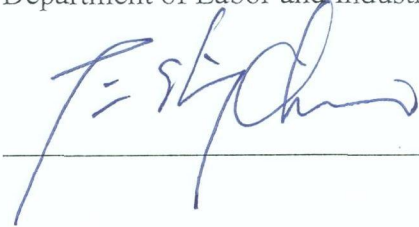


HSERC MEMBERS OR THE VOTING REPRESENTATIVES' SIGN-IN SHEET FOR DECEMBER 18, 2015

Dept. of Agriculture
Board of Agriculture

Tin Shing Chao
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Department of Labor and Industrial Relation



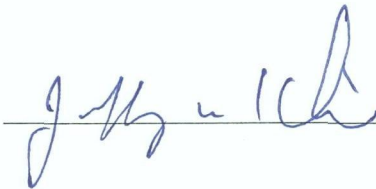
Gerald Kosaki
Hawaii Representative/LEPC Chairperson
Hawaii County Fire Department

Alexander J. Adams
Honolulu Representative/LEPC Chairperson
Honolulu Fire Department



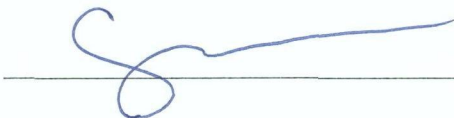
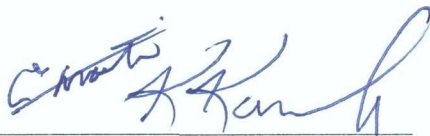
Albert Kauai
Kauai Representative/LEPC Chairperson
Kauai Fire Department

Jeff Kihune
Maui Representative/LEPC Chairperson
Maui Fire Department



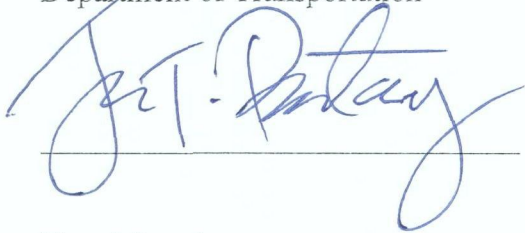
Keith Kawaoka
Deputy Director, Environmental Health
Department of Health

Tom Eisen Scott Glenn
Deputy Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control



HSERC MEMBERS OR THE VOTING REPRESENTATIVES' SIGN-IN SHEET FOR DECEMBER 18, 2015

Jade Butay
Deputy Director - Administration
Department of Transportation

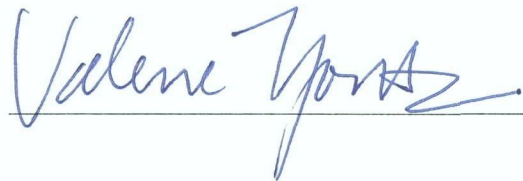


Vern Miyagi
State Civil Defense
Department of Defense

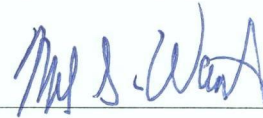
Deputy Director
Department of Labor and
Industrial Relations

Deputy for Commission on Water
Resource Management
Department of Land and Natural Resources

Valerie Yontz
Office of Public Health Studies
University of Hawaii at Manoa

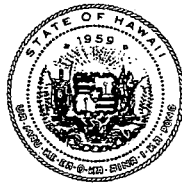


Mark Want,
Energy Analyst
Department of Business Economic
Development & Tourism



HSERC MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET FOR DECEMBER 18, 2015

Name	Organization	Telephone #	Fax #	E-Mail
C Martin	DOH/HEER	586-4249		
CRAIG BENSON	EPA	562-889-1630		
BILL MARHOFFER	USCG DM	808 535 3416		
Brenden Kettner	" "	808-535-3322		
ROBERT H-H HARTER	C/O/H, DEM	808-723-8958		RHARTER@Hawaii.gov
Mark Behrens		586-3457		
Laura McIntyre	DOH/EPO	586 4338		
Adam Teckell	DOH/HEER	586-4249		adam.teckell@doh.hawaii.gov
Eric Jensen	TETRA TECH	441-4784		eric.jensen@tetra tech.com
Travis Hiramoto	DOH/STWB	808-4226		



'15 DEC 11 A11 :36

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
MEETING #101

Friday, December 18, 2015 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Fifth Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

AGENDA

- 1) 9:00 Call to Order
Announcements, Remarks, Introduction
Approval of Minutes from Mtg # 100
Curtis Martin, Hazard Evaluation
And Emergency Response Office
- 2) 9:20 LEPC Updates
Gerald Kosaki, Hawaii LEPC Representative
Albert Kauai, Kauai LEPC Representative
Jeffrey Kihune, Maui LEPC Representative
Alex Adams, Oahu LEPC Representative
- 3) 9:40 Memorandum of Understanding
With Dept. Of Education - School Labs/
School Safety Inspection Program
Mark Behrens, Orasa Fernandez
Safety, Security and Emergency
Preparedness Branch, Dept. of Education
- 4) 10:00 Executive Order 13650
Sharon Leonida
- 5) 10:40 Planning for Ammonia
Safety Day in 2016
Sharon Leonida, Alex Adams
Robert Harter
- 6) 11:00 HMEP Grant
Harold Lao, HEER Office
- 7) 11:10 HSERC Financial Report
Tier II Division of Funds,
Decisions
Curtis Martin, HEER Office
HSERC, LEPC
- 8) 11:20 Next HSERC Meeting
HSERC, LEPC

