



PRELIMINARY AGENDA

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Gainesville Regional Utilities
Eastside Operations Center
4747 North Main St., Gainesville, Florida

November 17, 2016
10:00 a.m.
Thursday

- I. Introductions and Chair Report**
- II. Approval of August 18, 2016, Meeting Minutes ***
- III. Election of Officers - Chair, Vice-Chair - Public Information, And Vice-Chair - First Responders ***
- IV. LEPC Business Items**
 - a) Update: How-to-Comply Workshop, Tier 2 Reporting, and Hazards Analyses *
 - b) Executive Order 13650 "Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security"
 - c) Florida Emergency Rule 62ER16-01, Public Notice of Pollution *
 - d) County Reports on Hazardous Materials Incidents and Activities
 - e) Approval of Update of LEPC Emergency Response Plan *
http://ncflepc.org/fy2016/ncflepc_plan_2016--draft.pdf
- V. Public Information Issues**
 - a) State Emergency Response Commission Yatabe Awards *
 - b) 30th Anniversary of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) / What have Florida LEPCs Accomplished in 30 Years?
 - c) Shelter In-Place Train-The-Trainer Class and Critical Facility Outreach *
 - d) LEPC Membership Update *
 - e) Other Public Information Issues
- VI. First Responder Issues**
 - a) Hazmat First Responder Training Classes *
 - b) Hazardous Materials Team Assessments
 - c) Pipeline Technical Assistance Grant Update *
 - d) Highway Commodity Flow Study Results *
 - e) Regional Hazmat Team Update - Meeting, 1:00 Pm Today *
 - f) Distribution of 2016 Emergency Response Guidebooks
- VII. Other Business and Information Requests**
- VIII. Next Meeting Date and Location**

* Included in Packet

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**NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY
PLANNING COMMITTEE MINUTES**

Location: Bradford County
Emergency Operations Center, Starke, FL

August 18, 2016
10:00 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Shayne Morgan, Chair
Frank Armijo
Cassidy Carlile
Sandi Courson
Sam MacDonell
Jordan Dern
Robert Garbett
Scott Holowasko
Brian Johns
Bruce Jordan
David Peaton, Vice Chair
Dan Smith
David McIntire
Ed Ward
Alan Whigham
Matt Doty
Roger Sims
Chris Gilbert
 For Augustin Olmos
Keith Knelle
 For David Still

MEMBERS ABSENT

Tim Alexander
Ken Braswell
Todd Clifford
Kevin Denney
Richard Dennis
Dave Dickens
Jimmie Enderle
Scott Garner
Robyn Gedeon
Carl Glebowski
Ronald Grant
Mitch Harrell
Matt Harris
Jeff Huffman
Peter Kaminski
Paul Kremer
Henry Land
Marc Land
John MacDonald
Erin Miller
Randy Ming

MEMBERS ABSENT

Stewart Robinson
Ebbin Spellman
Tim Smoak
Kimberly Thomas

GUESTS PRESENT

Pat Feagle
Gina Mendicino

STAFF PRESENT

Dwayne Mundy

The meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m.

I. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT AND INTRODUCTIONS

Chair Shayne Morgan welcomed everyone to the LEPC meeting and asked that they introduce themselves. He reported on the last LEPC Staff and Chairs and State Emergency Response Commission meetings held in St. Augustine. He also reminded the group that it is time for the annual Thomas Yatabe Awards and that if you had any suggestions to forward them to him. A Shelter In-Place Train-the-Trainer class was conducted prior to the LEPC meeting.

II. APPROVAL OF MAY 26, 2016, MEETING MINUTES

Actions: It was moved by David Peaton and seconded by Ralph Smith for approval of the minutes for the May 26, 2016 meeting. The motion passed unanimously.

III. PRESENTATION

Ms. Brooke Martin from CSX Transportation gave a presentation on hazardous materials being transported by CSX by rail through the LEPC region. CSX has two major routes: one from north to south and one from east to west. Detailed reports on hazardous materials commodities for each impacted county were distributed to the appropriate organizations.

Ms. Martin discussed the various safety programs in place at CSX railroads. Topics discussed included what to expect when working with CSX at an incident, and how to contact the railroad for additional information. The emergency number to call is 1-800-232-0144.

IV. LEPC BUSINESS ITEMS

Membership of the LEPC was discussed. It was reported that the State Emergency Response Commission made biannual appointments at the last meeting. Currently all occupational categories and counties are represented. The group discussed changes in future membership as well as corrections to be made to the sign in sheet. It was decided that the elections should be held at the next meeting.

Next each county and its municipalities had the opportunity to report on hazardous materials activities and exercises which occurred since the last LEPC meeting. Alachua County reported that a FEMA sponsored virtual table top exercise involving chlorine was conducted at the emergency operation center. A number of meth lab incidents have also occurred. It was reported that David Boozer was retiring as chief of the Columbia County Fire Department and Chief Armijo was entering drop.

It was reported that in Dixie County awareness and operations level training being conducted. Levy County reported that they had an incident involving a boat sinking and that Chief Harrell will begin working for Levy County Fire Rescue rather than Gilchrist County. Marion County reported that the Ocala Fire Department was responding to between one and two meth labs incidents per week. A number of students from both Marion County Fire Rescue and Ocala Fire Rescue have attended the hybrid technician class offered at the Florida State Fire College.

An update was given on Tier Two reporting and hazards analyses. Dwayne Mundy reported that the Hazard Analysis Working Group has been reviewing tier two reporting and that approximately 25% of the tier two forms indicate that they are a Section 302 site yet they do not have an Extremely Hazardous Substance which must be present in order to be a Section 302 site. The group discussed the next annual

meeting and inviting all facilities to attend. It was concluded that with a March 1st reporting deadline, that it would be better to hold this workshop in November rather than late February less than two weeks from the Tier 2 reporting deadline of March 1st. A workshop aimed at improving accuracy on Tier 2 reporting will be held prior to the LEPC meeting.

It was reported that Chip Wildy from Marion County Emergency Management made arrangements to go to the State Logistics Resource Center in Orlando and pick up a pallet and a half of 2016 Emergency Response Guidebooks. He then delivered them to the LEPC office. Dwayne Mundy reported that he has boxes in the back of his SUV for counties to take home today.

Mr. Mundy reported that the draft LEPC emergency response plan is available online and has been reviewed and approved by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. He said that the biggest change was adding information on Levy and Marion Counties. This includes hospitals, response resources, and news media contacts. The LEPC adoption of the plan will be on the agenda for the next meeting.

