

COUNTERMEASURES

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<https://collaborate.resilience.gov.uk/RDService/home/38125/Countermeasures--Public>

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

Version	Date	Reason for review	Author
V 2.0	01/04/12	Significant reformat	Mike Coward
V 3.0	01/09/18	Full document revision/reformat	Alison Love

1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the Cumbria Emergency Plan is a framework for the implementation of countermeasures, including both considerations and consequences, to protect the public in a Major Incident in Cumbria.

A Countermeasure is an action taken to counteract a danger or threat. It will be implemented to protect the public either as an urgent dynamic action or based on scientific or technical evidence available.

The framework covers the following countermeasures:

- Evacuation
- Shelter
- Food, Water and Agricultural Restrictions
- Stable Iodine

In majority of circumstances the decision to implement a countermeasure during a major incident will be a decision of the Strategic Coordinating Group; based on advice and guidance from key sub groups such as the Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) and key agencies such as the Met Office. The over-riding priority must be the safety of the public and emergency responders.

All agencies have the responsibility to identify complexities both within an incident, which may lead to the implementation of countermeasures, and with the potential consequences of countermeasures. These complexities should be escalated.

This framework should be read and implemented in conjunction with relevant national guidance, Cumbria Resilience Forum Cumbria Emergency Plan sections, specific site plans and other relevant protocols and frameworks.

This framework should always be discussed if a Major Incident is declared.

Scope

Shelter

This framework is suited to where the shelter has been implemented which is beyond the capability of the Emergency Service response on scene. This may be through a number of factors and an example list is provided below (please note this list is not exhaustive):

- Large number of properties involved.
- Vulnerable people or premises are involved.
- Challenging location, time of day or other logistical element.
- Combination with other hazards (such as hazardous material, or utility outage).

The activation of this framework and development of a Shelter Plan (see Annex A) should be taken by the Strategic Coordinating Group Chair or Cumbria Constabulary.

Evacuation and Evacuation Shelter

This framework is based on the identified capacity requirements following the 2017 Risk Assessment Process.

- Up to 10,000 evacuees with up to 2,000 people requiring assistance with evacuation.
- Up to 2,000 households without suitable evacuation shelter for more than 12 months.
- Up to 50 people unaccounted for, for over 48 hours.

This framework is suited to where the evacuation is beyond the capability of the Emergency Service response on scene and single site evacuation sheltering arrangements. This may be through a number of factors and an example list is provided below (please note this list is not exhaustive):

- Large number of properties involved.
- Vulnerable people or premises are involved.
- Challenging location, time of day or other logistical element.
- Combination with other hazards (such as hazardous material, or utility outage).

The activation of this framework and development of an Evacuation Plan (see Annex B) should be taken by the Strategic Coordinating Group Chair or Cumbria Constabulary.

Food, Water and Agricultural Restrictions

This framework is based on the identified capacity requirements following the 2017 Risk Assessment Process.

- National disruption to supply of essential foods for up to 5 days with the potential for certain areas to experience disruption for up to 14 days.
- Up to 350,000 people without mains drinking water for more than 24 hours and up to 2 weeks.
- Loss of all or part of sewage treatment process over the same residential catchment for a similar period.

These countermeasures prevent the sale of contaminated foodstuffs or provision of contaminated water to the public.

Stable Iodine

The scope of Stable Iodine distribution in Cumbria is directly linked the BAE Systems, Barrow in Furness, Automatic Countermeasure Zone and access to the

National Stockpile for incidents beyond reasonably foreseeable. The arrangements for BAE Systems, Barrow in Furness, are sufficient for the 32,000 population of the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone. The National Stockpile is sufficient to supply 180,000 adults.

2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this framework is to detail the arrangements and processes in place to implement a number of countermeasures which are delivered in response to a major incident.

The Key Sections provide decision making and considerations for:

- **Shelter:** A scalable, flexible and coordinated multi agency response to shelter significant numbers of residents, workers or transient individuals and, where appropriate, other living creatures within the local area.
- **Evacuation:** A scalable, flexible and coordinated multi agency response to evacuate and shelter significant numbers of residents, workers or transient individuals and, where appropriate, other living creatures away from an actual or potential danger to a place of safety away from or within the local area.

The Further Sections provide background information on:

- **Food, Water and Agricultural Restrictions:** A clear methodology for introducing food and water restrictions in the event of an incident which could potentially affect agriculture, food or water supplies.
- **Stable Iodine Tablets:** Provide guidance on the local and National policies for the distribution of Stable Iodine Tablets in the event of a radiological incident leading to radioactive iodine release.

Definition of Terms

Taken from the Lexicon of UK civil protection terminology (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-responder-interoperability-lexicon>)

Below are definitions of terms used throughout the framework to give clarification on these terms.

Evacuate: Removal, from a place of actual or potential danger to a place of relative safety, of people and (where appropriate) other living creatures.

Evacuation Assembly Point: Building or area on the periphery of an area affected by an emergency, to which evacuees are directed to await transfer to a Survivor Reception Centre or Evacuee Reception Centre.

Evacuation Shelter: Building in an area out of danger providing basic accommodation for up to 48 hours after an emergency. Within Cumbria the designated buildings are Evacuee Reception Centres (often referred to as Rest Centre).

Evacuee: Person removed from a place of actual or potential danger to a place of relative safety.

Shelter: Countermeasure advice for the public to 'Go in, stay in and tune in'. Includes closing windows and doors to minimise the ingress of hazardous materials.

Other Terms Used within the Framework

Self-Evacuation: Self-evacuation is a term used when members of the public remove themselves from an area or place of danger. This type of evacuation may pose problems to coordinating and monitoring the movement of evacuees, and, whilst there is a responsibility upon self-evacuees to provide an update regarding their whereabouts, the relevant Coordinating Group will endeavour to track as many evacuees as possible.

Inward Evacuation: Contained within the framework is information capable of supporting decision making processes for an evacuation or shelter of people within Cumbria, receiving an influx of British Nationals from abroad or the provision of shelter to evacuees from another resilience forum area (due to large scale events such as East Coast Coastal Flooding).

Transient Population: Individuals who are not normally resident in the area and don't have access to suitable shelter. These can be visitors, tourists, shoppers, contract workers (based outside) or those finding themselves within an area during an incident, unable to Shelter safely or self-evacuate. These groups give particular challenge for warning and informing during an incident.

3 IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

When the decision is made to implement this framework, early consideration should be given to how the Countermeasures are to be implemented. This may be directly through the Tactical Coordinating Group or through setting up the Logistic and Resource Cell (sub group of the Tactical Coordinating Group).

Dependent on the scenario, the implementation will require representatives from agencies capable of assisting with the decision-making process. Even if the decision is to shelter, consideration must be given to the possibility of changing agendas to evacuation and longer term countermeasures.

Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) will help to support the decision making process of the Strategic Coordinating Group with regards to all countermeasure options.

It is anticipated that there may be times when agencies cannot be embedded at a Tactical Level due to a number of scenarios in a variety of locations. However the core members such as Cumbria Constabulary and Cumbria Fire and Rescue Service should have easy access to call upon the services of these agencies should the need arise. It is likely that these agencies could provide considerable reassurance and thereby mitigate the need to deploy resources to resolve an issue.

Key Areas:-

- 1) Any vulnerable premises are identified (those that may contain groups of vulnerable people).
- 2) Any vulnerable people are identified (individual residencies or individuals in vulnerable situations).
- 3) Other individuals who become vulnerable as a result of the incident or the countermeasures implemented.
- 4) Resources are not double tasked with the same task.
- 5) Suitable methods, locations and delivery plans are identified, risk assessed and shared.
- 6) A robust recording method is in place which will stand scrutiny both in the acute and recovery phase of the incident.

