

The conditions at HBBC are critical and dangers are present. We strongly encourage owners do not access HBBC until an all clear is given. This is consistent with governmental mandates for public safety. Anyone accessing the property does so at their own risk. HBBC disclaims all liability from resulting injury.

Here is your Thursday Recovery Update:

Correction to Pontoon Schedule:

- * The 8AM run is a one way trip from mainland to island. 5PM trip is a one way trip from island to mainland. The 11AM and 2PM trip runs both ways.
- * Owners are not being turned away from the pontoon, but it is strongly encouraged that owners do not access the island until the all clear is given.

ServPro's (emergency services) The anticipated scope of service will include:

- * Temporary board up of windows
- * Temporary roof closures
- * Moisture Mapping and dry out

Windstorm Claim-

- * Advance payment from Citizens- I made several calls today to the desk adjustor and am waiting for a call back. Erika and Joel Johnson also helped me gather pictures from those posted on Facebook. Those were sent to both the Citizens adjustors to help them understand the scope of damage sustained at HBBC.
- * The Citizens field adjustor made an appointment to inspect the damage on Monday.

Building Limits of Insurance-- I thought that it would be helpful for you to know the limits of insurance that are available to us.

* Building A- \$1,654,900

*Building C- \$1,654,900

*Building D- \$1,654,900

*Building E- \$1,977,000

*Building F- \$1,654,900

*Building G- \$1,654,900

*Building H- \$1,654,900

*Building I- \$1,654,900

*Building J- \$1,654,900

*Building K- \$1,654,900

*Caretaker Complex- \$562,000

Swimming Pool- \$90,000

Total Insured Value- \$17,523,100

These limits of insurance are based on a real estate appraisal conducted by Sedgewick Valuation Services in June of 2021.

FPL linemen were on island today with drones to assess damage. Caretaker Steven Lohr reports that it may take another two weeks to restore power to LGI. I checked the FPL website this morning using my account information and it is still showing the October estimated restore date. They may not had time to update the website yet.

Raising the Ferry- Captain Tom used scuba equipment to examine ferry hull. He reported that there was no visibility in the water. So, he used his hands to feel the area and didn't find the leak. He is putting in a call to Corinthian Catamarans to get some structural information on the hull and will continue his effort to re-float the ferry.

Watercraft Insurance-- Left a voice message for Ascot to check on status of inspection of damage.

Caretaker Steven took down some trees that were at risk of falling on structures. He also capping off an old well that was draining water near the owner's dock.

Nail hazard- Steven had to fix several golf cart and tractor tires due to the nail debris in the area. **No one should be walking on the property without adequate shoes. If it best not to access the property at all until the all clear is given.**

Dock lighting- Solar lights were replaced at the dock. More lights are needed on the property and are being ordered.

Common Area Clean Up- Thank you to all who have expressed a desire to pitch in and help clean up the common areas. It has always been our tradition at HBBC to roll up our sleeves and help out. This situation is a bit different. The amount of glass, nails and heavy debris make clean up a real safety hazard. We still don't have an all clear for habitation since we are without power and sanitary services. We will be coming up with a clean up plan utilizing volunteers. Until then we ask that you hold off getting to work until the formal plan is worked out and we get our sewer plant back into operation. In the meantime, I have attached some disaster clean up reference material for you to read. Volunteers must follow all safety precautions once the all clear is given and the clean up phase starts. Our thanks to Rick Thompson for getting these reference sources for us.

Ice Machine is not working because of the lack of power. Hopefully, there are no mechanical problems. A generator can be brought in, but there is concerns because the water supply is described by Little Gasparilla Water as not bacteriologically clean. We are reaching out to Jack Boyer to see when the water supply will be safe. It will be necessary to ration the ice once we can get a generator hooked up to it.

"Kindness in words creates confidence. Kindness in thinking creates profoundness. Kindness in giving creates love." Lao Tzu

Let's be kind to one another in these difficult times.

The Board

Hurricanes—Response and Recovery

Objective: To assure that personnel involved in hurricane response and recovery operations are aware of common hazards and safe practices.

Hurricanes present several potential causes of severe damage, from rain and flooding to high winds and flying objects. Some of these conditions can persist after the storm has passed, so individuals left in its wake need to be familiar with precautions and hazards associated in recovery operations.



Worksite Evaluation and Exposure Monitoring:

Evaluate the site to identify any potential safety or health hazards.

- Prior to beginning work in hurricane areas, evaluate the site to identify any potential safety or health hazards and plan and employ appropriate controls to mitigate them.
- Certain tasks may require exposure monitoring, such as those involving work in areas with hazardous materials (e.g. lead, asbestos) or conditions (e.g. gases or fumes, noise). Assure that proper monitoring systems are in place before beginning work on these tasks.

General Safe Practices:

- Establish an evacuation plan, including safe evacuation routes and a system to alert individuals if evacuation is required.
- Assure that fire protection and suppression equipment is on site and in good working condition.
- Assure that first aid supplies and services are readily accessible for all employees.

