

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN



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**EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN
DEP LAB COMPLEX, Building A, B, C & D
March, 2016**

1.0 RULES AND REGULATIONS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires employers to have an emergency action plan. The purpose of the plan is to eliminate or minimize hazards to employees in the event of a fire or other emergency. This sample plan is designed to follow the emergency action plan required for most businesses.

This plan includes:

- Location of the plan
- Minimum plan requirements
- Designation of evacuation procedures and exit routes
- Accounting for employees
- Fire Alarm Evacuation Procedures
- Bomb Threat Evacuation Procedures
- Procedures for critical lab operations
- Clothing Fire Emergencies
- Chemical spills
- Spills of Radioactive Materials
- Ventilation Systems Failure
- Emergency reporting
- Alarm systems and notification emergencies
- Types of evacuation in emergency circumstances
- Employee Training
- Sources for Employee to obtain further information about the plan

Employers Covered

Every employer must have a plan. Employers with more than 20 employees must have a written plan. Employers with fewer than 20 employees may have oral plans.

1.2 PURPOSE

This plan is for the safety and well-being of the employees of:

FDEP-Lab Complex

It identifies necessary management and employee actions during fires, bomb threats and other emergencies. Education and training are provided so that all employees know, understand and can comply with the Emergency Action Plan.

1.3 LOCATION OF PLAN

The Emergency Action Plan can be found at the safety station, 2nd floor and 3rd floor lobby area. A copy is also maintained by the Building Safety Engineer in room A416N.

Upon request, an OSHA/DLES, Division of Safety representative may obtain a copy of the plan from the Building Emergency Evacuation Coordinator.

DEFINITIONS:

Lab Complex Emergency Coordinator:

- Responsible for coordinating and maintaining the Lab Complex Emergency Evacuation Plan.

Floor Warden

- Designated employees on each floor who are responsible for insuring that all individuals in their assigned area are safely evacuated from the building when necessary.

Floor Wardens Reporting Station:

- The designated area of the north side parking lot of the Lab Complex identified by a sign.

1.4 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

In the event of accident, damage, spill, or theft, please notify the following personnel listed below.

Nhon Vo	850-245-8137	Mobile-850-510-6821
Tim Fitzpatrick	850-245-8083	Mobile-850-926-5915
Dave Whiting	850-245-8191	Mobile-850-907-5767
Kerry Tate	850-245-8309	Mobile-850-668-5234

CHAPTER 2 - FIRE ALARMS EVACUATION PROCEDURES

2.1 FLOOR WARDEN RESPONSIBILITIES

SIGNAL: ON FLOOR WHERE ALARM ORIGINATES

A CONSTANT RINGING ALARM

The floor warden's primary responsibility during a fire evacuation is to assure that all personnel on the floor are safely evacuated to the designated areas quickly and quietly using outside stairways, not the elevator or interior stairways.

- Offices, restrooms, copy machine room(s), storage areas and any other areas employees may be working must be checked to insure they have been vacated.
- Insure that personnel follow assigned evacuation routes. If a stairwell is filled with smoke, guide personnel to another stairwell.
- Use only outside stairways for evacuation purposes.
- Special evacuation procedures and precautions must be designed for each mobility impaired employee and inform affected floor wardens and the building manager. Floor wardens must have an up-to-date list of mobility impaired personnel (permanent or temporary). Mobility impaired persons are responsible for assuring their names, along with their floor and room numbers, are on that list and that the Chief Floor Warden has been properly notified by the affected individuals. Each mobility impaired employee is assigned a "buddy and alternate buddy" to assist the employee with evacuating the building. When an alarm sounds, the mobility impaired employee and the assigned "buddy or alternate buddy" shall proceed to the nearest predetermined corner stairwell landing. The "buddy" will then provide the assistance to ensure the individual(s) is safely removed from the building or will immediately report to the Emergency Evacuation Coordinator (at the floor warden reporting station) and advise of the persons location within the building. Do not allow mobility impaired individuals to block the evacuation route. If the fire is located on one floor and evacuation to the outside is not possible, evacuate all personnel to at least two (2) floors away (up or down). If evacuation is not possible on one or more floors, assemble employees away from fire and/or smoke, and break a window to let the fire department know where you are.

