ALL HAZARDS

Emergency Actions Guide

CAMPS FOSTER & LESTER

SEMPER FIDELIS

OKINAWA, JAPAN

Dated: November 2016

Camps Foster and Lester
Emergency Operations Center
645-9802/9803

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OKINAWA THREATS AND HAZARDS INTRODUCTION

Destructive weather, man-made disasters, or terrorist attacks can pose a threat to Okinawa at any given time. During the North Sumatra Earthquake on December 26, 2004, a cataclysmic tsunami struck causing destruction and over 300,000 deaths. On March 11, 2011, a 9.0 earthquake shook the coast of mainland Japan, causing a tsunami traveling over 450 MPH to form off the coast of Sendai, Japan. The tsunami caused massive amounts of damage, loss of life, and caused a radiological hazard. The wave traveled across the Pacific past Hawaii and to the coast of the United States.

OKINAWA THREATS

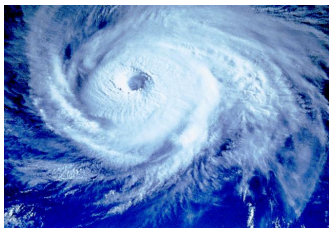
Camps Foster and Lester are susceptible to many different types of destructive weather. **Destructive weather** is defined as any act of nature that produces injury, death, disease, property damage or loss, or interruption of essential services.

Camps Foster and Lester are susceptible to a wide variety of man-made disasters which could range from minor spills to catastrophic incidents involving fuel tanks. The principle man-made threat on Okinawa are hazardous materials. **Hazardous materials** are any material that is flammable, corrosive, an oxidizing agent, explosive, toxic, poisonous, etiological, radioactive, nuclear, and unduly magnetic, a chemical agent, biological research material, compressed gases, or any other material that could endanger life or property.

Another threat to Okinawa is terrorism. **Terrorism** is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the U.S. for the purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom. Acts of terrorism include: active shooter; threats of terrorism; assassinations; kidnappings; hijackings; bomb scares and bombing; cyber attacks; and the use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield-Explosives (CBRNE).

OKINAWA THREATS AND HAZARDS DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER GUIDE

With proper preparation, individuals can prepare to mitigate and respond during destructive weather situations. Destructive weather in the form of typhoons or hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis, thunderstorms, lightning, earthquakes, landslides, flooding, and high wind conditions could threaten Camps Foster and Lester at any given time. Destructive weather often arrives with very little warning and it is important that all personnel have taken steps to plan, prepare, and mitigate the effects of the destructive weather phenomenon.



TROPICAL CYCLONES (TYPHOONS)

A tropical storm with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more is defined as a hurricane or typhoon. A typhoon is similar to a hurricane and forms through the process of tropical cyclogenesis. Typhoons form from warm air and unlike hurricanes; typhoons have a warm core which feed off of humidity and warm air. Hurricanes form from cold air with a cold core, which feeds off less humid and cooler air.

TERMINOLOGY	DEFINITION
TROPICAL DEPRESSION	A rotary circulation of clouds with winds up to 33 knots (39 mph).
TROPICAL STORM	A rotary circulation of clouds with winds between 34-63 knots (40-74 mph).
TYPHOON	Tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 65-129 knots (75-149 mph).
SUPER TYPHOON	Tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 130 knots (150 mph) or greater.
TCCOR	Tropical Cyclone Conditions of Readiness
TCCOR 5 (TC-5)	Destructive winds are *possible* within 96 hours. (Only used outside of established typhoon season)
TCCOR 4 (TC-4)	Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater within 72 hours.
TCCOR 3 (TC-3)	Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are possible within 48 hours.
TCCOR 2 (TC-2)	Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are possible within 24 hours.
TCCOR 1 (TC-1)	Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are possible within 12 hours.
TCCOR 1 CAUTION (TC-1C)	Winds of 35 to 49 knots are occurring.
TCCOR 1 EMERGENCY (TC-1E)	Destructive winds of 50 knots or greater are occurring.
TCCOR 1 RECOVERY (TC-1R)	Winds of 50 knots sustained or greater are no longer present and work crews are assessing the hazards and damages. Strong winds may still exist.
TCCOR STORM WATCH (TC-SW)	Winds are not forecast to exceed 50 knots but there still exists a probability of high winds due to proximity of the storm. The storm is also close enough to the area that heightened alert status is necessary in order to rapidly establish regular TCCOR condition should the storm deviate from the forecast track. Personnel should follow Standard Operating Procedures for TCCOR Storm Watch and stay alert for any changes.
ALL CLEAR	The threat of severe weather is over.

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Okinawa's typhoon season is from June 1 to November 30. TCCOR 4 is in effect from 01 June – 30 November annually. Preparations for tropical cyclone preparedness should begin prior to 01 June, but should continue as the season progress and as the TCCORs change.

TCCOR	Checklist Items
Pre-Season Preparedness TCCOR 5	Build an emergency preparedness kit which includes flashlights, water, batteries, toiletries, first aid supplies, portable TV and radio, pet food, and baby items such as diapers and formulas.
	Access quarters to find the best area to take shelter during the storm: centralized, away from windows, and on the lowest level if possible. If this is not possible, locate a closet or storage room. Also, it is important to be aware of possible flood zones around your quarters.
TCCOR 4	Obtain emergency supplies and build an emergency kit.
	Review evacuation and preparedness plans.
	Make a record and take pictures or videos of personal property including the interior and exterior of home, car, and belongings.
TCCOR 3	Fill vehicles and gas grill tanks.
	Ensure sufficient money and important documents are easily accessible.
	Start a general clean-up around workplace and home.
TCCOR 2	Bring in outdoor objects such as lawn furniture and toys. Anchor items that cannot be brought inside.
	Cover up outside windows if possible, preventing flying debris from damaging windows.
	Remove outside antennas or satellite dishes.
	Boats, ATVs, vehicles should be secured or moved to a designated sage place. Use tie down for boats, ATVs, and motorcycles to anchor.
	Ensure you have 72 hours worth of food and water.
TCCOR 1	Place your refrigerator and freezer on the coldest setting.
	Fill bathtubs and sinks with water.
	Tape windows without Mylar or if the windows are not covered.
	Move sensitive items away from windows or cover them with plastic.
	DODDs closed to students.
TCCOR 1C	All non essential personnel are released and should remain indoors.
	Government motor vehicle operations are curtailed and limited to mission essential operations.
	Consumption of alcohol is prohibited.
	All outside activities are discontinued.
	AAFES facilities, commissaries, and recreational facilities such as MCCS, Kadena FSS, MWRs, and the USO are closed unless otherwise directed.
TCCOR 1E	All personnel remain indoors away from windows, skylights, and glass doors. Keep blinds and curtains closed.
	Listen to the radio or television for progress reports.
	Do not go outside when the eye passes over. Winds and rain will soon resume.
TCCOR 1R	All personnel remain indoors while damage assessment teams and cleanup is accomplished unless directed by commanders.
	DODDs remain closed.
	At the direction of the commander, AAFES facilities, commissaries, and recreational facilities may begin preparation for opening.
TCCOR SW	Military and civilian employees return to normal working hours as instructed by the command.
	Report any damage to Facility Engineering or 718 CES Housing.
	Avoid driving through flooded areas and washed out bridges.
All Clear	Resume normal activities.
	Refurbish emergency kit items used.
	DODDs reopening will be dependent on the Superintendent's decision and school conditions.