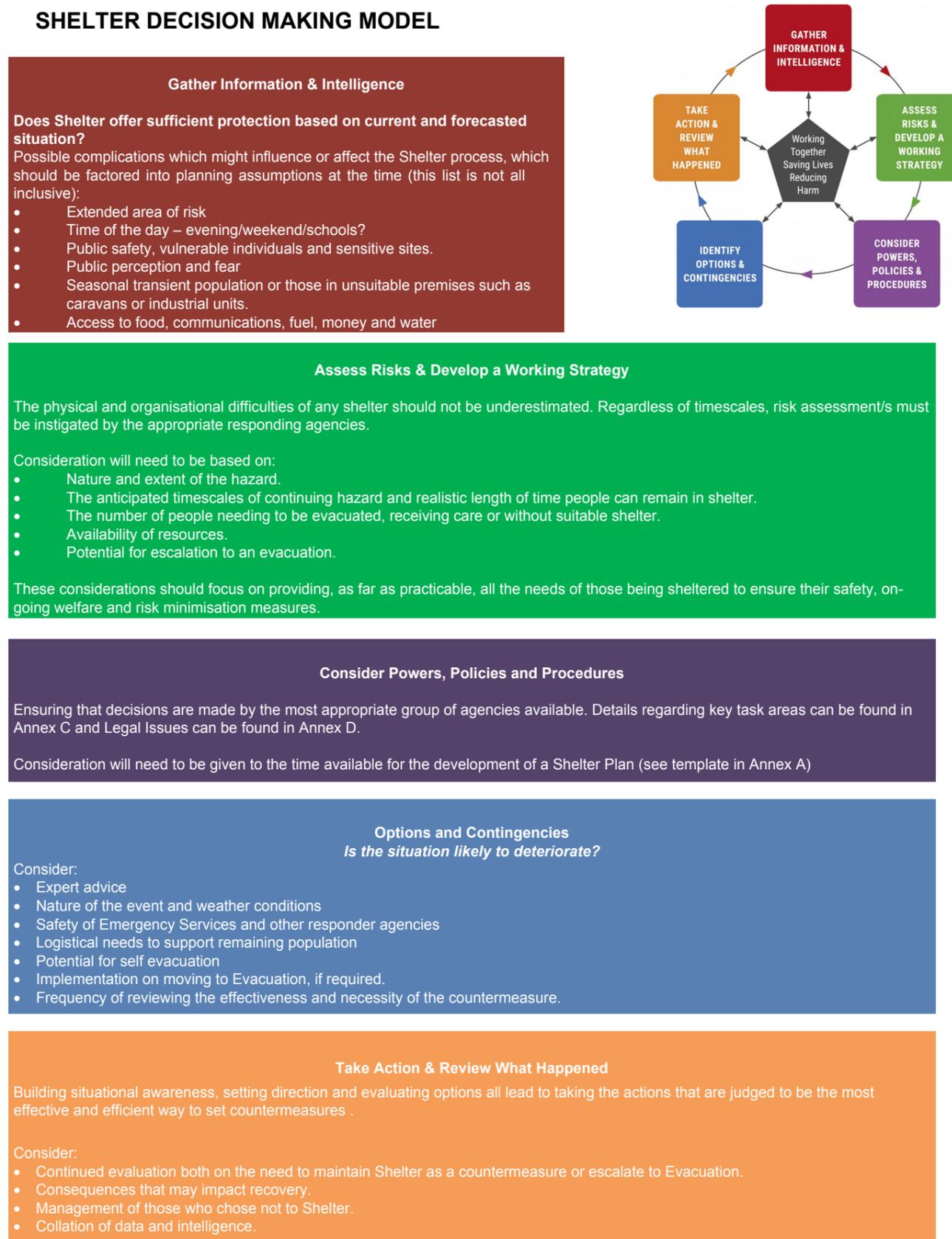
Further details on Task Areas and Roles can be found **Annex C**

4 SHELTER

Shelter is the advice to Go In, Stay in and Tune In, applicable in many incidents which involve consequences that include the release of smoke or an airborne hazard. Shelter will only be undertaken when necessary to protect the public. The decision may be as an urgent dynamic action or based on scientific or technical evidence available

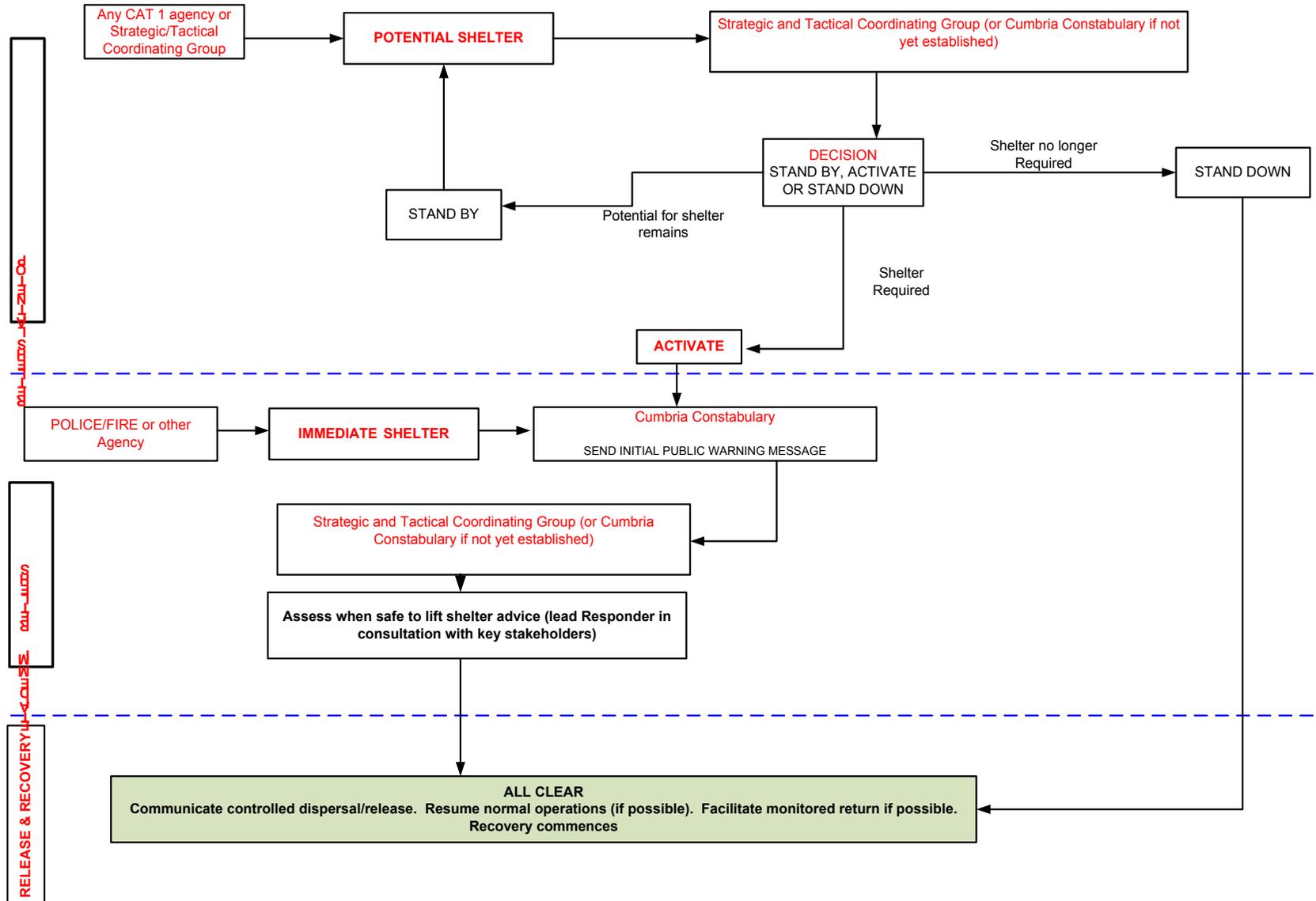
4.1 Shelter Decision Making

SHELTER DECISION MAKING MODEL



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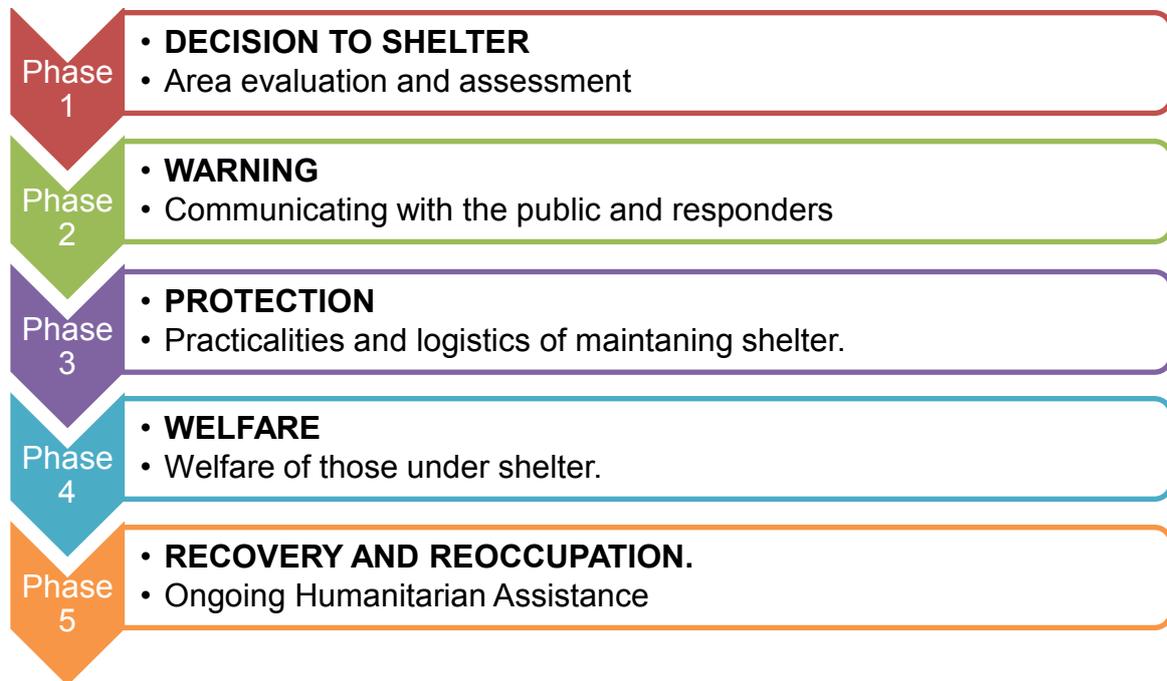
4.2 Shelter Key Action Chart



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4.3 Five Phase Shelter Process

The pre planning of evacuation can be split into 5 Phases.