If you require an auxiliary aid, service or accommodation due to a disability, please contact (808) 586-7542 or email at Sharon.leonida@doh.hawaii.gov by December 14, 2015.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
MEETING # 100

Friday, September 18, 2015, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Attendees

Voting: Keith Kawaoka, Deputy Director, Dept. of Health; Gerald Kosaki, Hawaii County LEPC; Renato Maniulit, Dept. of Transportation; Alex Adams, Honolulu LEPC; Valerie Yontz, Public Health Studies, University of Hawaii; Jeff Kihune, Maui County LEPC; Tin Ching Chao, HIOSHA, Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relation; Albert Kau, Kauai County LEPC; Tom Eisen, Office of Envir. Quality Control; Vern Miyagi, State Civil Defense, Dept. of Defense

Non-Voting: Sharon Leonida, Adam Teekell, Terry Corpus, Curtis Martin, Dept. of Health, HEER Office; Robert H. Harter, City and County of Honolulu, Dept. of Emergency Management; Eric Jensen, Tetra Tech; Donn Zuroski, US EPA; Grace Simmons, Travis Hiramoto, Solid Hazardous Waste, Dept. of Health; Henry Silva, Hawaii LEPC Co-chair; Roger Forstnor, U.S. Dept. of Labor, OSHA; Dan Meer, Bill Jones, William Robberson, U.S. EPA Region 9, Bill Marhoffer, USCG Dist 14/Oceania RRT, Lynn Baily, HEER Office, Shirley Watanabe, Dept. Of Health, Clean Air

1. Keith called the meeting to order at 9:05 am. Minutes from meetings #98 and # 99 need to be approved. No quorum was available for meeting #99, June 19, 2015 and the minutes from meeting # 98 could not be approved. Motion to adopt minutes, seconded, minutes were adopted.

1.1 Introduction of Attendees.

2. LEPC Updates:

2.1 Hawaii County: Gerald Kosaki

2.1.1 The LEPC meeting was held on September 3, 2015, next meeting will be held December 3, 2015, Twelve members attended, eight non-members.

2.1.2 Terry Napeahi represented the Keaukaha Action New work. They had concerns about the airport area. This included Noise, Air, and Ground pollution. There are tanks, storage facilities, and businesses that use or store chemicals in this area. The LEPC would like to help her get the

information about the area. Some companies are not following regulations that govern their business. Unfortunately, some businesses were “grandfathered in”. When rules changed, they were not affected. The LEPC will try to help them obtain information.

- 2.1.3 Henry to do a presentation on Dr. Peavey’s program for HSERC.
 - 2.1.4 No Hazmat incidents.
 - 2.1.5 Propane training in December, two classes. One will be in East Hawaii and one in West Hawaii.
 - 2.1.6 Gerald met with the Mayor, explained what the LEPC committee does. Gerald asked the Mayor to have someone from his office attend the meetings. LEPC committee invited to have their meeting at the Mayor’s Lanai.
 - 2.1.7 Gerald handed in an updated list of Hawaii’s committee members.
- 2.2 Kauai County: Albert Kauai – Kauai Fire Department
- 2.2.1 Last LEPC meeting was August 13, 2015, eight members attended. Next meeting will be November 13, 2015.
 - 2.2.2 Updates on school labs.
 - 2.2.3 Tetra Tech doing revisions of LEPC – EOP.
 - 2.2.4 Five fire fighters completed the 160 hour Hazardous Materials Course on Oahu. Five fire fighters also completed CAMEO Training on line, sponsored by U.C. Davis. Training in June for Vigilant Guard Exercise that included a table top scenario. Also, hazardous materials with a collapse structure as a scenario for the USAR exercise. Upcoming training with Liz and Sonia in October, 2015.
 - 2.2.5 No major incidents, several compressed cylinders are still washing up on the East and Northeast shores.
- 2.3 Maui County: Jeff Kihune - Maui Fire Department
- 2.3.1 LEPC meeting was on August 18, 2015, seven members attended. Next meeting will be November 17, 2015. A new member, was voted in, Joe Blackburn.
 - 2.3.2 Update on School cleanup.
 - 2.3.3 No meetings had been held for nine months.
 - 2.3.4 Amnesty program for chemicals has been held by the Department of Environmental Services, County of Maui. One collection was done in April; another will be done in November.
 - 2.3.5 One incident where a cylinder floating between West Maui and Lanai. Picked up by a boat and handed over to the Harbor Master at Lahaina. Amerigas took care of the cylinder.
 - 2.3.6 In July training on Lanai with the 93 rd Civilian Support Team. Scenario was a washed up 55gallon drum. In August, Molokai training with the 93 rd, same scenario was used. HC&S, a sugar company is interested in doing the next CST training in January 2016.