THUNDERSTORMS

A thunderstorm is formed from a combination of moisture, rapidly rising warm air and a force capable of lifting air such as a warm or cold front, a sea breeze, or a mountain. Remember the 30/30 lightning safety rule: go indoors after seeing lightning if you cannot count to 30 before hearing thunder. Stay indoors for at least 30 minutes after hearing the last clasp of thunder.

TERMINOLOGY	DEFINITION
THUNDERSTORM WARNING	Local storms are accompanied by lightning and thunder. These storms are usually accompanied by strong gust of wind, heavy rain, and sometimes hail. Wind shear commonly occurs in thunderstorms. Thunderstorms are usually short in duration, seldom lasting over two hours.
SEVERE THUNDERSTORM	A thunderstorm is classified as severe if it produces hail at least 3/4" in diameter, has winds of 58 mph or higher, or produces a tornado.
LIGHTNING	It is an electrical discharge that results from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. Lightning can travel up to speeds of 93,000 miles per second.

Before the Storm

- Winds can hit high levels and flying debris can become a hazard.
- Secure outside items prior to the storm.

During the Storm

- Avoid talking on corded phones or watching television. A cabled phone is a solid conduit if lightning strikes.
- Avoid bathtubs, water faucets, and sinks because metal pipes can transmit electricity.
- Stay away from objects that are natural lightning rods such as golf clubs, tractors, fishing rods, and bicycles.
- Unplug all electronics devices.
- If an individual is struck by lightning, call 911 immediately. People struck by lightning carry no electrical charge and can be handled safely. If the victim is burned or has stopped breathing, provide first aid and CPR until medical assistance arrives.
- If in an area without shelter, find open space and squat low to the ground. If in a vegetated area with trees and brush, avoid larger trees and never stand underneath a single large tree in the open.
- Avoid tall structures and power lines.
- Vehicles provide protection. If in a vehicle, stay there.
- If at the beach, avoid water and try to find shelter.
- If you feel your hair stand on end (which indicates that lightning is about to strike you), bend forward, putting your hands on your knees. A position with feet together and crouching while removing all metal objects is recommended. DO NOT lie on the ground.
- Report any damage

TORNADOES

Tornadoes are a rare phenomena in Okinawa; however, there were 13 tornado occurrences in 2007 and 18 occurrences in 2008. Okinawa's topography is credited as being an ideal spawning ground for tornadoes, with plenty of flat lands surrounded by water. Most tornadoes have struck during September and October. A **tornado watch** is issued when conditions are favorable for the formation of tornadoes. **Tornado Warnings** are issued when a tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar.

Tornado Warnings

- An approaching cloud of debris can mark a tornado even if a funnel is not visible.
- You may hear the sound of a large roar, similar to a freight train.
- The wind may suddenly die down and the air may become very still.
- It may start to hail.

During a Tornado

At Home:

- Go at once to a windowless interior room, storm cellar, basement, or lowest level of a building.
- Get under and hold onto a piece of sturdy furniture such as a workbench, heavy table, or desk.
- Use your arms to protect your head and neck.
- Get out and find shelter elsewhere if you are in a mobile home or trailer type building.

At Work:

- Go to an inside hallway, windowless interior room, or at the lowest level of a building if possible.
- Avoid places with wide-span roofs such as auditoriums, cafeterias, or large hallways.
- Get under a piece of sturdy furniture and use your arms to protect your head and neck.

If Outdoors:

- Get inside a building or shelter if possible.
- If shelter is not available or there is not time to get indoors, lie in a ditch or low lying area and use your arms to protect your head and neck.

If In a Vehicle:

- Never try to outrun a tornado or storm chase. Get out of a vehicle and take shelter indoors.
- If there is no time to get indoors, get out of a vehicle and lie in a ditch or low-lying area away from the vehicle. Be aware for the potential of flooding.

LANDSLIDES AND MUDFLOWS

A surge of land shifting can crush anything in its path. A landslide or mudflow is very dangerous and can wipe out structures in its path. A **landslide** is a mass of rock, earth, or debris moving down a slope, activated by rainstorms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fires, and human modification of the land. A **mudflow** is rivers of rock, earth, and other debris saturated with water that develop when water rapidly accumulates in the ground such as during heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.

Landslide Warnings

- Doors or windows begin to stick or jam.
- New cracks appear in foundations.
- Outside walls, walkways, or stairs begin pulling away from building.
- The ground slopes downward in one specific direction and may begin shifting in that direction under your feet.
- Slowly developing, widening cracks appear on the ground or on paved areas such as streets or driveways.
- Bulging ground appears at the base of the slope.
- Fences, retaining walls, utility poles, or trees move.
- Be alert for sudden increases or decreases in water flow and a change from clear to muddy water if you are near a stream of channel.

Before the Landslide/Mudflow

- Listen to local radio/TV for warnings.
- Be prepared to evacuate an area if required.
- Listen for unusual sounds and signs.
- Plant ground covers on slopes/build retaining walls.

During a Landslide/Mudflow

- ***If Indoors***: Stay inside and move to the second story if possible. Take cover under a desk, table or other piece of sturdy furniture.
- ***If Outdoors***: Get out of the path of the landslide/mudflow. Go to the nearest high ground, save yourself and leave your belongings. Run for the nearest shelter such as a group of trees. Curl up into a tight ball and protect your head if escape is not possible.

After the Landslide/Mudflow

- Stay away from the slide area.
- Look for trapped or injured persons near the slide area, and provide CPR and first aid.
- Watch out for hazards caused by the landslide/mudflow such as displaced power lines, broken water and fuel lines, and damaged facilities.

