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Environmental Health in Shelters

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Objectives

- Describe the roles of environmental health professionals in shelter operations
- Describe key environmental health issues
- Present sanitation standards of shelters
- Provide educational resources on shelter operations
- Lessons Learned from Mega Shelters







Types of Shelter



- General Public Shelter-Self Sufficient
- Special Needs Shelters minor medical/nursing needs
 - Physical, emotional, sensory or visual impairment
 - Extended Care Facilities
 - Mental Care Facilities
 - Populations requiring care
- Special Needs Shelter definitions vary

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/PHNursing/SpNS/SpecialNeedsShelter/SpecialNeedsShelter.html



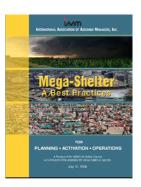






Shelter Classification

- •Refuge of Last Resort
- •Risk Shelter
- •Host Shelter
- •Recovery Shelter
- Special Needs Shelter
- •Recovery Center





http://www.iaam.org/members/Sec_pages/Mega-ShelterPlanning&Activation.pdf





Shelter Classification



Shelter Classification	Space Allocation	Operation Period
Refuge of Last Resort	10-15 ft²	end of event
Risk Shelter	20 ft²	24hrs prior to 72 hrs post event
Host Shelter	40 ft²	24hrs prior to 72 hrs post event
Recovery Shelter	40-60 ft ²	72 hrs post event and beyond
Special Needs Shelter (SpNS) •SpNS Host Shelter •SpNS Recovery	60 ft ² 60-100 ft ² 60-120 ft ²	24hrs prior to 72 hrs post event 24hrs prior to 72 hrs post event 24 hrs post event and beyond
Recovery Center	40 ft ²	24 hrs post event and beyond







Selecting a Shelter Site



- - Evacuation Shelter 40 ft²/Person
 - 40-50 ft³ of air space/person
- Structural integrity
 - Hurricane rating
 - Earth quake protection
- Water facilities
 - 4-5 gallons per person per day
- Location
 - Flood Zones
 - Protected Areas Inland
 - Accessible to population
- Adequate sanitation facilities
- Laundry facilities
- Well lighted
 - Stairs, walk ways
 - Auxiliary light sources
- Fire and Life Safety Code Compliant
 - Handicap Accessibility









Help is available...just ask



Environmental Health Support

- County and State Assistance
- EMAC State to State
- Federal Support ESF 8









Mega Shelter Experience







August 29, 2005 – Katrina hit the central Gulf Coast

August 30, 2005 – Levees breached in New Orleans

August 31, 2005 - 3:00 am Governor's office of Emergency
Management asked Judge Eckels to open Reliant
Astrodome for evacuees from Superdome

- 6:00 am Harris County Emergency Management
formed Unified Command for Hurricane
Katrina Response – "Operation Dome" was born





Plans for Operation Dome are placed into action

- Facilities: Lights and A/C turned on immediately.
 Aug.31st: High was 97 deg. F with 70% humidity
- Reliant Park management and security teams prepared buildings and secured sensitive areas.
- Red Cross moved in with cots/blankets/comfort packs.
- Aramark had concession contract for the complex and hired additional food service personnel (800).
- Harris County Hospital District established a 100,000 square foot field hospital with full triage, electronic patient registration, lab, X-Ray & pharmacy.
- Doctors/medical professionals volunteered (2,700).











Sept. 1 - Next Day - Buses kept coming.....

-and coming. Cars showed up. Not all were from the Superdome.
 More people were on the way.
- · Hundreds of volunteers arrived, turned into thousands
- Increased number of law enforcement officers, EMS and fire safety personnel required to maintain controlled chaos.
- Approx. 500 police officers and 50 EMS/Fire personnel were on site each day.







