

Emergency Ready: EHTER Hands-On Crash Course

Th-I1 March 27, 2025

CA Dept of Public Health, Center for Environmental Health EP Team: Hoa Tan, Thaddeus Hunt, Natalia Deardorff, and Debbie Anderson and Chad San Juan, Kern County CalARP/LEA/ER Program Supervisor



CREDITING AGE Valifornia Unified Program Annual Training Conference		
Www.calcupa.org	ing Q what is EHTER	
	Q SEARCH COPILOT VIDEOS IMAGES	Did this happen to you, too?
	Do you want results for what is ETHER?	

Environmental Health is the branch of public health that is concerned with all aspects of the natural and built environment that may affect human health.

Environmental Health Training in Emergency Response (EHTER) prepares Environmental Health Professionals to respond to emergencies in multifaceted ways in addition to their specialized skillset.



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First Things First

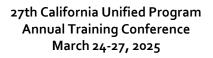
- Emergency Exits
- Restrooms
- Cell phones: OFF or Vibrate please!
- Schedule/Breaks
- Course evaluation
 - Devices
- REHS contact hours





Course Objectives

- Learn: Acquire resources to improve understanding of roles and responsibilities of Environmental Health in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Connect: Meet with colleagues and other agencies/organizations to better understand emergency roles and responsibilities. Share best practices and lessons learned.
- Exercise: Familiarize, think about, and practice knowledge and resources for Environmental Health emergency response.





Introductions of Staff





Local Environmental Health Jurisdictions



- ✓ 62 unique EHJs in CA
 - 58 Counties and 4 Cities
- ✓ Each EHJ is unique
 - "Department" or "Division"
 - Under Public Health or Community Development Dept
 - Program responsibilities

✓ All EHJs are overseen by the Local Public Health Officer

✓ EH is ESF 8 in Emergencies





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The Value of EH in Equity and Emergency Management

- Facilitates whole community
- Works in the local communities every day
- Supports existing relationships
- Recognizes inequities





Equity on the Ground



Who's not here?



PA

Equity Tools

- Equity Lead or Liaison
- Institutional Knowledge
 - REHS's are in the community every day and know who's there
- Existing resources
 - County Emergency Management Plans
 - Mitigation, Response, Recovery, Sheltering, Evacuation, etc.
- GeoDatabase
 - California Healthy Places Index (Public Health Alliance of Southern California)
 - Social Vulnerability index (CDC)
 - Hard To Count Index (California Census)
 - National Risk Index, Community Resilience Index (FEMA)
 - CalEnviroScreen (OEHHA)



Announcements Upcoming EHTERs:

- EHTER 101 (Conference EHTER) April 14-17, 2025 CA Env. Health Assoc. (CEHA) AES at Seaside
- EHTER Expeditionary (EHTER X) May 7-8, 2025 Orange County EH at Santa Ana
- **Principles of EHTER** Continuing Challenge at Sacramento (September 2-5, 2025)





Course Completion

Please complete an evaluation

Please stop by our booth (CDPH Center for Environmental Health) and say "Hi"!





Any Questions?

CDPH Center for Environmental Health EP Team / "EHTER Team" <u>CEH.EP@cdph.ca.gov</u>

Hoa Tan, REHS, CEM Emergency Preparedness Program Manager California Department of Public Health CEH <u>Hoa.Tan@cdph.ca.gov</u> (530)760-5863





Emergency Ready: EHTER Hands-On Crash Course

Wastewater

Debbie Anderson, CDPH CEH Senior Emergency Preparedness Coordinator





Learning Objectives

- Wastewater during disasters
- Environmental Health and wastewater
- Different treatment systems and their vulnerabilities
- Responding to wastewater emergencies









Why Should We Care? Wastewater Contaminants

Pathogens

- Bacteria E. Coli, Salmonella, Typhoid fever, and Cholera
- Viruses Hepatitis A
- Fungi Aspergillus
- Parasites Roundworms, Cryptosporidium, Giardia

<u>Chemicals</u>

- Heavy Metals Lead, Mercury, etc.
- Hydrocarbons Petroleum, fuels



Viral Hepatitis Inflammation of Liver Courtesy CDC





Why Should We Care? Contaminant Transmission



Wastewater spill following Hurricane Katrina Courtesy FEMA

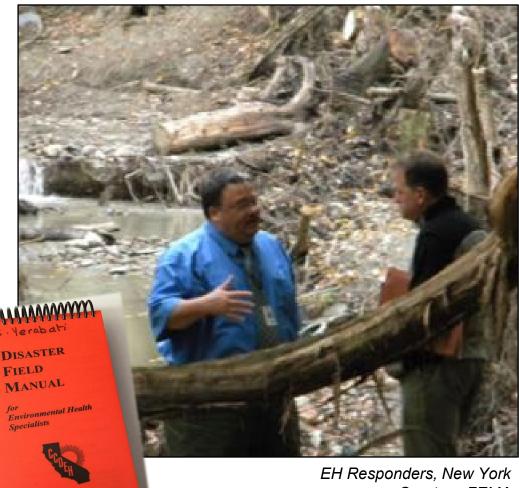
- Sewage spills are point sources
- Contaminants are:
 - Transported from point source
 - Introduced into living and food service areas
 - Not always recognizable by odor or appearance





Role of Environmental Health

- Prevent disease and injury
- Protect against water contamination
- Ensure proper wastewater treatment and disposal
- Provide emergency information on treatment and handling
- Conduct interventions to protect the public in homes, food service and other industries

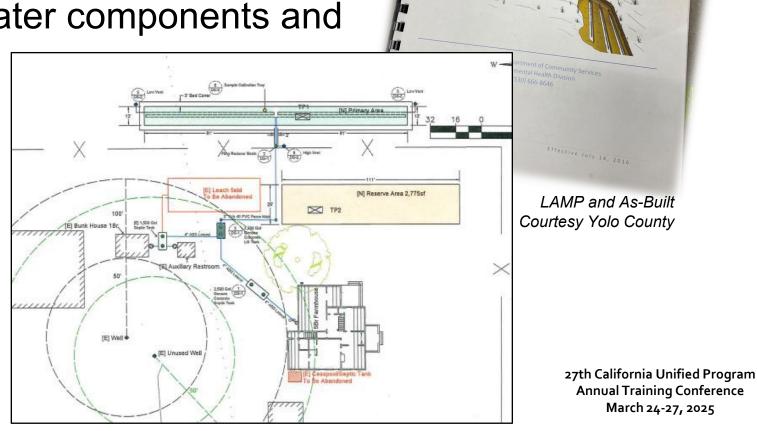


Courtesy FEMA



Role of Environmental Health

- Maintain local records Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems ("septic systems")
- Provide field experience and institutional knowledge of wastewater components and issues
- Maintain partnerships
 with industry experts
- Identify gaps in response and recovery



Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Manual

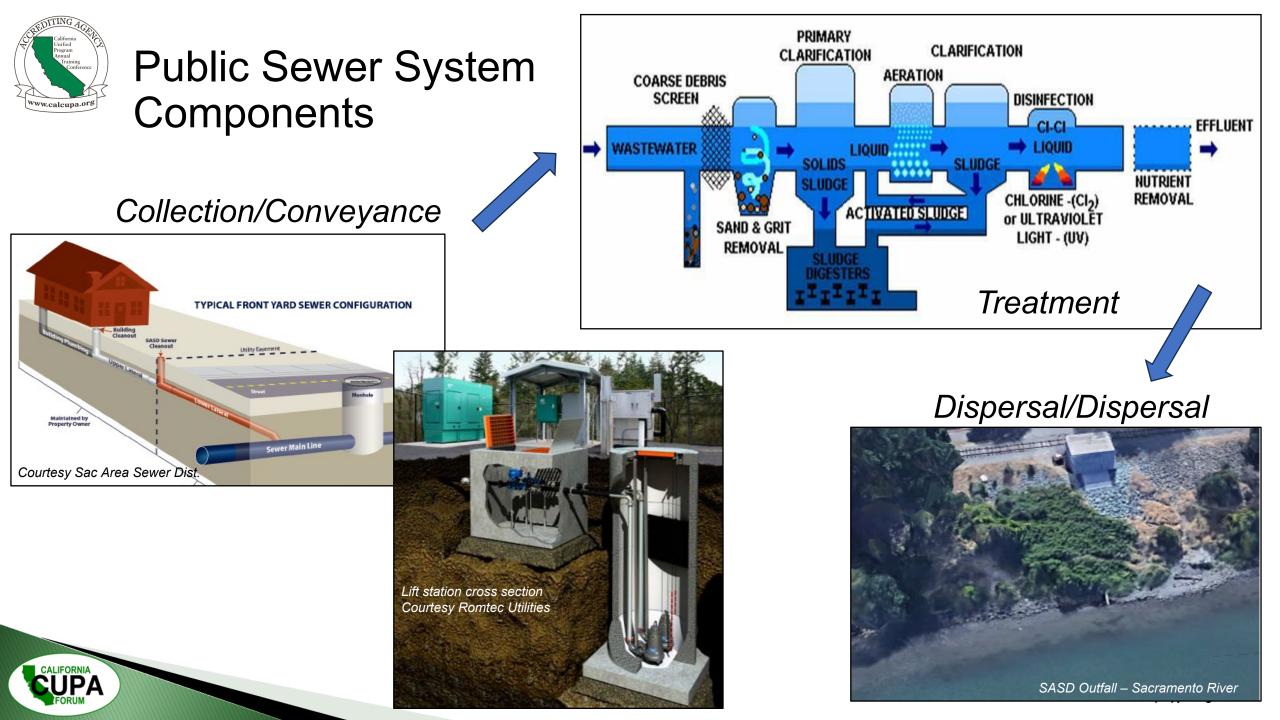


Wastewater System: Public Sewer System

- Wastewater is:
 - <u>Collected</u>
 - <u>Treated</u>
 - Discharged
- Large-scale
- Permitted by RWQCB
- Dependent upon: power and operators



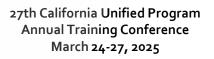
Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, Elk Grove





Public Sewer System Let's think ahead....

- Identify systems in your area and relevant components from utility maps
- Consider and prioritize areas of need (disadvantaged communities, hospitals, elder care, schools)
- Recognize aging infrastructure
- Understand key partner roles:
 - CDPH, Cal EPA RWQCB, Cal OES Utilities, Local EH, US EPA, Local pumpers/contractors

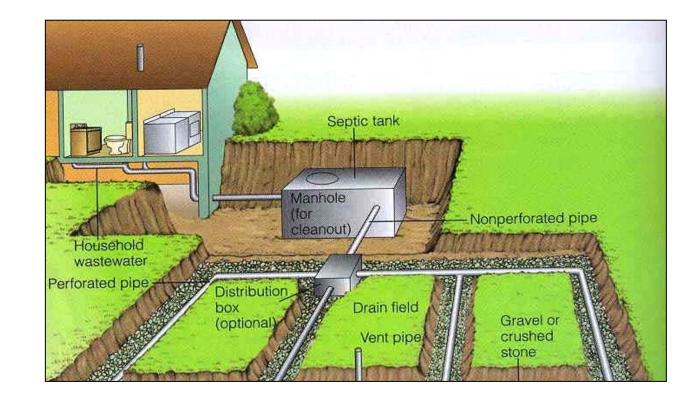




Wastewater System:

Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS)/"Septic Systems"

- Wastewater is:
 - <u>Collected</u>
 - <u>Treated</u>
 - Discharged
- Small-scale
- Permitted by local EH
- System could be gravity, pump-to-gravity, or pressurized





OWTS Components of a Standard/Gravity System

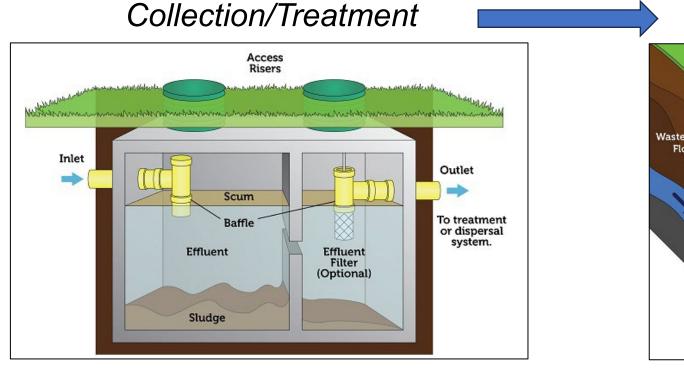
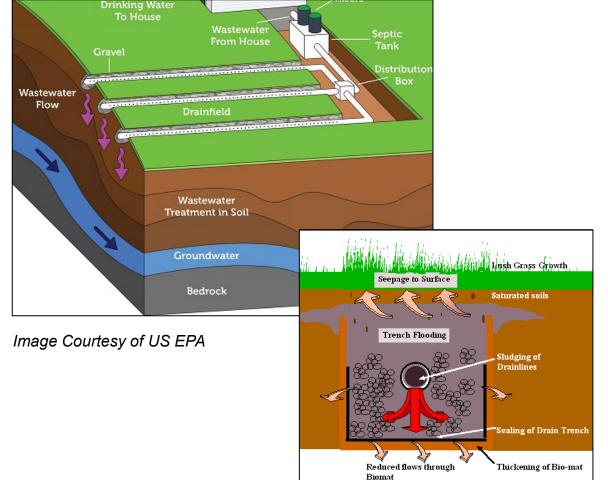