OKINAWA THREATS AND HAZARDS
DESTRUCTIVE WEATHER GUIDE

FLOODING

No matter how deep the water is, flooding can be dangerous. A **flood** is the inundation (deluge) of areas not normally submerged caused by heavy rain or abnormal tidal waves. **Flash flooding** is an inundation that occurs in a moment's notice.

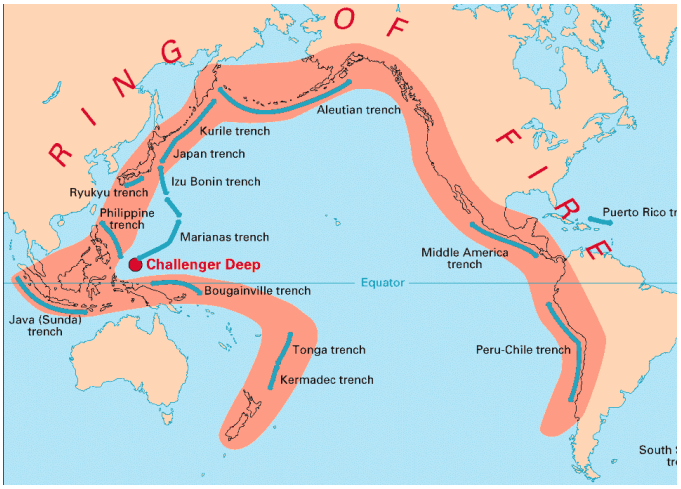
During a Flood

- Do not walk through moving water. Even a small amount of water can sweep an individual away.
- Do not drive through flooded areas. Ankle high water may carry a vehicle away.

After the Flood

- Avoid drinking flood water which may contain hazardous materials such as sewage.
- If your home floods, avoid electronics until water has been removed/cleaned up.

EARTHOUAKES



An earthquake is the sudden, rapid shaking of the earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface. Earthquakes strike suddenly, without warning, and can occur at any time of year; day or night. On a yearly basis, 70 to 75 damaging earthquakes occur throughout the world. On 12 January 2010, Haiti was struck with a 7.0 magnitude earthquake. A month later, on 27 February 2010, Chili suffered an alarming 8.8 earthquake. On 11 March 2011, Japan suffered a terrifying 9.0 earthquake. These earthquakes caused serious damage and tremendous loss of property and life. Okinawa is in an area called the "Pacific Ring of Fire", and this area is the most volatile region for seismic activity in the world. Earthquakes are caused from plates shifting beneath the earth's surface. When the sudden shift or break occurs, massive amounts of energy are released creating seismic waves.

Before an Earthquake

- Fasten shelves and other heavy objects securely to walls. Store breakable items in closed cabinets.
- Store flammable products securely in closed latched cabinets.
- Hang heavy items away from beds, couches, and anywhere people sit.
- Choose a safe place in every room (e.g., under a table or in a door frame) where nothing can fall on you.

During an Earthquake

If Indoors:

- Drop, cover, and hold on! Move only a few steps to a nearby safe place.
- Stay indoors until the shaking stops and you are sure it is safe to exit.
- Do not use elevators and expect fire alarms and sprinklers to go off in high rise buildings.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors, walls, and any objects that could potential fall such as light fixtures.
- If you are in a bed, stay there. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it in close proximity to you and you know it is a supported and load bearing doorway.

If Outdoors:

- Move into the open, away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops.
- If you are at beach, evacuate the beach as soon as the shaking stops.

If in a Vehicle:

- Stop quickly and safely when possible, and remain in the vehicle.
- Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped, watching for any road and bridge damage.

After the Earthquake

If trapped in debris:

- Do not light a match or lighter.
- Do not move about or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall, or make noise so rescuers can locate you. Shout only as a last resort because you can inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

All other scenarios:

- Provide first aid and CPR to injured personnel.
- Aftershocks can occur in the first few hours, days, weeks, or even months after the earthquake.
- Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshock which means a larger earthquake may occur.
- Animal behavior may change because of an earthquake. Normal cats and dogs may become more aggressive and defensive.
- Report any damage to facilities to appropriate points of contact. Make sure there are no gas leaks, flames or hazardous chemicals present.

TSUNAMIS

During the North Sumatra Earthquake, the tsunami caused close to 300,000 deaths and left over one million people homeless. The waves were recorded as being over 80 feet high. Although most tsunami waves are less than 10 feet, tsunamis reaching heights greater than 100 feet have been recorded. As a tsunami nears the coastline, it may grow to great height and smash into the shore, causing a great amount of destruction.

Tsunamis are long period waves generated by an underwater earthquake or volcanic activity. Tsunamis can occur thousands of miles from their origin as the waves move at speeds of up to 450 miles per hour. The typical wavelength of tsunamis in deep water is in excess of 125 miles with a wave height of only a foot and a half. Because of this, tsunamis are virtually unnoticeable to ships at sea. However, as the waves move into shallower water, they slow down and pile water to heights that can exceed 100 feet.

Tsunamis can originate hundreds or even thousands of miles away from coastal areas. Local geography can intensify the effect of the tsunami. Tsunamis arrive as series of successive crests (high water levels) and troughs (low water levels). The successive crest and troughs can occur anywhere from 5 to 90 minutes apart. They usually occur 10 to 45 minutes apart and the wave speed in the open ocean will average 450 miles per hour.

Due to the speed and tremendous force posed by a tsunami, they present a significant threat to personnel working or residing in low coastal areas. Okinawa has several areas located directly on the coastline. Vulnerable areas include: Camp Kinser, Camps Foster and Lester, Camp Courtney, and Camp Schwab. See attached maps in for tsunami vulnerable areas.

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TERMINOLOGY	DEFINITION
High Danger Zone (RED ZONE)	Areas less than 30 feet above sea level and within one mile of the shoreline.
Moderate Danger Zone (YELLOW ZONE)	Areas between 31 feet and 100 feet above sea level and within one mile of the shoreline.
Tsunami Advisory	An earthquake has occurred which might generate a tsunami.
Tsunami Watch	A tsunami was or may have been generated, but is at least two hours away. Prepare for possible evacuation if the watch is upgraded to a warning.
Tsunami Warning	A tsunami was or may have been generated, which could cause damage. People in the warned area should evacuate the area.

Tsunami Warnings

- People living along the coast should consider an earthquake or a sizable ground rumbling as a warning signal.
- A noticeable rise or fall in coastal waters.