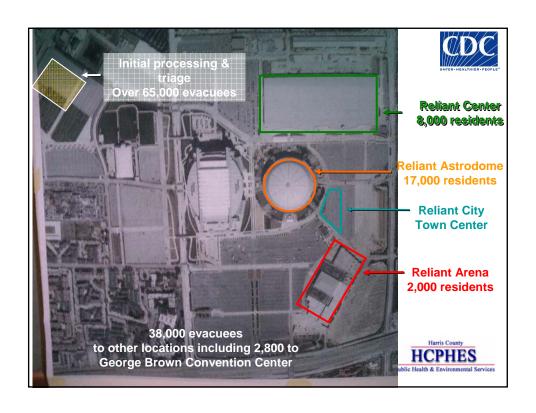


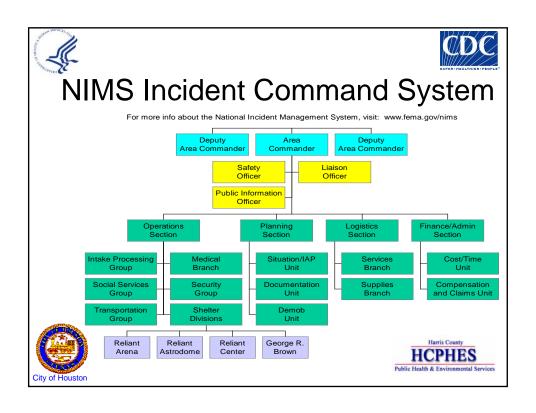
Sept. 2 - Expanding Situation

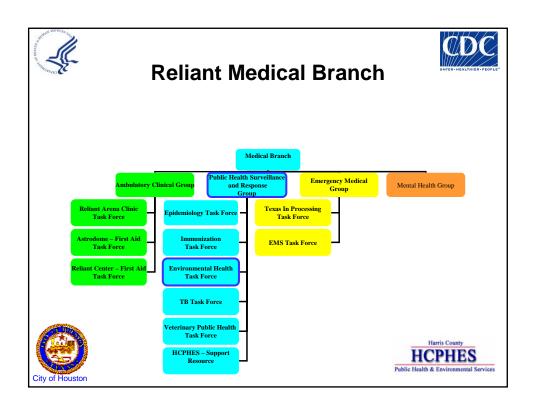
- Reliant Astrodome was reaching capacity. City of Houston Fire Marshal ordered cap at 8,000.
- Arriving buses were asked to continue on to next county. Drivers refused, abandoned buses and left passengers.
- Houston's mayor overrode his fire marshal and authorized up to 12,000 evacuees inside Astrodome.
- Other complex facilities were opened.
- Smaller community shelters continued to open.













Roles of Environmental Health in Shelters



- Shelter site selection
- Organization and layout of shelter
- Food safety
- General safety
- Water supplies and handling
- Wastewater
- Solid waste disposal
- Fixed and portable sanitary facilities (toilets, sinks, showers)
- Air quality/climate control

- Infection & disease control
- Oversight of housekeeping cleaning and sanitation
- Vector control
- Laundry (clothes and bedding)
- Barbershops
- Outside premises
- Daycare
- Playgrounds
- Long lines







Food Safety



- Protection
 - Storage
 - Preparation
 - Service
- Control
 - Hording
 - Pests
 - IncorrectTemperatures







Food Issue Encountered



- Pooling water
- Suspected Food Borne Illness
- Condemnation of Product
 - Uncovered Potentially Contaminated Food
 - Incorrect Storage Temperature
- No self-service of foods excepted packaged and whole fruit
- Feeding People who are in Restricted Area of Shelter



- **Donated Food**
- If in DOUBT Throw It OUT!









Housekeeping

- Protect staff
- Protocol to Clean
- Identify areas needing cleaning that may transmit disease
 - Phone Bank
 - Hand Rails
 - Restrooms
- Laundry Services
 - Separate Sorting & Folding
 - Cleaning



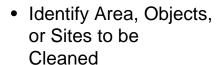
Returning Cleaned Clothes







Cleaning Procedures



- Procedures for Staff and Volunteers
- Education
 - How often do you make cleaning agents?



Where and when should people clean?