Image Courtesy of US EPA

Dispersal/Treatment



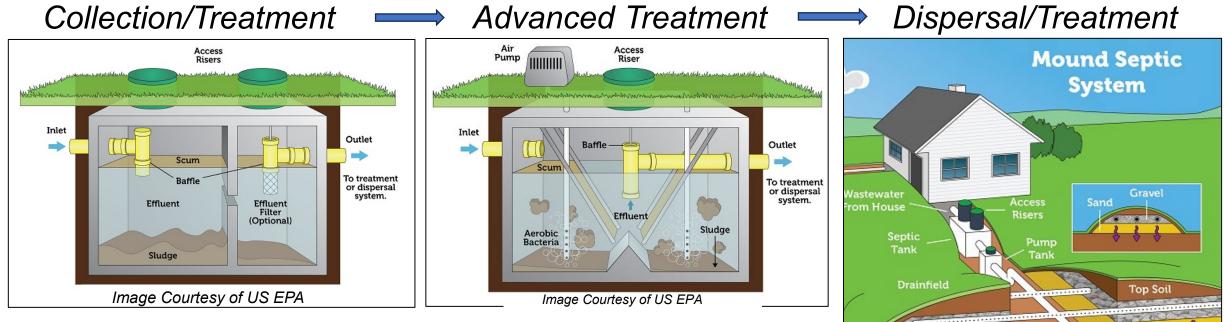
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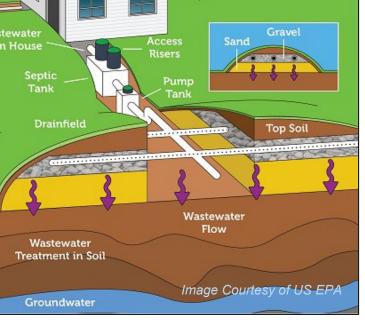
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OWTS Components of an Advanced System



- Alternative systems are often power dependent
- There may be more than one tank
- There are several different types





OWTS Components of an Advanced System













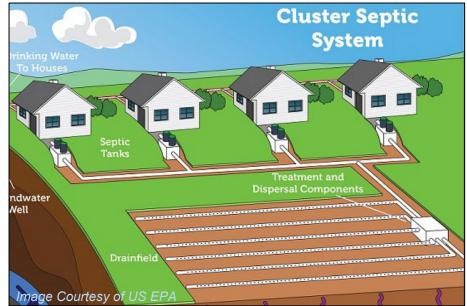
Images Courtesy of Yolo County

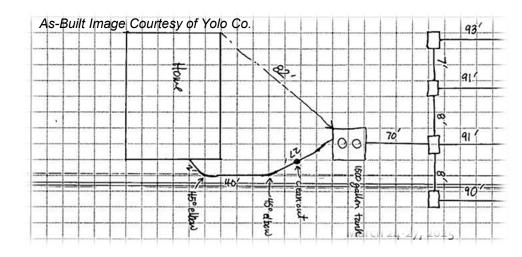




OWTS / Septic Systems Let's think ahead....

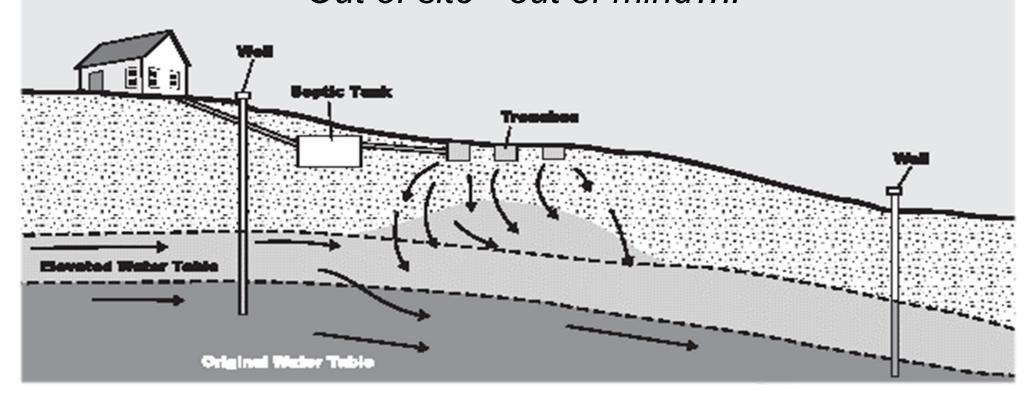
- Identify local OWTS types
- Understand key partner roles
- Prioritize disadvantaged communities, schools, etc.
- Provide messaging to the property owners and operators
- Recognize aging infrastructure and unpermitted systems







System Vulnerabilities, Failures & Considerations Out of site - out of mind....



Compromised systems = lack of treatment and contaminated water





Public System Vulnerabilities, Failures & Considerations: *Floods*



- Collection system can be overloaded
- Flood waters could overwhelm
 treatment plant
- Power dependent system





OWTS System Vulnerabilities, Failures & Considerations: *Floods*

- OWTSs will not work when underwater
- Septic tanks will "float" if pumped during flood conditions
- Homeowners may try to divert water away from their home









Responding to Wastewater Emergencies Job and Public Safety

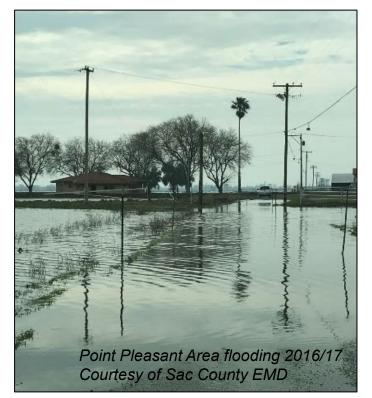


Open unmarked septic tanks after fire damage





Marked tank lids – but was EH consulted?



Flooded roadways





Responding to Wastewater Emergencies Septic Tanks can be Deadly



Small Child Dies After Falling In Septic Tank In Pleasant Valley

A small child has died after falling into a septic tank in the Hudson Valley. 6/23/2023 9:20 am -Daily Voice - Northwest Dutchess Co., NY

- Tanks are underground voids filled with water and gases
- Risks include death from drowning and asphyxiation



Responding to Wastewater Spills Assessment



- Prioritize imminent health hazards
- Consider vulnerable populations/communities. Identify local languages, etc.
- Recognize community-wide impact on systems for response and recovery and prioritize



Responding to Wastewater Spills

- Messaging is important
- Know your resources
 - Proper clean-up
 - o Sampling
- Flood waters pose risks
 - Infectious Diseases
 - Chemical Hazards
 - Physical Injuries





Alternative Means of Managing Wastewater When normal wastewater systems are inoperable.









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Use campers/motor home holding tanks



Alternative means of managing Wastewater Holding Containers – Non-discharging Units



Pictures courtesy FEMA



Responding to Wastewater Spills Recommended disinfection procedures

- Hydrated lime for grassy areas alkaline compound that raises pH to greater than 12
 - Confusing public health lingo "use lime"
- Bleach for hard surface areas

Household Bleach (5-6% Chlorine) –Food/mouth contact 1/3 cup/gal.water (1,000 ppm) –Nonporous surfaces 1/3 cup/gal. water (1,000 ppm) –Porous surfaces 1.5 cup/gal. water (5,000 ppm) –Spot cleanup 1.5 cup/gal. water (5,000 ppm) –Mold treatment 1 cup/gal. water (3,200 ppm)



Responders distribute lime to residents, Virginia Courtesy FEMA







Partner meeting, Alabama - Courtesy FEMA



Pumping due to power loss at main lift station, Connecticut

Plan Ahead BEFORE the Emergency

- Identify key partners:
 - Environmental Health
 - Cal EPA: State Water Quality Control Board
 - Public works and utility agencies
 - Licensed contractors / sewage haulers
- Know wastewater operations
 - RV Parks
 - Treatment Plants
 - Local CSAs or CSDs
- Understand the role of other state and local departments
- Consider response needs
 Z7th California Unified Program
 Annual Training Conference



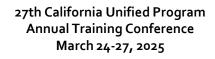
Take Aways:

How to Prepare for Wastewater Response and Recovery

- Plan for wastewater issues during disasters/emergencies
- Meet your Subject Matter Experts
 (SMEs) and agencies
- Identify underprivileged communities and create trusted partnerships
- Establish messaging templates
- Cross-train



FEMA Specialist assists homeowner, New Jersey Courtesy FEMA





Module Summary

- Injury and disease prevention is critical during disaster response and recovery
- Environmental Health plays a critical role in community response and recovery operations, helping to restore buildings and communities to safe and sanitary conditions.
- Think about planning now Don't wait until the disaster occurs!

