



SURFSIDE EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN



JUNE 2, 2024

SURFSIDE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
31402 H St Ocean Park, WA 98640

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Surfside Emergency Action Plan, 2024/2025

Emergencies

911

Non-Emergency POLICE

360-642-9397

Surfside Business Office

360-665-4171

Call Priorities

1 Gill Gonzalez (Water Dept)

360-783-2393

2 Ron Brumbaugh (BOT Pres)

541-490-1654

3 Tom Shannon (BOT VP)

425-802-7765

4 Allen Gifford (EMC)

509-590-8629

5 Kevin Proett (EMC)

253-200-1716

Medical Emergency

1. Identify the medical emergency.
2. If life threatening, call 911.
3. Locate First Aid Kit and AED.
4. Administer first aid if properly trained.
5. Contact the injured person's family or work supervisor.

References:

<https://health.usnews.com/health-care/patient-advice/slideshows/12-medical-emergencies-you-need-to-address-right-away>

<https://www.verywellhealth.com/basic-first-aid-procedures-1298578>

Urgent Situation (Suspicious person, package, activity, or bomb threat)

1. Call 911
2. State who, what, where, when, why, and how the situation occurred.
3. If Bomb Threat, turn off all electronics.
4. If Bomb or Suspicious Package - Evacuate building.
5. Suspicious Person Outside - Stay inside the building and lock doors.

Severe Weather

1. If you hear outdoor sirens or receive a Pacific County severe weather warning, evaluate and shelter in place if possible. Stay away from exterior doors and windows.
2. Do not approach downed electrical lines.
3. Stay sheltered until danger has passed.
4. Tsunami warning, or an earthquake, go to high ground QUICKLY!

References:

<https://www.ready.gov/severe-weather>

Water System and Administrative Office Outages

1. Examine clearly marked critical systems for failure.
2. Notify the Business Manager and Water System/Field Operations Manager.
3. Each property posted with standard emergency procedures and easy-to-read maps.
4. If an electrical power outage, confirm the outage with Pacific County PUD, (360) 642-3191

References:

<https://savvysurvivor.com/steps-after-power-outage/>

Chemical Spill - Small or Low Hazard, Indoors or Outdoors

1. Notify people in the immediate area.
2. Assist with injured persons.
3. Confine/limit the spill.
4. Clean up spill following procedures in SOP.
5. Chemical spill kits are located in HOA office, and Water Department buildings.
6. Restrict access to area until completely cleaned.

References:

<https://www.osha.gov/safety-management/hazard-Identification#ai5>

Chemical Spill - Large or Hazardous, Indoors or Outdoors

1. Evacuate the immediate area and secure entrances and perimeter.
2. Call 911, report your name, chemical name, amount, and location of spill.
3. Assist injured personnel.
4. Notify people in the immediate area.
5. Assist with injured persons.
6. Stay in a safe place until responders arrive.

References:

<https://www.npr.org/2023/02/18/1157645660/what-to-do-during-hazardous-chemical-spills>

Biological Pathogen Exposure

1. Administer first aid and call 911 if necessary.
2. Hand hygiene BEFORE and AFTER contact.
3. Use personal protective equipment, which may include gloves, impermeable gowns, plastic aprons, masks, face shields and eye protection.
4. Wash broken or punctured skin with soap and water.
5. If pathogen came in contact with eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes.
6. Remove any contaminated clothing, place in a bio-hazard bag for decontamination.
7. Wash hands and exposed body parts with soap and water and if necessary, shower.
8. Safe use and disposal of Sharps. (In-service on Personal Protective Equipment training will be needed).