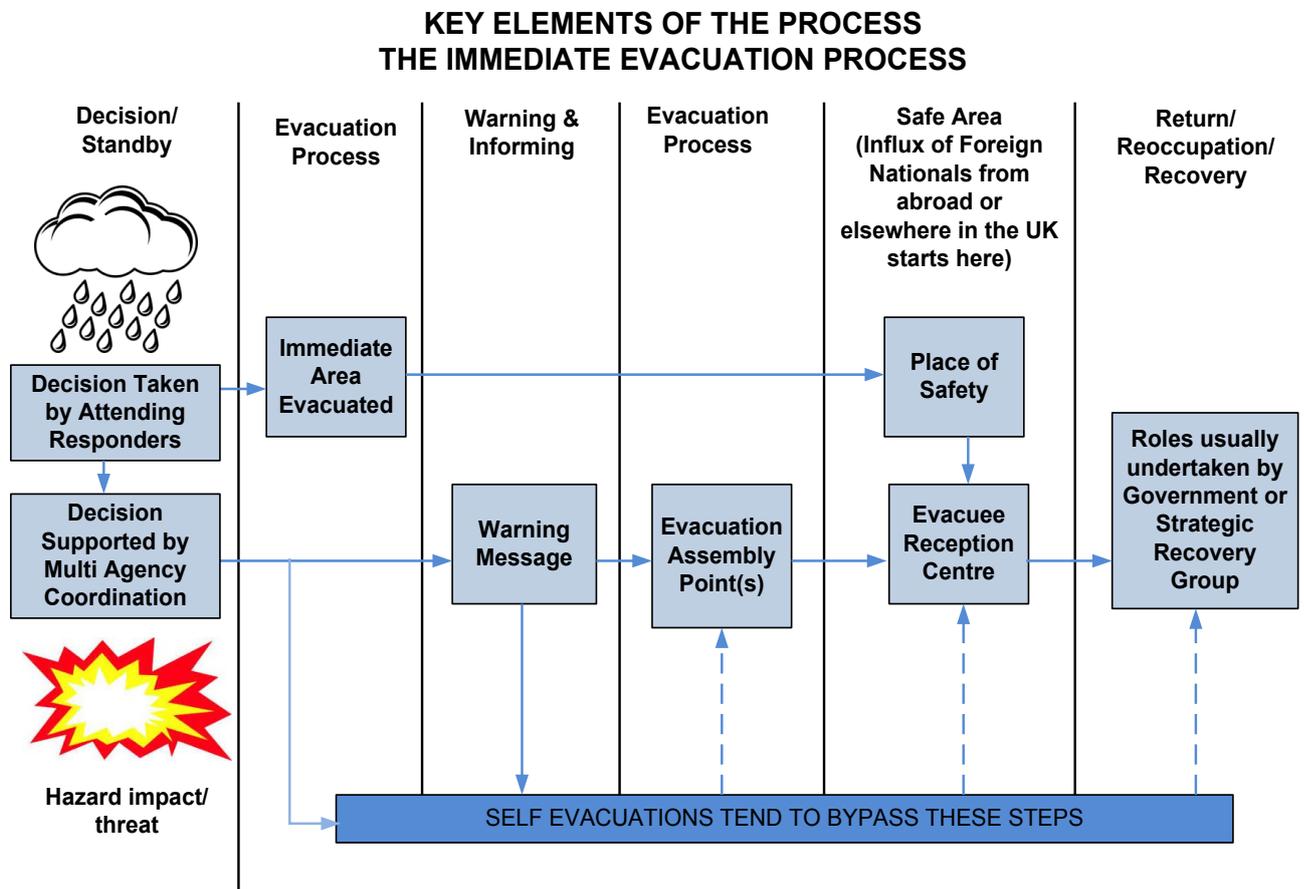


5 EVACUATION

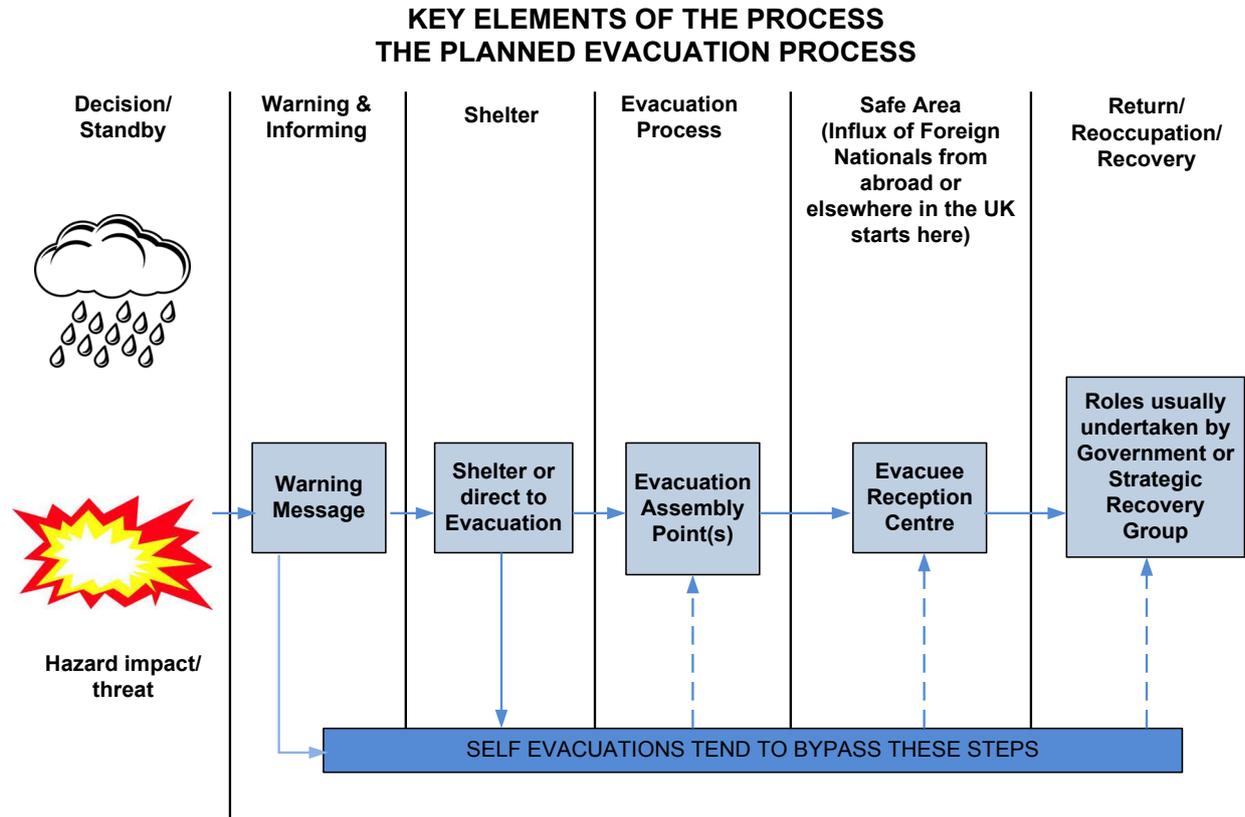
Evacuation will always be a last resort and will only be undertaken to protect the public. The decision may be as an urgent dynamic action or based on scientific or technical evidence available.

For the purposes of planning, all evacuations may be considered to be one of the two generic types:

Immediate Evacuation: Evacuation resulting from a hazard impact that gives little or no warning, forces immediate action, and gives limited preparation time. Often the initial evacuation is undertaken by responders on the ground before a multi-agency coordination structure has been established.



Potential Evacuation or Pre-warned Evacuation: Evacuation resulting from an event that provides adequate warning and preparation time (not necessarily to enable full preparation time). In some circumstances a phased evacuation may be considered the best option.



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5.1 Evacuation Decision Making

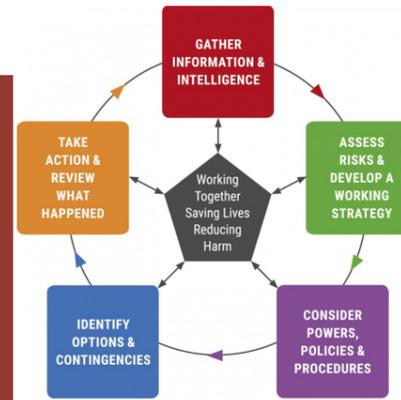
EVACUATION DECISION MAKING MODEL

Gather Information & Intelligence

Does Shelter offer sufficient protection based on current and forecasted situation or is Evacuation required to give sufficient protection based on the current and forecasted situation?