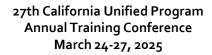




Questions?



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Emergency Ready: EHTER Hands-On Crash Course

Food Safety

Hoa Tan, REHS, CEMS CDPH CEH Emergency Preparedness Program Manager





Learning Objectives

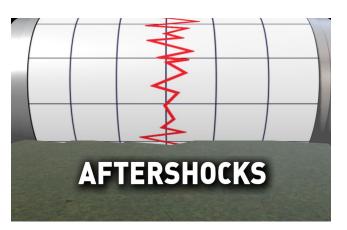
- Recognize key EH issues related to disaster food safety
- Gain the necessary knowledge to perform food-related activities.
- Increase awareness of Food safety concerns after a disast
- Assess food safety, sanitation & water supply of
 - Mass Feeding Operations
 - Regulated Food Facilities
 - Ad Hoc vendors





Some Considerations













Reasons for Concern



- Unsafe Food Facilities/Handlers
- Food Contamination/ Outbreaks
 - Microbes: bacteria, viruses, etc.
 - Chemicals, wastewater
 - Unsafe water supply
 - Ill food handlers
- Temperature Control

- Hot and Cold
- Time

- Foodborne IIInesses
 - Norovirus, Shigella,
 Salmonella etc.





Reasons for Concern

- Fewer restaurants open including impacted ones
- Increased epidemiology surveillance required, but may not be possible
- Normal reporting disrupted
- Donations, volunteers and Voluntary
 Organizations Active in Disasters
 (VOADs) must be managed





EH Priorities

- Assist shelters and mass feeding operations on food safety
- Assist permitted food establishments with recovery
- Provide public information on food safety and salvaging
- Ensure proper management of contaminated food
- Conduct interventions Are they reopening in a safe manner?





Know Your Partners

- Federal, State, Local agencies
- Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- Volunteer/ Community Organizations (VOADs)
 - American Red Cross, Salvation Army
 - World Central Kitchen
 - Non-Profit Organizations
- Industry
- Media

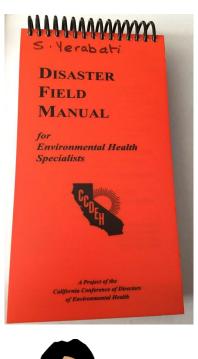






5 Risk Factors

- 1. Improper holding temperatures
- 2. Improper cooking temperatures
- 3. Contaminated cooking utensils
- 4. Poor employee health and hygiene
- 5. Food from unsafe sources









Guidance Documents

California Retail Food Code



California Conference of Directors of Environmental Health

Excerpt from the California Health and Safety Code Division 104-Environmental Health Part 7. California Retail Food Code Chapter 1. General Provisions

Revised January 2023

Disaster feeding may NOT meet your code! S. Yerabati

DISASTER FIELD MANUAL

for Environmental Health Specialists



https://www.ccdeh.com



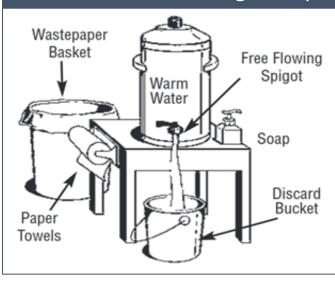


Handwashing

Improvised Hand Washing Station

- 5-gallon container with spigot
- Pump style hand soap
- Paper towels
- Waste water container
- Trash can









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Safe Food & Water Sources

- Source
- Transportation
- Storage/Holding
- Serving



Devise an Action Plan

- Mass feeding site lists and contact info
- Partner organization contact info
- Food facility info
- Agency materials
- Staffing plans





Examples of Mass Feeding

Centralized Kitchen

Base

Camp

<image>

Mobile Kitchen

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Pop-Up Food Service



Something like a Temporary Event...



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Sometimes a building "doesn't work"







Other Safety Considerations

- Food handler training / health issues
- Toilet and handwashing facilities
- Food donations



Field Tip:

Use professionalism, sensitivity, and flexibility while working in harsh conditions with stressed managers, workers, and clients



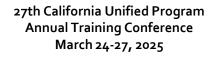


Regulated Food Facilities

Department of Food and	y of San Diego Environmental Health Housing Division 9) 338-2222
CLO	SED
By Order of the Department of Environmental Health	
 This Facility is found to be an Imminent Health Hazard (California Health & Safety Code) 	
 This Facility is Operating Without a Valid Health Permit (California Health & Safety Code) 	
Facility Name & Permit #:	
The Department of Environmental Health conducted an inspection on and found the following conditions:	
 Improper Food Temperatures Poor Personal Hygiene Lack of Hot Water/Water Sewage in Food Facility 	Contaminated Food or Equipment
Penalty for Unauthorized Removal of this Notice San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances Section 61.128	

Closure may be needed due to:

- Building/electrical safety
- Utility outage
- Water supply
- Waste disposal
- Unsafe food supply
- Vector control
- Cleanup needed







Regulated Food Facilities

- 40% of businesses do not reopen following a disaster*
- 25% fail within one year*
- Over 90% of companies fail within two years of being hit by a disaster if they don't reopen within 5 days**

* According to Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)

** According to U.S. Small Business Administration





Food Safety & Health Equity

- Provide support to low-income impacted areas
- Provide support to underserved populations
- Food Deserts / Access to Fewer Resources
- Higher vulnerabilities to disease
- Less access to healthcare



Photo Credit: New York City Council



Any Questions?

Hoa Tan, REHS Emergency Preparedness Program Manager California Department of Public Health <u>Hoa.Tan@cdph.ca.gov</u> (530)760-5863





Emergency Ready: EHTER Hands-On Crash Course

Drinking Water

Natalia Deardorff, CDPH CEH Sr. Emergency Preparedness Coordinator





Learning Objectives

- EH and Drinking Water
- Drinking Water during Disasters
- System Assessments
- Public Messages





Why Care about Safe Drinking Water?

Humans need enough safe drinking water to survive

What is "enough"?

• 0.5-1 gallon / day *at minimum*

What is "safe"?

