



South Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee

Shelter-In-Place (SIP) Presentation

South Florida Regional Planning Council Hollywood, Florida May 29, 2019





- SoFlaLEPC is one of ten LEPC districts in Florida
- Includes Miami-Dade, Broward, and Monroe Counties
- Work closely with Palm Beach County in areas related to Domestic Security







- The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was passed by Congress in 1986 as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III)
- LEPCs created by the State legislature in 1988 to implement EPCRA in Florida
- Quarterly meetings are open to the public
- Next meeting <u>August 21, 2019</u> at SFRPC in Hollywood





- Current membership consists of 48 members from categories such as environmental, fire rescue, EM, public utilities, LE, hazmat, health and medical and private industry
- Miami-Dade, Broward, Monroe and Miramar EMs
- FDOH; FDEP; FDOT
- Miami-Dade, Miami, Marathon & Ft Lauderdale FR
- Borden Dairy, Miami VA, Memorial Healthcare, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Florida Gas Transmission, Cliff Berry, Clean Harbors, Sentry Industries, Allied Universal
- MD DERM & WASD, Broward Env & Consumer Protection Div





 LEPCs prepare and update annually a HazMat Emergency Response Plan (Plan) which is based on and closely follows County Emergency Management Plans (CEMP)

 Conduct biennial training exercises to test and validate the Plan

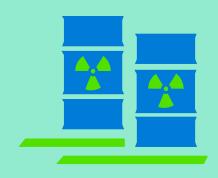








- Provide <u>FREE</u> hazardous materials training to responders and others in the public/private sector
- Over the last 17 years have trained more than 5,000 students and provided over 73,000 hours of training







- LEPCs provide public access to chemical information reported annually by Section 302 Facilities
- These are facilities that manufacture, store, distribute or utilize Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) as defined by EPA in amounts exceeding certain thresholds







- LEPCs provide public outreach via educational materials and presentations
- Subject areas include Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) and Shelter-In-Place (SIP)







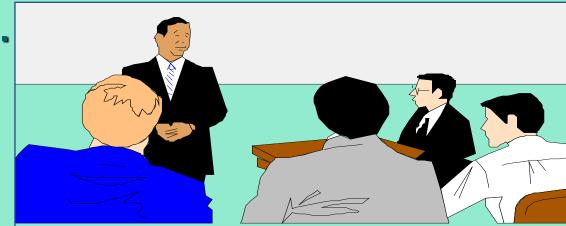
What You Need to Know



Everyone Needs to Know...



- We live in an industrialized world
- We manufacture, transport and use products made from chemicals
- Accidental spills or intentional releases of hazardous chemicals can occur
- During a release of hazardous materials, air quality may be threatened
- Most often, your <u>safest option</u> is to...
 shelter-in-place





What could happen?



- Manufacturing Accident
- Train Derailment
- Interstate/Highway Accident
- Chemical leak from pool or wastewater treatment plant
- Terrorist Attack





Protecting the Public



 The decision to protect the public from a hazardous material incident is complex.

 Options include evacuating the public or sheltering the public in place.

 Measure is determined by the Incident Commander based upon the nature of the threat to the public.



How Will I Know?



- The order to shelter-in-place will likely come from:
 - Firefighters and Law Enforcement
 - County Emergency Mgmt and Local Public Officials
- Emergency notifications may be made via any:
 - Television and Radio
 - Telephone
 - Twitter and Facebook
 - Door to Door

HazMat Facility





What will I Need to "Be Prepared"?



- Plastic Sheeting
- Duct Tape
- Scissors
- Bath Towels
- Water

- Fresh Batteries
- Non-Perishable Food
- Flashlight
- Battery-Powered Radio





Shelter-In-Place "No Nos"



- Do not call the school or try to pick up your children.
- Do not risk your safety for your pets.
- Do not leave your shelter until the "all clear" signal is sounded.
 HazMat Rail Car





Pre-Planning Check List



- Identify an interior room to be used to shelter-in-place.
- Identify how to close and lock all windows and exterior doors and how to shut off all heating and A/C units.
- Identify how you will receive emergency information from local safety officials in the event of a chemical spill.
- Develop a family or business emergency plan for all hazards.
- Prepare a shelter-in-place kit that contains duct tape, plastic sheeting, tape measure and scissors. The kit should also have other family or office emergency supplies.