- 2.4 Honolulu City & County: Alex Adams
 - 2.4.1 LEPC meeting was September 15, 2015, next meeting is December 16, 2015.
 - 2.4.2 Training events, July 2015, Hazmat Technician Refresher Training. Emphasis on extraction of a downed fire fighter in a contaminated environment.
 - 2.4.3 Speakers from several companies, Molly Washburn was there for Airgas. She explained what her company offers. Galen Callan is from Industrial Scientific, explained what services his company has available Marshall McCormick represented the KLEAN organization, Kapolei Local Emergency Action Network, from Campbell Industry Park. This is a working group of interested corporate members and CIP tenants along with HPD, HFD and DOT. They are working on improvements to reduce congestion on Kalaeloa Blvd. This would help to improve potential evacuation routes from CIP during any emergency. Bill Jones, from EPA, spoke about EPCRA, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act, Executive Order 13650, Tier II facilities, RMP, Risk Management Program. More information will be offered on the EPA website. In the later part of September, HFD plans to visit Pa'ina Hawaii. A fruit company that irradiates produce for export. This is a HFD Preplan.
 - 2.4.4 Fire department has contacted Hawaiian Electric for a meeting concerning the underground fire in Honolulu. There is a need to discuss guidelines. What is expected from both HFD and Hawaiian Electric if another incident occurs.
- 3. School Chemical Lab Clean Up and Memorandum of Understanding with DOE; Grace Simmons, Travis Hiramoto
 - 3.1 Grace briefed HSERC on the St. Andrew's Priory Fire. It was observed by a police officer at 2:00 am. It occurred at a school chemical lab. An inspection was done several days later. Grace, several persons from SHWB and Alex Adams were present. SHWB is helping school with cleanup. Alex showed the picture that he had taken during the inspection. Original photos taken by fire personnel were not available.
 - 3.2 Grace has asked the AG assigned to her office to go over the MOU for DOE. He has confirmed that the SHWB already has the authorization to go in to schools and do inspections. THIS MOU IS BEING SHOWN TO THE HSERC FOR THE FIRST TIME for comments. Keith explained what the MOU would be asking the DOE to continue to do in the future. There was a discussion; who would do enforcement, how to get schools to pay attention and follow what documents are already in place. Valeria volunteered to work on MOU. DOE has not seen this MOU, Travis will send it to them after Valeria has checked it.
 - 3.3 Henry has spoken to several school groups; they have a major communication GAP within the Dept. of Education. Renato from DOT explained how he had set up a program. Bill Jones of EPA will send information to Grace at SHWB.
- 4. Presentation on Dr. Peavey's School Lab Clean Up; Henry Silva
 - 4.1 Slides shown were from a presentation that Dr. Peavey had shared at NASTTPO.

Henry explained how Dr. Peavey was called in to one of his children's school and the incident that had occurred. Slides showed the chemicals in the school labs and how clean up was done with volunteers that work with Dr. Peavey

- 4.2 Ideas on how to limit the amounts of chemicals, Donn give the example of using Micro kits.
 - 4.3 Ideas on how to give DOE extra help, sponsor legislation, explore possibility of bills, Resolutions. Next step; Valeria would be willing to work on the MOU before we ask DOE and their attorney to comment. Bill Jones commented that EPA has departments that deal with schools. This includes healthy schools, resources, coordination; he can send this information to Grace. Henry and Grace can check into the other possibilities, Henry will brief Senator Greens' office on what occurred. After Valeria works on MOU, Travis will send the MOU to the Department of Education.
5. Executive Order 13650; Dan Meer, Bill Jones, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
 - 5.1 Dan introduced the other people with him. He wanted to explain that there is an overlap between what the SERC and RRT do. One of the goals is to bring them closer together. There are ten EPA Regions, many Coast Guard districts, twelve or thirteen, (12 or 13) Regional Response Teams, fifteen (15) federal agencies, plus states, tributes, and territories. The charter of the RRT is to do "Emergency Planning and Preparedness and Support the Federal On Scene Coordinators. Dan explained about the many different federal departments that the RRT can draw on to help in an emergency. Knowing who to call, what agency, in an emergency is the most important thing to have. This is one of the reasons they are here. Bill Jones will continue to come and provide that open link for communication.
 - 5.2 Executive Order 13650 - In August 2013 this order signed by President Obama. This is specifically to improve Safety and Security at chemical facilities. Many Different facilities could be a chemical facility. School labs, Chemical Companies, Refinery would all fit under this order. Tri-chairs from Federal OSHA, Dept. of Homeland, EPA will head the working groups. The West Texas Incident was the Cause of this Executive Order. He explained what steps are beginning developed. Tri-chairs have attended SERCs and LEPCs meetings to talk about this. Workshops are also being done. Standard Operating Procedures have been developed. SOP describe how the EO working group intends to help and work with States, locals and territories. Some of the main areas are, data exchange, training, joint inspections. They would like to start developing "State Specific Implementation Plans". Start putting some of these things into practice. Bill Jones will be working with the SERCs and LEPCs in the region. This program will be using "Inspection Coordination and Enhance Data Exchange" for the chemicals Anhydrous Ammonia and Ammonium Nitrate. For this region, the chemicals of 'most concern' is Anhydrous Ammonia and Chlorine and a few other chemicals. Federal OSC's will be assigned to different regions, they will attend SERC meetings. Donn Zuroski and Craig Benson will be here for Sector Honolulu.
 - 5.2 Bill Jones spoke about the Ammonia Safety Training Institute. Discussions and questions about knowing what agency to call for an incident.
 - 5.3 Vern Miyagi asked about incoming Tsunami. If the state EOC was getting enough information from SCD. Bill Marhoffer explained about what the 'Captain of the Port'

does. He talked about what they would be doing before and after an emergency event. Coast Guard would focus on the water response; EPA would focus on land responses.

6. HMEP Grant; Harold

6.1 He has received Fiscal Year 2015 grant. Amount for Planning is \$49,259, Training is \$58,764. Total is \$108,023. This is an increase of about \$3,000. There is a possible increase in the future.

6.2 Kauai's LEPC EOP is being finalized, Maui LEPC will be next.

7. Other Business: HSERC, LEPC

7.1 Bill Jones of the US EPA has been sending out monthly updates. October 19th there will be a survey for the LEPC's. THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT SURVEY. LEPCs should make this a priority. Let Bill know if you would like him to put any announcements in to the updates.

