



SARA Title III Reporting Moves to IDHS

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The SARA Title III program has moved from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management to the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS). Reporting and notification on Section 302 (Emergency Response Planning), Section 304 (Emergency Release Notifications), Section 311 (Chemical Reporting) and Section 312 (Hazardous Chemical Storage Requirements) will now be submitted to IDHS.

Beginning January 1, IDHS will begin using a new online application known as Tier II Manager to receive reports from facilities around the state. The

application adds new functionality to the reporting process, including:

- **One-Stop Reporting:** Facilities no longer need to submit three separate reports to the state, Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and fire departments. Instead, a single submittal through Tier II Manager satisfies all three requirements.
- **Online Payment:** Facilities can pay the Hazardous Chemical Inventory Fee (HC-500 fee) associated with Tier II reports as part of the reporting process.

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“Ready: Whenever. Wherever.” Campaign Underway

In November, the Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) announced its new educational campaign: “Ready: Whenever. Wherever.”

The “Ready: Whenever. Wherever.” campaign is a continuation of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s “See Something, Say Something” campaign, which asks the public to be on the lookout for perpetrators of violent behavior and to report any suspicious activity to law enforcement.

The “Ready: Whenever. Wherever.” campaign recognizes that violent acts and dangerous

events can occur anywhere, anytime — often with little to no warning. With increased security concerns at the local, state and national levels, IDHS is encouraging Hoosiers to be ready.

“Discussion, preparation and practice allows you and your family to stay calm in the event of an emergency, whether evacuation from a fire, or faced with threatening or violent behavior,” said John Erickson with the IDHS. “This campaign is meant to help empower Hoosiers to live without fear and continue attending events and activities according to their comfort level.”

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A normal day can change in an instant. If something happens, are you ready?

READY: WHENEVER. WHEREVER.
VISIT GetPrepared.in.gov #ReadyWheneverWherever

IDHS encourages Hoosiers to be “Ready: Whenever. Wherever.”

IDHS Encourages Revised Training on Tourniquet Use

Changes are coming in the area of trauma training, which brings the proper use of a tourniquet back into some protocols. The state EMS Commission has decided that, moving forward, training protocols for controlling hemorrhage should be changed and based on new outcomes evidence. The Commission cites a group of doctors called the Hartford Consensus, that published a document titled, "Improving Survival from Active Shooter Events." This document outlines the importance of controlling hemorrhage via the use of tourniquets in this particular scenario.

The document states that life-threatening bleeding from extremity wounds is best controlled initially through the use of tourniquets, while internal bleeding from penetrating wounds to the chest and trunk are best addressed through rapid transport to a hospital setting. It cites this methodology as simple, proven and inexpensive.

The paper, written and signed by seven doctors, many of whom are medical directors, along with a fire chief, states, "Active shooter/mass casualty events are a reality in modern American life. As our experience with these events has accumulated, it has become clear that long-standing practices of law enforcement, fire/rescue and EMS response are not optimally aligned to maximize victim survival...while efforts to isolate or stop the active shooter remains paramount, early hemorrhage control is critical to improving survival." It goes on to say that today's life-threatening injuries resemble those in battle and that "initial actions to control hemorrhage should be part of the law enforcement response and knowledge of hemorrhage control needs to be a core law enforcement skill."

Indiana Department of Homeland Security EMS District Manager Elizabeth S. Westfall, BS, EMTP said many public safety entities and individuals need to be retrained in the areas of tourniquet application and response because they are now not up to date with the standards. Westfall said this would not require certification by the state, but merely assistance in disseminating the information.

There are three primary courses that are being taught in Indiana. Bleeding Control (BCON) is a 2 to 3-hour entry-level course for school teachers, first responders and nurses. Law Enforcement and First Response-Tactical Casualty Care (LEFR-TCC) is a mid-level course, which takes about eight hours to complete and is designed for all levels of fire, EMS and law enforcement. Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) is the highest level of training, designed for SWAT medic attachment. It includes more than 16 hours of instruction.

"Our office, through grants, has purchased equipment that can be used for free by public safety agencies to train their personnel," Westfall said. "And we have facilitated train-the-trainer sessions to assist over 60 instructors to become certified on the BCON and LEFR curriculums. Early estimates are that about 300 people have been trained in general public safety. All Indiana State Police and Indiana Department of Natural Resources personnel are receiving tourniquet training."