V. PUBLIC INFORMATION ISSUES

Public information Vice Chair David Peaton reminded the group that the 30th anniversary of the passage of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act is this year and that Hazardous Materials Awareness Week was coinciding with this anniversary.

Dwayne Mundy reported that planned activities include contacting critical facilities within the threat zones of Section 302 worst-case scenarios and providing them with shelter in place information. The other activity would be contacting all local governments and asking them to also proclaim Hazardous Materials Awareness Week and reminding them that their first responders are the front line of protecting our residents from chemical releases.

VI. FIRST RESPONDER ISSUES

The Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team Chair Dan Smith reported on a statewide hazardous materials team assessment. He said that although Gainesville is the only state-funded team in the LEPC district, that the self-assessment document should be sent to all of the Regional Hazmat Team members and encourage them to do a self-assessment. The methodology suggested was that Gainesville Fire Rescue would partner with another state-funded hazardous materials response team from the Northeast Regional Domestic Security Task Force district and they would swap onsite assessments.

Next, the first responders training program and hazardous materials classes were discussed. The group was referenced to a summary of the training that has been conducted this year as well as a few remaining classes to be completed before

October 1, 2016. The group discussed possible training equipment that could be purchases with the remaining funds.

Fire departments were reminded to enter projects into the supplemental environmental project database just in case a facility has the option of being fined or purchasing equipment for a fire department.

Dwayne Mundy reported on the commodity flow study which is this year's planning project under the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness grants. He stated that for the over the road portion of the study and that additional volunteer hours are needed as a soft match. He said he will be distributing a package soon and asked if departments could contribute at least two hours of counting placards on either I-10, I-75, US 301, or US 27.

It was reported that the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team Policy Board was meeting today at 1:00 pm in the same location.

An update was given on the status of the pipeline technical assistance grant that was awarded to the regional hazardous materials response team. The table top exercises have been completed and a draft press release was reviewed by the group.

VII. NEXT MEETING DATE AND LOCATION

It was decided at the next meeting of the LEPC will be held on November 17, 2016, at the Gainesville Regional Utilities Eastside Operations Center. This will be the annual meeting where all facilities are invited and a How to Comply workshop focusing on correcting errors into Tier Two reporting will be held from 8:30 to 9:30 am prior to the LEPC meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 11:39 am.

Chairman

Date



LEVY COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
POST OFFICE BOX 221
BRONSON, FLORIDA 32621
Phone: 352-486-5150 Fax: 352-486-5152
Email: davidpeaton@levydisaster.com



To: Dwayne Mundy

Ref: LEPC Nomination Forms

Below you will find the results of the nominations for officers for the Region 3 LEPC. It was a very unfortunate to have such low participation. We only received two nomination forms.

Chair Nominations

- Shayne Morgan: 2 Nominations

Vice Chair, Public Information

- David Peaton: 2 Nominations

Vice Chair, First Responders

- John MacDonald: 2 Nominations

Please see attached with this letter a copy of the nomination forms that were received by October 31st.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David Peaton", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

David Peaton, FPEM
Assistant EM Director
Levy County Emergency Management
7911 NE 90th Street
Bronson, FL 32621
Office: 352-486-5150
Cell: 352-221-0463
FAX: 352-486-5152
davidpeaton@levydisaster.com

The duties of North Central Florida LEPC Chair include:

- Chair LEPC meetings in accordance with “Roberts Rules of Order” in a manner that supports the fulfillment of the mission and responsibilities of the Committee.
- Attend quarterly statewide LEPC Chair and Staff, and State Emergency Response Commission meetings. For meetings not available, discuss possible alternates with Staff.
- Participate in the planning, conducting, and evaluating of hazardous materials emergency response exercises and public information events sponsored by the LEPC.
- Make a continued good faith effort on behalf of the LEPC to ensure district wide representation on the LEPC.
- Appoint a district representative and alternates to the Training Task Force of the State Emergency Response Commission.

The duties of North Central Florida Vice-Chair, First Responders include:

- Lead the discussion on first responder items on the agenda during LEPC meetings.
- Assist with the selection and promotion of training classes to be offered by the LEPC utilizing the provided HMEP Training funds.
- Participate in the planning, conducting, and evaluating of hazardous materials emergency response exercises sponsored by the LEPC.
- Serve as a conduit for first responders for any first responder issues that come before the LEPC.
- Participate in the review and annual update of the LEPC plan regarding first responder issues.
- Chair LEPC meetings in the absence of the LEPC Chair and absence of the Vice Chair, Public Information.

The duties of North Central Florida Vice-Chair, Public Information include:

- Lead the discussion on public information items on the agenda during LEPC meetings.
- Assist with the development and promotion of public education training classes, such as Shelter In-Place, to be offered by the LEPC.
- Report on membership vacancies on LEPC and assist in filling any vacancies.
- Serve as a conduit for any public information issues that come before the LEPC.
- Participate in the review and annual update of the LEPC plan regarding public information issues.
- Chair LEPC meetings in the absence of the LEPC Chair.

IV.a)



Thirty years ago this week, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act became law. This Federal legislation created Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) and requires facilities to report certain chemical types and amounts to improve emergency preparedness in our communities.

It is important that emergency responders have access to accurate information when responding to an incident at a reporting facility. You are receiving this invitation because your email has been reported to the State Emergency Response Commission as a contact at a facility with reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

We would like to invite you to attend a workshop on "How to Fix Common Errors in E-Plan Tier 2 Reporting and Understanding the New State Defined Fields" on Thursday, November 17, 2016, 8:30-9:30 am. Improving coordination between facilities, emergency planners and first responders has been identified as a critical task in raising our level of preparedness.

Some common reporting errors have been identified in the Tier 2 database and these need to correct. Last year, new state defined questions on chemical transportation were added. This year additional questions are being added on facility emergency response capabilities and coordination with local emergency responders. We also request that you upload a facility site plan.

You are also invited to stay and attend the North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee meeting following the workshop. The LEPC believes that it is important that facility representatives are aware of our programs and projects and the opportunities they present to help increase emergency preparedness at the local level.

This public meeting starts at 10:00 am at the Gainesville Regional Utilities Eastside Operations Center, 4747 North Main St., Gainesville, Florida. Approximately two weeks prior to the meeting, additional information will be available to be downloaded at <http://ncflepc.org>.

If there are any questions, do not hesitate to contact LEPC Director Dwayne Mundy at email: mundy@ncfrpc.org or call 352.955.2200 x108. Thank you in advance for your participation in helping increase hazardous materials emergency preparedness in our communities.