Hurricanes—Response and Recovery

General Safe Practices (continued):

- Maintain good hygiene habits, such as thoroughly washing hands with soap and clean water, alcohol-based sanitizers, or sanitizing wipes.
- Do not consume food or water that has been in contact with contaminated water or objects.
- Use sealable containers for trash or debris disposal.
- Avoid disturbing or creating dust and working upwind of dusty areas or activities when possible.

Common Hazards and Controls:

- **Flooding:** Hurricanes can be responsible for major flooding events, which can present numerous health and environmental dangers in addition to those caused by the hurricane. Familiarize yourself with common flooding hazards and take any extra precautions as necessary.
- **Structural instability:** A damaged building's structural integrity may be difficult to determine at first glance, so have a competent person inspect a structure's stability if access is necessary. Add temporary structural reinforcements and limit access to necessary personnel and areas.
- **Downed power lines:** Downed or damaged power lines may still be energized, so keep a safe distance from the lines and any structures, objects, or bodies of water they may be in contact with.



Hurricanes—Response and Recovery

Common Hazards and Controls (continued):

- **Slips, trips, and falls:** Keep designated walkways or travel paths clear from tripping hazards or ledges, and cover or protect holes as they are discovered or created. If working at heights, limit access to trained personnel and use fall protection such as guardrails, safety nets, harnesses, or similar devices.
- **Impact from flying objects:** Use eye or face protection such as safety glasses, safety goggles, or face shields as appropriate.
- **Manual or heavy lifting:** Use safe lifting practices and take frequent breaks when dealing with heavy or water-laden objects.
- **Discovery of unknown chemicals:** Take defensive measures, such as moving to a safe distance upwind from the chemical's source, and contact HAZMAT personnel for risk evaluation and removal of the chemicals. Re-evaluate PPE requirements as necessary.
- **Cuts or lacerations:** Take extra precaution when handling or working with or near sharp objects, and treat and bandage or cover any cuts or lacerations immediately.
- **Personal hygiene:** Maintain good hygiene habits, such as thoroughly washing hands with soap and clean water, alcohol-based sanitizers, or sanitizing wipes. Do not consume food or water that has been in contact with contaminated water or objects.
- **Fatigue, heat, cold stress:** Pay attention to signs of fatigue or stress caused by heat or cold. Allow for adequate rest, sleep, and meal breaks throughout the day.
- **Contact with animals:** Hurricane conditions can displace wild animals, such as snakes, alligators, or rodents, introducing them to populated areas. Pools of stagnant water can also be a breeding ground for disease-carrying insects such as mosquitoes. Take extra precaution if wild animals are discovered and do not handle without proper training, and use insect repellent or netting.

Hurricanes—Response and Recovery

This form documents that the training specified above was presented to the listed participants. By signing below, each participant acknowledges receiving this training.

Organization: _____ Date: _____

Trainer: _____ Trainer's Signature: _____

Class Participants:

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____

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Natural Disasters and Severe Weather

Natural Disasters, Severe Weather, and COVID-19

Know how the COVID-19 pandemic can affect disaster preparedness and recovery, and what you can do to keep yourself and others safe.

Clean Up Safely After a Disaster



Take steps to protect yourself and your loved ones during your cleanup after a hurricane, flood, or other natural disaster. Follow our cleanup tips and monitor your radio or television for up-to-date emergency information.

General Safety Tips

Get the right safety gear

- Hard hats
- Goggles
- N95 masks (or a respirator with a higher protection level)
- Heavy work gloves
- Waterproof boots with steel toe and insole (not just steel shank)
- Earplugs or protective headphones (if you're working with noisy equipment)
- At least two fire extinguishers (each with a UL rating of at least 10A)

If sewage is involved, make sure to wear the following during your cleanup:

- Rubber boots
- Rubber gloves
- Goggles

Use teams to move heavy/bulky objects

- Have teams of at least two people work together to move heavy or bulky objects.
- Avoid lifting any material that weighs more than 50 pounds (per person).

Pace yourself

Cleaning up your home can be a big job. Be sure to take care of yourself:

- Rest when you need to.
- Decide which cleanup tasks are most important, and focus on those first. That way, you're less likely to be overwhelmed.
- Get help lifting heavy or bulky objects. If you lift too much on your own, you could hurt yourself.
- Try to work with other people, so you aren't alone.
- Get support from family members, friends, counselors, or therapists.

Take precaution when using a chainsaw

- When using a chain saw, always follow manufacturer's instructions. Make sure to wear appropriate protective gear, and be sure that bystanders are a safe distance away.
- Avoid contact with power lines, and take extra care in cutting trees or branches that are bent or caught under something else.
- Use extreme caution to avoid electrical shock when using an electric chain saw.
- For tips on safely operating a chain saw, see [Preventing Chain Saw Injuries During Tree Removal After a Disaster](#).

Stay safe in hot weather

- In hot weather, try to stay cool by staying in air-conditioned buildings, taking breaks in shaded areas or in cool rooms, drinking water and nonalcoholic fluids often, and wearing light and loose-fitting clothing.
- Do outdoor activities during cooler hours.
- For more information on protecting yourself against heat-related illness, see the [CDC Extreme Heat Web site](#).