Possible complications which might influence or affect the Evacuation process, which should be factored into planning assumptions at the time (this list is not all inclusive):

- Extended or multiple area of risk.
- Weather - storm surge / heat wave / flooding / temperature
- Transport and Road Infrastructure
- Time of the day – rush hour, light or dark?
- Public safety and communications
- Vulnerable individuals and sensitive sites
- Public perception and fear
- Potential Contamination
- People refusing to leave their properties and seasonal transient population
- Safety of responding personnel



Assess Risks & Develop a Working Strategy

The physical and organisational difficulties of any evacuation should not be underestimated. A robust process for the decision to evacuate must be made based on a proper assessment of all risks. Evacuation is normally a last resort. Regardless of timescales, risk assessment/s must be instigated by the appropriate responding agencies.

Consideration will need to be based on:

- Nature and extent of the hazard.
- The anticipated timescales of onset.
- The number of people needing to be evacuated.
- Evacuation priorities.
- Availability of resources.
- Ability to develop a phased approach.

These considerations should focus on providing, as far as practicable, all the needs of those being evacuated to ensure their safety, on-going welfare and risk minimisation measures.

Consider Powers, Policies and Procedures

Ensuring that decisions are made by the most appropriate group of agencies available. Details regarding key task areas can be found in Annex C and Legal Issues can be found in Annex D.

Consideration will need to be given to the time available for the development of an Evacuation Plan (see template in Annex B)

Options and Contingencies

Is the situation likely to deteriorate and area impacted increase?

Consider:

- Expert advice and nature of the event
- Weather conditions and geography of area
- Safety of public, Emergency Services and other responder agencies
- Logistical needs to support evacuation and impact on potential Evacuation routes

Is there enough time to undertake planned evacuation?

Consider:

- Time to make decision, communicate decision to public, mobilise resources, the public to react and to achieve movement of evacuees

Take Action & Review What Happened

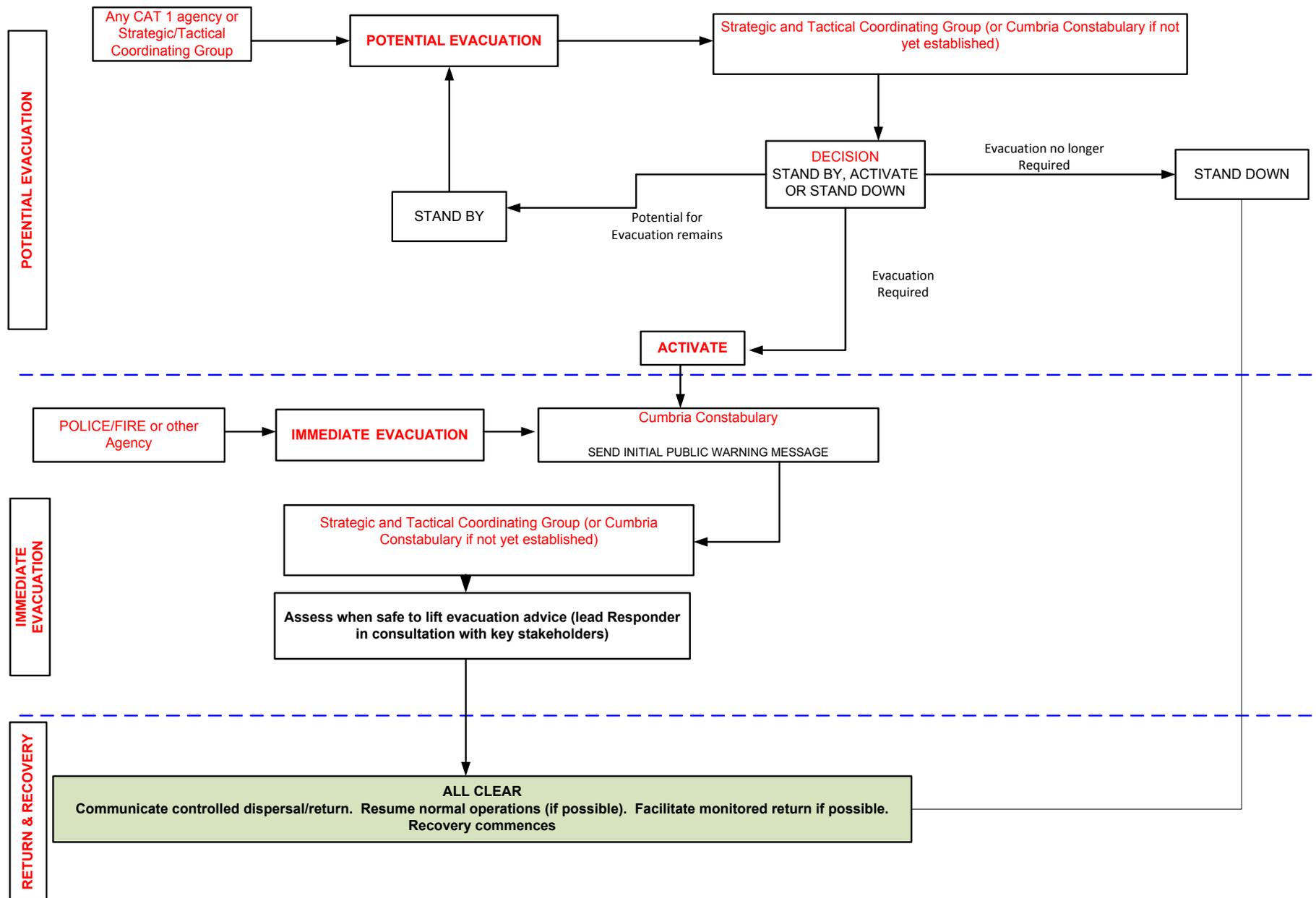
Building situational awareness, setting direction and evaluating options all lead to taking the actions that are judged to be the most effective and efficient way to set countermeasures .

Consider:

- Continued evaluation and need to maintain Evacuation as a countermeasure.
- Consequences that may impact recovery.
- Management of those who chose not to evacuate.
- Collation of data and intelligence.

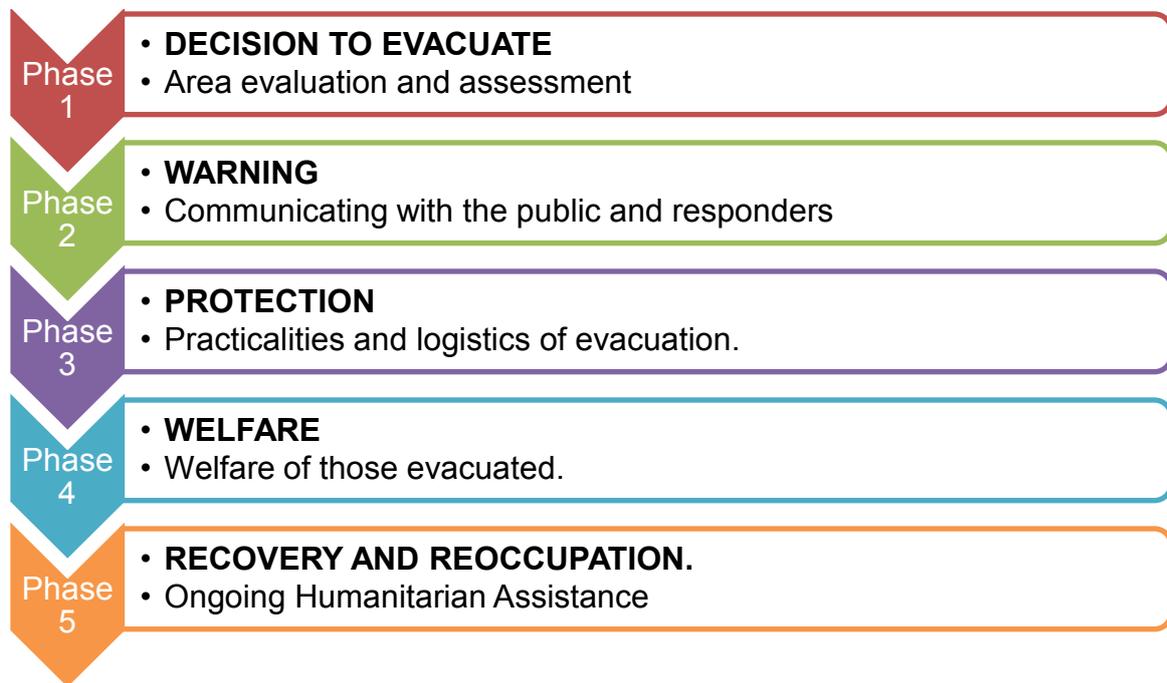
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5.2 Evacuation Key Action Chart



5.3 Five Phase Evacuation Process

The pre planning of evacuation can be split into 5 Phases.



5.4 Pre-Planned Evacuation within Cumbria

5.4.1 Sellafield Off Site Emergency Plan

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

5.4.2 Carlisle City Evacuation Plan

Carlisle City has a detailed evacuation plan for the central city area. The plan details the arrangements in place to provide a scalable, flexible and coordinated multi-agency response to evacuate significant numbers of people and, where appropriate, other living creatures, from Carlisle City Centre².

5.4.3 Harlock and Poaka Beck Off Site Emergency Plan

The potential affected area from the loss of containment from Harlock Reservoir or Poaka Beck Reservoir has been split into more easily identifiable, smaller and more manageable zones, to facilitate the Cumbria Constabulary's role in coordinating the response to the incident³.