7.2 There will be on line training for EPCRA, California's COPAs will be holding training in their state, some openings will be available if anyone is interested.

7.3 Tin Shing of HIOSHA, noted that there is a rule that if a business has twenty-five or more employees, company should have a written plan for emergencies. Information available at their website.

7.4 Vern Miyagi of SCD wanted to clarify the different warning levels that are broadcasted. 1. Watch, 2. Advisory, 3. Warning.

7.5 Emergency Response Guide Books, the final order should be turned in to Sharon today. She has to email them to the person who will be in charge of printing and mailing to the different states.

8. Schedule next HSERC Meeting: HSERC

December 18, 2015. Keith adjourned the meeting at 11:05 am.

Respectively Submitted,



Sharon L. Leonida

Environmental Health Specialist III

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

Keith E. Kawaoka, D.Env.
Deputy Director for Environmental Health Administration
1250 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

December 9, 2015

TO: Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission

FROM: Keith E. Kawaoka, D.Env. *KE*
Deputy Director of Environmental Health

SUBJECT: HSERC Meeting December 18, 2015

I am unable to attend the HSERC meeting due to a conflicting schedule.

I hereby appoint Curtis Martin from the department's Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office to represent me at the above meeting with all the rights as a voting member.



KAUAI LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

c/o Kauai Civil Defense Agency

3990 Kaana Street, Suite 100

Lihue, HI 96766

Bus: (808) 241-1800

FAX (808) 241-1860

February 10, 2016

INVOICE

Kauai Local Emergency Planning Committee

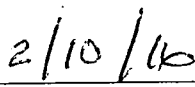
Transfer of funds from the Environmental Response Revolving Fund (ERRF) to the Kauai LEPC in the amount of \$8,113.16 for FY 2016. Forward funds to:

Kauai Local Emergency Planning Committee
c/o Kauai Civil Defense Agency
3990 Kaana St., Suite 100
Lihue, HI 96766

I certify that this is an original invoice.



Albert Kauai, Jr.
Kauai LEPC Chair



Date



Hawai'i County Local Emergency Planning Committee

c/o Hawai'i District Health Office
1582 Kamehameha Avenue
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

December 29, 2015

To: State of Hawaii Department of Health
Hazard Evaluation & Emergency Response Office
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

From: Gerald Kosaki, Chairperson
Hawaii County LEPC
c/o Hawaii Fire Department
25 Aupuni Street #2501
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Subject: Invoice - 2016

This is to confirm the transfer of funds to the Hawaii County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in the amount of \$17,158.04 to conduct operations for 2016.

The next Hawaii County LEPC meeting is scheduled for February 11, 2016, and is held every quarter thereafter.

I certify that this is an original invoice.

Sincerely,

Gerald Kosaki
Chairperson, Hawaii County LEPC

Maui L.E.P.C.

Attn: Jeff Kihune: LEPC Chair
200 Dairy Road
Kahului, HI 96732-3123
Phone: (808)270-7911

DATE: February 23, 2016
INVOICE # 2016-001
FOR: FY16 Maui LEPC
operating funds

Bill To:

Attn: Sharon Leonida
State of Hawaii, HEER Office
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite #206
Honolulu, HI 96814
Phone: (808)586-4249

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Transfer of funds as approved by the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission for operational expenses on December 18, 2015 note: Transfer funds to the Maui County Local Emergency Planning Committee account #106049	\$13,610.32
TOTAL	\$13,610.32

Make all checks payable to: Maui LEPC
If you have any questions concerning this invoice, please contact:
Jeff Kihune, Chair - Maui LEPC
Phone: (808) 270-7911 work (808)870-7404 cell
Fax: (808)270-7919

MAHALO NUI LOA



Hawai'i County Local Emergency Planning Committee

c/o Hawai'i District Health Office
1582 Kamehameha Avenue
Hilo, Hawai'i 96720

December 29, 2015

To: State of Hawaii Department of Health
Hazard Evaluation & Emergency Response Office
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

From: Gerald Kosaki, Chairperson
Hawaii County LEPC
c/o Hawaii Fire Department
25 Aupuni Street #2501
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Subject: Invoice - 2016

This is to confirm the transfer of funds to the Hawaii County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in the amount of \$17,158.04 to conduct operations for 2016.

The next Hawaii County LEPC meeting is scheduled for February 11, 2016, and is held every quarter thereafter.

I certify that this is an original invoice.

Sincerely,

Gerald Kosaki
Chairperson, Hawaii County LEPC

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
2016 APR 15 A 11: 58
HEER OFFICE

October 16, 2015

To: Curtis Martin
From: Sharon Leonida
Subject: FY16 HSERC Budget

Collections from the TIER II Reports: \$85,200

HSERC Expenses:

To attend LEPC Meetings:	\$6,552.00
NASTTPO Mid-Year Conference 2015 Houston, Texas	\$3,212.00
NASTTPO Conference 2016, To Be Determined	\$3,765.00

Funds available for distribution to the LEPCs:

\$85,200
-6,552
-3,212
-3,765

\$71,671

TIER II Reporting Facilities by Counties (based on Tier2Submit 2013):

City & County of Honolulu	388	45.75%
County of Hawaii	203	23.94%
County of Maui	161	18.99%
County of Kauai	96	11.32%

Tab G Project Narrative for Upcoming Activities

Planning Grant

The planning grant funds will be used for the following activities.

1. Annual HazMat Exercises for each of the LEPCs.
2. Update of Emergency Operation Plans
3. LEPC Support
4. Mid-Year National Association of SARA III Program Officials (NASTTPO) Convention in Houston, Texas, October 2015.
5. National Association of SARA III Program Officials (NASTTPO) Convention in TO BE DETERMINED, April or May, 2016.