For more information on these courses or the changes to the trauma training protocol, Westfall can be reached at ewestfall@dhs.in.gov. ■

Tourniquet Use Back in Favor

Attitudes toward the use of tourniquets have changed several times through the years. To the layperson, the use of tourniquets to help stop life-threatening vascular hemorrhage seems routine. Many EMTs and fire personnel, however, view the tourniquet as a "last resort" tool, and its use had been removed from current training methods up until recently.

It's true that the misuse of improvised tourniquets can cause significant tissue damage and even result in the loss of a limb. For most of the 1900s, the use of tourniquets was strongly discouraged. As early as 1916, the Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps referred to tourniquets as the "invention of the devil." For most of the century, the use of tourniquets was strongly discouraged, both in military and civilian pre-hospital settings.

Well, it seems attitudes are changing again. Mayo Clinic's David S. Morris, M.D., now encourages the return of tourniquets as standard protocol, with other hospitals such as the Boston Medical Center joining the cause. Dr. Morris cites the catastrophic injuries caused by roadside bombs in Iraq and Afghanistan and the role tourniquets played in saving lives. He stresses, however, the type of tourniquet used does matter.

Dr. Morris says the tourniquets that proved effective were commercial devices, especially the Combat Application Tourniquet (C-A-T), which

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Tourniquet Use Back in Favor (cont. from page 2)

many studies have found to safely and effectively occlude blood flow with a low incidence of adverse events. Some police and fire departments are now routinely using them and they helped save many victims of the Boston Marathon bombing.

"Those tourniquets are one of the reasons so many people survived," Dr. Morris says. He added that improvised tourniquets applied at the bombsite were replaced by mechanical ones as soon as patients arrived in hospital emergency departments.

The trauma training that the Indiana Department of Homeland Security is supporting is the curriculum designed by the National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians (NAEMT). This training now includes the proper use of tourniquets. ■

Local EMA Helps Prepare Boy Scouts

Boy Scout Troop 240 in Gibson County received a crash course on how to keep their families safe while working with the Gibson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA). EMA Director Terry Hedges and Deputy Director Stephanie McKinney presented information on preparing for, responding to, recovering from, mitigating and preventing emergency situations.

The meeting was held on September 29 to coincide with America's PrepareAthon. Boy Scouts were asked about having a kit ready with needed essentials and training for emergencies,

communication plans, and weather related emergencies.

Scouts were given a pack with information on preparedness and what to have in a basic preparedness kit, as well as contact information for Emergency Management Agency. Each scout was also given a weather radio to take home for their family.

East Gibson Troop 240 Scout Master, Chris Duncan, was given an Emergency Preparedness Backpack for their troop which was donated by Indiana Department of Homeland



Security. The program helped scouts obtain their Emergency Preparedness Merit Badge. ■

Madison County Acquires Pet Disaster Relief Trailer

Pet owners in Indiana have another safe place to take their pets when disaster strikes. The Madison County Emergency Management Agency & Department of Homeland Security Office unveiled a new American Kennel Club (AKC) Pet Disaster Relief trailer on November 12, 2015.

While two other pet disaster relief trailers exist in Indiana, this is the first one partially funded by AKC Reunite, a nationwide not for profit pet identification and recovery service that has pledged \$250,000 over the next two years to assist communities with purchasing trailers, according to their website.

"This trailer will provide animal care services during the first critical hours if a major disaster ever strikes Madison County or the State of Indiana," said Tom Sharp, AKC Reunite CEO.

Madison County purchased the trailer with over \$22,000 in donations from AKC Reunite and local organizations, including the Anderson Kennel Club, Muncie Kennel Club, Anderson Obedience Training Club, Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club of America, Tibetan Terrier Club of America and Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club of America.

The trailer, which can hold up to 65 animals, contains administrative supplies, maintenance equipment and training materials along with supplies to see to pets' needs, including crates, cat carriers, kitty litter, microchips and scanners, bowls, collars and leashes.