Chemical Sanitization

- **Effective Chemicals**
- **Construction of Correct** Chemical Concentration
- Frequency of Cleaning
- Disinfectants
 - Bleach
 - Registered EPA Norovirus Disinfection Agents: Vikron Miikro-Bak III. Eco Tru
- **Chemical Safety**
 - Mixing
 - Food Safety









Children's Area Inspection

- Protocol
- Hand Sanitization
- Clean of Fomites
 - Toys
 - Commonly touches surfaces
 - Diaper changing
- Correct Sanitization
- Special needs children
- Observed toys in area
- Approved child care workers



http://nrc.uchsc.edu/CFOC/index.html

















Infection Control



- Gastrointestinal Illness
 - Viral
 - Bacteria
 - Parasites
- Respiratory Illness
 - Airborne droplets
 - Direct Contact
 - Fomites







Transmission Routes



- Airborne
- Droplet
- Contact
 - Direct -Person to Person
 - √ Blood Borne, STD
 - Indirect Person to Object to Person
 - ✓ Fomites (objects, surfaces)













Outbreak Control



- Separate area for ill persons
 - Maintain separation until symptoms have ceased for 24 hours
- Hand washing/sanitizing stations at each entrance to isolation area
- Increased housekeeping
- Respiratory Hygiene
 - Cough/sneeze into sleeve
 - Use disposable tissues, dispose of immediately
 - Wash hands often and avoid close contact with others







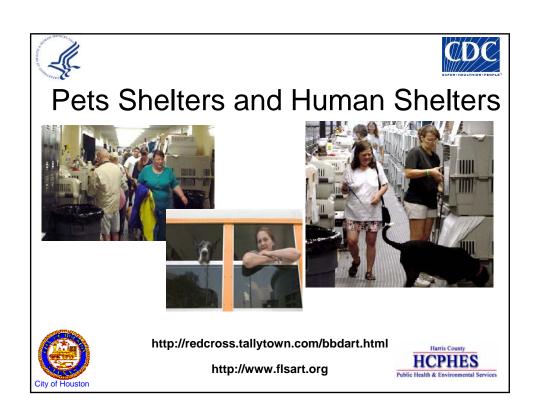


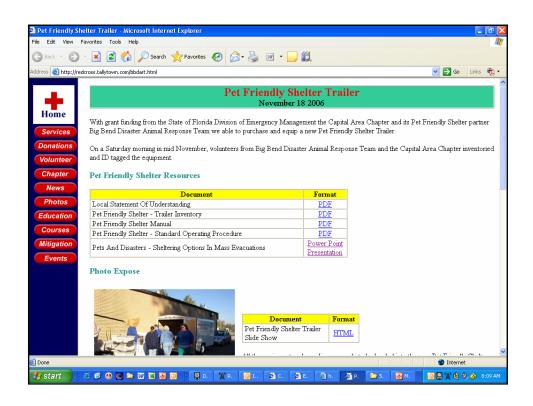
Outbreak Control

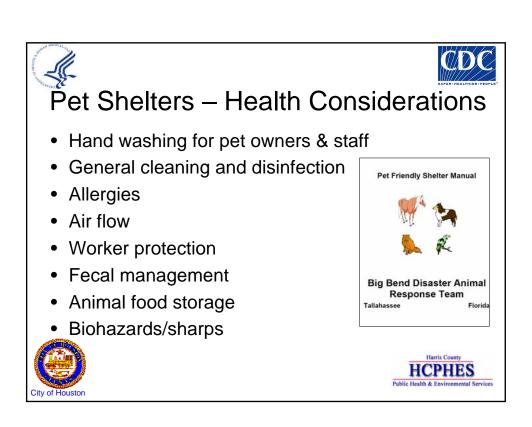
- Maintain Adequate supplies
 - Tissues, Trash receptacles, hand sanitizer
- Provide paper towels to open restroom doors
- · Increased restroom cleaning frequency
 - Hourly
- Sanitize surfaces with bleach or other disinfectant
- · Handwashing, handwashing, handwashing











Options for Emergency Shelters

- People & pets in same room
- People & pets in separate spaces in same building
- Animal-only shelters
- Large animal/livestock facilities





State Agricultural Response Team

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People & Pets in Same Room

- Least labor-intensive
- Owners feed, exercise & clean up after pets
- Rules about keeping pets in crates, waste disposal & so on





State Agricultural Response Team

People & Pets in Same Room

Benefits

- Avoid separating people & pets
- Many pets do better with owners taking care of them



State Agricultural Response Team

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People & Pets in Same Building

- Owners in same building, but separate area
 - Still care for pets
- Somewhat labor-intensive
 - Owners not immediately available
- Used in many Florida counties during 2004 hurricanes