References:

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/learning/safetyculturehc/module-2/2.html>

Biological Pathogens, Category A agents

1. Botulism (Clostridium botulinum toxin)
2. Plague (Yersinia pestis) Smallpox (variola major)
3. Tularemia (Francisella tularensis)
4. Viral hemorrhagic fevers, including: Filoviruses (Ebola, Marburg)
5. Arenaviruses (Lassa, Machupo)
6. Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis)

References:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7152118/>

<https://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/infectioncontrol/summary-infection-prevention-practices/standard-precautions.html>

Active Shooter

An active shooter is defined as “an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.”

1. Be aware of your surroundings and any possible dangers.
2. Take note of the two nearest exits in any facility you visit.
3. If you are in an office, stay there and secure the door.
4. If you are in a hallway, get into a room and secure the door.
5. As a last resort, attempt to take the active shooter down. When the shooter is at close range and you cannot flee, your chance of survival is much greater if you try to incapacitate him/her.
6. Call 911 when it is safe to do so.
7. The Standard of Care for an active shooter incident is considered, "Run, Hide, Fight" - this process is outlined below.

References:

https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/active_shooter_booklet.pdf

Run, Hide, Fight

Run

If possible, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:

1. Have an escape route and plan in mind.
2. Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow.
3. Leave your belongings behind.
4. Help others escape, if possible.
5. Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may

be.

6. Help others escape, if possible.
7. Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be.
8. Keep your hands visible when engaging with law enforcement.
9. Follow the instructions of any police officers.
10. Do not attempt to move wounded people.
11. It is extremely important to try and run from the shooter, if possible, before hiding or fighting. If you are forced to hide, make sure you draw all the blinds, turn off the lights, and remain extremely quiet.
12. Call 911 when you are safe.

Hide

If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you. Your hiding place should:

1. Be out of view.
2. Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and lockable door).
3. Don't become trapped or restrict your options for movement.
4. Prevent an active shooter from entering. (i.e. you should be able to lock the door).
5. Blockade the door with heavy furniture.

If the active shooter is nearby:

1. Lock the door.
2. Silence your cell phone and/or pager.
3. Turn off any source of noise (radios, televisions).
4. Hide behind large items (cabinets, desks).
5. Remain quiet and calm.
6. Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the active shooter's location.
7. If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen.

Fight

As a last resort, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:

1. Acting as aggressively as possible against shooters.
2. Throwing items and improvising weapons.
3. Yelling.
4. Committing to your actions.

NOTE:

1. If there is more than one Active Shooter and/or if the Active Shooter has other weapons in addition to a gun, the **Run, Hide, and Fight** method still applies.
2. Apply the most appropriate method for the situation.
3. Remaining silent in an active shooter situation is of critical importance. One way to accomplish this is to shut off your cell phone or put it on

mute.

4. Try to memorize at least one or two phone numbers of family members or loved ones in case your cell phone is lost or damaged.
5. Establish a family communication plan.

IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING

1. The phrase is used throughout the nation The U.S. Department of Homeland Security defines suspicious behavior as any observed behavior that could indicate terrorism or terrorism-related crime.
2. This includes but is not limited to unusual items or situations:
 - a. A vehicle is parked in an odd location;
 - b. Luggage or a package is left unattended;
 - c. A window/door that is usually closed is open; or
 - d. Some other out-of-the-ordinary situation occurs.
3. Eliciting Information: A person questions individuals at a level beyond idle curiosity about a building's purpose, operations, security procedures and/or personnel, shift changes, etc.
4. Observation/Surveillance: Someone pays unusual attention to facilities or buildings beyond a casual or professional interest. This includes extended loitering without explanation (particularly in concealed locations); unusual, repeated, and/or prolonged observation of a building (e.g., with binoculars or video camera); taking notes or measurements; counting paces; sketching floor plans, etc.
5. If safe take photos.

References:

<https://www.dhs.gov/see-something-say-something>

<https://www.sandyhookpromise.org/say-something-tips/>

Emergency Evacuation Route

Emergency Evacuation route maps are clearly posted in every public building, along with the Emergency Action Plan. (Needs to be completed)

References:

<https://www.ready.gov/evacuation>