After you have insured that employees from your assigned area have evacuated, please report to the Emergency Evacuation Coordinator who will be stationed at the floor warden reporting station (north side of the building parking lot). At that time:

- Inform the floor warden of any mobility impaired individual(s) who were unable to evacuate and the floor level where they are waiting;
- Sign off on the floor warden register and wait for the "all clear" signal
- Make sure all personnel go at least 100 yards from the Lab Complex/ Twin Towers Building, keeping access lanes clear for emergency equipment and wait for the "all clear" from either the DMS Building Manager, Capitol Police, or the fire department.
- Employees should not sit in their cars or leave the vicinity while waiting for the "all clear".
- In the case of inclement weather during an evacuation, please assemble personnel in the covered parking garage south of the Twin Towers Building
- After receiving clearance to re-enter the building, floor wardens must assemble in the lobby for a debriefing session with the DMS Building Manager and the Capitol Police.

2.2 SAFETY OFFICER GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FIRE VACUATIONS

- Point out safety features of building to help counteract panic:
 - A. Wide corridors, wide exits.
 - B. Lighted exit signs to show escape routes.
 - C. Evacuation routes on the walls, notating "you are here", location of fire extinguisher, alarms, and stairwells.
 - D. Smoke alarm system throughout the building (located in the return air vents).
- Be aware of fire hazards:
 - A. Careless smoking habits.
 - B. Overloaded or faulty electrical devices.
 - C. Kitchen hazards (any heating appliances, etc.).
- Locate each manual alarm and fire extinguisher on your assigned floor. They are located at each exit.
 - A. Be aware of what type(s) of fire the equipment is designed to extinguish:
 - A fire extinguisher is located in cabinets at exits.
 - Class A = ordinary combustible

Class B = flammable liquid

Class C = energized electrical

Note: DEP Lab Complex/Twin Towers Building extinguishers are appropriate for all three (3) classes of fire.

- B. The Building Manager and Emergency Coordinator will check dates on inspection card(s) monthly to make sure extinguishers are current and safe.
- C. If you discover a fire on your floor prior to the alarm going off, pull the manual alarm on your floor. Remember, the building manual alarm is only a local alarm. If you pull the manual alarm, please dial 911 to notify the fire department and notify building manager.
- D. If:
 - (1) You have located the fire on your floor, and
 - (2) You have notified the fire department, and
 - (3) The fire is small enough to put out with the extinguisher, and you have been trained to use an extinguisher, then you may attempt to put out the fire.
- Always leave stairwell doors closed. 75 - 80% of people in fire related deaths die from smoke inhalation.
- Be aware of CPR trained personnel in case this type of emergency assistance is needed.
- Advise employees to take their personal belongings (i.e. coat, purse, etc.).

2.3 HALON SYSTEM

Halon is defined as a halogenated hydrocarbon, meaning that fluorine, chlorine and/or bromine have been substituted for one or more of the hydrogen atoms. The two common Halon extinguishers are bromochlorodifluoromethane and bromotrifluoromethane. Each is designed by a set of four digits, which represent the number of atoms of each element present. Thus, CF₂BrCl is designated as Halon 1211 and CF₃Br is Halon 1301. The zero indicates that no chlorine is present. All Halons and the composition products of the reaction have some degree of toxicity.

The Halon system in the laboratory is designed to activate by manual release or by automatic sensors release. As shown in Figure 1, the control panel consists of a yellow button, and a red pull down agent release. If there is a fire in the room, pull the release-down and leave the area immediately. If there is no fire or smoke in the room and the sensors set off an alarm, calmly walk to the control panel and press the yellow button to abort the discharge. Once the yellow button is released, the clock counter will reset back to 30 seconds to begin a new count down. If possible, call for help.



Figure 2.3.1 Halon Release Panel

DON'T:

1. Don't panic or yell "Fire!"
2. Don't use the elevator. Elevators act as chimney stacks.
3. Don't use stairwell if it is full of smoke, find an alternate route.
4. Don't store anything in the stairwells.
5. Don't carry any container with liquid (hot or cold) in the stairwell; spills may result in injuries during the evacuation process.
6. Don't use the center stairwell

CHAPTER 3 -BOMB THREAT EVACUATION PROCEDURES

3.1 SIGNAL: ON ALL FLOORS

A CONSTANT RINGING ALARM - There is no way to identify the difference between a bomb threat and a fire in the Bob Martinez Complex; there is only one alarm in this building (a long constant ringing).

