACT AREAS</b>	<b>CHEMICAL</b>
Leachate Treatment Plant	19925	Charlotte	Charlotte County Lee County	Chlorine
Charlotte County Correctional Institute	11148	Charlotte	Charlotte County Lee County	Chlorine
Bonita Springs Utility, Inc.	15000	Lee	Lee County Collier County	Sulfuric Acid
BHN Research	2080	Lee	Lee County Collier County	Paraquat Methyl Bromide
Pelican Bay Wastewater Plant	11-19007	Collier	Collier County Lee County	Chlorine
Agro Distribution	11-2061	Collier	Collier County Hendry County	Paraquat
Covanta Lee	20681	Lee	Charlotte County Lee County	Ammonia Chlorine Sulfuric Acid
Whisper Creek RV Resort Water Treatment Plan	22-10198	Hendry	Glades County Hendry County	Chlorine
Farm OP #1	22-02178	Hendry	Glades County Charlotte County	Paraquat
A. Duda & Sons Citrus Belle Processing Plant	26-02039	Hendry	Hendry County Glades County	Ammonia Chlorine
Port Labelle Utilities Water Treatment Plant	26-19888	Hendry	Hendry County Glades County	Ammonia Chlorine
Port Labelle Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant	26-19887	Hendry	Hendry County Glades County	Chlorine
US Sugar Corporation Southern Gardens Citrus Processing Plant	26-20477	Hendry	Hendry County Glades County	Ammonia Chlorine

# APPENDIX C

## **LIST OF DRAW BRIDGES WITHIN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA**

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY DRAW BRIDGES**

- \* Tom Adams Draw bridge

**COLLIER COUNTY DRAW BRIDGES**

- \* (There are no draw bridges in the County)

**HENDRY COUNTY DRAW BRIDGES**

- \* State Road 29 (LaBelle)
- \* Fort Denaud

**GLADES COUNTY DRAW BRIDGES**

- \* None (There are no draw bridges in the County)

**LEE COUNTY DRAW BRIDGES**

- \* State Road 31
- \* Alva Broadway
- \* Pine Island (County Road 78)
- \* Sanibel Island Causeway- Bridges A, Bridge B, Bridge C (Inactive)
- \* Big Carlos Pass
- \* State Road 80 (Billy Creek)

**SARASOTA COUNTY DRAW BRIDGES**

- \* Stickney Point Drawbridge (East Bound)
- \* Stickney Point Drawbridge (West Bound)
- \* Siesta Key Drawbridge
- \* Circus Draw Drawbridge (East Bound)
- \* Circus Draw Drawbridge (West Bound)
- \* State Road 789
- \* Hatchett Creek Drawbridge (North Bound)
- \* Hatchett Creek Drawbridge (South Bound)
- \* Albee Road Nokomis
- \* Blackburn Point Road (East/West –rotating bridge)
- \* Venice Avenue Bridge (East/West)