Before a Tsunami

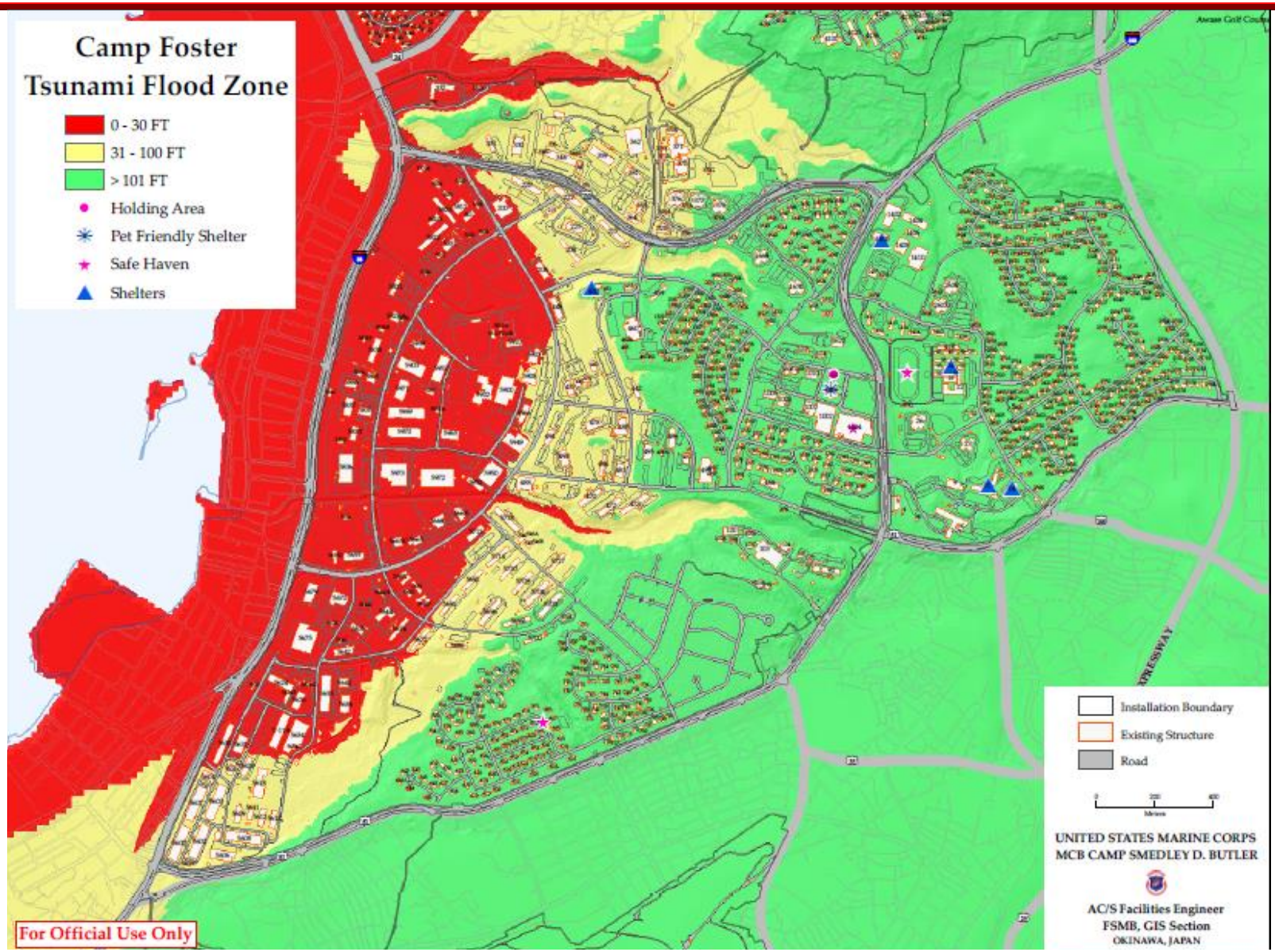
- Have an emergency kit ready.
- If an earthquake occurs, evacuate any low lying areas, especially around the beaches.
- When water recedes from the coastline, leave the beach immediately.
- After an earthquake, listen to the radio/TV for tsunami warnings.
- If a tsunami warning is issued, leave immediately and get to high ground.

