North Carolina Environmental Health Deployment Response and Resilience Guidance

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public Health Environmental Health Section



The objective of this guidance is to provide Environmental Health Specialists in North Carolina with information about preparing for deployment to an emergency. This guidance provides necessary information on essential needs as well as hazards to be prepared for. This document is intended to help prepare local health department staff for upcoming deployments and give information on recovery and resilience when returning from a disaster situation.

Roles & Responsibilities

In the event of an emergency or disaster, understanding roles and responsibilities is crucial for effective personal preparedness and safety. Whether you are a Regional Environmental Health Specialist, a member of a Local Health Department, or an individual preparing for unforeseen circumstances, knowing your specific duties and the expectations placed upon you can significantly enhance response efforts and ensure the well-being of all involved. This section outlines the essential roles and responsibilities that each person must embrace to foster a cohesive, efficient, and resilient approach to preparing for emergencies. By clearly defining these roles, we aim to empower individuals and teams to act decisively and effectively, ultimately safeguarding our communities during times of crisis.



Figure 1. Roles and Responsibilites

Essential Supplies Checklist

An essential supply checklist ensures that you have the necessary items to sustain yourself and your loved ones during unexpected situations. This checklist is designed to guide you in assembling a comprehensive emergency kit covering critical needs such as water, food, lighting, first aid and personal safety. By following this checklist, you can take proactive steps to secure your well-being, maintain comfort and enhance your resilience in the face of adversity.

Essential Supplies Checklist 4. BATTERIES • Have extra batteries 2. FOOD/CAN OPENER 1. WATER for flashlights, radios, • Ensure that there is • Stock up on non-3. FLASHLIGHT and other batteryperishable food items at least one gallon • Keep a batteryoperated devices. sufficient for at least of water per person powered or hand-5. FIRST AID KIT per day for at least three days. crank flashlight Maintain a well-stocked three days, for both • Include a manual can readily available. first aid kit that includes drinking and opener for canned bandages, antiseptic sanitation. goods. wipes, pain relievers, and **7. BLANKET** 9. MEDICATIONS other necessary supplies • Have a warm blanket 8. PET FOOD • Ensure you have an or sleeping bag for • Have a supply of food **6. MASK AND GLOVES** adequate supply of each person. • Store masks and gloves and water for the pets prescription available. to protect yourself from medications and dust, debris, and over-the-counter potential contaminants. drugs.

Figure 2. Essential Supplies Checklist

Potential Safety Hazard

During emergencies and disasters, being aware of potential safety hazards is essential to protect yourself and others. Stress, fatigue and illness can impair judgment and physical capabilities. Dark conditions can obscure other hazards, increasing the risk of accidents. Floodwater might be contaminated or conceal further dangers. Poor road conditions can impede safe travel, while electrical hazards from generators, frayed cords, malfunctioning systems, downed power lines or electrical cords in water can pose severe threats. Additionally, carbon monoxide poisoning from indoor generators or grills presents a hidden yet deadly risk. By understanding and preparing for these potential hazards, you can enhance your safety and resilience in the face of emergencies.

Potential Safety Hazards

1. Stress, Fatigue, Illness 2. Weather • Be aware of the physical • Stay informed about and mental toll emergency weather conditions response can take. Take and take necessary steps to manage stress precautions. and avoid burnout. 5. Flood Water Avoid floodwaters that

may be contaminated

or conceal other

hazards.

6. Poor Road Conditions

• Drive carefully and be mindful of road conditions, especially in bad weather.

3. Violence

• Be prepared for potential violent situations and know how to respond.

7. Electrical Hazards

• Be cautious of electrical hazards from generators, frayed cords, malfunctioning systems, and downed power lines.

4. Dark Conditions

• Ensure adequate lighting to avoid accidents in low-visibility conditions.

8. Carbon Monoxide

• Avoid using generators or grills indoors to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning.

Figure 3. Potential Safety Hazards

Responder Resilience

Maintaining resilience is critical for both your well-being and your effectiveness in helping others. Planning coping and support strategies in advance can provide a solid foundation for navigating the stresses of your role. It is essential to take regular breaks and practice self-care to recharge and maintain your physical and mental health. Rotating job tasks helps to prevent burnout and keeps you engaged. Don't hesitate to seek support and ask for help when needed; relying on your team and available resources is a strength, not a weakness. Additionally, being aware of the signs of mental health concerns in yourself and your co-workers is crucial for early intervention and support. By prioritizing responder resilience, we can ensure that we remain strong and capable, ready to serve our communities effectively throughout the emergency event.



Figure 4. Responder Resilience