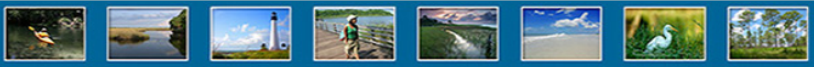
The reporting deadline for reporting chemical inventories present during 2016 to the LEPC, State Emergency Response Commission and your local fire department is March 1, 2017. The LEPC recommends that facilities submit their Tier 2 Annual Chemical Inventory reports and site plans online at <http://erplan.net>.

www.dep.state.fl.us/pollutionnotice/

Regional Training Eval... Division of Emergency... 2016 NADO Innovatio... Do-It-Yourself Geo Apps Technical Assistance: ... Starbucks eGift Offer Login earth :: a global map o... Division of Emergency...

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

DEP Home About DEP Programs Contact Site Map



Notice of an Incident or Discovery of Pollution

Governor Scott has directed the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to issue an emergency rule that establishes new requirements for public notification of pollution incidents to take effect immediately. This emergency rule will require the owner, operator of any facility, including a city or county government, to provide notification of incidents or discovery of pollution within 24 hours to DEP, local governments and the general public through the media.

The new rule will apply regardless of whether the impacts of the pollution remain on-site or not. This will apply to any pollution affecting Florida's air or water resources, such as unauthorized discharges of treated and untreated wastewater and industrial wastewater releases.

Specifically, the new emergency rule requires:

- » Within 24 hours, DEP, local governments and the general public through the media must be notified of pollution by any and all responsible parties;
- » Within 48 hours, DEP, local governments and the general public through the media must be notified of any potential risks to public health, safety or welfare and to surrounding areas by any and all responsible parties; and
- » Within 24 hours of becoming aware pollution has affected areas off-site, affected property owners, in addition to DEP and local governments, must be notified of any potential health risks by any and all responsible parties.

To provide notice to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection of any incident, or discovery, of pollution, reports should be emailed to pollution.notice@dep.state.fl.us. These reports, at minimum, should include the following information:

- » Name of reporting party
- » Installation Name
- » Installation Address
- » Installation Location
- » Contact person for further information
- » Permit Number (if facility/installation holds a permit)
- » Date and time of the incident or discovery
- » Location of the incident or discovery
- » Suspected source and cause of incident or discovery
- » Type of pollution, including substance or contaminant name(s)
- » Amount of pollution, including substance or contaminant name(s)
- » Medium (e.g. land, water, air) affected by pollution
- » Potentially affected areas beyond installation property boundary
- » Potential risk to the public health, safety, or welfare
- » Identification of other parties notified of incident and time notification occurred
- » Any other information that may be helpful

As the department is notified of events we will post the collected information to this web page on a daily basis.

Public notification under the emergency rule:

Responsible parties are required to notify local broadcast television affiliates and a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the contamination. Notification does not mean formal notice under Chapter 50, Florida Statutes. For purposes of this emergency rule, it can be an email. The Department of State has provided a list of contacts for newspapers throughout the state [here](#).

The emergency rule will last for 90 days, during which time DEP will also simultaneously begin the formal rulemaking process to gather public input and make the rule change permanent.

Governor Scott will also propose legislation during the next legislative session to ensure the public is kept informed of incidents of pollution that may cause a threat to public health and to Florida's air and water resources. This legislation will put the 24-hour public notification requirements into law as well as increase the fine amounts and penalties on any violators.

Quick Links

24-Hour Public Notification

- » [Notices of an Incident or Discovery of Pollution \(Link to free Excel Reader/Viewer software\)](#)

Emergency Rule 62ER16-01, Public Notice of Pollution

- » [Specific Finding of Immediate Danger](#)
- » [Notice of Emergency Rule](#)
- » [Department of State Certification Package](#)
- » [Joint Administrative Procedures Committee Package](#)
- » [Emergency Rule FAQs](#)

Proposed Rule 62-4.161, Public Notice of Pollution

- » [Notice of Development of Rulemaking](#)
- » [Notice of Proposed Rule](#)
- » [Notice of Hearing](#)
- » [Revised Proposed Rule 62-4.161](#)
- » [Draft SERC w Exhibits](#)

Rule Workshops

- » [Notice of Rule Workshops](#)
- » [10-17-2016 Agenda 62-4.161 Workshop](#)
- » [10-18-2016 Agenda 62-4.161 Workshop](#)
- » [10-19-2016 Agenda 62-4.141 Workshop](#)
- » [10-20-2016 Agenda 62-4.161 Workshop](#)
- » [10-24-2016 Agenda 62-4.161 Workshop](#)
- » [10-25-2016 Agenda 62-4.161 Workshop](#)
- » [10-26-2016 Agenda 62-4.161 Workshop](#)
- » [62-4.161 Workshop Presentation](#)

Rule Hearing

- » [Rule 62-4.161 Agenda for Hearing](#)

Emergency Rule 62ER 16-01 Frequently Asked Questions

How quickly does the rule require public notification?

Under the new rule, a responsible party must:

- Notify DEP, the local government and the general public of the pollution incident within 24 hours.
- Notify DEP, the local government and the general public of any potential risks to public health, safety or welfare and to surrounding areas within 48 hours of the pollution incident.
- Notify affected property owners, DEP and the local government within 24 hours of becoming aware that pollution has affected areas off-site.

How are owners or operators required to notify the public?

Owners or operators are required to notify the local media. The Department has provided several points of contact for newspapers throughout the state at dep.state.fl.us/pollutionnotice.

During formal rulemaking, the Department will have the opportunity to further define the manner of notification.

What does the Department mean by pollution?

Pollution is defined in Chapter 403.031, Florida Statutes. It is the presence of any substance at levels that may be harmful to human health or welfare, or interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

How are owners or operators required to notify DEP? Will the public have access to these notices?

Owners or operators are required to provide written notice to DEP at pollution.notice@dep.state.fl.us. DEP will post these notices to their website at dep.state.fl.us/pollutionnotice.

What is the difference between the emergency rule and the proposed legislation?

This emergency rule puts the new notification requirements into place immediately, and expires in 90 days.

In addition to issuing the emergency rule, DEP will also complete regular agency rulemaking to gather public input and make the rule change permanent.

Governor Scott will propose legislation during the next legislative session to ensure the public is kept informed of incidents of pollution that may cause a threat to public health and to Florida's air and water resources. This legislation will amend current law which only requires public notification when pollution moves off-site of where the incident took place and threatens public health. This legislation will put the 24-hour public notification requirements into law as well as increase the fine amounts and penalties on any violators.