Since Hawaii is an island state, meeting to share and discuss information involves substantial traveling.

HSERC meetings are held quarterly. Each LEPC should follow a similar schedule. A representative from each of the LEPCs attends each HSERC meeting. The HEPCRA Coordinator, and a State On Scene Coordinator with primary responsibility for the county, attends each LEPC meeting. Each county encompasses different islands. The only way to reach another island, in a timely manner, is by air. In the Fiscal Year 15-16, a one-way coupon cost \$110.00; a car rental coupon cost \$51.00; meal allowance of \$20.00 and parking of \$15.00.

LEPC Meetings

Airfare: We are planning for four meetings annually. There are four counties. Two HEER representatives fly to twelve of the sixteen meetings. $2 \times 12 \times \$220 = \$5,280.00$
Rental Car: $12 \text{ meetings} \times \$51 = \$612.00$
Meal Allowance: $2 \times 12 \times \$20 = \480.00
Parking: $12 \times \$15 = \180.00
Total: \$6,552.00

NASTTPO 2015 Mid-Year Meeting in Houston, Texas, October, 2015

Airfare: \$1,000.00
Registration: \$250.00
Mid-Year Meeting Fee for NASTTPO: \$50
Luggage Charge=\$50.00 (R/T)
Per diem: $6 \times \$145.00 = \870.00
Fare from airport to hotel: $2 \times \$25.00 = \50.00
Estimated lodging is \$121.00 per day: $6 \times \$121.00 = \726.00
Excess expense for lodging: $6 \times \$36.00 = \216.00
Total: \$3,212.00

National Association of SARA III Program Officials (NASTTPO) Convention in TO BE DETERMINED, April or May 2016.

Airfare: \$1200.00
Registration: \$385.00
Meeting Fee for NASTTPO: \$35.00
Per diem: $6 \times \$145.00 = \870.00
Luggage charge = \$50.00 (R/T)
Fare from airport to hotel: $2 \times \$25.00 = \50.00
Estimated lodging is \$160.00 per day: $5 \times \$160.00 = \800
Excess expense for lodging: $5 \times \$75.00 = \375.00
Total: \$3,765.00

The total cost for the HSERC and LEPC activities for the year is \$13,529.00.

HEPCRA REPORTING YEAR 2013

Number of Paying Facilities In Each County

	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kauai	96	5	101
Maui	161	3	164
Hawaii	203	4	207
Oahu	388	29	417
	848		

FY 16 LEPC BUDGET SPLIT

FINAL October 16, 2015

Straight Percentage Split:

Honolulu	$\$ 71,671 \times 45.75 \% = \$ 32,789.48$
Hawaii	$\$ 71,671 \times 23.94 \% = \$ 17,158.04$
Maui	$\$ 71,671 \times 18.99 \% = \$ 13,610.32$
Kauai	$\$ 71,671 \times 11.32 \% = \$ 8,113.16$

When law enforcement arrives:

- Remain calm and follow instructions
- Drop items in your hands (e.g., bags, jackets)
- Raise hands and spread fingers
- Keep hands visible at all times
- Avoid quick movements toward officers, such as holding on to them for safety
- Avoid pointing, screaming or yelling
- Do not ask questions when evacuating

Information to provide to 911 operations:

- Location of the active shooter
- Number of shooters
- Physical description of shooters
- Number and type of weapons shooter has
- Number of potential victims at location

For questions or additional assistance contact:

Your local law enforcement authorities or FBI Field office :



Department of Homeland Security
3801 Nebraska Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20528



ACTIVE SHOOTER EVENT

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

An "active shooter" is an individual who is engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.

- Victims are selected at random*
- Event is unpredictable and evolves quickly*
- Knowing what to do can save lives*

ACTIVE SHOOTER EVENTS

When an Active Shooter is in your vicinity, you must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with the situation.



You have three options:

1 RUN

- Have an escape route and plan in mind
- Leave your belongings behind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
- Help others escape, if possible
- Do not attempt to move the wounded
- Prevent others from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- Keep your hands visible
- Call 911 when you are safe

2 HIDE

- Hide in an area out of the shooter's view
- Lock door or block entry to your hiding place
- Silence your cell phone (including vibrate mode) and remain quiet

3 FIGHT

- Fight as a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger
- Attempt to incapacitate the shooter
- Act with as much physical aggression as possible
- Improvise weapons or throw items at the active shooter
- Commit to your actions . . . your life depends on it

The first officers to arrive on scene will not stop to help the injured. Expect rescue teams to follow initial officers. These rescue teams will treat and remove injured.

Once you have reached a safe location, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control, and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Do not leave the area until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.

Hobby / Recreational Flying

What Can I Do With My Model Aircraft?

Having fun means flying safely! Hobby or recreational flying doesn't require FAA approval but you must follow safety guidelines. Any other use requires FAA authorization.