• 4 types of contaminants





Drinking Water Contaminants

- 1. Physical (dirt, sand)
- 2. Chemical (pesticides, lead, arsenic)
- 3. Biological (bacteria, parasites, viruses)
- 4. Radiological (uranium, plutonium)







Keeping Water Systems Safe

What are Water Systems? Water Source \Rightarrow Treatment \Rightarrow Distribution

Public Water System (PWS)

- > 25 people > 60 days / yr
- Regulated

Private Water System

• Not a PWS

Courtesy of CDC - cdc.gov/drinkingwater

- Permit during Construction
- Not Regulated Homeowner is responsible





Environmental Health Roles

Waterborne disease prevention through regulation

May Include:

- Permit water well installation and construction
- If an LPA, permit small public water systems
- Regulate recreational waters (i.e., possible drinking water sources)
 - ✓ Inspect systems
 - ✓ Collect and interpret samples
 - ✓ Work with different agencies



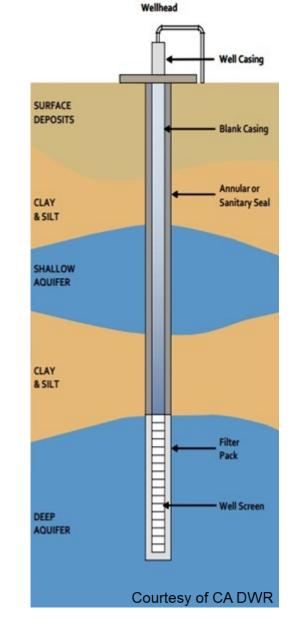


Systems



Courtesy of CA SWRCB





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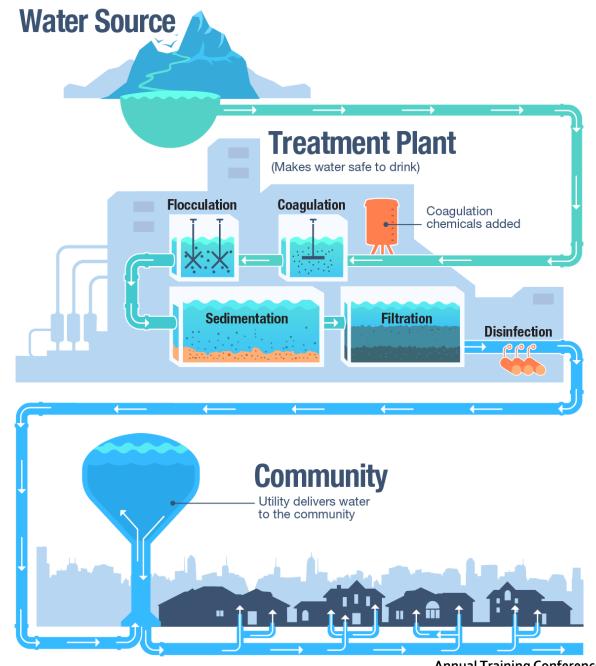
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Public Water Systems



Courtesy of CDC - cdc.gov/naegleria/php/guidance/index.html

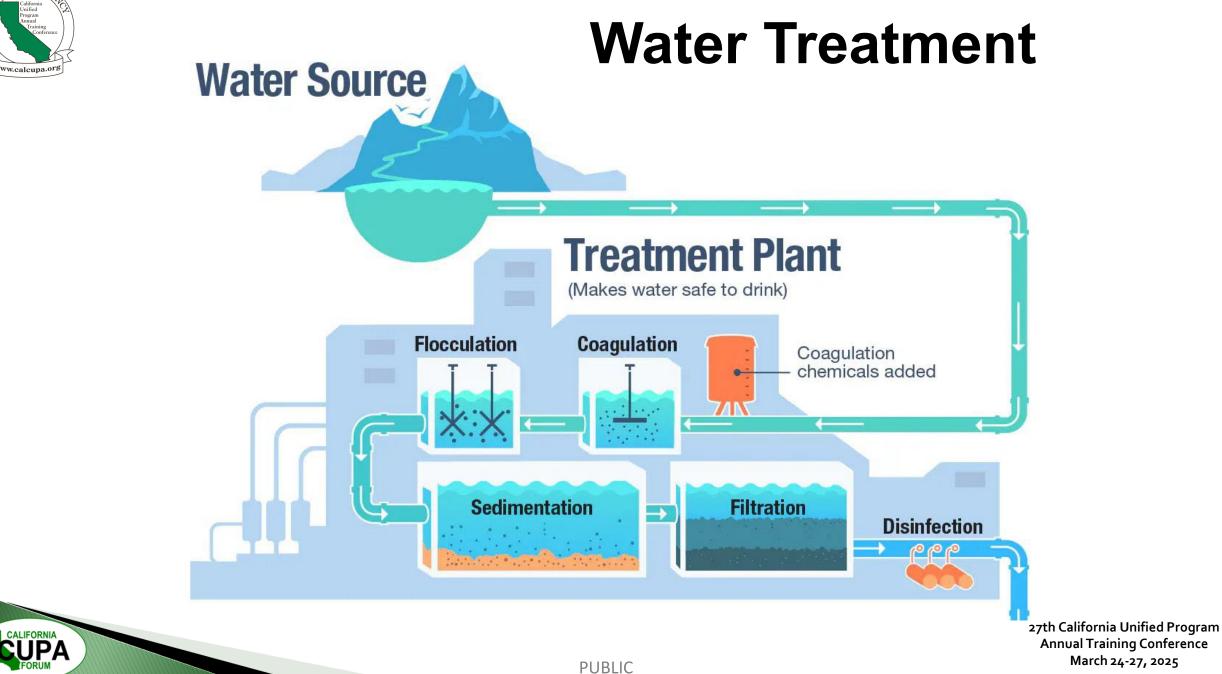


Source: CDC - cdc.gov/drinkingwater

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PUBLIC







Water Treatment Methods



Knowing how water is treated is **vital** during emergencies



PUBLIC



Water Distribution



Piped

- Cross-connection controls
- Color identification



Courtesy of Valley Water, Santa Rosa (valleywater.org)



System Vulnerabilities, Failures & Considerations What Could Happen?

Source Contamination

Physical damage

- Treatment plants
- Storage facilities
- Distribution pipes
- Wells

Power and Pressure Loss

- Cross-connection issues
- Backflow and Back-siphonage

Water shortages

Workforce affected





Drinking Water Key Partners



Courtesy of FEMA – Responders in N

Local

- Environmental Health
- Health Officer/Public Health Department

• OES

• Water Utilities / Public Works

State

- Department of Public Health (CDPH)
- Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- Cal EPA Regional Water Board

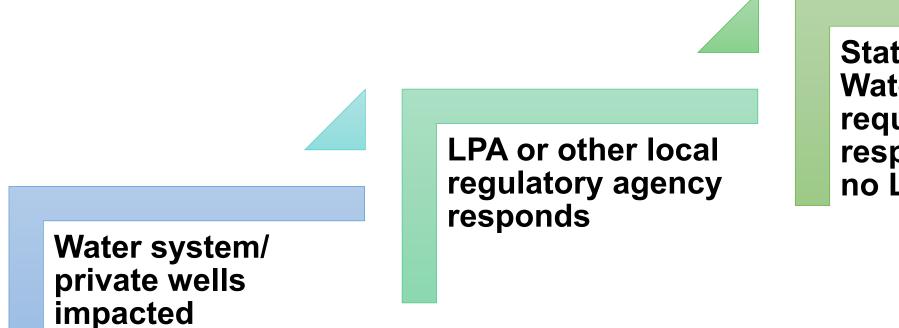
Other

- Volunteer Organizations
- Industry
- Media





Response Process



State Drinking Water Program requested or responds directly if no LPA

Notifications made to Local Health Dept., Cal EPA, Cal OES



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System Vulnerabilities, Failures & Considerations *Conducting Assessments*

- Accessibility
- Power/Electricity
- Sources
- Treatment
- Chemical storage

- Distribution
- Laboratory
 - Access
- Communication
- Staffing





- Assess water systems
- Assist agencies and operators
- Collect/Interpret sample results
- Provide public messaging
- Coordinate with key partners
- Monitor needs
- Arrange for emergency water supplies





How to Know if it is Safe? Lab Tests!