What types of pollution will require this public notification?

Any substance at levels that may be harmful to human health or welfare, or interfere with the enjoyment of life or property would constitute pollution, including unauthorized discharges of treated and untreated wastewater and industrial wastewater releases.

If an entity is discharging within its permit limits, would those discharges be subject to this notification process?

No.

Is there a threshold for reporting?

There isn't a numerical threshold in the emergency rule. However, thresholds could be considered during the formal rulemaking.

What specific steps is DEP taking to put these rules into place?

1. DEP has issued an emergency rule with these public notification requirements. These will take effect immediately and this emergency rule will expire pursuant to statute in 90 days.
2. DEP will complete regular agency rulemaking to ensure a rule is in place after the emergency rule expires.
3. DEP, at the direction of the Governor, will pursue statutory changes to place these notification requirements and increase the fine amounts in law during the next legislative session.

What are the Department's next steps to make this rule a part of the Department's everyday authority?

We have already initiated the formal rulemaking process through the issuance of a notice of rule development. Seven rule [workshops](#) have been scheduled across the state.

What are the new fine amounts? What are the current amounts?

Currently, failure to submit required notification to DEP is subject to a one-time administrative fine of \$1,000.

Under the proposed legislation, failure to comply with these notification requirements will be subject to penalties from DEP, including fines up to \$10,000 per violation per day and other legal actions. These increased fines will not take effect until statutory changes take effect.

Does this replace current reporting requirements in permits, etc.?

No. This reporting requirements is separate from and in addition to any current reporting requirements. During rulemaking, the Department will review whether separate reporting is necessary.

Revision Date:

November 17, 2016

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the enactment by Congress of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and enactment by the Florida Legislature of the Emergency Response and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1988 impose upon Local Emergency Planning Committees preparedness requirements for response to emergencies involving the release of extremely hazardous substances; and

WHEREAS, In compliance with this mandate, County Hazards Analyses have been developed and submitted to the Local Emergency Planning Committee to become a component of the regional plan; and

WHEREAS, this plan is intended to provide a framework for and encourages the development of detailed standard operating guidelines by local emergency response organizations charged with protecting the public's health and safety; and

WHEREAS, this plan has been reviewed and exercised and the results of those efforts have been incorporated into this updated plan; and

WHEREAS, this plan has been submitted to and approved by the State Emergency Response Commission for Hazardous Materials; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE THAT:

The North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan 2016 Update is hereby adopted.

PASSED AND DULY ADOPTED by the North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee, at a regular meeting held on the 17th day of November 2016.

Shayne Morgan, Chairman

ATTEST:

David Peaton, Vice-Chair

North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

V.a)

September 15, 2016

Director Bryan Koon, Chairman
State Emergency Response Commission
Florida Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2149



Dear Director Koon:

The North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee makes the following nominations in recognition of significant contributions to improving hazardous materials emergency preparedness.

The LEPC selected Lieutenant Chip Wildly, Marion County Emergency Management Director for its 2016 Yatabe Outstanding Achievement nominee. The LEPC would like to recognize his commitment to assisting with the timely and cost effective distribution of the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebooks.

Nominations for Certificates of Appreciation are enclosed for individuals that have contributed to the series of pipeline safety exercises co-sponsored by the LEPC and the North Central Florida Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team:

- Michael Laycock, Florida Gas Transmission Company
- Stephen Spradley, Taylor County Emergency Management
- Ralph Smith, Gilchrist County Emergency Management
- Brian Johns, Bradford County Emergency Management

We would also like to recognize Kate McMillan from the Division for four wonderful years of service to Florida's LEPCs. The following are nominated for noteworthy assistance with significant LEPC projects:

- Brooke Martin, CSX Transportation –Commodity flow information and presentation to LEPC, Gainesville Tabletop Exercise
- David Peaton, Levy County Emergency Management – Attended SERC meeting and Chaired LEPC meeting
- Alan Whigham, Madison County Emergency Management – Hosted Shelter In-Place Train-the-Trainer class

Thank you for the State Emergency Response Commission's consideration of these nominations. If you have any questions regarding this matter, do not hesitate to call LEPC Director Dwayne Mundy at (352) 955-2200 x108 or email: mundy@ncfrpc.org.

Sincerely,

Shayne Morgan, Chair

Enclosure

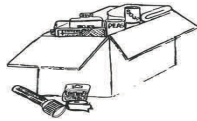
xc: Paul Wotherspoon, Isabell Parker

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Pre-Planning Check List Be Prepared to Shelter In-Place

- 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 air conditioning units.
- 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.
- 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.
- Visit <http://ncflepc.org/sip> for additional information.



Should I Stay or Should I Go? Evacuate or Shelter In-Place

If there is a chemical spill, you will be advised by local public safety officials which areas need to evacuate and which need to shelter in-place. This depends on many factors including wind direction and speed, the chemical properties and the amount released, and the time available. Many releases are short in duration and it can be safer to stay inside and not be exposed to the full strength of a chemical plume by trying to evacuate through it.



This information is approved by the North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee. The LEPC has the responsibility to increase chemical emergency preparedness in our communities. This is accomplished through increasing response capability, promoting accident prevention, and educating the public. Staff support is provided by the North Central Florida Regional Planning Council, 2009 NW 67 Place, Gainesville, FL 32653.

Sheltering In-Place:

Emergency Procedures
to Protect You and Your Family
During a Chemical Spill

IV.c)

County

Information

Goes

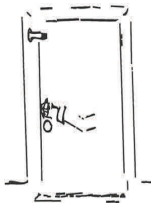
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How to Shelter In-Place During a Chemical Spill

Often the Safest Choice to Protect You and Your Family is Going Inside and Staying Out of the Plume

- 1** Move people and pets indoors immediately. Retrieve your Shelter In-Place kit if you

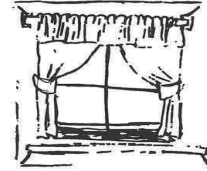


- 2** Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.

- 3** Turn off Ventilation System including all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. Close a fireplace damper.

- 4** Go to an interior room preferably without windows. An above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basement windows.

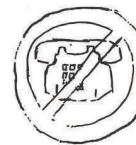
- 5** Seal the room using duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room.



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



- 7** Stay off the telephones. Do not use the telephones unless it is a life threatening situation. This includes cell phones. Do not call 9-1-1 unless it is an emergency. Your county may have a rumor control number that you can call for non-emergency information.