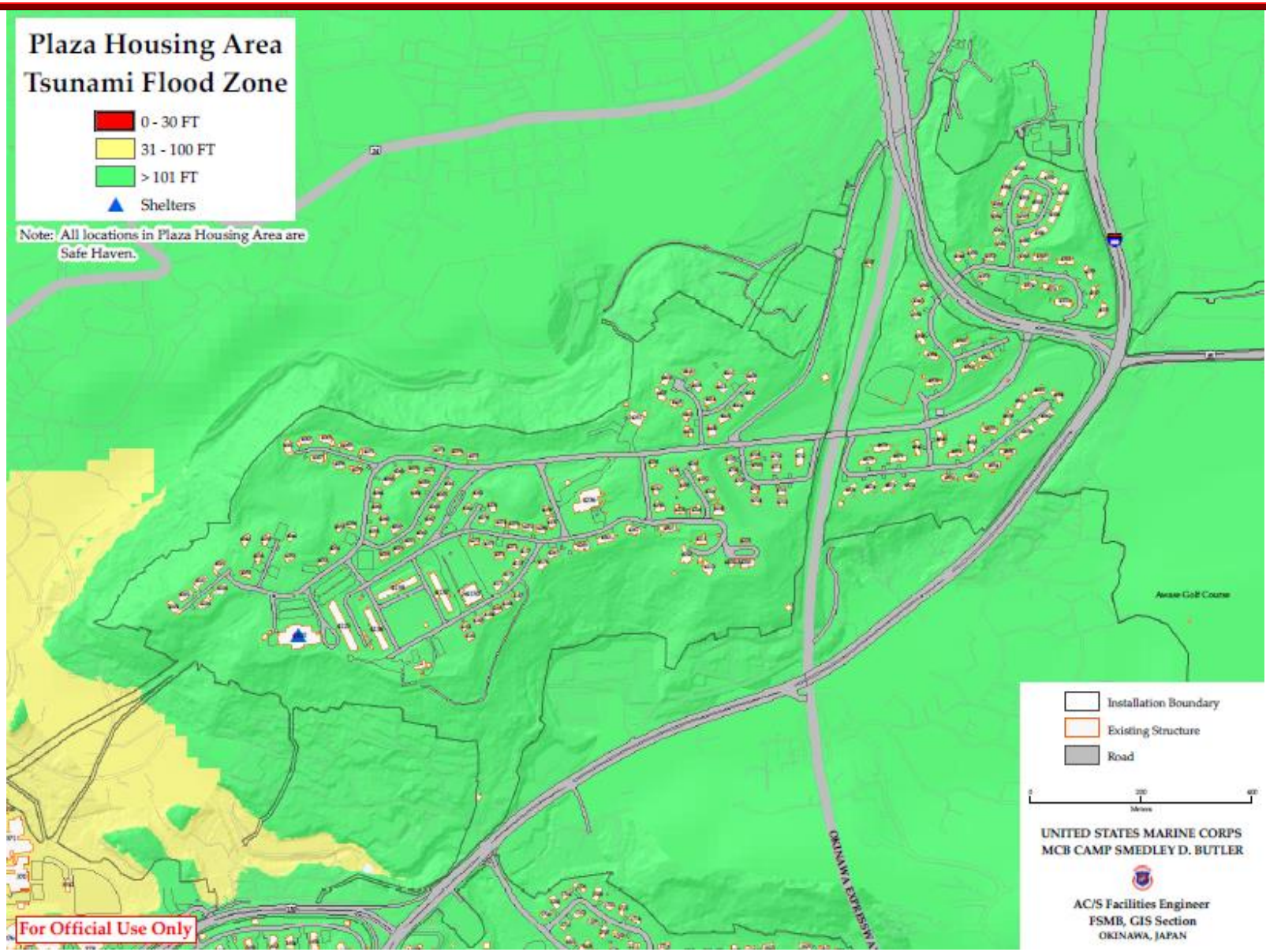
During a Tsunami

- Find protection for you and your family when an earthquakes strikes. When the shaking stops, gather your family members and evacuate quickly to higher ground away from the coast. Leave everything else behind.
- Do not assume that when the first wave passes, the danger is over. Additional waves may follow.
- Avoid downed power lines and stay away from buildings and bridges due to the possibility of heavy objects falling.
- Avoid low lying areas and beaches. Evacuate immediately if you hear a tsunami warning.
- If you can see the wave, then you are too close to escape.

After the Tsunami

- Stay out of buildings affected by the tsunamis. Tsunami waters, just like flood waters can undermine the foundation which will cause buildings to sink, floors to crack, or walls to collapse.
- Remain at high ground until receiving the word of an “all clear.”
- Look for trapped or injured persons, and provide CPR and first aid.
- Be wary of damage, debris, utilities, and damaged power lines.


Camp Foster
Tsunami Flood Zone
0 - 30 FT
31 - 100 FT
> 101 FT
Holding Area
Pet Friendly Shelter
Safe Haven
Shelters
Installation Boundary
Existing Structure
Road
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MCB CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER
AC/S Facilities Engineer
FSMB, GIS Section
OKINAWA, JAPAN
For Official Use Only


Plaza Housing Area
Tsunami Flood Zone
0 - 30 FT
31 - 100 FT
> 101 FT
Shelters
Note: All locations in Plaza Housing Area are Safe Haven.
Awase Golf Course
OKINAWA EXPRESSWAY
Installation Boundary
Existing Structure
Road
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MCB CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER
AC/S Facilities Engineer
FSMB, GIS Section
OKINAWA, JAPAN
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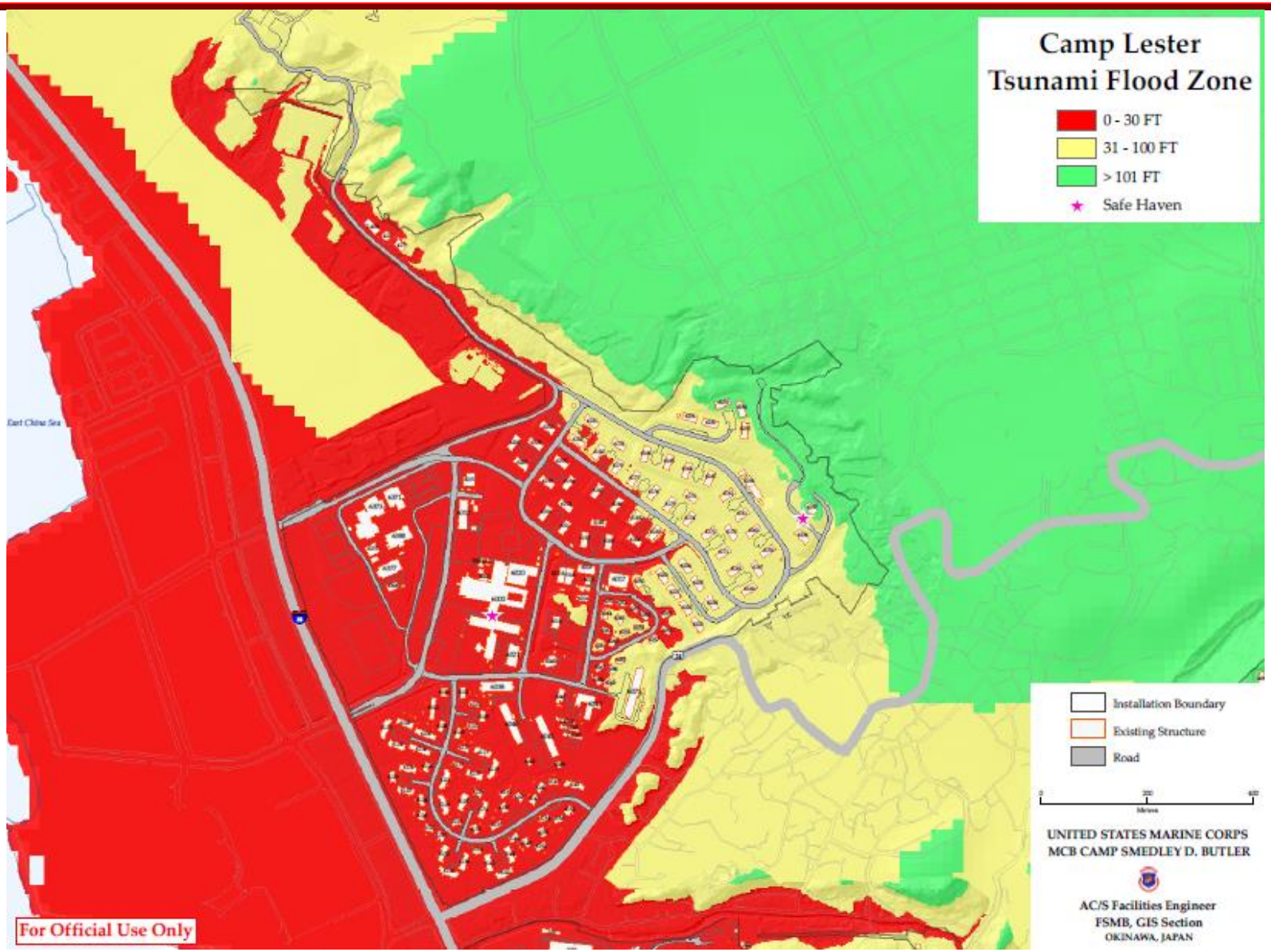
Camp Lester
Tsunami Flood Zone
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31 - 100 FT
> 101 FT
Safe Haven
East China Sea
Installation Boundary
Existing Structure
Road
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
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AC/S Facilities Engineer
FSMB, GIS Section
OKINAWA, JAPAN
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EXTREME HEAT