DON'T:

- Don't panic or yell "Fire!" or "Bomb"!
- Don't use the elevator. Elevators act as chimney stacks.
- Don't use stairwell if it is full of smoke, find an alternate route.
- Don't store anything in the stairwells.
- Don't carry any container with liquid (hot or cold) in the stairwell; spills may result in injuries during the evacuation process.

If an employee receives a bomb threat, he/she should immediately;

- A. Get the exact wording or as near as possible the exact wording of the threat, including if possible when bomb is to explode, where bomb is located, what it looks like, and what kind of bomb it is. SEE ATTACHMENT II – A CARD COPY SHOULD BE NEAR ALL PHONES. Any information the employee was able to detect if bomb threat received through a telephone call; i.e., background sounds (traffic, house noises, music, factory machinery, long distance....) callers voice (calm, angry, male/female, nasal, loud/soft, slurred, accent, etc.).
- B. Hang up from the call.
- C. Immediately **dial ##1** from the same telephone and follow the recorded instructions. If you are given a Trace Number write it down so you have it available for the law enforcement officers.
- D. **DIAL 9 - 911 or Tallahassee Police at 891-4200.** If your trace above was successful Capital Police will follow up with the Call Trace Center and appropriate law enforcement.
- E. Then immediately contact your respective Division Director and/or Designee. If this contact cannot be made immediately, contact your supervisor and immediately move to Step 6. Your supervisor will contact the Director or Designee who may elect to join you in the Building Manager's office.
- F. THEN IMMEDIATELY GO TO THE BUILDING MANAGER'S OFFICE ON THE FIRST FLOOR – ROOM 169 AND PROVIDE DETAILS OF THE CALL.

G. THE EMERGENCY EVACUATION ALARM WILL THEN BE ACTIVATED.

H. EMERGENCY PERSONNEL WILL ADVISE THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE CALL WHERE TO GO SO THEY ARE AVAILABLE IF NEEDED.

3.2 FLOOR WARDEN RESPONSIBILITIES

The floor warden's primary responsibility during a bomb threat evacuation is to assure that all personnel on the floor are safely evacuated to the designated areas quickly and quietly using outside stairways, not the elevators or interior stairways.

- A. Offices, restrooms, copy machine room(s), storage areas and any other areas employees may be working must be checked to insure they have been vacated.
- B. Insure that personnel follow assigned evacuation routes.
- C. Use only outside stairways for evacuation purposes
- D. Special evacuation procedures and precautions must be designed for each mobility impaired employee and any mobility impaired guest. When mobility impaired employees are hired, the Bureau of Personnel will inform affected floor wardens and the building manager. Floor wardens must have an up-to-date list of mobility impaired personnel (permanent or temporary). Mobility impaired persons are responsible for assuring their names, along with their floor and room numbers, are on that list and that the Chief Floor Warden has been properly notified by the affected individuals. Each mobility impaired employee is assigned a "buddy and alternate buddy" to assist the employee with evacuating the building. When an alarm sounds, the mobility impaired employee and the assigned "buddy or alternate buddy" shall proceed to the nearest predetermined corner stairwell landing. The "buddy" will then provide assistance necessary to ensure the individual(s) is safely removed from the building or will immediately report to the emergency evacuation coordinator (at the floor warden reporting station) and advise of persons location within the building. If evacuation is not possible due to fire on one or more floors, assemble employees away from fire and/or smoke, and break a window to let the fire department know where you are.

After you have insured that employees from your assigned area have evacuated, please report to the Emergency Evacuation Coordinator who will be stationed at the floor warden reporting station (east side of the building parking lot). At that time:

- A. Inform the floor warden of any mobility impaired individual(s) who were unable to evacuate and the floor level where they are waiting;
- B. Sign off on the floor warden register and wait for the "all clear" signal.

- C. Make sure all personnel go at least 100 yards from the DEP Lab Complex/Twin Towers Building, keeping access lanes clear for emergency equipment and wait for the "all clear" from either the DMS Building Manager, Capitol Police, or the fire department.

Since bomb detection personnel will be listening for noise that may be made by a bomb, it is best to turn off any equipment you have turned on in your office (i.e., computer equipment, radios, etc.).