- 8** Monitor the news for emergency instructions. Depending on your community, this could include television, radio, or social media outlets. Keep monitoring for updates in emergency instructions. Local officials may call for evacuation or sheltering in-place in specific areas depending on the situation.

- Continue sheltering in-place until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. When you are notified the threat is over, open doors and windows to ventilate your home or office. Replace any used supplies in your shelter in-place kit.

9



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INSIDE

Sheltering In-Place:

Emergency Procedures
for Public Protection
During a Chemical Spill

DRAFT



North Central Florida
Local Emergency Planning Committee

Version: November 8, 2016



What is Sheltering In Place?

- Often the Safest Choice for Public Protection is Going Inside and Staying Out of the Plume.
- Go Inside a building, seal it up to keep the chemical plume outside from leaking inside.
- Let the chemical plume blow over while you are inside. It is important to be ready to follow the instructions of local authorities and be know who and be prepared if to shelter-in-place.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter-In-Place What Could Happen?

- Transportation Incident:
Highway, Rail, or Pipeline
- Water or Wastewater
Treatment Plant Release of
Chlorine
- Manufacturing or Facility
Incident
- Refrigerated Warehouse
Release of Ammonia
- Terrorist Attack



November 8, 2016 Draft

Sheltering In-Place How Will I know ?

- The order to Shelter in place would likely come from one of the following:
 - Fire Fighters
 - County Emergency Management
 - Law Enforcement
 - Local Public Officials
- Emergency notifications may be made via any of the following methods:
 - Television - Radio
 - Telephone - Door to Door
 - Twitter - Facebook
- Notification methods vary for each community. You need to check with your County Emergency Management Agency to learn what is available in your community.

November 8, 2016 Draft

What will I Need ? “Be Prepared”

- Plastic Sheeting
- Duct Tape
- Scissors
- Bath Towels
- Water
- Fresh Batteries
- Non-Perishable Food
- Flashlight
- Battery-powered radio



November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place 9 Steps To Remember



1. Move people and pets indoors.
2. Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
3. Turn off Ventilation System including all fans, heating and air conditioning systems.
4. Go to an interior room preferably without windows.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place 9 Steps To Remember



5. Seal the room using duct tape and plastic sheeting.
6. If you smell a chemical odor, use a wet towel to cover your nose and mouth.
7. Stay off the telephones. Do not call 9-1-1 unless it is an emergency.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place 9 Steps To Remember



8. Monitor the news media for emergency instructions. Depending on you community, this could include television, radio, or social media outlets.
9. Continue sheltering in-place until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. When you are notified the threat is over, open doors and windows to ventilate your home or office.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place

Step 1: Move Everyone Indoors

- Quickly move everyone indoors, and do not use elevators. Bring your pets inside with you.
- Retrieve your Shelter In-Place kit if you have one.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place

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 door or windows that you

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place

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.

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Shelter In Place

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.
- An above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basement windows.

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Shelter In Place

Step 5: Go to an interior room

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

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Shelter In Place

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.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place

Step 7: Stay off the telephones

- Do not use the telephones unless it is a life threatening situation. This includes cell phones.
- Do not call 9-1-1 unless it is an emergency.
- Do not expose yourself to unnecessary danger by taking pictures.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place

Step 8: Monitor the news media for emergency instructions.

- Depending on you community, you could receive emergency information from television, radio, or social media outlets.
- Keep monitoring for updates and changes in emergency instructions. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas.
- Pre-plan options on how you can monitor emergency information on television, radio, and social media.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place

Step 9: When the Incident is Over

- When you are notified 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.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place “NO NOs”

- Call the School or try to pick up your children
- Risk your safety for your pets
- Leave your shelter until the “all clear” signal is sounded

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Shelter In Place 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 air conditioning units.
- 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.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place Pre-Planning Check List

- 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.
- Visit <http://ncflepc.org/sip> for additional information.

November 8, 2016 Draft

Shelter In Place For More Information

- Contact your county emergency management agency or local fire department.
- This PowerPoint presentation is designed to accompany a brochure distributed by your Fire Department, Emergency Management and/or the Local Emergency Planning Committee.
- Contact Dwayne Mundy, email LEPC Staff at mundy@ncfrpc.org with additional questions or visit <http://ncflepc.org/sip>

November 8, 2016 Draft

V.d)



September 16, 2016

Director Bryan Koon, Chairman
State Emergency Response Commission
Florida Division of Emergency Management
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2149

Dear Director Koon:

The North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee makes the following nominations for members and alternates to the Committee. We have begun discussions on Nominees to fill the anticipated new category of Education.

Please remove the following:

- David Donnelly, alternate for Ebbin Spellman
- Steve Severance, Change of Category - Retired
- David McIntire, Alternate for Dan Smith, Change of Category

Please add the following nominees:

- David McIntire, Emergency Management
- Ralph Smith, Emergency Management
- Lisa Sprague, Education
- John D. Dowling, alternate for Dan Smith, firefighting

Thank you for the State Emergency Response Commission's consideration of these nominations. If you have any questions regarding this matter, do not hesitate to call Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee Director Dwayne Mundy at (352) 955-2200 x108 or email: mundy@ncfrpc.org.

Sincerely,

Shayne Morgan, Chair

Enclosure

xc: Paul Wotherspoon, Isabell Parker

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**North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Training Program - Fiscal Year 2015/16 Summary**

VI.

HOURS	Starting Date	QTR	County	Class	Level	#	Number of Students	Total Hours	PAID FIRE	VFD	EMS	LAW	OTHER
24	12/14/2015	1	Gilchrist	Florida Operations Level	Operations	1	6	144	6				
20	1/20/2016	2	out of region	Hazmat Symposium - registration	Technician	2		-					
20	1/20/2016	2	out of region	Hazmat Symposium - Marion	Technician	2	10	200	10				
20	1/20/2016	2	out of region	Hazmat Symposium -Ocala	Technician	2	7	140	7				
20	1/20/2016	2	out of region	Hazmat Symposium - Gainesville Hybrid Technician-Fire College	Technician	2	5	100	5				
160	2/22/2016	2	Marion	- Marion FR	Technician	3	11	1,760	11				
4	3/28/2016	2	Alachua	Florida Awareness Level	Awareness	4	20	80			20		
4	3/28/2016	2	Alachua	Florida Awareness Level	Awareness	5	18	72			18		
160	6/1/2016	3	Marion	Hybrid Technician-Fire College - Ocala FD	Technician	6	6	960	6				
160	6/1/2016	3	Taylor	Hybrid Technician-Fire College - Taylor	Technician	6	3	480	3				
4	7/6/2016	4	Alachua	Florida Awareness Level	Awareness	7	18	72			18		
4	7/6/2016	4	Alachua	Florida Awareness Level	Awareness	8	23	92			23		
4	7/26/2016	4	Marion	Hazwoper	Operations	9	12	48					12
8	8/15/2016	4	Dixie	Florida Awareness Level	Awareness	10	13	104	13				
24	8/18/2016	4	Dixie	Florida Operations Level	Operations	11	13	312	13				
160	9/15/2016	4	Marion	Hybrid Technician-Fire College, Marion, Taylor	Technician	12	4		4				
160	9/15/2016	4	Taylor	Hybrid Technician-Fire College, Marion, Taylor	Technician	12	2		2				
			Marion	Air monitoring simulator	Technician	13		-					
				2-wet decon manikans	Technician	14							
				truck/rail training dome	Technician	15							