Young children, the elderly, the sick, and the overweight are more likely to become victims to extreme heat. People living in urban areas may be at greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than people living in rural regions. An increased health problem can occur when stagnant atmospheric conditions trap pollutants in urban areas, thus adding contaminated air to excess hot temperatures. In Okinawa, the month of July averages a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit with an average of 71% humidity. **Extreme Heat** is temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks. A **Heat Wave** is defined as prolonged periods of excessive heat often combined with excessive humidity. The **Heat Index** is a number in degrees Fahrenheit that tells how hot is feels when relative humidity is added to air temperature. Exposure to full sunshine can increase the heat index by 15 degrees.

Before a Extreme Heat

- Install air conditioners and ensure that they are properly working. Check air conditioning ducts for proper insulation.
- Weather strip doors and sills to keep cool air in.
- Install temporary window reflectors to reflect heat back outside. Cover windows with drapes, shades, or awnings.
- Prepare work rest cycles if outdoor work is being performed.

During Extreme Heat

- Stay indoors if possible. Stay on the lowest floor/level if air conditioning is not available. Spend the hottest part of the day indoors.
- Eat well balanced, light, and regular meals. Drink plenty of water.
- Avoid strenuous work during the hottest portion of the day.
- Dress in loose fitting, lightweight, and light colored clothing that covers as much skin as possible. Protect your face and head by wearing a hat.
- Never leave children or pets unattended in a closed vehicle.
- Implement work rest cycles if needed.

Extreme heat brings the possibility of heat induced illnesses!

Extreme Heat	First Aid
Sunburn: Skin redness and pain, possible swelling, blisters, fever, and headaches.	Take a shower using soap to remove oils that may block pores, preventing the body from cooling naturally.
	Apply dry sterile dressing to any blisters and get medical attention.
Heat Cramps: Painful spasms, usually in leg and abdominal muscles; heavy sweating.	Get the victim to a cooler location.
	Lightly stretch and gently massage affected muscles to relieve spasms.
	Give sips of up to a half of glass of cool water every 15 minutes. Do not give liquids with caffeine or alcohol. Discontinue if the victim get nauseas.
Heat Exhaustion: Heavy sweating but skin may be cool, pale, or flushed. Weak pulse. Normal body temperature will likely rise. Fainting or dizziness, nausea, vomiting, exhaustion, and headaches are possible.	Get victim to lie down in a cool place.
	Loosen or remove clothing.
	Apply cool, wet clothes.
	Fan or move victim to air conditioned place.
	Give sips of up to a half of glass of cool water every 15 minutes. Do not give liquids with caffeine or alcohol. Discontinue if the victim get nauseas. Seek medical attention if vomiting occurs.
Heat Stroke: High body temperature; hot, red, dry skin; rapid weak pulse; rapid shallow breathing. Victim will probably not sweat unless victim was sweating from recent strenuous activity.	Calls 911 or emergency services, or get the victim to the hospital immediately. Do not delay getting the victim treatment, any delays can increase the probability of death.

MAJOR ACCIDENTS

A major accident can be defined as any incident that causes extensive property damage, loss of life, widespread panic, or a negative public reaction. A major accident can happen at a moment's notice with no warning.

Major accidents may include the following:

1. Hazardous Substances. Hazardous Substances include radioactive materials, Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TIC)s, Toxic Industrial Materials (TIM)s, or explosives.
2. Class-A-Mishaps. A mishap resulting in one or more of the following: direct mishap cost totaling $1,000,000 or more; a fatality or permanent total disability; or destruction of a DOD aircraft. Such incidents could include releases of materials that are immediately dangerous to life and health, TIC/TIM, aircraft crash, mid-air collision, space systems, or fires involving priority aircraft generation facilities.
3. Extensive Property Damage. The threat of extensive property damage includes incidents when damage of $50,000 or more to DOD property occurs or when fire incidents cause five or more disabling injuries or impairs the operational readiness of a unit. Incidents may include facilities involved in fire or explosions, mass casualty incidents, or HAZMAT responses.
4. Grave Risk, Injury, or Death. Accidents and/or disasters that potentially create grave risk to the populace that could result in injuries and/or death.

PHASE OF INCIDENT	DEFINITION
NOTIFICATION	The Camp is notified of an actual or potential major accident. An evacuation is started if required. Local authorities are notified if necessary.
RESPONSE	The response element responds to the accident scene establishing command and control. Immediate life saving actions, rescue, mitigation, and containment begins. Evacuation is continued as needed.
WITHDRAWAL	Occurs when the emergency response forces are in imminent danger or if further actions are futile. Withdrawal can be immediate or planned.
RECOVERY	Restores the area and operations to normal pre-accident conditions.

OKINAWA THREATS AND HAZARDS
MAJOR ACCIDENTS

Before a Major Accident

- Determine evacuation routes and be ready to evacuate should an incident occurs.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit.
- Create an evacuation plan for your family and have a backup route in mind.
- Develop an emergency communications plan and ensure family members know how to use it if separated.
- Keep fire extinguishers in the home.
- Post emergency contact numbers (e.g., 9-1-1, 098-911-1911.) by the telephone.

During a Major Accident

- Listen to local radio/television stations for detailed information.
- Evacuate immediately if directed.
- Provide first aid and CPR to injured personnel.
- Call 9-1-1 to report the incident.
- Stay away from disaster area unless you are involved in the recovery process.

Shelter in Place:

- Bring pets inside if directed to shelter in place.
- Fill up bathtubs and containers with water.
- Turn off intake valves or AC/heat when required to shelter in place. Close windows and doors.
- Seal rooms and use materials to fill in cracks and holes around pipes and door seals.