During your evacuation inspection of offices and rooms to insure that all individuals have evacuated the building, be on the alert for any unusual or foreign item. Do not touch anything that may be suspicious. Make note of the location and notify building maintenance personnel or bomb squad officials.

- A. Employees should not sit in their cars or leave the vicinity (on foot or by automobile) while waiting for the "all clear".
- B. In the case of inclement weather during an evacuation, please assemble personnel in the covered parking garage south of the Twin Towers Building.
- C. After receiving debriefing session with the DMS Building Manager and Capitol Police.

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CHAPTER 4.0 PROCEDURES FOR CRITICAL LAB OPERATIONS

4.1 DEP Laboratory Complex

To maintain the integrity of the samples during emergency or natural disaster situations, all sample storage refrigerators and freezers should be connected to the emergency power supply. There will be a RED sticker on the front panel indicating that the freezer and refrigerator is on back-up generator.

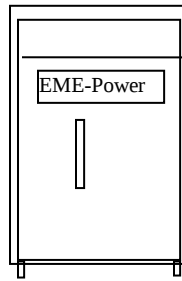
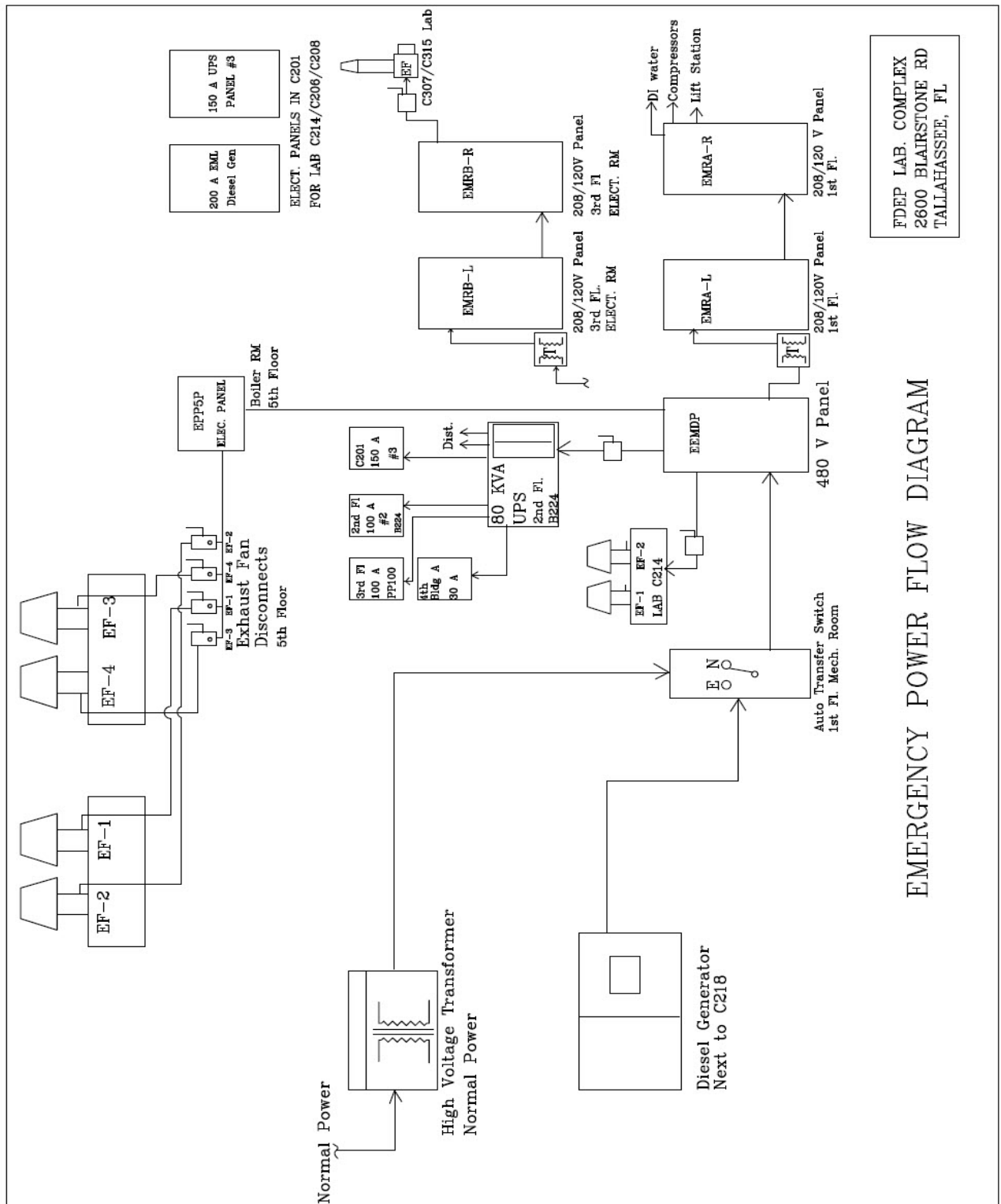