N:\projects 2016\HMEP 2016\final HMEP_training2016.xlsx\FY 2016 final invoice

TOTAL: 15 171 4,564 80 - 79 - 12

Quarter	Soft Match	Training Hours	LEVEL	#	STUDENTS	HOURS	PAID FIRE	VFD	EMS	LAW	OTHER
1	\$5,760	144	Awareness	5	92	420	13	-	79	-	-
2	\$94,080	2,352	Operations	3	31	504	19	-	-	-	12
3	\$57,600	1,440	Technician	7	48	3,640	48	-	-	-	-
			Incident								
4	\$25,120	628	Command	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$182,560	4,564	Total:	15	171	4,564	80	0	79	0	12



2017 Hazardous Materials Training Symposium

5th Annual



[2017 Symposium](#)
[Training](#)
[Registration](#)
[Competition](#)
[Hotel Information](#)
[Sponsors](#)
[About Us](#)
[More](#)



Location

HazMat Symposium Classes & Competition being held at:
 The Plaza Resort & Spa
 600 N. Atlantic Ave.
 Daytona Beach, FL 32118

Lodging:
 The Plaza Resort & Spa
 600 N. Atlantic Ave.
 Daytona Beach, FL 32118

Wyndham Ocean Walk
 300 N. Atlantic Ave.
 Daytona Beach, FL 32118

[More info](#)



Training Agenda

Tuesday: Preconference classes

Wednesday:
 Breakfast opens at 6:30am
 Opening Ceremony 8:00am to 10:00am

Training Sessions (Class Room)
 Tuesday, Jan. 17 - 8:00am to 5:00pm
 Wednesday, Jan. 18 - 10:00am to 5:00pm
 Thursday, Jan. 19 - 8:00am to 5:00pm
 Friday, Jan. 20 - 8:00am to 12:00pm

Hands-On Training
 Thursday, January 19 - 8:30am to 5:00pm

Trade Show at Fire Rescue East
 Thursday, January 19 - 3:00pm

[More info](#)



HazMat Team Competition

Wednesday, January 18
 8:00am to 5:00pm

The State of Florida HazMat Competition for a Transportation Emergency is open to any hazardous materials technician. Each team should consist of 3 members with 1 alternate. The competition is open for the first 12 teams to register.

[More info](#)

SYMPOSIUM REGISTRATION HERE

The Florida Local Emergency Planning Committees are sponsoring first responder's attendance to the conference. Please contact your local (LEPC) to inquire about sponsorship - <http://www.floridadisaster.org/hazmat/LEPC>

VI.d)



Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study for 2015-2016

North Central Florida
Local Emergency Planning Committee



Prepared by:

North Central Florida Regional Planning Council

September 30, 2016

Executive Summary

The most common chemicals observed being transported in the North Central Florida LEPC District were Gasoline (48%), Aviation Fuel (8%), Propane (7%), Anhydrous Ammonia (4%), Sodium Hydroxide Solution (4%), and Elevated Temperature Liquids (4%). Together these six chemicals comprised 75% of the trucks observed hauling a hazardous material identified by a UN/NA Number.

Other Chemical there were observed greater than one percent of the time included: Carbon Dioxide, Hypochlorite Solutions, Flammable Resin Solutions, and Chlorine. Tank trailers were also observed hauling non-hazardous commodities including milk, orange juice and water. These were typically identified by the name being displayed on the truck.

All placards contain a hazard classification, but not all placards contain a UN/NA Number. Table 6 summarizes the observations collected reported by placard type / hazard classifications. The top four observed placards represented 83% of the vehicles counted in this commodity flow study.

The most common placards include flammables (49%), Corrosive (16%), Non-Flammable Gas (11%), and Flammable Gas (7%). All other placards were observed 3% of the time or less. Approximately 8% of placarded vehicles had more than one placard type on a vehicle.

A primary purpose of placards and UN/NA Numbers is to provide emergency responders with information to be used during the initial response to a dangerous goods / hazardous materials transportation incident. The UN/NA Numbers and placards direct the responders to an appropriate emergency response guide. The guides provide the responder with the most significant risks and hazards. It is important that a respond know if the chemical released is flammable, toxic, or both.

Two chemicals observed in this study, Anhydrous Ammonia and Chlorine, have a green highlight in the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook. This indicates a significant potential for a toxic gas release. If the material is not on fire, then the Guidebook Table 1 should be used for the isolation and protective action distances. If the incident involves a large spill, then Guidebook Table 3 should be consulted for isolation and protective action distances.

Interstate 75 - North-South

Interstate Highway I-75 has been confirmed as a major transportation route being used for the shipment of chemicals. The study observed 90 different shipment with placards and UN/NA Numbers were collected on 45 (50%) of them. The five most commonly identified chemicals includes: Gasoline (51%), Chlorine (9%) in bulk and one-ton containers on a flatbed trailer, Propane (7%), Phosphoric Acid Solution (7%), and Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s. (7%). Seven other chemicals comprised the other 4% of the observations.

US 301 - North-South

Gasoline (41%) and Aviation Fuel (19%) comprised over half of the chemicals observed traveling on US 301 in this study. Other chemicals observed included Sodium Hydroxide Solution (9%), Anhydrous Ammonia (8%), Hypochlorite Solutions (6%), and Flammable Resin Solutions (8%). Seven different chemical were only observed one time each during data collection on US 301.

US 301 was confirmed as a major transportation route used for shipping hazardous chemicals. This was expected since it is the most direct route south from Jacksonville and the Port of Jacksonville to I-75 and the Tampa Bay area as well as south on the Florida Turnpike to the Orlando area.