AVOID DOING ANYTHING HAZARDOUS TO OTHER AIRPLANES OR PEOPLE AND PROPERTY ON THE GROUND

- ✔ **DO** fly a model aircraft/UAS at the local model aircraft club
- ✔ **DO** take lessons and learn to fly safely
- ✔ **DO** contact the airport or control tower when flying within 5 miles of the airport
- ✔ **DO** fly a model aircraft for personal enjoyment
- ✘ **DON'T** fly near manned aircraft
- ✘ **DON'T** fly beyond line of sight of the operator
- ✘ **DON'T** fly an aircraft weighing more than 55 lbs unless it's certified by an aeromodelling community-based organization
- ✘ **DON'T** fly contrary to your aeromodelling community-based safety guidelines
- ✘ **DON'T** fly model aircraft for payment or commercial purposes



For more information about safety training and guidelines, visit www.knowbeforeyoufly.org

For more information, visit
www.faa.gov/uas



Federal Aviation
Administration

FLY SAFE



Safety Precautions

- Operate below 400ft
- Do not operate within 5 miles of any airport
- Fly within line of sight
- Do not fly over crowds or high traffic areas
- Avoid flying during evening hours
- Do not fly over any stadiums or racetracks
- Remain clear of all manned aircraft
- Do not fly in poor weather conditions such as reduced visibility or high winds
- Do not fly under the influence of any alcohol or drugs
- Do not fly over sensitive infrastructure such as water treatment facility's, correctional facilities, power plants, high traffic road ways, government facilities.

Equipment Inspection

- Inspect for Cracks
- Loose or damaged screws/ fasteners/ bands/ straps/ ties
- Loose or damaged wiring
- Loose or damaged connections (solder points, plugs, etc)
- Inspect prop mounts & screws
- For FPV ensure that camera is secured on mount
- For FPV clean camera lens
- Battery/batteries fully charged and properly secured to aircraft
- remove props and test fail safe if applicable
- props are free and smooth of damage/ defect, check blade surface & hub
- tighten props adapters (careful not to over tighten which may cause damage to the props.
- Ensure voltage alarm is connected if applicable
- Check weather the correct model is selected
- on the transmitter
- Ensure all RC transmitter stick positions

Preflight Checklist

- Follow this simple checklist to ensure safe operation
- Batteries charged & secured
- Position quad in level, safe location for takeoff
- For FPV, power ground station, video receiver, goggles, etc
- If using on board video recorder (i.e., Gopro), Make sure you turn camera on, memory card is inserted and press record. Its sounds so simple but many people forget to push record!
- Check all transmitter controls to assure they move freely
- Adjust all transmitters trims to neutral positions
- Adjust all transmitter switches correct positions (typically away)
- Transmitter throttle to zero
- Radio transmitter on
- Connect/power on battery to airframe
- Ensure LED indicators & audible tones are all correct
- Timer on (if applicable) Many operators used timers as a redundant systems to monitor battery life
- Do a secondary check of video goggles or FPV monitor
- Scan nearby area for people, cars, animals
- If you have others near by the take off area make sure you make it loud and clear that you are about to take off and they will need to stand clear.

UAV
SYSTEMS
ASSOCIATION

For more information:
info@uavsa.org
uavsa.org



Safety+Health

The Official Magazine of the NSC Congress & Expo

[Home](#)

Safety Data Sheets: Your responsibilities

What are the necessary steps to take if I receive a shipment without a Safety Data Sheet?

September 28, 2015

Responding is Glenn Trout, president and CEO, [MSDSonline](#), Chicago.

As a safety professional, it is your job to ensure Safety Data Sheets are readily available to employees in a timely manner. That means you're responsible not only for capturing SDSs as they enter your facility, but also for making sure these documents are properly cataloged and accessible to employees as well.

If you receive a shipment without an SDS, your first step should be to check your SDS library to see if it might already be logged. Chemical manufacturers and distributors are required to send an SDS only:

1. With the first shipment
2. With the first shipment after a significant change has been made, like an update to the new Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling (GHS) format
3. Upon request of the downstream user

If you don't have the most current SDS in your library for a chemical you use or store in your facility, the onus then falls on you to secure it.

Many manufacturers and distributors missed the June 1, 2015, GHS deadline – the date by which upstream suppliers of hazardous chemicals needed to begin providing downstream receivers with SDSs in the new GHS format. This has created a lag in the distribution of updated SDSs in the GHS format throughout the chemical pipeline. Nevertheless, every chemical in your facility requires an SDS, even if the updated GHS formatted version isn't available. If you need an SDS, the next step is to contact the manufacturer, distributor or importer to secure the most up-to-date document. If you are unable to secure the SDS, keep a record of your attempts to obtain it and contact your local OSHA office for assistance.

Make sure that all employees located on the front lines of chemical receiving – that includes dock workers and folks in procurement – are on the watch for new SDSs. These employees should know how to identify SDSs in the GHS format. This may require additional training for employees not already trained on hazard communication. A cloud-based SDS management system can help streamline this process by automatically locating and securing updated SDSs, and making them available to employees in real time.

Note: An important requirement of your written hazard communication plan is designating the employee(s) responsible for updating and managing SDSs at your facility. This person should not only catalog updated documents as they arrive, but also compare new SDSs to older versions to identify any new hazards that employees may need to be trained on. Under hazcom requirements, employees need to

have a solid understanding of any new hazards listed on the updated SDSs that arrive to your facility.

With GHS in full swing, you should expect to see many updated SDSs arriving at your facility over the next few months. Knowing the steps to take to locate an SDS, and setting up a process to track and collect those documents now, will lessen the risk of missing these updated documents down the line.

Editor's note: This article represents the independent views of the author and should not be construed as a National Safety Council endorsement.



SUMMARY

We are in a new phase in the global threat environment, which has implications on the homeland. Particularly with the rise in use by terrorist groups of the Internet to inspire and recruit, we are concerned about the “self-radicalized” actor(s) who could strike with little or no notice. Recent attacks and attempted attacks internationally and in the homeland warrant increased security, as well as increased public vigilance and awareness.