5.5 Evacuation Assembly Points

If the decision to evacuate is made, Evacuation Assembly Points will be set up and managed by the Cumbria Constabulary and the location passed to the Local Authority who will then make arrangements for coach/ bus transport to move people to designated locations away from the area of risk. Consideration must be given to safe turning areas for buses/coaches, sterile routes, and the safety of queuing evacuees.

The warning to evacuate should be given by all possible means, and should include the location of an Evacuation Assembly Point, or points. The Cumbria Constabulary will manage and coordinate the Evacuation Assembly Point/s, assisted by the Local Authority and Voluntary Agencies.

5.6 Evacuation Briefing Points

In the event of a major evacuation and dependent on timescales, Evacuation Briefing will be required. The role of an Evacuation Briefing is for all responding agencies and voluntary organisations to attend to be equipped and briefed before moving out. Evacuation Briefing Points will be held at either the Responder Welfare Centres or other nominated site but ideally should not be co-located with Evacuee Reception Centres.

5.7 Evacuee Reception Centres

Evacuee Reception Centres provide temporary evacuation shelter for displaced individuals. Please see the Welfare Section of the Cumbria Emergency Plan for further details.

5.8 Evacuation Routes

Whether for the coordination of traffic moving out of the area or for traffic coming in to it, either scenario will have a serious impact on the availability of road networks.



Planning assumes that a large proportion of the population within an affected area will self-evacuate prior to the decision to evacuate and will wish to make their own arrangements with family or friends. Traffic management plans will need to be put in place at an early stage in order to try and manage the movement of vehicles and minimise congestion and avoid gridlock.

The nature and timing of the evacuation will dictate the exact strategy to be used but large scale evacuation from the region would be Cumbria Constabulary led at Strategic Coordinating Group with advice from the Strategic Highways Advice Cell. However, if the decision was taken to evacuate by road, the traffic management could be very complex and it would need to involve all the above stakeholders and their service providers/contractors who maintain and manage their respective road networks.

5.9 Transportation

Transport operators will need to be briefed to organise a coach/bus shuttle service to and from the Evacuation Assembly, ensuring the fastest possible evacuation of the affected area/s. A Cumbria Resilience Forum Transport Plan is under development and in the interim Cumbria County Council will work with partners, and coordinate the movement of people on a best endeavours basis.

For Note: There is no requirement for bus/coach transportation within the Sellafield Potential Evacuation Planning Zone to take evacuees to the Evacuee Holding Areas as this relies on self-evacuation.

6 FOOD, WATER AND AGRICULTURAL RESTRICTIONS

Food, water and agricultural restrictions will only be implemented when necessary to protect the public. The decision may be as an urgent dynamic action or based on scientific or technical evidence available. Unlike other countermeasures the risks associated with the implications of food, water and agricultural restrictions are low and the countermeasures are likely to be implemented whenever there is a clear benefit in protecting public health.

Possible complications which might influence or affect the restriction process, which should be factored into planning assumptions at the time (this list is not all inclusive):

- What is the criteria for lifting restrictions?
- Extended or multiple area/s of risk
- Public perception and fear
- Public Communications
- Contamination
- Seasonal transient population
- Pets/ animals (see Animal Welfare within the Welfare Section of the Cumbria Emergency Plan)
- Access to food, communications fuel, money and water

The Restrictions have lead Agencies who will decide on the required course of action:

- Food Restrictions will be implemented by the Food Standards Agency
- Water Restrictions placed on the public water supply will be given by United Utilities, in consultation with partners. District councils lead on advice on the use of private water supplies.
- Agricultural Restrictions will be implemented by DEFRA.

6.1 Restrictions in the Event of a Radiation Emergency

Food Consumption Restrictions

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is responsible for ensuring food safety in the event of a radiation emergency, and does this through providing precautionary food safety advice and by implementing food restriction orders if necessary. This advice may cover different geographical areas and different time periods to other countermeasures. The criteria for intervention in food safety issues (at least initially) will be the Council Food Intervention Levels (CFILs) laid down by the European Union. These set maximum permitted levels of radioactivity in foodstuffs and animal feeding stuffs. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) can impose statutory restriction orders, made under the Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA) 1985.

Food Safety Assessment

On notification, the Food Standards Agency (FSA) will carry out a rapid assessment of the emergency's potential impact on food safety, using whatever information is available. In the early stages of an accident this may consist of an estimate of source term from the site operators, or a few measurements of air-borne radioactivity close to the site.

If it is assessed that levels of radioactivity in any potential food products may exceed the Council Food Intervention Levels (CFILs) as a result of the accident, the Agency will describe the area in which the relevant Council Food Intervention Levels (CFILs) might be exceeded, name the food products affected and advise on actions (e.g. avoiding eating, collecting, harvesting or transporting foods). The products may include agricultural produce, domestic garden produce, fish, shellfish or any other food materials exposed to the release (on market stalls, for example).

Due to the process of radionuclide transfer in the environment, some products may not reach their peak radioactivity concentrations until a few days after a release. The FSA will aim to allow for this effect, so that initial advice covers any area where intervention levels would later be exceeded.

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) will support the initial assessment with a monitoring programme, where food and environmental samples will be collected from within and outside the affected area, and the results compared to Council Food Intervention Levels (CFILs). The results from the programme will be used to refine the restricted area as appropriate.

Precautionary Food Safety Advice

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) will aim to issue precautionary food safety advice to the public as soon as possible, probably within a few hours of notification, following declaration of a radiation emergency. Cautious assumptions will be used in developing this advice as the primary purpose is to ensure quick protection of the public from immediate exposure.

In the early stages, whilst there are uncertainties, the advice may cover a large area on the basis that this ensures public protection and that it is better to over-estimate an area, and subsequently reduce it, than to under-estimate it and necessitate a later enlargement. The area covered by the advice will have to be easily described in the format of a press statement, and may be defined by postcodes, district / county boundaries or geographical features. The advice would also make clear what food products were unaffected and therefore what was safe to consume within the area.

7 STABLE IODINE

Tablets that contain Stable Iodine, a salt of stable (not radioactive) iodine, can help block radioactive iodine⁴ from being absorbed by the thyroid gland, thus protecting the gland. The thyroid gland is the part of the body that is most sensitive to radioactive iodine.

These tablets do not keep radioactive iodine from entering the body and cannot reverse the health effects caused by radioactive iodine once the thyroid is damaged. It is also important to note that they only protect the thyroid, not other parts of the body, from radioactive iodine. Therefore it is important to note that stable iodine is only effective when taken at the same time as sheltering.

Within Cumbria there are four Nuclear Licenced Sites of which two are capable of a radiation emergency. It is important to note that because Radioactive Iodine is a fission product only where nuclear fuel rods are relatively new (the atoms have a very short half-life) Stable Iodine is not considered a beneficial countermeasure for an incident at Sellafield. Therefore based on the information from the Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance the potential risk sites in Cumbria are BAE Systems, Barrow in Furness and Heysham Power Station, Lancashire (based on extendibility planning only).

The administration of Stable Iodine reduces or prevents the exposure from radioactive iodine, a radioactive material which could be released in the event of an off-site nuclear emergency involving an operational or recently shut down (<90 days) nuclear reactor. Stable Iodine is not a relevant countermeasure in other types of radiation emergency. In the UK, Stable Iodine is administered in the form of potassium iodide, usually in tablet form and is a licensed medicine⁵

Possible complications which might influence or affect the issuing of the Stable Iodine process, which should be factored into planning assumptions at the time (this list is not all inclusive):

- Timeliness of the intervention
- Public safety
- Vulnerable Individuals
- Public perception and fear
- Public Communications
- Seasonal transient population

The arrangements for BAE Systems, Barrow in Furness, are sufficient for the 32,000 population of the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone. The National Stockpile is sufficient to supply 180,000 adults, and further details can be found in Annex E.

⁴ Iodine 131 is a radioisotope with a very short half-life of 8.02 days, making it highly radioactive. Frequently used in small doses in thyroid cancers therapies, it is also one of the most feared fission products when accidentally released into the environment.

⁵ Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/472422/NEPRG02_-_Response.pdf)

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

ANNEX A SHELTER PLAN TEMPLATE

Shelter Plan Template

Purpose

The intent of this template is to provide a framework for the provision of a place of refuge away from actual or potential danger through Sheltering in Situ or moving to temporary shelter.

This plan utilises the 5 Phases of Shelter Process

PHASE ONE: DECISION TO SHELTER

Area of Work:	Assigned
1. Responsibility for the implementation of all aspects of the Shelter process and clearly state the reason for the requirement of Shelter	
2. Determine the area at risk: 2.1. Use readily identifiable boundaries 2.2. Identify number of properties involved and determine the approx. population of risk area(s) 2.3. Identify any vulnerable premises and populations in risk area(s) and evaluate which will require evacuation or moving to temporary shelter. 2.4. Timescales	
3. Factors which may affect pre planning 3.1. Time of day/night	
4. If required, estimate public transportation requirements & determine Evacuation Assembly Points (pickup points).	
5. If required, determine Evacuee Reception Centre Locations (temporary shelter). <i>**Identify number of people.</i>	
6. If required, determine Evacuation Briefing Points (coordination and briefing for responders). <i>**Identify number of people required for number of properties**.</i>	

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

1. Reason for Shelter

To include nature of risk and consequences.