Figure 3. Red Label with EME-Power

In order to keep the laboratory in minimum operation during an emergency/disaster situation, the following equipment should have emergency power available

- DI water system
- Biology Lab B246
- Walk-in freezers/refrigerators
- Emergency lights
- Fume hood exhaust systems
- Compressed air pump systems
- Wastewater lift station
- Electrical outlets in room C214, C208, C206, B338, B310, B343, B303. Please see drawing E1-E4 for each lab to identify the location of the outlets. A red label with EME-POWER will be on the each outlet



CHAPTER 5 - OTHER EMERGENCIES

5.1 CHEMICAL SPILLS RESPONSE PROCEDURES

ACID OR BASE SPILL

If you or another individuals are splashed with a chemical such as a strong acid or base, stand under the emergency shower and pull the handle. Call for help. Rinse well for at least 15 minutes.

Remove any clothing that is soaked with chemicals from the splash.

Notify your supervisor or safety officer

Seek medical assistance if needed

An acid or base spill on the floor, a table, or equipment should be cleaned up first by neutralizing it with sodium bicarbonate from the spill kit, which is located in the lower cabinet of the safety station. CAUTION: Wear goggles, gloves, and other protective equipment as the heat of reaction can cause splattering of the concentrated acid or base.

FLAMMABLE OR TOXIC SOLVENT SPILL

If there is a flammable or toxic solvent spill, remove a solvent absorbent pillow from the box and place the absorbent pillow on the spill. While doing this, tell other employees to turn off all sources of ignition, such as ovens, flames, and furnaces from AA's, FID's, and GC injection ports.

Place the absorbent pillow into the plastic bag. Label the bag as hazardous waste.

Notify the Safety Officer.

After all odors outside the hood have dissipated, ignition sources may be re-energized.

Location of Spill Clean-up Kit: Bottom cabinet at the Safety Station in each lab.

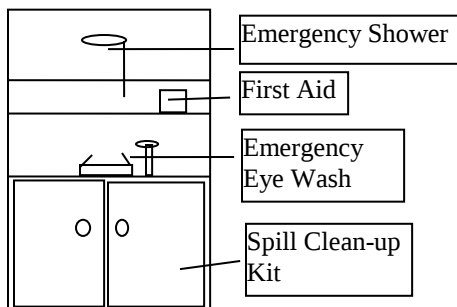


Figure 4. Diagram of Safety Station

MERCURY METAL SPILL

Mercury is extremely toxic through skin contact. Because there is no odor or warning properties, mercury vapor cause the greatest concern on spillage. The traditional methods of cleaning mercury spills have been to sprinkle powdered sulfur over the contaminated surface and precipitate mercury sulfide. All mercury spills will receive immediate and continued attention by the person responsible for the spill. Droplets of mercury in cracks and crevices should be vacuumed up using a “**mercury vacuum cleaner**” and deposited in a waste mercury storage container, covered with water.

NOTE: DO NOT USE A STANDARD VACUUM CLEANER ON MERCURY SPILLS.

Location of Mercury Clean-up Kit:

Room A416N - Safety Officer's Office
Room B428 - 4th floor Lab

5.2 MEDICAL EMERGENCY

Contact your supervisor and safety officer immediately.