Total Coliforms

 Indicator of harmful biological contaminants

- Fecal Coliforms
 - E.coli
- pH
- Nitrate/Nitrite
- VOCs







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- Potable Water haulers regulated by <u>CDPH</u> <u>Food & Drug Branch</u>
- Tanks must be food grade
- 0.3 mg/L chlorine residual minimum





- Bottled Water regulated by <u>CDPH</u> <u>Food & Drug Branch</u>
- Bladders must be NSF 61



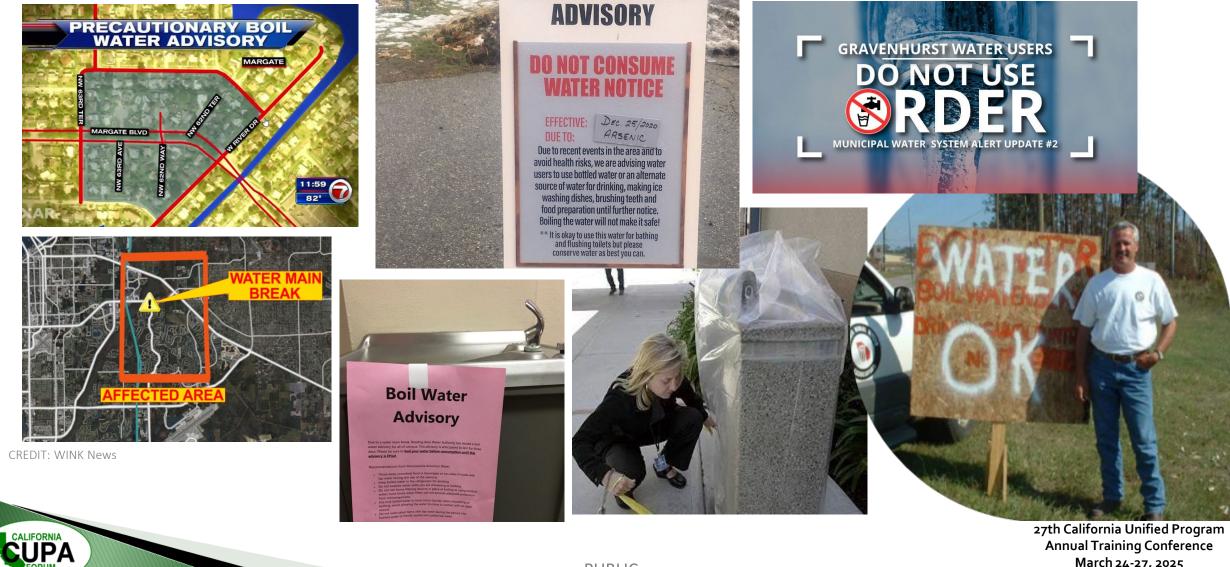
Household Emergency Disinfection



- Unscented household bleach (5 - 6% chlorine)
- When water looks clear: 8 drops to 1gallon water
- Cloudy water: Filter through cloth first then disinfect
- 30 minutes of chlorine contact time for optimal disinfection
- Depends on Public Messaging



Public Messaging & Water Advisories





Water Advisories for Unsafe Water

1) BOIL WATER

- Microbiological Contaminant
- Boil for 1 minute (3 mins at 5000'+)

2) DO NOT DRINK

 Acute Contaminant or Unapproved Source

3) DO NOT USE

 Unknown Contaminant or adversely impact public health

4) DO NOT DRINK & DO NOT BOIL

• Contaminant may adversely impact with exposure or vapors

Getting Ready For Drinking Water Emergencies

- Identify local water systems
- Meet your local water experts and key partners
- Train during emergency exercises
- Recognize immediate water needs during response
- Understand the need for water advisories and messaging





Any Questions?

Natalia Deardorff Senior Emergency Preparedness Coordinator CDPH Center for Environmental Health Natalia.Deardorff@cdph.ca.gov





Emergency Ready: EHTER Hands-On Crash Course

Hazardous Materials

Chad San Juan, REHS, CSP, CHMM CalARP/LEA/ER Program Supervisor, Kern County Environmental Health Division





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Learning Objectives

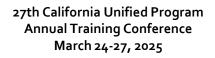
- Disaster Hazmat concerns
- EH roles and priorities
- Key partners
- Assessment, mitigation, cleanup
- Resources
- Job Safety
- Terrorism



Disaster HazMat Concerns

- Household hazardous waste (HHW) including Pesticides, Cleaning products
- Guns / ammo
- Universal wastes (white goods/ appliances)
- Building materials (asbestos, LEAD)
- Vehicles: Fuels
- Soil (Arsenic)
- Radioisotopes







Disaster HazMat Concerns

- Transportation
- Trains, Trucks, Boats, Cars, etc.
- Fixed Facility chemicals
- Oil and hazardous substances
- Commercial cleaners, auto repair, paints, solvents, pools

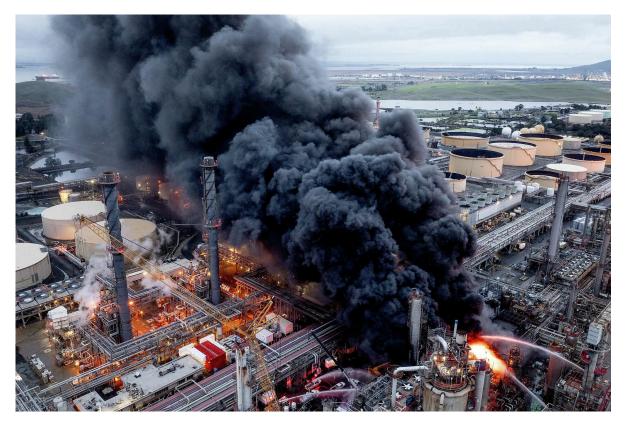




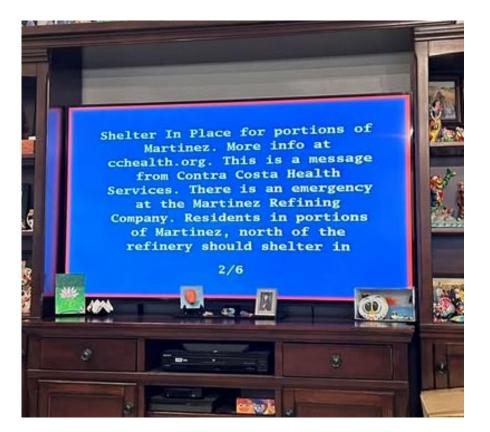
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Disaster HazMat Concerns



Feb-1-2025, Martinez Oil Refinery, San Francisco Chronicle



Feb-1-2025, Martinez Oil Refinery, Kristi Mason Team Rubicon

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Disaster HazMat Concerns



2023, Palestine Ohio, Gene J. Puskar, AP





Disaster HazMat Concerns



2006, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality



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Fire Ash/Debris is Hazardous!