"Thank you to AKC Reunite, and all of the canine clubs for their dedication and hard work in raising the donated funds to make this trailer a reality in Madison County" said Tom Ecker, Executive Director Madison County EMA. ■

“Ready: Whenever. Wherever.” (cont. from page 1)

The “Ready: Whenever. Wherever.” campaign is not about being afraid. It’s about approaching life — whether in a grocery store, neighborhood, at a sports event or a concert — with a calm, vigilant demeanor, observant eyes and preparation for necessary action. Being ready and aware is critical in case of an emergency, particularly in places where there are large groups of people.

The “Ready: Whenever. Wherever.” approach asks Hoosiers to pause and consider potential safety risks in their surroundings and to identify possible actions they could take to increase their personal safety in the event of an emergency. For example, Hoosiers should:

- Think about different scenarios that could be encountered in public settings.
- Consider what defensive actions would be appropriate for oneself and one’s family.

“Ready: Whenever. Wherever.” is not about being afraid. It’s about approaching life with a calm, vigilant demeanor, observant eyes and preparation for necessary action. Being ready and aware is critical in case of an emergency, especially where there are large groups of people.

- Rehearse actions either mentally or physically.
- Identify the emergency exits and safety barriers upon entering a building.
- Maintain awareness of other people and developing situations in the surrounding area.

Emergency management professionals and first responders can help by:

- Promoting thoughtful discussions among community members about what “Ready: Whenever. Wherever.” looks like in their personal lives, neighborhoods and organizations.
- Encouraging local event organizers to clearly mark and announce the locations of emergency exits and safety and security personnel on the premises.
- Identifying potential event-specific risks and notifying security personnel or law enforcement.

For more information, visit GetPrepared.in.gov. ■

SARA Title III Moves to IDHS (cont. from page 1)

- Account Access & Facility Information: Facilities can edit their accounts and facility information at any time.
- Access to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Reports: LEPCs and fire departments can access all EPCRA reports/notifications at any time.
- Manage Facility Chemical Inventory: LEPCs and fire departments can delineate chemical types and quantities reported.

- Automatic Notifications: LEPCs and fire departments are instantly notified about facility notifications/updates.
- Request for Paper Reports: Facilities must, upon request, promptly provide the appropriate local emergency planning committee (LEPC) and/or fire department with jurisdiction over the facility their Tier II emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form information as required by IC 13-25-2-10 (c). The new Tier II Manager

application will allow facilities to easily download previously reported information to comply quickly and easily with this requirement.

IDHS is in the process of scheduling educational workshops across the state on the new Tier II Manager application. Dates and locations will be announced in the coming weeks online at www.dhs.in.gov/3893.htm. ■

Firefighter Deaths Remain Low; Cardiac Deaths Rise

A report released by the National Fire Protection Association shows 64 on-duty firefighters died in the U.S. in 2014. This makes the third year in the past four years that the total has been below 65 deaths annually and the sixth consecutive year that the total number of deaths was below 100.

During the years 1995 to 2008, deaths were in the low 100s each year. Despite the sustained decline in recent years, a trend is emerging – sudden cardiac death is claiming a major share of the on-duty deaths. More than half of the deaths in 2014 were from sudden cardiac events, the highest number since 2008.

Coronary artery disease among firefighters is the result of a combination of personal and workplace factors, according to a study by the Center for Disease Control's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH cites these workplace risk factors for firefighters:

- **Fire smoke** is a mixture of heated gases, vapors and particulate matter. Several of the gases with cardiovascular effects are carbon monoxide and hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide is present in virtually all fires, according to NIOSH. If inhaled, it can disrupt the blood's transport and cell use of oxygen. Hydrogen cyanide does the same thing and is often present in structure fires;
- Long-term exposure of **particulate matter** has cardiovascular effects and has been associated with triggering heart attacks, especially in those with pre-existing heart conditions. It also, over time, can initiate the

progression of atherosclerosis (when plaque builds up in arteries);

- Firefighters spend a good portion of their time at rest or doing light work around the station. Then the alarm sounds and firefighters jump into action. Heart rates immediately increase and that persists throughout the emergency incident. This pattern of **sedentary periods interrupted by periods of quick deployment and heavy exertion** can put extreme pressure on the cardiovascular system. Oftentimes, this triggers a heart attack;

Sudden cardiac death is claiming a major share of the on-duty deaths. More than half of the deaths in 2014 were from sudden cardiac events.