Call 911 or have someone to take you to the nearest medical facility

Tallahassee Memorial Regional Center
1300 Miccosukee Road
Tallahassee, FL 32308
Phone: 850-681-1155

Patient First Medical Center
1160 Apalachee Pkwy
Tallahassee, FL 32308
Phone: 850-878-8843

Medical Monitoring Physician
Dr. John McKay
2412 W. Plaza Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32308
Phone: 850-877-8171

AmeriSys Workers' Comp
Phone: 800-455-2079

Supervisor needs to fill out the **First Report of Injury Form** and contact AmeriSys Worker's Compensation.

5.3 EMERGENCY CARE FOR EYE INJURIES

Call for help.

Immediately flush eye(s) with water for a minimum of 15 minutes. While the eye(s) is being washed, have another employee call for the emergency eye doctor for instruction and an emergency appointment. The eye doctor on call will tell you to bring the injured person either to his office or to the hospital. En-route, keep eye(s) closed. Be sure to have the nurse flush out your eye(s) again immediately upon arrival, no matter how much flushing you have already done.

Write down the name of the chemical that splashed in the eye(s) and how the accident occurred.

Please call	Tallahassee Eye Center	Patients First Medical Center
	2858 Mahan Drive	1160 Apalachee Pkwy
	Tallahassee, FL 32308	Tallahassee, FL 32308
	Tel: 850-216-2020	850-878-8843

5.4 EMERGENCY CALL ALARMS

Located in front of each room listed below is emergency button. The button is used for during emergency situations such as chemical spill, personnel injury, fire, ventilation system failure or fire. Once you pressed the emergency button, the alarm will set off at that local station and at the emergency panel in front of room A316A. Emergency Coordinator and supervisor(s) will response immediately. Please see Figure 5.4.1.



Figure 5.4.1 Emergency Alarms Panel

CHAPTER 6 - LOSS OF POWER AND VENTILATION SYSTEMS FAILURE

6.1 LOSS OF ELECTRICAL AND WATER

General Guideline

- Do not run in the laboratory.
- Stop what you are doing and obtain personal protective equipment (Respirator, gloves, safety glass)
- Check the elevator to see if anyone is trapped inside.
- Floor Coordinator should advise all non-essential personnel to leave the laboratory
- Check all equipment for reset
- Be ready to move all samples, standards and reagents to refrigerator and freezer.
- Make sure no toxic fumes permeate throughout the lab.
- Contact your Supervisor or the Building Manager.

BMC Building Manager
Room 169TT
488-3153

Building Facility Engineer
DEP Lab Complex, Room A416N
245-8137
Cell No. 850-510-6821

6.2 VENTILATION SYSTEMS FAILURE

- Ventilation is needed for dispensing operations that dispense vapors or aerosols which are corrosive, irritating, toxic, or flammable. If the ventilation system fails, please follow these procedures:
- Alert personnel in the vicinity of the emergency.
- Evacuate the area.
- Summon assistance from the supervisor or the building facility engineer.

- Please Call

Building Facility Engineer

Room A316A

DEP Lab Complex

245-8137

Cell # 850-510-6821

Building Manager

First Floor TT

BMC/Twin Towers

488-3153

OPCON (Dept. of Management Services) 850-487-3651

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CHAPTER 7 - HURRICANE EVACUATION PROCEDURES

7.1 TYPES OF HURRICANE CATEGORY

There are five Atlantic Category hurricanes designated by the National Weather Services.

Category 1

Winds of 74 to 95 miles per hour. Damage primarily to shrubbery, trees, foliage, and unanchored mobile homes. No real damage to other structures. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Storm surge 6 to 8 feet above normal is possible. Serious flooding at coast and many small structures near coast destroyed; larger structures near coast damaged by battering waves and floating debris. Low lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 2 to 5 hours before hurricane center arrives.

Category 2

Winds of 96 to 110 miles per hour. Considerable wind damage to shrubbery and tree foliage, some trees blown down. Major damage to exposed mobile homes. Extensive damage to poorly constructed signs. Some damage to roofing materials in buildings; some window and door damage. No major damage to inland buildings. Storm surge 9 to 11 feet above normal is possible. Coastal damage and flooding as described for a category 1 storm.

Category 3

Winds of 111 to 130 miles per hour. Foliage torn from trees, large trees blown down. Practically all poorly constructed signs blown down. Some damage to roofing materials of buildings; some window and door damage. Some structural damage to small buildings. Mobile homes destroyed. Storm surge 12 to 18 feet above normal is possible. Major damage to lower floors of structures near shore due to flooding and battering by waves and floating debris. Low lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 3 to 5 hours before hurricane center arrives. Major erosion of beaches.