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Disaster HazMat Concerns

- Chemical releases
- Biological agents
- Radiological/ nuclear
- Explosives







NA-TECH (Natural Hazard Triggering Technological Disasters)

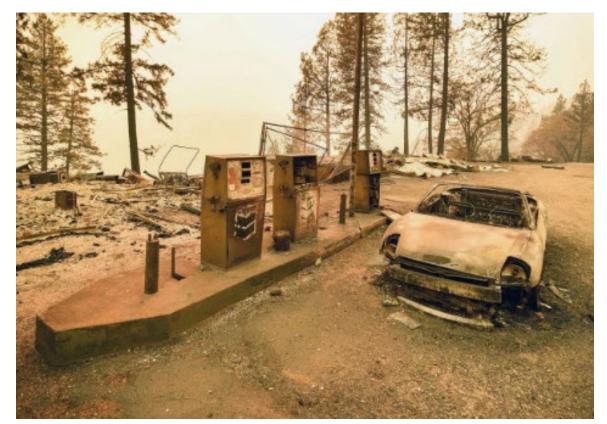






Restoration Priorities









Reasons For Concern

Multiple types of HazMat

Multiple sources

Exposure to people

Environmental contamination





Environmental Health Functions

- Protect public health, environment and property
- Protect yourself, coworkers
- Assess, Collect, Segregate, Clean up and Dispose
- Regulatory Oversight/ Surveillance
- Inform public of health risks
- Community / business recovery

Work within your training and capability!





Priority Activities

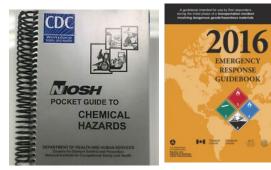
Locate & ID Hazmat

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LABEL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM					
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION		HAZARDOUS INDEX RATINGS FOR CONTAINER LABELING			
OXIDIZER	INDEX RATING GUIDE FOR THE DEGREE OF HAEARD FOR EACH CATEGORY	HEALTH HAZARD	FIRE HAZARD	INSTABILITY	TARGET ORGAN
ACID	4 SEVERE HAZARD	4- SENERE INJURY-SPECIAL FILL BODY SHIT MUST BE WORK	+EXTREMELT PLANMARLE. PLASS POINT BELOW 7219	A MAR EXPLORE UNDER NORMER: CONDITIONE	· opened Heldword to tendentes
ALKALI	3 SERIDUS HAZARD	S- SERVICE MAZARIS, FULL BOOM SUIT BRICKLO BE WORK	S-VERY PLANMARLE, KONTES AT NORMAL TEMPERATURE CONSTITUNE	B-MAY EXPLOSE WITH BHOCK OR HEAT	3- DEBOLIS HAZING TO TANGETED ORIGINAL UNIT TALL BUT
CORROSIVE	2 MODERATE HAZARD	2-MODERAN'S INCOME - BREATHING Administrative within Fully Frace MARK SHOULD BE HERRY	S-GATES WITH BOOCASTS INCATERC, FLADA PONT INCOM 2017	3- VIOLENT CHEMICAL CHAMILE BUT WILL NOT DETOMATE	2 ACCOUNTS INCLUSE TO TAMAGETTIS CONCERN, UNIX TAPAGETTIS PROFECTION
W USE NO WATER	1 SLIGHT HAZARD	1- BUGHT HADAGO BREATHING APPRAACIDE HAT BE BOOKS	1-CATES RHEN HEATER FLASH FORT ABOVE 300'T	I -BOT STARLE IF HEATED, LINE CAUTEDS	1. BURNET INCOMENTS TRANSPORTED PORTUGATION
RADIATION HAZARD	O MINIMAL HAZARD	D-BRITISH HADARD- NO PRECISIONS RECEISAND	BINOS COMBUSTINUS, BILL NOT KINITE	D. NORMALLY ETHICS	E Mandaka, KAJAND TO Tanna Tep-cimicanal PROTECTIONS OF TAXAN

Notify agencies & advise leadership



Evaluate health risks & safety hazards



Provide technical assistance



Info to public



Used Motor Oil and Filter Drop-Off Locations

27th California Unified Program Annual Training Conference March 24-27, 2025

Assessment/Mitigation





Key Partners

- LOCAL: OES, Health Dept., Fire Dept., Law Enforcement
- **STATE**: Cal OES, Cal/EPA, CHP, Cal. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), Cal. National Guard Civil Support Team (2 in CA) CBRNE-focused
- www.nationalguard.mil
- FEDERAL: U.S. EPA, U.S. Coast Guard, FEMA Emergency Support Functions (ESF 10 Oil and Hazmat)
- **OTHER**: Industry , Media, Volunteer and community organizations





Suspected HazMat Release



Safe approach

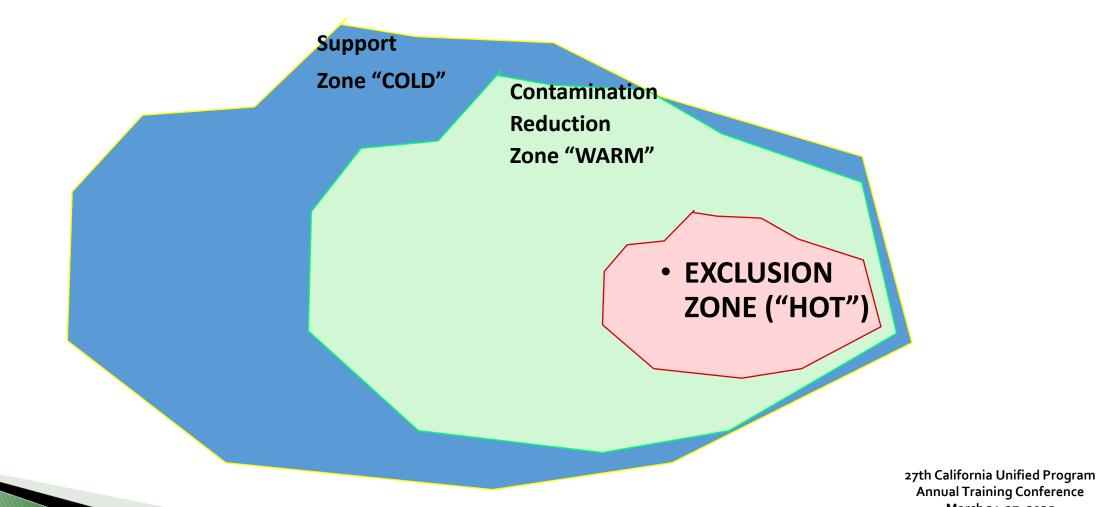
Isolate area & deny entry

Notify appropriate agency

Establish temporary command



Control Zones



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March 24-27, 2025

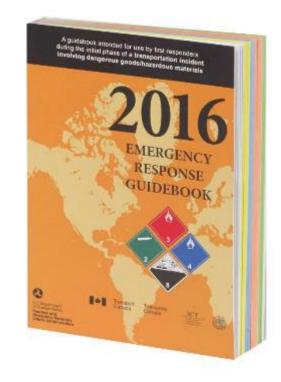


Chemicals in Transport

Emergency Response Guidebook

Generic Chemical Information UN Number Listing Placard Identification

- Yellow Section ID #
- Blue Section Chemical Name
- Orange Section Guide #
- Green Section Isolation Distance