Interstate 10 - East-West

Gasoline (55%) was the most observed chemical being transported east and west on I-10. Carbon Dioxide (11%), Propane (5%), Hazardous Waste, n.o.s. (5%), and Elevated Temperature Liquids, n.o.s. (5%) were also observed. Nine different chemicals were observed only one time comprising 20% of the vehicles observed hauling hazardous materials.

Flammable (44%), Corrosive (17%), and Non-Flammable Gas (15%) were the most common hazard categories observed on I-10. Ten other categories were identified in the remaining 24%.

US 90 - East-West

There were few observations of hazardous materials being shipped on US 90. Gasoline (42%) and Propane (42%) made up the most common chemical observed. It is believed that these shipments were primarily local deliveries and that US 90 is not used as a major transportation route for shipping chemicals.

US 98 - East-West

There were few observations of hazardous materials being shipped on US 98. Gasoline (80%) and Propane (13%) made up the most common chemical observed. It is believed that these shipments were primarily local deliveries and that US 98 is not used as a major transportation route for shipping chemicals.

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Forward

Under a U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) planning grant, the North Central Florida LEPC conducted a Highway Commodity Flow Study for the thirteen counties in the District. This study consisted of a placard survey of the highways and major roads on three primary east-west corridors (I-10, US 90, and US 98) and two north-south corridors (I-75 and US 301) within the district. The LEPC also conducted a rail commodity flow study for the primary east-west (CSXT and Norfolk Southern) and north-south (CSXT) rail routes.

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to examine the movement of hazardous materials on the highways and major roads associated with twelve major corridors that transverse the district. The study utilized trained spotters to gather information at specific locations within the corridors throughout a three-month period. The information that was gathered for each hazardous material vehicle includes: the DOT (Department of Transportation) hazard class, Placard number, commodity, carrier, corridor, and the direction of travel. All data was captured in a consistent format that can be viewed in the Appendix. Each corridor was separately analyzed and quantitatively reviewed. The data was then compiled to show regional conclusions.

Goals and Objectives

The overall objective of the Commodity Flow Study is to assess, through a placard survey, the types and quantities of hazardous materials, hazardous substances, and hazardous wastes traveling via the highways and major roadways through the District.

- 1) Identify placard types and classes of hazardous materials, the proper shipping names, the motor carrier names, direction of travel, and the types of vehicles.
- 2) Collect information on hazardous materials transportation to increase preparation for the most commonly transported materials.
- 3) Analyze the flow patterns to assist in the identification of training needs and potential response gaps.
- 4) Provide results and conclusions to all Emergency Management Directors, and any additional interested persons, in the LEPC region.
- 5) Identify transportation routes that are frequently used to transport hazardous materials.

Survey Procedures

Data collection sessions were held at the following times and locations. Sessions typically lasted approximately two hours.

Table 1- Data Collection Locations for Commodity Flow Observations

Session	Date	Highway	County	Location
1	3/24/2016	I-75	Alachua	Rest Area - N of Gainesville
2	5/2/2016	I-75	Hamilton	Rest Area - Jennings
3	5/2/2016	I-10	Suwannee	Rest Area - E of Lake City
4	5/3/2016	I-10	Suwannee	Rest Area - E of Lake City
5	5/3/2016	I-75	Alachua	Rest Area - N of Gainesville
6	5/19/2016	I-10	Columbia	Rest Stop - E of Lake City
7	5/20/2016	I-10	Suwannee	Rest Area - Wellborn
8	6/23/2016	I-10	Suwannee	Rest Area - Wellborn
9	8/18/2016	US 301	Bradford	Sonny's BBQ
10	8/23/2016	US 301	Bradford	Sonny's BBQ
11	8/24/2016	US 301	Bradford	Sonny's BBQ
12	8/26/2016	US 98	Levy	Chiefland
13	8/29/2016	US 98	Levy	Chiefland
14	9/8/2016	US 90	Suwannee	Live Oak
15	9/9/2016	US 90	Suwannee	Live Oak
16	9/16/2016	US 98	Dixie	Old Town
17	9/19/2016	US 98	Levy	Chiefland
18	9/21/2016	US 90	Columbia	Lake City
19	9/22/2016	US 301	Bradford	Starke
20	9/23/2016	US 90	Columbia	Lake City
21	9/23/2016	US 90	Columbia	Lake City
22	9/28/2016	I-75	Hamilton	Rest Area - Jennings
23	9/30/2016	US 90	Madison	Madison
24	9/30/2016	I-75	Suwannee	Rest Area - Live Oak
25	10/2/2016	US 98	Bronson	Bronson

Road Trailer Identification

To determine the type of commodity being carried within a vehicle, placards were examined. The 4-digit ID Number may be shown on the diamond-shaped placard or on an adjacent orange panel displayed on the ends and sides of a cargo tank, vehicle, or railcar (Figure 2 below).

The identification of trailer types is an additional option for responders to use in determining the risk of a commodity if it cannot be identified by other means. Below are examples of general road trailer silhouettes.

Identifying Hazard Class with the Hazard Classification System

Illustration 2 - Placard Numbers and Hazard Class Identification



Placards are also used to identify the class or division of a material. The hazard class of dangerous goods is indicated either by its class, (or division) number, or name. The class or division helps determine the type of hazard the commodity poses to the community.

Class 1 - Explosives

- Division 1.1 Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
- Division 1.2 Explosives with a projection hazard
- Division 1.3 Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
- Division 1.4 Explosives with no significant blast hazard
- Division 1.5 Very insensitive explosives with a mass explosion hazard
- Division 1.6 Extremely insensitive articles

Class 2 - Gases

- Division 2.1 Flammable gases
- Division 2.2 Non-flammable, non-toxic gases
- Division 2.3 Toxic gases

Class 3 - Flammable liquids (and Combustible liquids [U.S.]