Category 4

Winds of 131 to 155 miles per hour. Shrubs and trees blown down, all signs down. Extensive damage to roofing materials, windows, and doors. Complete failure of roofs on many small residences. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Storm surge 18 to 19 feet above normal is possible. Major damage to lower floors of all structures less

than 15 feet above sea level within 500 yards of shore. Low lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 3 to 5 hours before hurricane center arrives.

Category 5

Winds greater than 155 miles per hour. Shrubs and trees blown down, considerable damage to roofs on buildings; all signs down. Very severe and extensive damage to windows and doors. Some complete building failures. Small buildings overturned or blown away. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Storm surge greater than 20 feet above normal is possible, major damage to lower floors of all structures less than 20 feet above sea level within 500 yards of shore. Low lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 3 to 5 hours before hurricane center arrives.

7.2 HAZARD ANALYSIS

Hazard analysis identifies and describes the predicted hazards of a hurricane or severe storm that would affect the Tallahassee Region. The major hazards produced by a storm system include:

- I. High sustained winds from a hurricane or tropical storm
- II. High winds from a tornado
- III. Excessive rainfall
- IV. Rising water
- V. Lightning

7.3. RESPONSIBILITIES

- The Safety Officer will review and update these operating instructions on an annual basis.
- The Laboratory will maintain an inventory list of assigned equipment that can be used during emergency conditions (Uninterruptible or Battery Power Supply, Respirators, First Aid Supplies etc.).
- All individuals assigned to the Laboratory must be prepared to assist in the orderly execution of all tasks contained in these operating instructions.

7.4 ACTIONS IN HURRICANE CONDITIONS

7.4.1 Hurricane Alert Procedures

- Inform clients of potential disruption of service.
- Inform overflow providers of potential need for their services.
- Backup all computer data onto network drives.
- Organize and secure documents.
- Check regular inventory and emergency supplies.
- Inspect status of UPS, microbalances, mass spectrometers and other major laboratory equipment.
- Confirm working condition and availability of the microbalances and mass spectrometers at the main laboratory.
- Contact Overflow/Emergency service provider (if available).
- Check First Aid supplies.

7.4.2 Hurricane Watch and 48 Hours to Forecasted Landfall

Insure items in 7.4.1 are performed plus the following:

- Execute laboratory preparation/evacuation procedures
- Normal day-to-day activities will be carried out selectively
- Move laboratory records to a secure area.
- Move or shut down laboratory equipment
- Secure and cover laboratory equipment.
- Secure samples, standards and solvents
- Dispose or secure laboratory waste
- Disconnect all unnecessary electrical circuits.
- Inform overflow service providers of samples being forwarded to them.
- As directed by Department, individuals who reside in affected areas will be released from duty so that they can evacuate or seek shelter with their families in a timely manner.

APPENDIX A

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Police, Sheriff, Fire Department - 911
Twin Towers Building Manager - 488-3153
DEP Safety Office, Jeff Loflin – 245-2312
DEP Bureau of Emergency Response Cleanup - 245-2010
Tallahassee Memorial Regional Medical Center - 878-2222
Capital Regional Medical Center Emergency Room – 325-5000
Poison Control Information Center - 1-800-222-1222
BMC Emer. Evacuation Coordinator, Thomas Biernacki - 245-8515

Nhon Vo -	245-8137	Cell Phone: 850-510-6821
Tim Fitzpatrick -	245-8083	850-984-5795
David Whiting -	245-8191	850-907-5767
Kerry Tate	245-8309	850-668-5234

LOCATION OF FIRST AID KITS

Building Manager's Office, Room 169
3rd Floor Building A Lobby Area
2nd Floor Building A Lobby Area
Lab Safety Officer's Office, Room A416N
Lab Complex's Safety Station

LOCATION OF AUTOMATIC EXTERNAL DEFIBRILATOR

First Floor, Bob Martinez Center–East Exit on South Wall across from Security Desk

Second Floor, Lab Complex-Building A, Lobby Area.

LOCATION OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Each Floor, on wall in each emergency exit stairwell

APPENDIX B

DEP LABORATORY COMPLEX LAYOUT