2. Area at Risk

2.1 Map of Area and Description of Area (Urban, Rural, Transient Population)

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

2.2 Properties and Population

Factor	Total	Notes
Properties		
Approx. Population (2.4 each property)		
Schools		
Care Homes		
Other Facilities:		

2.3 Sensitive Sites

Site Name and Address	Number of People at Site	Action to be taken	Coordinating Agency

2.4 Vulnerable People

Please link with Welfare Coordinating Group to set up process of assessment of individuals requiring support and the collation of data through the Multi Agency Information Cell.

2.5 Timescales

Phase	Time Required HH:MM	Proposed Start Time	Proposed Completion Time
Planning			
Warning and Informing			
Setting Up Evacuee Reception Centre/s			

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

3 Weather and Time of Day

To include sunrise, sunset, tide times etc.

4 Transport Arrangements (Evacuee Assembly Points)

Assembly Point	Address	Capacity (bus, minibus etc.)	Coordinating Agency

Transport	Owning Agency/Business	Capacity/Type	Coordinating Agency

5 Evacuee Reception Centres

Centre Name	Address	Capacity (number of evacuees)	Coordinating Agency

6 Evacuation Briefing Point

Location	Address	Coordinating Agency

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

PHASE 2: WARNING

Area of Work:	Assigned
7. Prepare public information to be disseminated to the public population regarding need to Shelter and actions to be taken.	
8. Provide additional information to the public through the media: 8.1. Provisions for those with no Shelter available (transient populations) 8.2. Provisions for those requiring additional support and/or those without transportation 8.3. Food and water advice. 8.4. Heating and utility resilience.	

7 Public Warning Message Template

Sheltering Public Warning Message

PUBLIC WARNING MESSAGE

Message Number: #

To be inserted by Media Administration

Source Agency: CUMBRIA CONSTABULARY

Incident:

Subject: SHELTERING

This is an urgent Public Warning Message issued by Cumbria Constabulary.

A serious incident has occurred The Emergency Services are in attendance and are investigating whether there is any risk to the public.

As a precautionary measure we advise residents SHELTER in the following areas*:

(*add details as appropriate)

If you are in the area your first precautionary actions:

- a. Residents, Schools and Care Facilities: Go Indoors, Close Windows and Doors. Stay inside.
- b. Shoppers: Please attend a nominated reception centre below.
- c. Please tune in to local radio for more information.
- d. Follow emergency service advice.
- e. Turn off Air Conditioning

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

Visitors, shoppers and those working in the area identified above should make their work area safe, if required, and return home, leave the area or attend one of the nominated Reception Centres detailed below:

If you are in a road vehicle, and travelling within the area, please close your vehicle's windows, air vents and sunroof and turn off fans.

**If you are unable to shelter safely please leave the area or attend a
NOMINATED RECEPTION CENTRE***

(*add details as appropriate)

Do not attempt to leave the area unless told to do so by Cumbria Constabulary. If large numbers of people attempt to leave the area, it will make it difficult for the Emergency Services to reach the area and will also result in serious traffic jams. You will be better protected and safer if you remain inside.

Stay tuned to local radio where further information will be available.

If you have access to the internet please see www.cumbria.gov.uk as it contains further advice.

Date
Time
Authorising Officer

NOTE TO REPORTERS

1. *Please read this message verbatim. Do not attempt to editorialise this very important information package, the text of which has been agreed by the emergency services and health and local authorities.*

Distribution Instructions:

1. *To be issued immediately as an urgent Public Warning Message on Radio/TV.*
2. *Upload a copy to Resilience Direct to the Response.*



Shelter in Situ

Within Cumbria the Police or other Agency (including voluntary partners) may request you to Shelter in your home, workplace or other building at short notice. This leaflet provides you with advice and guidance if you have to Shelter in Situ.



Use common sense and available information to assess the situation and determine if there is immediate danger. If you see large amounts of debris in the air, or if authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to take this kind of action.

Why would I be asked to Shelter in Situ?

A wide variety of emergencies may create a need to Shelter in Situ. Whether you are at home, work or elsewhere, there may be situations when it's simply best to stay where you are and avoid any uncertainty outside.



Where do I go if I can't shelter or return home?

Evacuee Reception Centres will be set up for you to attend if you can't shelter where you are or can't return home. You will be advised if it is safe to drive and which routes to use. Transport can be arranged to the Evacuee Reception Centre or it may be within easy walking distance.

What about children at school?

Arrangements are being made by the County Council's Children's Services. All schools have their own emergency plans and your children are safe to remain at school in the interim.

What actions should I take?

- 
- Bring your family and pets inside.
 - Lock doors, close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers.
 - Turn off fans, air conditioning and forced air heating systems.
 - Go into an interior room with few windows, if possible.
 - Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to seal gaps so that you create a barrier between yourself and any contamination.
 - Authorities may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.
 - Check in with neighbours who may need assistance.

Receiving Care?

If you need extra assistance, support or receive care please contact 101 or your Care Agency.



How much time will I have to Shelter?

Each incident is different and the messages will be as informative as they can be however once notified please tune in to local radio for further advice.

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

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PHASE 4: WELFARE

9. Tracking of individuals (consider use of Casualty Bureau)	
10. Provide situation reports on evacuation to the TCG/SCG 10.1. Evacuated individuals. 10.2. Evacuee Reception Centre Status. 10.3. Logistic and Resource Requirements.	

PHASE 5: RECOVERY AND REOCCUPATION

Area of Work:	Assigned
11. Determine requirements and coordinate provision evacuee return	
12. Liaise with Strategic Coordinating Group or Recovery Coordinating Group regarding advice relating to who is to pay in relation to costs incurred or if an emergency fund has been established.	
13. Advise effected individuals through the media that they can return to their homes. 13.1. Establish services for emotional support. 13.2. Consider time of day. 13.3. Consider those who self evacuated.	
14. Coordinate with vulnerable facilities (see section 2.3).	
15. Notification of the closing of Evacuee Reception Centres or local shelters.	

11 Return Transport Arrangements

Evacuee Reception Centre	Address	Number requiring transport	Coordinating Agency

Transport	Owning Agency/Business	Capacity/Type	Coordinating Agency

For those not requiring door to door transport:

Group Drop Off Points	Address	Coordinating Agency

14 Vulnerable Premises Reoccupation/Support

Site Name and Address	Number of People	Action to be taken	Coordinating Agency

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

ANNEX B EVACUATION PLAN TEMPLATE

Evacuation Plan Template

Purpose

The intent of this template is to provide a framework for the orderly and expeditious movement of people to a safe area from an area believed to be at risk.

NOTE: This template has not been designed for Phased Evacuation

Planning for a zone-by-zone evacuation may be a viable solution to logistic problems encountered with large scale evacuations or when evacuations are caused by escalating hazard risks. For phased evacuations require extensive pre-planning, operational coordination, and public information management strategies. However this plan could be used to establish detailed planning for each phase in conjunction with an overarching strategy.

NOTE: Often the initial evacuation is undertaken by responders on the ground before a multi-agency coordination structure has been established and plan developed. These actions already undertaken will need to be integrated into any planning and seen through with as little impact to those affected as possible.

This plan utilises the 5 Phases of Evacuation Process

PHASE 1: DECISION TO EVACUATE

Area of Work:	Assigned
1. Responsibility for the implementation of all aspects of the evacuation process and clearly state the reason for evacuation.	
2. Determine evacuation area(s) at risk: 2.1. Use readily identifiable boundaries 2.2. Identify number of properties to be evacuated and determine the approx. population of risk area(s) 2.3. Identify any vulnerable premises and populations in risk area(s) 2.4. Timescales	
3. Factors which may affect pre planning 3.1. Weather and time of day/night	
4. Determine evacuation routes for risk area(s) & check the status of these routes.	
5. Estimate public transportation requirements & determine Evacuation Assembly Points (pickup points).	
6. Determine Evacuee Reception Centre Locations (temporary shelter). **<u>Identify number of people.</u>	

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

7. Determine Evacuation Briefing Points (coordination and briefing for responders). <i>**Identify number of people required for number of properties**</i> .	
---	--

1. Reason for Evacuation

To include nature of risk and consequences.

2. Area at Risk

2.1 Map of Area and Description of Area (Urban, Rural, Transient Population)

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

2.2 Properties and Population

Factor	Total	Notes
Properties		
Approx. Population (2.4 each property)		
Schools		
Care Homes		
Other Facilities:		

2.3 Sensitive Sites

Site Name and Address	Number of People at Site	Action to be taken	Coordinating Agency

2.4 Vulnerable People

Please link with Welfare Coordinating Group to set up process of assessment of individuals requiring support and the collation of data through the Multi Agency Information Cell.

2.5 Timescales

Phase	Time Required HH:MM	Proposed Start Time	Proposed Completion Time
Planning			
Warning and Informing			
Setting Up Evacuee Reception Centre/s			
Practical Evacuation (if phased repeat for each area)			
Practical Evacuation (if phased repeat for each area)*			

*Include additional rows as required.