CALIFORNIA

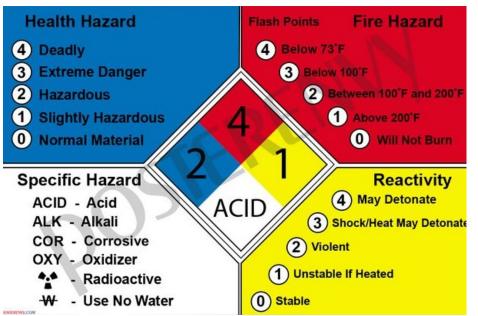
UPA

Identifying Hazardous Materials

Labels



National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



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DOT Placards





Remember

Situation Not Always Recognized as Haz Mat Release!!

- Some HazMat is odorless, colorless & tasteless!
- You may be exposed before you know it!
- Approach Uphill, Upwind, Upstream
- PPE Required by Law



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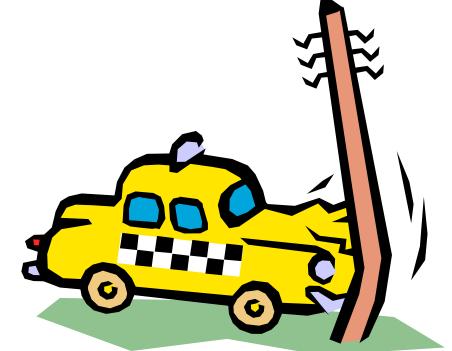
PΔ

Remember

Situation Not Always Recognized as Haz Mat Release!!

Many reported as:

- Traffic accident
- Medical aid
- Fire,
- Person down, etc.





Protective Actions

- 1. Evacuation
- 2. Shelter in Place
- 3. Decontamination





Shelter-in-place VS Evacuate







Initial Assessment

Unknown Environment?

OSHA requires screening for:

- 1. Radiation
- 2. Hydrogen sulfide
- 3. Carbon monoxide
- 4. Flammability
- 5. Oxygen





Facility Assessments

- Facility / equipment operable?
- Structural damage?
- Chemical storage secure?
- Any safety hazards?
- Any releases?
- Releases contained / cleaned?
- Power supply available / interrupted?





Disaster Hazardous Waste Cleanup



Disaster Funding available for:

- Household Hazardous Waste Cleanup
- Technical assistance





Decontamination

- Emergency Responders
- Victims/evacuees
- Equipment
- Environment



3-Step Process: Rinse, Wash, Rinse Capture wastewater, if you can





Terrorism

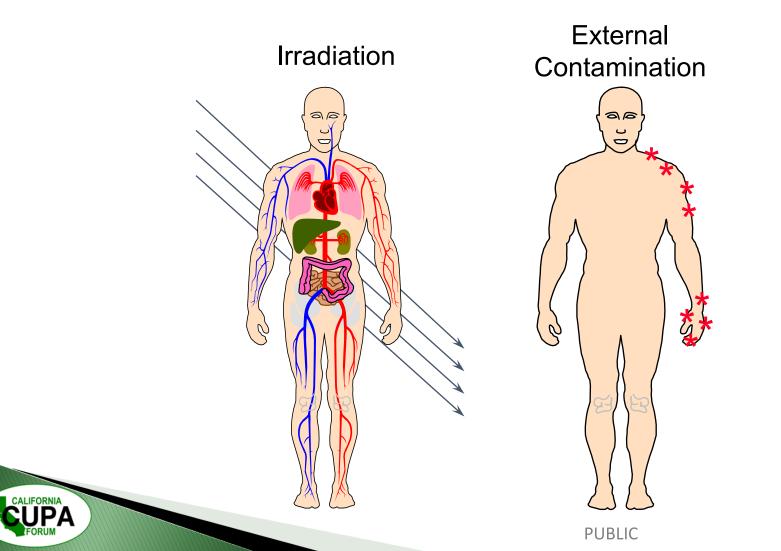


- Biological
- Chemical
- Radiological/ Nuclear





Radiological Exposure: 3 Types



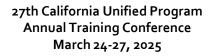
Internal Contamination 20 Q



Rapid Epidemiologic Assessments After Chemical Releases

The ACE Toolkit: surveys, consent forms, training materials, and Epi Info ™ 7 databases

- Customizable
- The ACE team also provides training <u>https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ntsip/ace_toolkit.html</u>





Any Questions?

Chad San Juan, REHS, CSP, CHMM CalARP/LEA/ER Program Supervisor, Kern County Environmental Health Division SanJuanC@KernCounty.com





Emergency Ready: EHTER Hands-On Crash Course

Th-I1 March 27, 2025

CA Dept of Public Health, Center for Environmental Health EP Team: Hoa Tan, Thaddeus Hunt, Natalia Deardorff, and Debbie Anderson and Chad San Juan, Kern County CalARP/LEA/ER Program Supervisor

CALIFORNIA CUPA FORUM

The EHTER Awareness course provides the knowledge, resources, and references necessary to enable Environmental Health Professionals to be prepared for emergency response and recovery work.

Course Objectives

- Learn: Acquire resources to improve understanding of roles and responsibilities of environmental health in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.
- **Connect**: Meet with colleagues and other agencies/organizations to better understand emergency roles and responsibilities. Share best practices and lessons learned.
- Exercise: Familiarize, think about, and practice knowledge and resources for environmental health emergency response.



The Value of EH in Equity and Emergency Management

- Facilitates whole community
- Works in the local communities every day
- Supports existing relationships
- Recognizes inequities





Take Aways

- > Your role is of support, not of enforcement
- Learn what you need to know to help in a disaster
- Build relationships now in blue skies, before the disaster
- Understand your communities and their needs
- Practice what you've learned







https://forms.office.com/g/VKvGHdCsZZ

Course Evaluation



27th California Unified Program Annual Training Conference March 24-27, 2025

<u>Remember</u>

to evaluate

<u>us!</u>

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Announcements Upcoming EHTERs:

- EHTER 101 (Conference EHTER) April 14-17, 2025 CA Env. Health Assoc. (CEHA) AES at Seaside
- EHTER Expeditionary (EHTER X) May 7-8, 2025 Orange County EH at Santa Ana
- **Principles of EHTER** Continuing Challenge at Sacramento (September 2-5, 2025)





Any Questions?

CDPH Center for Environmental Health EP Team / "EHTER Team" <u>CEH.EP@cdph.ca.gov</u>

Hoa Tan, REHS, CEM Emergency Preparedness Program Manager California Department of Public Health CEH <u>Hoa.Tan@cdph.ca.gov</u> (530)760-5863