State Agricultural Response Team

Animal-Only Shelter

- Often based at an existing animal shelter
- More labor intensive
 - Staff cares for animals
 - Sometimes expanded role for shelter staff





State Agricultural Response Team

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Pet Shelter Requirements

- Meet safety standards
- Conducive to housing animals
 - -Solid, non-porous floors
 - -Good ventilation
- Free of other obligations during declared emergencies



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Potential Shelter Locations

- Fairgrounds
- Restaurants
- Ball fields
- Vacant storesParking lots
- Pastures
- Schools (gyms)
- Warehouses



State Agricultural Response Team

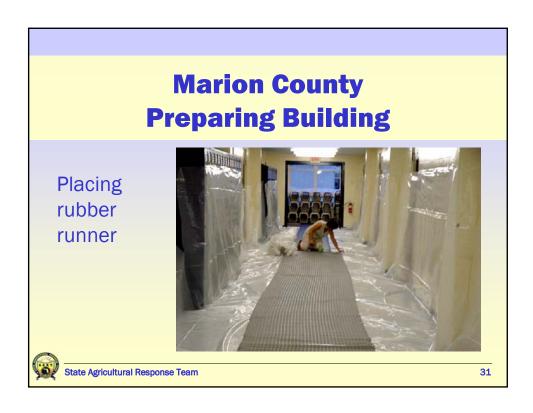
Marion County Preparing Building

Lining hallway with plastic





State Agricultural Response Team





Pet Owner Responsibilities



- Conduct pre-disaster training
 - Pets & Disasters: Personal Planning
- Provide crates or cages large enough to stand, sit & turn around
- Supply medications



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Marion County Floor Still Shiny



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State Agricultural Response Team



Special Needs Individuals **Encountered in Shelters**



- Elderly
- Individuals with pre-existing medical conditions
 - Diabetes, Obesity, Hypertension, Handicapped, and Deafness
- Addicted Individuals
- Mothers
- Children with special needs
- Individuals with mental conditions
- **Families**

Multiple Languages









Emergency Operations Management



- Supervision of operations
- Wear many hats planner, educator, communicator, coordinator, trouble shooter, developer of policies and procedures, staff advocate
- Delegate!
- Determine battles that can be lost, those that must be won











Planning



- Pre-event planning location, procedures, checklists
- Know layout of facilities; obtain floor plan and blueprints
- Evaluate adequacy of food preparation and serving areas
- Assist in determining location of living quarters, rest rooms and showers
- Anticipate situations, human needs, establish procedures and "be prepared for the unexpected."







Communication



- Communicate expectations of staff now.
- Build teams early on. (Don't forget the safety officer!)
- Identify and meet with other organizations that have overlapping responsibilities.
- Obtain agreement from IC for situations that won't require IC approval.









Staffing



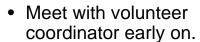
- Staff robustly ask for help
 - Permanent staff
 - On-call staff
 - · Staff from other entities
- Identify and utilize special skills of staff; guard against misuse of staff
- Location assignments, strike teams
- · Work schedules, staff rhythm
- Consider staff needs (physical, emotional, safety)
- Staff must be EASY TO IDENTIFY up close and at a distance







Volunteers



- Identify education and skills volunteers will need regarding Environmental Health issues.
- Screen volunteers.
- Provide just in time training.
- Provide self-inspection checklists, people in charge

















Janet's Lessons Learned

- Environmental Health plays a significant role in preventing or decreasing the spread of disease in a disaster relief facility
- Prepare now establish relationships and procedures
- Communicate importance of basic sanitation and get commitment from Incident Command
- · Accept offers of help







Courtney's Lessons Learned

- More on-site inspectors with increased communication
 - Daily Correction
 - Volunteers
 - Organization
 - Food Service
 - Cleaning of Portable Restrooms
 - Observe, Correct and Enforce Regulations to Protect Public Health
 - It's not if but WHEN and WHERE will the next event Happen



When in DOUBT THROW IT OUT!







Mark's Lessons Learned

- · Robust Staff with Diversity of Skills
 - Food Safety
 - Institutional (infection control, cleaning, etc)
 - Occupational Health and Safety
 - Support staff
- Have a can do service attitude
- Be prevention minded
- · Develop a daily schedule/rhythm
- Enforce the basics of public health









Questions ????