DURATION

This Bulletin will expire on
June 16, 2016
at 11:59 p.m.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

- Though we know of no intelligence that is both specific and credible at this time of a plot by terrorist organizations to attack the homeland, the reality is terrorist-inspired individuals have conducted, or attempted to conduct, attacks in the United States this year.
- DHS is especially concerned that terrorist-inspired individuals and homegrown violent extremists may be encouraged or inspired to target public events or places.
- As we saw in the recent attacks in San Bernardino and Paris, terrorists will consider a diverse and wide selection of targets for attacks.
- In the current environment, DHS is also concerned about threats and violence directed at particular communities and individuals across the country, based on perceived religion, ethnicity, or nationality.

U.S. GOVERNMENT COUNTERTERRORISM EFFORTS

- DHS and the FBI are providing additional guidance to state and local partners on increased security measures. The public should expect an increased presence of law enforcement across communities in the weeks ahead. More stringent security should also be anticipated at public places and events. This may include a heavy police presence, additional restrictions and searches on bags and the use of screening technologies.
- The FBI is investigating potential terrorism-related activities associated with this broad threat throughout the United States. Federal, state, and local authorities are coordinating numerous law enforcement actions and community outreach to address this evolving threat.

TYPES OF ADVISORIES

Bulletin

Describes current developments or general trends regarding threats of terrorism.

Elevated Alert

Warns of a credible terrorism threat against the United States.

Imminent Alert

Warns of a credible, specific and impending terrorism threat against the United States.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- Community leaders, co-workers, friends, and family can help by recognizing signs of potential radicalization to violence. For more information visit:
<https://nsi.ncirc.gov/>
- Report threats or suspicious activity to the FBI or your local authorities. Contact info for FBI Field Offices can be found here:
<http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field>

BE PREPARED

- Expect increased security across most U.S. cities and plan ahead to anticipate delays and restricted/prohibited items.
- In populated places, be responsible for your personal safety. Make a mental note of emergency exits and locations of the nearest security personnel. Keep cell phones in your pockets instead of bags or on tables so you don't lose them during an incident. Carry emergency contact details and any special needs info with you at all times. For more visit: <http://www.ready.gov>

STAY INFORMED

- The U.S. Government will provide additional information about any emerging threat as additional information is identified. The public is encouraged to listen to local law enforcement and public safety officials.
- We urge Americans to continue to travel, attend public events, and freely associate with others but remain vigilant and aware of surroundings while doing so, particularly during the holidays.

If You See Something, Say Something™ . Report suspicious activity to local law enforcement or call 911.

The National Terrorism Advisory System provides information on homeland security issues and threats. It is distributed by the Department of Homeland Security. More information is available at: www.dhs.gov/advisories. To receive mobile updates: www.twitter.com/dhsgov

If You See Something Say Something™ used with permission of the NY Metropolitan Transportation Authority.



JUST THOUGHTS *Bob Jones*

The Problem With The Poisons We Use

Have you ever read that teeny-tiny print on the back of a can of Hot Shot Flying Insect Killer?

It says it's a federal offense to use it during rain. It is toxic to fish. Don't use near sinks or other drains or food-preparation surfaces.

New research says there's an increased risk of lymphoma and leukemia — common childhood cancers — in children exposed to indoor pesticide use.

Did your home fumigator check that there's no residual Vikane (sulfuryl fluoride) gas after the termite tenting?

An Ohio case cites the death of two homeowners who re-entered after the dwelling had been fumigated with sulfuryl fluoride. The man died within 24 hours, and the woman died six days later.

Every pesticide is vetted by the feds at least once every 15 years, but then it's your responsibility and that of your pest eradicator to use the stuff properly.

Statewide, the state Department of Agriculture has only four inspectors to check all the companies doing pest control here, plus all the farmers spraying pesticides and all the retailers selling compounds requiring a restricted or general-use license.

Says state pesticide branch manager Thomas Matsuda:

"We're in the process of hiring three more inspectors and then we will have three just for Oahu."

Matsuda says his people



Read the label before using this poison **BOB JONES PHOTO**

are doing eight to 10 company and farm inspections a month, and that they respond to complaints about pesticide use that may affect nearby homes or schools.

A pest control company owner says he's not been inspected since 2001, and that UH lost his refresher-course record required for relicensing, but he was still relicensed.

The main issue remains that not every homeowner reads the spray and bug-bomb labels. Active ingredients such as permethrin and d-Trans allethrin are toxic if they get into groundwater.

Matsuda cites the case of a man who went into a bug-bombed room with a lighted cigarette and set off an explosion.

And a woman used a bug-bomb to kill lice in her hair

and ended up in the hospital.

There are a lot of pesticides out there: orange oil, mint oil, sodium borate.

If it's promoted as an insect killer, the distributor and the applicator must be licensed by the state.

Matsuda says his inspectors spot-check fumigators for shooting the gas into the tent to looking for residual gas when the tent comes off.

But obviously his people cannot watch all of us using so-called 25-B products —

all those fly, mosquito, ant and cockroach killers we employ by the tons without more than a cursory look at the labels.