After a Major Accident

- Listen to local radio/television stations for detailed information and updates.
- Stay away from the accident area; there may be unknown dangers at the scene.
- Help individuals who require aid and special assistance like elderly and young children.
- Notify friends or family of your condition.
- Use phone service sparingly.
- If directed to evacuate, do not return home until local authorities give the all clear message.
- Avoid eating and drinking contaminated food and water.

HAZMAT INCIDENTS

Hazardous materials are any material that is flammable, corrosive, an oxidizing agent, explosive, toxic, poisonous, etiological, radioactive, nuclear, chemical agent, biological research material, compressed gases, or any other material that, because of its quantity, properties, or packaging, may endanger life. Hazardous materials are used in agriculture, industry, medicine, research, and consumer goods. There are hazardous materials present inside each camp and can also be found in the local communities. Generally, if something such as a leaking drum or a large spill with a strange color and odor are present, then report it. If a vapor cloud is floating towards you or is present in the area, report it.

Different Types of HAZMAT Incidents

Household Chemical Emergency: Get out of your residence immediately if there is any danger of fire or explosion. Once you are safe, call the fire department from outside of the home. Stay upwind and away from residence.

Chemical Poisoning: Call 9-1-1 if someone has been exposed to, or ingested a household chemical. Bring any additional containers of the substance to the hospital in order to provide required information.

Toxic Poisoning: Get medical assistance if you have any difficulty breathing, irritation of the eyes, skin, throat, or respiratory tract; changes in skin color; headache or blurred vision; dizziness, clumsiness or lack of coordination; cramps, or diarrhea.

Nuclear Power Plants: The potential danger from an accident at a nuclear power plant is exposure to radiation. This exposure could come from the release of radioactive material from the plant into the environment.

OKINAWA THREATS AND HAZARDS
MAJOR ACCIDENTS

RELEASE TERMINOLOGY	DEFINITION
Notification of Unusual Events	A small problem has occurred at the plant. No radiation leak is expected. No action on your part will be necessary.
Alert	A small problem has occurred and small amounts of radiation could leak inside the plant. This will not affect you and no action is required.
Site Area Emergency	A more serious problem has occurred. Small amounts of radiation could leak from the plant. Area sirens may be sounded. Listen to your radio or television for safety information.
General Emergency	The most serious problem. Radiation could leak outside the plant and off the plant site. The sirens will sound. Tune to your local radio or television station for reports and be prepared to follow instructions.

Before a HAZMAT Incident

- Determine evacuation routes and be ready to evacuate should an incident occurs.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit.
- Determine the best place in your home to shelter if you are directed to shelter in place.
- Develop an emergency communications plan and ensure family members know how to use it if separated.
- Keep fire extinguishers in the home.
- Post emergency contact numbers (e.g. 9-1-1, Emergency Room, etc.) by the telephone.

During HAZMAT Incident

- Listen to local radio/television stations for detailed information.
- Stay away from area to minimize risk of contamination.
- Stay upwind, upstream, or uphill. Stay at least one-half mile from danger zone.
- Avoid eating and drinking contaminated food or water.

Shelter in Place:

- Bring pets inside if directed to shelter in place.
- Fill up bathtubs and containers with water.
- Turn off intake valves or AC/heat when required to shelter in place. Close windows and doors.
- Seal rooms and use materials to fill in cracks and holes around pipes and door seals.

After a Major Accident

- Act quickly if you come into contact with exposed chemical hazardous materials. Follow decontamination instructions.
- Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible.
- Place exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed
- Report any lingering vapors or other hazards to your local emergency services office.
- Do not return to the area, if you were directed to evacuate, until local authorities give the all clear.
- Listen to local radio/television for the latest updates.

TERRORISM

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against person or property in violation of criminal laws for purposes of achieving political goals. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to convince citizens that their government is unable to protect them, and to get immediate publicity for their causes. Acts of terrorism may include threats of terrorism; assassinations; active shooter; kidnapping; hijacking; bomb scares and bombing; cyber-attacks (computer based), the use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE).

Different Types of Threats

Chemical Threats: Chemical agents are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids that have toxic effects on people, animals, or plants. They can be released by bombs or sprayed from aircraft, boats, or vehicles. They can be used to create a hazard to people and the environment. Some chemical agents are odorless and tasteless. Chemical agents can have an immediate effect (a few minutes) or delayed effects (two to 48 hours).

Biological Threats: Biological agents are bacteria, viruses, or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people, livestock, or crops. Biological agents can be dispersed by spraying them into the air, by infecting animals that carry the disease to humans and by contaminating food and water.

Radiological Dispersion Device (RDD): The use of an RDD (dirty bomb) is considered more likely than the use of a nuclear explosive device. A RDD combines a conventional explosive device (such as a bomb) with radioactive materials. It is designed to scatter dangerous and sub-lethal amounts of radioactive material over an area.

Nuclear Blasts: A nuclear blast is an explosion with intense light and heat, a damaging pressure wave, and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water, and ground surfaces for miles.

ACTIVE SHOOTER

Active Shooter Defined

- An Active Shooter is one or more individuals who participate in a random or systematic shooting spree, demonstrating their intent to continuously harm others. Their overriding objective appears to be mass casualties, rather than other criminal conduct. For the purpose of this response plan, an active shooter will include anyone who uses a firearm(s), to systematically or randomly inflict death or great bodily harm to people. A suspect is considered an Active Shooter if he or she is still actively shooting, has access to additional potential victims, and has a willingness to harm others until stopped by authorities or his/her own suicide.
- An incident can occur at any time of the day or night, and on any day of the week. Most acts occur without warning and the succession of events are unpredictable.
- The suspect may be better armed than the police, sometimes making use of automatic weapons, explosives, booby traps and body armor.
- The assailant usually will have some degree of familiarity with the building or location they choose to occupy.