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

3 Weather and Time of Day

To include sunrise, sunset, tide times etc.

4 Map of Preferred Evacuation Routes

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

5 Transport Arrangements (Evacuee Assembly Points)

Assembly Point	Address	Capacity (bus, minibus etc.)	Coordinating Agency

Transport	Owning Agency/Business	Capacity/Type	Coordinating Agency

6 Evacuee Reception Centres

Centre Name	Address	Capacity (number of evacuees)	Coordinating Agency

7 Evacuation Briefing Point

Location	Address	Coordinating Agency

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

PHASE 2: WARNING

Area of Work:	Assigned
8. Prepare public information to be disseminated to the public population regarding need to evacuate	
9. Disseminate evacuation card to the public with special attention given to notifying vulnerable facilities and populations.	
10. Provide additional information to the public through the media: 10.1. What should be done to secure buildings being evacuated 10.2. What evacuees should take with them 10.3. Where evacuees should go and how they should get there 10.4. Provisions for those requiring additional support and/or those without transportation	

8 Public Warning Message Template

Public Warning Message (Evacuation)

Message Number: #

To be inserted by Media Coordinator

Source Agency: **CUMBRIA POLICE**

Incident:

Subject:

This is an urgent Public Warning Message issued by Cumbria Constabulary.

1. A serious incident has occurred at.....
 The emergency services have been advised that properties may be affected by...

2. As a precautionary measure, the police have now ordered an evacuation of the following area(s):

_____ (i)

3. If you are in one of these areas, you should go immediately to:

_____ (ii)

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

4. If possible, use your own transport, and use the following roads:

_____ (iii)

If you have space in your vehicle, please take neighbours who have no transport.

5. If you cannot find any transport then **move immediately to** (iv)

6. If you are being evacuated, do not try to collect children from school; they will be taken directly to the nominated Evacuee Reception Centre where you will be able to be reunited with them.

* Delete as appropriate

- (i) *Areas to be evacuated – see the relevant Map*
- (ii) *Name of Evacuee Reception Centre – will be advised by Strategic Coordinating Group*
- (iii) *Details of evacuation route(s).*
- (iv) *Arrangements for those without transport.*

7. Do not delay to collect personal possessions, except important medicines. Household pets can be taken. If you wish to go to friends or relatives you may do so, but you must register at the Evacuee Reception Centre first so that the police know where you can be contacted, and so that they can inform friends and relatives who may enquire concerning your whereabouts and wellbeing.

8. In order that lines can be kept free for the emergency services, do not use the telephone (including mobiles) other than to summon urgent assistance

9. Before you leave home, turn off utilities at the main switches or valves and make your home secure.

10. If possible, please check that your neighbours have heard this warning message.

11. If you are not in one of the affected areas, you need take no further action at this time, but the emergency services, health and local authorities are continuing to monitor the situation.

12. Further instructions and advice will be broadcast on local radio. Please stay tuned.

Date
Time

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

Authorising Officer

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9 Evacuation Card

**MAJOR INCIDENT IN YOUR
AREA**

There is a concern that you and your property are at risk

**EVACUATE YOUR PROPERTY
NOW**

Make your way to

- If you need assistance please alert a responder in the area.
- Before leaving your home remember to:
- Switch off gas, electricity and water at mains
- Close and lock all windows and doors
- Take any medication and medical equipment with you
- Take your pets and some pet food
- If a neighbour has particular needs, please inform one of the officials or Cumbria Constabulary Officers

If you choose to go elsewhere, complete the details overleaf and hand this to one of the responders in your area.

Remember to tune-in to BBC Radio 96.1 FM & 837 AM to keep up-to-date on the situation.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION
Please Turn Over

**IF YOU CHOOSE NOT TO LEAVE YOUR HOME PLEASE
READ AND SIGN THE STATEMENT BELOW –**

I have been informed that I should evacuate my home/premises, due to the emergency. I understand that if I choose to remain in my home/premises, I do so at my own risk.

Name:

Signed:.....

PLEASE COMPLETE

NAME:

1st LINE OF AFFECTED ADDRESS:

POST CODE:

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD

CONTACT NUMBER (MOBILE NUMBER IS PREFERRED):

**WHERE WILL YOU BE STAYING (PLEASE COMPLETE
EVEN IF STAYING AT YOUR PROPERTY):**

1st LINE OF ADDRESS:

POST CODE:



Within Cumbria the Police or other Agency (including voluntary partners) may request you to leave your home at short notice. This leaflet provides you with advice and guidance if you have to evacuate your home.

Why would I have been asked to evacuate?

A wide variety of emergencies may cause an evacuation. In some instances you may have a time to prepare, while other situations might call for an immediate evacuation. Planning ahead is vital to ensuring that you can evacuate quickly and safely, no matter what the circumstances.



How much time do I have?

Each incident is different and the team will be as informative as they can however once notified leave early enough to avoid being trapped by risks such as severe weather.

Where do I go and how do I get there?

You are welcome to go to friends or relatives outside of the affected area. Evacuee Reception Centres will be set up for you to attend if you wish. You will be advised if it is safe to drive and which routes to use. Transport can be arranged to the Evacuee Reception Centre or it may be within easy walking distance.



What about children at school?

Arrangements are being made by the County Council's Children's Services to bring any children who are at school directly a Centre. All schools have their own emergency plans and your children are safe to remain at school in the interim.

What actions should I take before leaving my property?



- Call or email a family or friend and tell them where you are going.
- Secure your home by closing and locking doors and windows.
- Unplug electrical equipment such as radios, televisions and small appliances. Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding. If there is damage to your home and you are instructed to do so, shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving.
- Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
- Take prescription medications, glasses and other essentials.
- Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provides some protection for the weather conditions.
- Check with neighbours who may need assistance.

Receiving Care?

If you need extra assistance to evacuate your property please tell the team or call 101 as soon as possible.

What about pets?

Please take your pets with you, but remember carriers, leads, bowls and food.

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

PHASE 4: WELFARE

Area of Work:	Assigned
11. Tracking of individuals (consider use of Casualty Bureau) 11.1. Evacuee Reception Centres or local shelters (such as individuals moved to care facilities). 11.2. Process for self reporting for all individuals leaving the community. 11.3. Record Individuals refusing to Evacuate.	
12. Provide situation reports on evacuation to the TCG/SCG 12.1. Evacuated properties. 12.2. Evacuee Reception Centre Status. 12.3. Logistic and Resource Requirements.	

11.3 Reasons for Individuals to Refuse to Evacuate

Reason for Refusal to Leave	Action to Mitigate
Concern for family members (for instance wishing to wait for their return)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early warning about evacuation • Publication of helpline for family separated by the emergency • Comprehensive information to evacuees • Registration of evacuees at Reception Centres • Encourage social media check in and direct contact.
Lack of trust in alerting authority (unwilling to believe there is a credible danger)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness strategy regarding major incidents • Coordinated messages to evacuees with sound media strategy to inform • Use of trusted community figures to support the evacuation process (particularly relevant to community emergency plans). • Use of appropriate ID • Clearer understanding that if individuals remain they potentially pose a further risk to trusted services later into the incident.
Complacency following false alarms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination of false alarms to learn from the experience • Media strategy to assist cooperation following any false alarm • Use of trusted community figures as above
Unable to leave because of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare Coordinating Group development regarding identification of the vulnerable within communities

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

physical, psychological, psychiatric or other needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated planned response to address specific needs community emergency planning (where available) to assist in identification of vulnerable in local communities
Unwilling to close business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business continuity information to businesses to prepare • Crime Prevention information before and during the evacuation • Information to businesses following evacuation
Unwilling to leave pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning includes care of pets in an evacuation • Clear messages to evacuees regarding arrangements for pets (in situ or elsewhere)
Concern for safety of property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre event crime prevention strategy including advice to householders in evacuation
Lack of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport capabilities identified including public, private and voluntary agency sources • Clear information regarding Evacuation Assembly Points
Confusion regarding arrangements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early identification of Evacuation Assembly Points and Evacuee Reception Centres • Coordinated message to evacuee

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

PHASE 5: RECOVERY AND REOCCUPATION

Area of Work:	Assigned
13. If evacuated areas have been damaged, reopen roads, eliminate significant health and safety hazards, and conduct damage assessments.	
14. Determine requirements and coordinate provision for evacuee return transportation.	
15. Liaise with Strategic Coordinating Group or Recovery Coordinating Group regarding advice relating to who is to pay in relation to costs incurred or if an emergency fund has been established.	
16. Advise evacuees through the media that they can return to their homes. 16.1. Establish services for emotional support. 16.2. Consider time of day. 16.3. Consider those who self-evacuated out of the area of jurisdiction.	
17. Coordinate with vulnerable facilities to return those evacuees back (see section 2.3).	
18. If evacuated areas have sustained damage, provide the public information that addresses: 18.1. Documenting damage and making expedient repairs 18.2. Caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances 18.3. Cleanup and removal/disposal of debris 18.4. Ongoing safety concerns	
19. Notification of the closing of Evacuee Reception Centres or local shelters.	
20. Maintain control for areas that cannot be safely reoccupied.	
21. Assess emotional impact of incident and long term potential implications.	