Step 1: Move Everyone Indoors

- Quickly move everyone indoors, including pets and do not use elevators.
- Retrieve your Shelter-In-Place Kit if you have one.

Step 2: Close and lock all windows and exterior doors

- Locking the exterior doors and windows creates a more air tight seal.
- During your pre-planning, identify any leaky or drafty doors or windows that you may need to seal further during an emergency.





Step 3: Turn Off Ventilation System

- Turn off all heating, air conditioning and ventilation systems; turn the inlets to the "closed" position.
- Close a fireplace damper. Extinguish a fire if is burning in a fire place or heater.

Step 4: Go to an Interior Room

- Pre-select an interior room with no or few windows. If possible, select a room that has access to water and restroom facilities.
- A higher-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air and may seep into lower floor windows.





Step 5: Seal Room Openings

- Seal the room using duct tape and plastic sheeting.
 Cover all doors, vents and windows.
- The plastic should be heavier than food wrap grade.
- These supplies should be in your Shelter-In-Place Kit.

Step 6: If You Smell a Chemical Odor

- Use a wet towel to cover your nose and mouth if you smell a chemical odor.
- If your door is not sealed with plastic and duct tape, place wet, clean towels under the door to block harmful vapors.





Step 7: Stay off the Telephones

- Do not use telephones unless it is an emergency.
- Do not call 9-1-1 unless it is a life threatening emergency.
- Do not expose yourself unnecessarily by taking pictures.

Step 8: Monitor the news media for instructions

- Emergency information may come via TV, radio and/or social media.
- Pre-plan options on how you can monitor emergency information on these outlets and keep monitoring for updates and changes in emergency instructions. Local officials may only call for evacuation in specific areas.





Step 9: When the Incident is Over

- When you are notified the threat is over, open doors and windows to ventilate your home or office.
- Go outside while your home or office ventilates.
- Review your response and make any needed changes.
 Replace any used supplies in your Shelter-in-Place Kit.

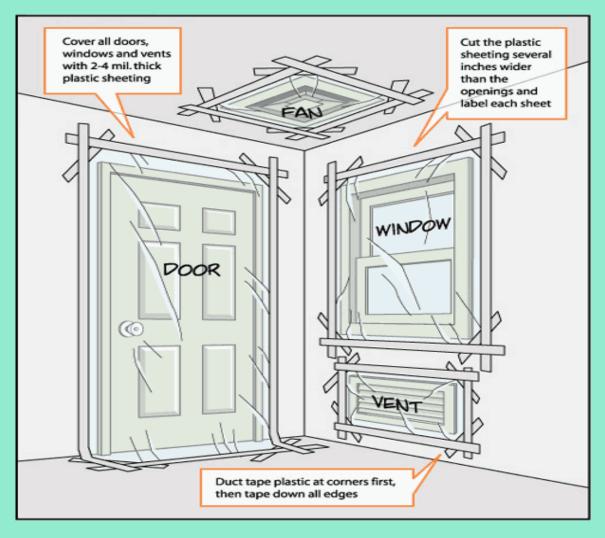
Propane Tank Storage





Simple One-Page How-To Shelter-In-Place





- Bring your family and pets inside
- Lock doors, close windows and any open air vents
- Turn off fans & air conditioners
- Bring water, snacks and any special needs medications
- Bring a battery-powered radio and flashlight in case the power is off
- Go into an interior room with few windows and doors, preferably with access to bathroom facilities
- Seal all windows, doors and air vents with plastic sheeting and duct tape
- Listen to the radio, watch TV or check the Internet for further instructions



Shelter-In-Place Demonstration



Using HO-Scale Model and Dry Ice to Simulate a Chemical Plume





Shelter-In-Place Demonstration



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Using HO-Scale Model and Dry Ice to Simulate a Chemical Plume







Additional Resources



- U.S. Navy DLA Airborne Toxic Threats: Shelter In Place https://youtube.com/watch?v=ch1VqlDAnl0
- Miami-Dade Emergency Management Shelter in Place
 https://www8.miamidade.gov/global/emergency/hurricane/shelter-in-place.page
- DHS Chemical Emergencies
 https://www.ready.gov/chemical
- DHS Guidelines for Staying Put (Sheltering In Place)
 https://www.ready.gov/shelter
- FDEM Shelter In-Place
 https://www.floridadisaster.org/planprepare/disability/evacuations-and-shelters/shelter-in-place/





Thank You!

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