- **Heat stress and heat illness** are major heart risks due to an increase in body temperature that results in sweating and fluid loss. Dehydration causes the heart to push less blood with each contraction and can increase the onset of myocardial ischemia (inadequate blood supply) or arrhythmias (irregular heartbeat);
- NIOSH says studies have shown a correlation between **loud noise exposure** and hypertension. Most of this

exposure for firefighters is short duration but high intensity. Hearing loss is common among firefighters; and

- Several studies show an association between **rotating shift work** (a week of days, a week of evenings, etc.) and heart disease. The literature also suggests long hours can increase blood pressure and lead to heart disease.

For more information about the NFA 2014 Firefighter Fatality Report, visit www.nfpa.org. ■

Firefighters and Cancer Risk

A study by NIOSH released in late 2013 suggested firefighters may be more at risk than the general population for cancers of the respiratory, digestive and urinary systems. There was also a rate of mesothelioma two times greater than the rate in the U.S. population as a whole. Researchers said it was likely associated with exposure to asbestos.

Firefighters are oftentimes exposed to contaminants from fires that are known carcinogens. These contaminants include combustion by-products such as benzene and formaldehyde.

The study does not address other personal factors that may increase cancer risk, such as smoking, diet and alcohol consumption. In addition, few women and minorities were in the study population, so statistical conclusions were limited to those groups. ■

Foundation Grant Provides Life-Saving Equipment

South Bend – Equipment purchased by the Clay Fire Territory using Indiana Homeland Security Foundation grant funding was used to save the lives of three South Bend Residents on the morning of Nov. 24.

The Clay Fire Territory recently purchased eight small carbon monoxide detectors after receiving a grant from the foundation. These detectors were clipped to responders' medical bags, which helped identify a strong presence of carbon monoxide during what was expected to be a routine call. One person in the home was complaining of chest pains, but all three were taken to a local hospital given the high amount of carbon monoxide that was detected. This and other equipment continues to be funded through the sale of the "Secure Indiana" license plate.

"We strive to make these funds available so these types of issues can be addressed," said Ken Neumeister, Chair of the Indiana Homeland Security Foundation Board. "Providing this type of



Sale of the Secure Indiana license plates directly funds public safety grants.

Providing this type of financial support to local first responders gives them the opportunity to bolster their ability to effectively respond to the needs in their communities.

financial support to local first responders gives them the opportunity to bolster their ability to effectively respond to the needs in their communities."

The Indiana Homeland Security Foundation makes grants available to local first responders every year, making it possible for agencies at the local level to obtain equipment and fill needs that might not fit into yearly budgets. These grants allow for agencies to purchase equipment, as well as provide training. The Clay Fire Territory received a total of \$3,939.00 in grant funding from the Indiana Homeland Security Foundation in 2014, \$1,140.00 of which was used on the carbon monoxide detectors. ■

Updated Federal Terror Alert System Available Through IDHS Social Media and Website

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security is encouraging citizens to be aware of the updated National Terrorism Advisory System and to link to it for information.

Citizens can receive federal alerts through IDHS Twitter (<https://twitter.com/IDHS>), IDHS Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/IndianaDHS/>) and the state agency's website (dhs.in.gov).

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, in addition to the current system, will also issue:

- Bulletins to describe current developments or general trends.
- Elevated Alerts to warn of a credible terrorism threat against the U.S.
- Imminent Alerts to warn of a credible, specific and impending terrorism threat against the U.S.

Indiana residents can also link directly to the federal system by visiting <http://www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-system>.



The system recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the nation's security, and should always be aware of the heightened risk of terrorist attack in the United States and what they should do.

For more information on how to prepare for an emergency, visit getprepared.in.gov. ■

Mission

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security will provide statewide leadership, exemplary customer service, and subject matter expertise for the enhancement of public and private partnerships and the assurance of local, state and federal collaboration to continually develop Indiana's public safety capabilities for the wellbeing and protection of our citizens, property and economy.

Contact

The Hoosier Responder is a publication of The Indiana Department of Homeland Security. Please direct any questions or comments to the IDHS Public Information Office at (317) 234-6713 or pio@dhs.in.gov.

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