**Hazard Assessment Event: Tornado Regulated Entity or Community Focus: Temporary Residence/Hotel/Motel**

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| Risk Category | Identified Risks | LHD Preparedness Focus (what is needed for response/recovery) | Facility/Community Partner Potential Preparedness Focus |
| Food Safety | Spoilage from power loss, asbestos/toxin contaminationin food facilities, pests from debris | LHD: inspect food preparation/storage areas for damage and notify facility of what is required to reopen/operate safely; close facility if needed; reinspect to assure regulatory safety requirements are met prior to reopening; Consider providing educational/informational materials to facilities pre-event to remind them what will be needed to remain operational or reopen during and post-event.  | Facility: Pre-event: Only if time permit, seal walk-ins and freezer and turn temp down low; turn off gas and electricity. Post-event, if safe, use generators if available to provide electricity for food storage, or alternative food storage such as refrigerator truck; discard spoiled/contaminated food, clean/repair food prep/storage equipment and areas, address any pest issues; if rooms still habitable, provide alternative safe food options of guests; provide PPE for staff and guests as needed |
| Water & Sanitation | Damaged pipelines, chemical spills into water & soil, sewage/ag runoff contamination | LHD: Check facility status for water; if on PWS, notify if there are boil water orders and determine how facility is providing alternate water supply; if not possible should facility be closed? Do toilet facilities work; if not, facility should provide safe alternative; sampling as needed | Consider storing emergency water supply in advance. Notify LHD of disruption/change in conditions of onsite potable water supply within 24 hours; receive approval for source/method of treatment for a temporary or permanent supply; Evacuate facility if if needed until safe water/sanitation can be provided |
| Air Quality/Respiratory Risks | Dust, asbestos, and chemical releases; respiratory Irritation, asthma, respiratory infections | LHD: identify and assess air quality risks and advise facilities on measures to improve air quality | Facility – check for damage to HVAC, repair/clean, provide PPE to staff and guestsCheck for smell of gas and evacuate immediately if and leave door open; report to appropriate response agency |
| Immediate Structural Hazards | Collapsed buildings, sharp debris, unstable structures, limited ingress/egress, fire, electrical, flood hazards, contamination/damage to pools/bathing facilities | LHD – coordinate with emergency response, fire/codes regarding need for facility closure or closure of certain areas; inspect pools/hot tubs for debris and damage. | Shut-off power if safe to do so, assess for injuries and move and provide minor first aid as needed; call emergency responders for serious injuries. Assess hazards – debris, electric, water, fire and avoid areas/evacuate as needed. Reset landlines to receivers to avoid tying up telephone network, take care opening storage areas to avoid injury from falling items |
| Other potential short-term Environmental Health Risks | Injury from debris during clean-up, increased risk of vector-borne diseases, pests | Monitor public health nuisances, education on safe clean-up and use of PPE, provide or identify community partners to offer tetanus boosters, identify and direct facility to address risks for vector-borne diseases, such as standing water | Provide PPE, assure updated tetanus shots for staff involved in clean-up/debris removal |
| Longer-Term Risks/Needs | Prolonged exposure for staff/recovery workers: long-term cancer risk, Chronic health risks from asbestos exposure, mold, contaminated water, increased asthma incidence and respiratory illness, PTSD, depression | Monitor conditions on any follow-up inspections to assure facility meets regulatory requirements. | Staff debrief, after-action review and updates to emergency procedures based on lessons learned. |