Class 4 - Flammable solids; spontaneously combustible materials; and Dangerous when wet Materials/Water-reactive substances

- Division 4.1 Flammable solids
- Division 4.2 Spontaneously combustible materials
- Division 4.3 Water-reactive substances/Dangerous when wet materials

Class 5 - Oxidizing substances and Organic peroxides

- Division 5.1 Oxidizing substances
- Division 5.2 Organic peroxides

Class 6 - Toxic substances and Infectious substances

VI.e)



**PRELIMINARY AGENDA
NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM POLICY BOARD**

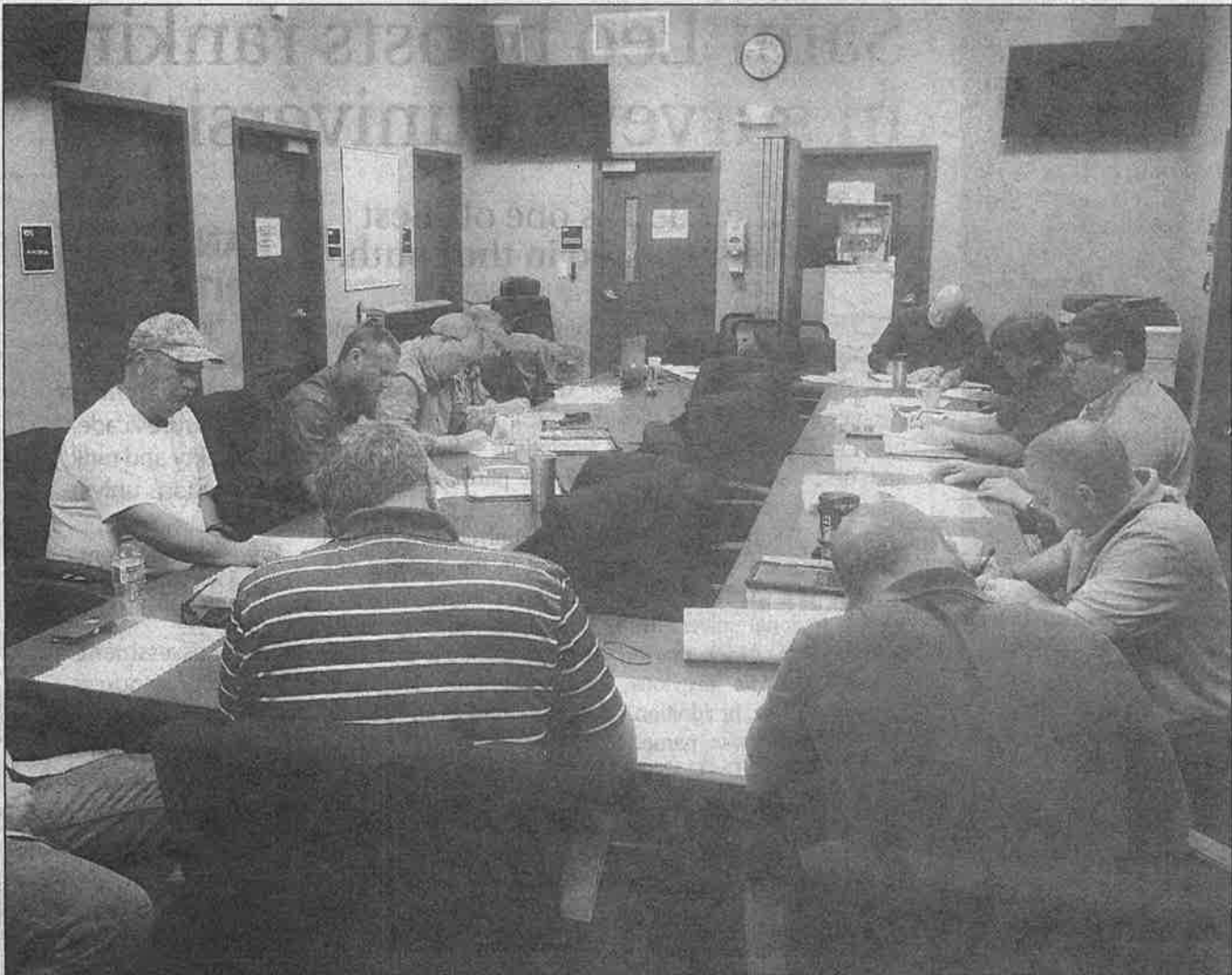
Gainesville Regional Utilities
Eastside Operations Center
4747 North Main St., Gainesville, Florida

November 17, 2016
1:00 p.m.
Thursday

- I. Introductions and Chair Report
- II. Approval of August 18, 2016, Meeting Minutes
- III. New Business:
 - a) Training Trailer, Training Props, and Classes
 - b) Hazardous Materials Response Teams Self Assessments
 - c) Approval of Revised Interlocal Agreement by Member Local Governments
- IV. Close-Out of Technical Assistance Grant for Pipeline Safety:
 - a) Assembly of Leaking Pipe Trees
 - b) Purchasing Pipeline Training Trailer and Supplies (\$13,660)
 - c) Public Outreach Project for Pipeline Safety *
 - d) Pipeline Planning and Identification of Critical Facilities in Pipeline Vulnerable Areas
- V. Other Business and Next Meeting

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COURTESY

Members of the North Central Florida Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team are pictured in Perry recently during a tabletop exercise for natural gas pipeline emergencies. Emergency management officials, first-responders and gas workers were able to brainstorm scenarios the area could face in an actual emergency and fine-tune their response.

Drills target pipeline emergencies

Exercises help officials address issues with natural gas network.

From staff reports

A series of tabletop exercises have been completed by the North Central Florida Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team.

The exercises were conducted in order to test and improve the overall preparedness of communities for potential emergencies involving a natural gas pipeline.

The exercises were held in county emergency operations centers in Bell, Perry and Starke.

"It is important that the public knows that steps are being taken to enhance pipeline emergency preparedness by increasing the capabilities of emergency responders," said Capt. Dan

Smith, chair of the North Central Florida Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team.

"Local fire departments are the first line of protecting the public during any type of hazardous materials release. This series of exercises provided a valuable opportunity for pipeline operators, local fire departments, emergency management and members of the team to work together to increase public safety."

The team was awarded a pipeline technical assistance grant by the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration.

The team is working in conjunction with the North Central Florida

Local Emergency Planning Committee on providing information to the public on pipeline hazards, potential protective actions, where to find additional information, and how residents may contact local emergency management agency. The information can be found online at <http://ncflepc.org/pipeline>.

There are simple steps that individuals can take to prepare themselves and their loved ones for emergencies:

- Be informed.
- Make a plan.
- Build a disaster supply kit.

• Get involved through opportunities that support community preparedness.

By gathering supplies to meet basic needs, discussing what to do during an emergency with family members in advance, and being aware of the risks

and appropriate actions, individuals will be better prepared for the unexpected and can help better prepare their community and the country.

The North Central Florida Regional Planning Council provides administrative support to both the team and the local emergency planning committee. For additional information, contact Dwayne Mundy, NCFRPC's director of public safety and regulatory compliance, at 352-955-2200. You may also email mundy@ncfrpc.org.