Initial Response

- Any emergency situation to include an active shooter should be reported to the 911 dispatcher (911 on base, off base 119). Basic information from the emergency situation should be reported to the dispatcher who will then initiate the appropriate PMO response.
- **Evacuation**. When conditions are safer outside than inside a building, all personnel in the hazard zone will be directed to leave the building immediately to a designated safe area. Evacuation of an entire facility or area may not always be prudent, especially if evacuation may lead to other risks by taking the occupants out of the physically secure environment of the facility and onto the streets.
- **Reverse Evacuation**. When conditions are safer inside a building than outside, personnel may be directed to seek shelter indoors. Once all personnel are inside, the building exterior doors should be locked and lock down/shelter-in-place procedures initiated.
- **Lockdown/Shelter-in-Place**. When a person or situation presents an immediate threat to personnel in a building, the order to lockdown or shelter-in-place may be given. For the purposes of this plan, lockdown and shelter-in-place are used interchangeably. All doors leading to hallways or outside the building are locked; personnel stay in their offices, work areas and classrooms. Initial notification may be made using Big Voice or the ATHOC System. For personnel in the immediate active shooter area, notification of the incident could be from hearing gun shots or loud voices alerting other people of the threat.
- Warn individuals not to enter an area where the active shooter may be.
- Have an escape route and plan in mind.
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
- Leave your belongings behind.

- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be.
- Silence your cell phone. (Even the vibration setting can give away a hiding position.)
- Consider the difference between cover and concealment. Cover will protect from gunfire and concealment will merely hide you from the view of the shooter.
- Keep hands visible when law enforcement arrives and follow all directions.

Before a Terrorist Incident

- Learn about the nature of terrorism.
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Have a plan, it should include how to move with and without a vehicle
- Assemble a disaster supply kit.
- Take precautions when traveling. Know alternate routes

During a Terrorist Incident

- Take cover immediately
- Listen to local radio and television for updates
- Stay low to the floor or ground.
- Evacuate immediately if directed to do so.

After a Terrorist Incident

- Stay away from the event area.
- Listen to local radio and television for updates.
- Check for injured or trapped persons and provide aid.
- Be aware of possible follow on attacks

FPCONS

Force Protection Conditions (FPCON) describes progressive levels of terrorist threats and initiates pre-planned defensive or mitigation actions. FPCON declarations are normally provided through the chain-of-command, public address system, and other available resources.

Condition	Application
FPCON NORMAL	Applies when a general threat of possible terrorist activity exists but warrants only a routine security posture.
FPCON ALPHA	Applies when there is an increased general threat of possible terrorist activity against personnel or facilities, the nature, and extent of which are unpredictable.
FPCON BRAVO	Applies when an increased or more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists.
FPCON CHARLIE	Applies when an incident occurs or intelligence is received indicating some form of terrorist action against personnel and installations is imminent.
FPCON DELTA	Applies when the immediate area where a terrorist attack has occurred or when intelligence has been received that terrorist action against a specific location or person is imminent.

Disaster Supply Kits and Emergency Phone Numbers

DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

Disaster Supply Kits are essential supplies to keep you alive, hydrated, and satiated during an emergency. Having water bottles on hand, or gallon jugs, is a good way to stay hydrated. Generally, a gallon per person in the household is a good starting point. Water bottles do have an expiration date since the plastic degrades in the bottles and begins mixing with the water after too long. A "best used by date" should be on most bottles. In addition to water, there should also be food located in the bags. Nonperishable items, such as can goods, should be present. Though foods might say nonperishable, they are actually perishable. This rings especially true in Okinawa where the heat and humidity take its toll on items faster than in a milder climate. Besides the basic items for an emergency kit, any prescriptions or medicine for children and pets are needed as well. Keep the kit someplace easily accessible. Having a kit specifically for your vehicle is also a necessity. While the vehicle kit is similar than a basic emergency kit, a vehicle kit needs a couple of different items. A car jack, flares, flashlight, and jumper cables should be readily available. In both kits, blankets are essential. Even though Okinawa is generally a hot climate, nights may get cold, especially in the winter.

Recommended Emergency Preparedness Kit

- One gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation.
- 3 day supply, non-perishable
- Radio: Battery powered or hand crank
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- First Aid kit
- Dust Mask
- Diapers, formula, and other baby items
- Towelettes/baby wipes, garbage bags, and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Can opener for food
- Cell phone and charger
- Shelter In-Place materials
- Prescriptions for self, children, or pets
- Games or activities for children
- Pet supplies

Disaster Supply Kits and Emergency Phone Numbers

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Name	Contact Information
Fire/Medical/Police	Emergency: 9-1-1 Off Base: 098-911-1911
Installation Office of Emergency Management	645-7607
Base Emergency Operations Center	**Primary**: Building 1 645-0262
Air Traffic Control Tower (ATC)	**Primary**: Building 510 636-3141
FE Service Call Desk	645-7294 After Duty Hours: 645-1509
NCIS	Commercial Phone: 645-0213 Fax: 645-0519
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	**Primary**: Building 5636 DSN: 645-3298 After Duty Hours: 080-2701-1626; 090-6861-5634
Facilities Maintenance Branch	**Primary**: Building 363 645-7504
GME Transportation	645-3056
Safety	645-3806
American Red Cross	645-3800 After Duty Hours: 877-272-7337

Emergency Operations Centers	Phone # (working hours)	Phone # (after hours)
Kinser EOC	637-2311 637-3821	637-2505
Futenma EOC	636-3100	636-3568
Courtney EOC	622-9609	622-9609
Hansen EOC	623-4525	623-4922
Schwab EOC	625-1053	625-2600
Gonzalves EOC	622-2238	622-2238
IE Shima EOC	622-2600	622-2600

Disaster Supply Kits and Emergency Phone Numbers

DODDS PHONE LIST

For parents, there is no greater concern than for your children. To alleviate concern and provide information quickly, we have provided the telephone numbers for all the Department of Defense Dependents Schools on Okinawa.

SCHOOL	PHONE NUMBER
Amelia Earhart Inter School (AEIS)	634-1380/1329
Bechtel Elementary School (BES)	622-7504/7423
Bob Hope Primary School (BHPS)	634-0093/0094
Kadena Elementary School (KES)	634-3441/1550
Kadena Middle School (KMS)	634-0217/632-7438
Kadena High School	634-1216/1712
Killen Elementary School (ECK)	645-7760/9172
Kinser Elementary School (KSES)	637-3008/3422
Kubasaki High School (KHS)	645-4876/3728
Lester Middle School (LMS)	645-7787/2124
Ryukyu Middle School (RMS)	634-4849
Stearley Heights Elem School (SHES)	634-4523/4524
Zukeran Elementary School (ZES)	645-2064/2576
Law Enforcement Desk	634-2475
Personnel	644-5851
DSO-District Superintendent Office	634-1204
DSO Business Manager	634-5598
Area Office - Director	644-5878
District Secretary	632-7383
District Registrar	634-8995
Safety Transportation Office- Kadena	634-2740/2747
Bus Barn - Camp Foster	645-4320