14 Return Transport Arrangements

Evacuee Reception Centre	Address	Number requiring transport	Coordinating Agency

To be completed by Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG) or Logistics and Resource Cell (LRC) (if established)

Transport	Owning Agency/Business	Capacity/Type	Coordinating Agency

For those not requiring door to door transport:

Group Drop Off Points	Address	Coordinating Agency

17 Vulnerable Premises Reoccupation

Site Name and Address	Number of People requiring reoccupation.	Action to be taken	Coordinating Agency

19 Map of Areas that cannot be reoccupied.

ANNEX C AGENCY TASK AREAS

Task Area	Role	Agency
LOGISTIC AND RESOURCE CELL CHAIR		
	SEARCH AND RESCUE (EVACUATION)	
COMMUNICATIONS	Highways Communications	Strategic Highways Advice Cell, if established, or Cumbria County Council and Highways England
	Public Health Information	Director of Public Health and Public Health England
VULNERABILITY	Identification of Vulnerable Premises and Individuals	Welfare Coordinating Group, if established, or nominated agency.

OFFICIAL

TRANSPORT (EVACUATION)	Highways (closure, safety and diversions)	Cumbria County Council and Highways England
	Transportation	Cumbria County Council (until the Multi Agency Transport Plan has been developed).
EVACUATION SHELTER	Evacuation shelter for those without suitable shelter in the event of Shelter or Evacuation.	District Council

ANNEX D LEGAL ISSUES

Enforcing Evacuation

Cumbria Constabulary have a common law duty to protect life and property and to keep the peace and maintain order, however generally speaking they do not have specific statutory powers to enforce a request or order to leave an area. The only exceptions to this are in relation to acts of terrorism where there are statutory powers to cordon off areas and it is an offence to fail to comply with an order to leave a cordoned area immediately (Terrorism Act 2000, Sect 34 and 36) Thus, in the majority of cases, mandatory evacuation will, in practice, be almost impossible to enforce, so developing effective communications strategies is essential to effective evacuation.

In the case of individuals deciding to remain in situ when the decision to evacuate has been made the name of the person and address should be logged and, if time allows, the reason why they will not evacuate. This information must then be shared as quickly as time allows to alert services of individuals' locations, so that if the situation worsens appropriate help can be provided, if available. Further information to why individuals may refuse to evacuate can be found in Annex A Evacuation Plan Template.

If an individual is putting a child at risk by his/her decision not to evacuate, the Local Authority have powers to seek Emergency Protection Orders where children are likely to suffer "significant harm" attributable to the care being given by their parents; if not what might be reasonably expected. However, it is unlikely that it will be appropriate to exercise those powers during a large scale evacuation scenario. The Cumbria Constabulary have powers to remove children under Cumbria Constabulary Protection Orders, which may be more appropriate in these circumstances however a decision would rest with the Cumbria Constabulary at the time.

Local Authority Duties

Temporary Shelter: Local Authorities (District Councils) have general powers to provide temporary shelter in the form of rest centres for people who have been temporarily evacuated from their homes because of an emergency.

Homelessness: Homelessness legislation gives Local Authorities (District Councils) duties to assist people who are homeless or likely to become homeless and apply to them for assistance.

Welfare: Please see the Welfare Section of the Cumbria Emergency Plan for more information regarding Local Authorities Statutory Duties.

Power of a Local Authority to Incur Expenditure: Local Authorities have legal powers to incur expenditure in an emergency or other disaster where there is danger to life or property, whether this is imminent or has occurred.

For Note: The Bellwin scheme is unlikely to cover terrorist incidents as the government makes separate provision for dealing with such events.

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ANNEX E STABLE IODINE NATIONAL STOCKPILE INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON POTASSIUM IODATE/IODIDE DELIVERIES - READ THIS SIDE FIRST

This two page document provides information for staff involved in the distribution of potassium iodate/iodide to members of the public following a radiation release. On the reverse of this page you will find pictures to support the information provided below.

What you will receive

Within the next 5 to 10 hours you will receive packs of potassium iodate/iodide (PI). These packs will be loaded on a wooden pallet that measures 1m by 1.2m. For each delivery the pallet and its contents will rise to 1.3m high and will weigh approximately 261 kilos. The pallet will hold sufficient PI to treat 180,000 adults. Accompanying the medicine will be a pallet of PHE information leaflets for distribution with the medicine, which includes information on the requirements for children. The two pallets will be delivered on an 18 tonne vehicle (that is approximately 10m long and 2.5m wide). The truck will have a tail lift mechanism to get the stock to floor level, but you will need to move the stock from the truck into your distribution facility.

The stock does not need to be refrigerated – it should be stored at temperatures between 2c and 25c. The pallet of PI will contain 30 boxes that each weigh 8kg. The boxes will contain 120 packs of PI. Each pack will contain 10 strips/sleeves of 10 tablets, making a total of 100 tablets per pack (sufficient to treat 50 adults). The strips/sleeves are perforated so that they can be torn off in twos without the need for scissors. IODIDE tablets can be further torn into singles, but IODATE will require scissors for singles.

Distributing the medicine

Each adult patient (ie. 12 years and over) should be handed two tablets, which is a full treatment course. Each child aged below 12 should receive a single tablet. The tablets themselves are scored so as to enable them to be broken into halves or quarters by the adult receiving the tablet, depending on the dose required by the child. The PHE information leaflet provides details on dosage.

Each adult should be handed a PHE information leaflet to cover each household the PI is destined for. The pallet of PHE information leaflets will hold 60 boxes that each weigh 10kg. Each box will contain 3,000 leaflets. In addition you should print off the latest manufacturer's Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) and hand a copy to each adult for a household. The pallet and its contents will rise to 1.3m high and will weigh approximately 620 kilos.

What equipment you need

You will need to be able to move the pallets or their contents into your distribution facility. To move the pallets you will need a pump truck, or alternatively you will need to carry the boxes individually from the pallets. You will need scissors for cutting IODATE strips to distribute single tablets for children.

You will also need internet access and printing facilities to get the latest version of the manufacturer's Patient Information Leaflet. The Patient Information Leaflet for IODATE is at: <http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/5275/XPIL/Potassium+Iodate+Tablets+85mg/>. The Patient Information Leaflet for IODIDE is at: <http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/27528/PIL/ThySat+65+mg+tablets/>.

It is important that the Manufacturer's PIL is provided but if you are unable to access the link and this will result in delays the stock may be issued with just the PHE information leaflet that came on the pallet.

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POTASSIUM IODATE DISTRIBUTION	
Potassium Iodate Tablet 85mg	Potassium Iodate Leaflets
<p>All areas should expect the delivery to be via a 18t vehicle, this will be fitted with a tail lift to enable the offloading of the pallet.</p>	
 <p>A pump truck may be required to move the pallet from the drop off point.</p>	 <p>All pallets will be delivered shrink wrapped and may require a knife to assist in its removal.</p>
	
<p>The initial delivery will comprise of 1 pallet (30 boxes) containing sufficient Potassium iodate tablets to treat 180,000 adults. The pallet configuration of subsequent deliveries may vary based on individual site requirements.</p>	<p>The initial delivery will comprise of 1 pallet (60) boxes containing sufficient Potassium iodate Leaflets for 180,000 adults. The pallet configuration of subsequent deliveries may vary based on individual site requirements.</p>
 <p>You will receive 1 pallet with 30 boxes each containing 120 Packs of tablets. Each box will contain sufficient Potassium Iodate 85mg tablets to treat 6,000 adults.</p> <p>Pallet size: Width 100cm Length 120cm Maximum Height 220cm Pallet weight will be 261kg (maximum full pallet weight) Weight of each box will be 8kg</p>	 <p>You will receive 1 pallet with 60 boxes each containing 3,000 Potassium Iodate leaflets.</p> <p>Pallet size: Width 100cm Length 120cm Maximum Height 220cm Pallet weight: 621kg (maximum full pallet weight) Weight of each box: 10kg</p>
 <p>A pack of 100 Potassium Iodate 85mg tablets contains 10 sleeves which is sufficient to treat 50 adults.</p> <p>Give children aged 12 years and above the adult dose (2 tablets). Give all children aged less than 12 years one tablet but note that younger children do not need to take the whole tablet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children from 3 years to less than 12 years should take one tablet. • Children aged from 1 month to less than 3 years should take half a tablet. • Children from birth to less than 1 month of age should take a quarter of a tablet. 	 <p>One leaflet to be supplied per treatment.</p> <p>Note: If multiple treatments are given to the same household only one leaflet is required.</p>
 <p>Tell the parent or carer to read the information leaflet.</p> <p>Each sleeve within a pack is perforated to enable 2 Potassium iodate tablets to be dispensed to each patient and is sufficient to treat 5 adults.</p> <p>Note: Each sleeve within the pack is perforated, so can be torn without the need for scissors.</p>	
<p>Note: This is an ambient product and is to be stored between 2c – 25c</p>	