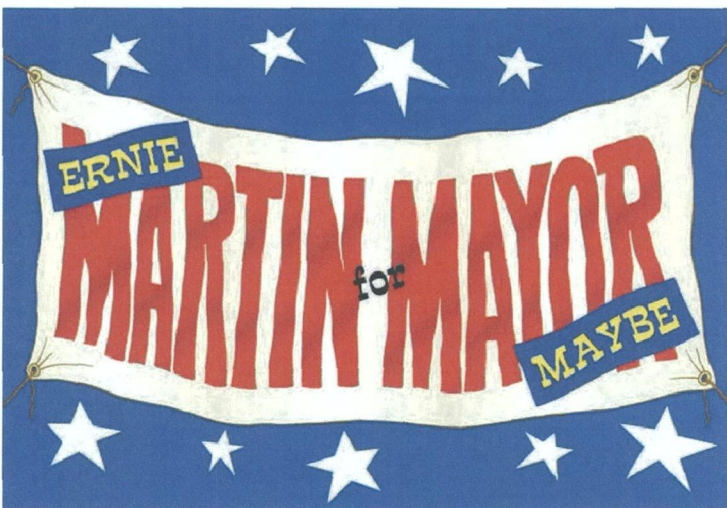
As my can of Hot Shot says:

"Buyer assumes responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions. Read entire label before use."


Yeah, sure!

BanyanTreeHouse@gmail.com

PRITCHETT



2015 77th Semi-Annual Gun Show
 Sat., Oct. 3rd 10am-6pm
 and
 Sun., Oct. 4th 10am-5pm
 Neal Blaisdell Center \$6 Admission
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OSHA FactSheet

Flood Cleanup

Flooding can cause the disruption of water purification and sewage disposal systems, overflowing of toxic waste sites, and dislodgement of chemicals previously stored above ground. Although most floods do not cause serious outbreaks of infectious disease or chemical poisonings, they can cause sickness in workers and others who come in contact with contaminated floodwater. In addition, flooded areas may contain electrical or fire hazards connected with downed power lines.

Floodwater

Floodwater often contains infectious organisms, including intestinal bacteria such as *E. coli*, *Salmonella*, and *Shigella*; Hepatitis A Virus; and agents of typhoid, paratyphoid and tetanus. The signs and symptoms experienced by the victims of waterborne microorganisms are similar, even though they are caused by different pathogens. These symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, muscle aches, and fever. Most cases of sickness associated with flood conditions are brought about by ingesting contaminated food or water. Tetanus, however, can be acquired from contaminated soil or water entering broken areas of the skin, such as cuts, abrasions, or puncture wounds. Tetanus is an infectious disease that affects the nervous system and causes severe muscle spasms, known as lockjaw. The symptoms may appear weeks after exposure and may begin as a headache, but later develop into difficulty swallowing or opening the jaw.

Floodwaters also may be contaminated by agricultural or industrial chemicals or by hazardous agents present at flooded hazardous waste sites. Flood cleanup crew members who must work near flooded industrial sites also may be exposed to chemically contaminated floodwater. Although different chemicals cause different health effects, the signs and symptoms most frequently associated with chemical poisoning are headaches, skin rashes, dizziness, nausea, excitability, weakness, and fatigue.

Pools of standing or stagnant water become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, increasing the risk of encephalitis, West Nile virus or other mosquito-borne diseases. The presence of wild animals in populated areas increases the risk of diseases caused by animal bites (e.g., rabies) as well as diseases carried by fleas and ticks.

Protect Yourself

After a major flood, it is often difficult to maintain good hygiene during cleanup operations. To avoid waterborne disease, it is important to wash your hands with soap and clean, running water, especially before work breaks, meal breaks, and at the end of the work shift. Workers should assume that any water in flooded or surrounding areas is not safe unless the local or state authorities have specifically declared it to be safe. If no safe water supply is available for washing, use bottled water, water that has been boiled for at least 10 minutes or chemically disinfected water. (To disinfect water, use 5 drops of liquid household bleach to each gallon of water and let it sit for at least 30 minutes for disinfection to be completed.) Water storage containers should be rinsed periodically with a household bleach solution.

If water is suspected of being contaminated with hazardous chemicals, cleanup workers may need to wear special chemical resistant outer clothing and protective goggles. Before entering a contaminated area that has been flooded, you should don plastic or rubber gloves, boots, and other protective clothing needed to avoid contact with floodwater.

Decrease the risk of mosquito and other insect bites by wearing long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and by using insect repellants. Wash your hands with soap and water that has been boiled or disinfected before preparing or eating foods, after using the bathroom, after participating in flood cleanup activities, and after handling articles contaminated by floodwater. In addition, children should not be allowed to play in floodwater or with toys that have been in contact with floodwater. Toys should be disinfected.

What to Do If Symptoms Develop

If a cleanup worker experiences any of the signs or symptoms listed above, appropriate first aid treatment and medical advice should be sought. If the skin is broken, particularly with a puncture wound or a wound that comes into contact with potentially contaminated material, a tetanus vaccination may be needed if it has been five years or more since the individual's last tetanus shot.

Tips to Remember

- Before working in flooded areas, be sure that your tetanus shot is current (given within the last 10 years). Wounds that are associated with a flood should be evaluated for risk; a physician may recommend a tetanus immunization.

- Consider all water unsafe until local authorities announce that the public water supply is safe.
- Do not use contaminated water to wash and prepare food, brush your teeth, wash dishes, or make ice.
- Keep an adequate supply of safe water available for washing and potable water for drinking.
- Be alert for chemically contaminated floodwater at industrial sites.
- Use extreme caution with potential chemical and electric hazards, which have great potential for fires and explosions. Floods have the strength to move and/or bury hazardous waste and chemical containers far from their normal storage places, creating a risk for those who come into contact with them. Any chemical hazards, such as a propane tank, should be handled by the fire department or police.
- If the safety of a food or beverage is questionable, throw it out.
- Seek immediate medical care for all animal bites.

This is one in a series of informational fact sheets highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.

For more complete information:



U.S. Department of Labor

www.osha.gov

(800) 321-OSHA