WHAT TO WEAR

WHEN CLEANING UP DEBRIS AND HOUSEHOLD WASTE
AFTER A DISASTER

CAUTION!

- Protect wounds and cuts with waterproof bandage.
- Avoid heat stress by taking frequent breaks and drinking safe water.
- Cleaning up sewage? Wear rubber boots, rubber gloves, and goggles.
- Be aware of your surroundings-avoid electrical lines, insects, wild or stray animals, and long periods under the sun.
- Wash your hands with soap and water before eating. If water is not available, use hand sanitizer (containing at least 60% alcohol).

MORE INFORMATION ON CLEAN UP:
www.cdc.gov/disasters/cleanup/facts.html

See full infographic

Mold

Prevent mold growth

- Clean up and dry your home quickly after the storm or flood ends- within 24 to 48 hours if possible.
- Air out your house by opening doors and windows. Use fans to dry wet areas. Position fans to blow air out doors or windows.
- Throw away anything that you can't clean or dry quickly (such as mattresses, carpeting, carpet padding, rugs, upholstered furniture, cosmetics, stuffed animals, baby toys, pillows, foam-rubber items, books, wall coverings, and paper products).
- Remove and discard drywall and insulation that has been contaminated with sewage or flood waters.
- Thoroughly clean all wet items and surfaces with hot water and laundry or dish detergent. For example, you'll want to clean any flooring, concrete, molding, wood and metal furniture, countertops, appliances, sinks, and other plumbing fixtures.
- Fix any leaks in roofs, walls, or plumbing as soon as you can.

Clean up mold with a mix of bleach and water

- Never use bleach in a closed space. Open windows and doors first.



See full infographic

- Put on [personal protective equipment](#) to protect your eyes, nose, mouth, and skin. Wear goggles, an N-95 respirator, and protective gloves.
- To make your cleaner, mix 1 cup of household bleach with 1 gallon of water.
- Clean everything with mold on it.
- See [Mold After a Disaster](#), [CDC Flood Web site](#), and [Homeowner's and Renter's Guide to Mold Cleanup After Disasters](#) or more information on safely reentering flooded homes, cleaning up flood or storm water, worker safety

8 TIPS TO CLEAN UP MOLD

Protect Yourself

Put on personal protective equipment (gloves, mask, goggles) to protect your eyes, nose, mouth, and skin.

Toss!

Take it out! Anything that was wet with flood water and can't be cleaned and dried completely within 24 to 48 hours should be taken outside. Take photos of discarded items for filing insurance claims.

Air it out

Open all doors and windows when you are working, and leave as many open as you safely can when you leave.

Circulate

When electricity is safe to use, use fans and dehumidifiers to remove moisture.

Don't mix cleaners

If you use cleaning products, do not mix cleaning products together. **DO NOT** mix bleach and ammonia because it can create toxic vapors.

Scrub surfaces

Clean with water and a detergent. Remove all mold you can see. Dry right away.

Don't cover it, remove it

Painting or caulking over mold will not prevent mold from growing. Fix the water problem completely and clean up all the mold before you paint or caulk.

Dry it up

Dry your home and everything in it as quickly as possible – within 24 to 48 hours if you can.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mold/cleanup.htm>

See full infographic

Hygiene & Preventing Diseases

Disinfect toys

Remember that anything that's had contact with floodwater could carry germs. To keep your kids safe, make sure their toys are clean:

- Make a cleaning fluid by mixing 1 cup of bleach in 5 gallons of water.
- Wash off toys carefully with your cleaner.
- Let the toys air dry.

You may not be able to kill germs on some toys — like stuffed animals and baby toys. Throw out toys you can't clean.



See full infographic

Wash up with soap and water

- Wash up with soap and water once you're done cleaning.
- If there is a **boil-water advisory** in effect:
 - Use water that has been boiled for 1 minute (allow the water to cool before washing); or
 - Use water that's been disinfected for personal hygiene:
 - **Use 5%-9% unscented liquid household chlorine bleach** – add a little less than 1/8 teaspoon (8 drops or about 0.5 milliliters) **per 1 gallon of clear water**. Stir well, and let it stand for 30 minutes before using. **If the water is cloudy**, add a little less than 1/4 teaspoon (16 drops or about 1 milliliter) per 1 gallon of water.
- If you have any open cuts or sores that were exposed to floodwater, wash them with soap and water and apply an antibiotic ointment to prevent an infection.
- Seek immediate medical attention if you become injured or sick.
- Wash all clothes worn during the cleanup in hot water and detergent. These clothes should be washed separately from uncontaminated clothes and linens.
- For more tips on washing your hands, see [Clean Hands Save Lives: Emergency Situations](#).

Be careful with floodwater- it can contain dangerous bacteria

- Floodwater can contain dangerous bacteria from overflowing sewage and agricultural and industrial waste. While skin contact with floodwater doesn't pose a serious health risk by itself, eating or drinking anything contaminated with floodwater can cause diseases.
- If you have any open cuts or sores that will be exposed to floodwater, keep them as clean as possible by washing them with soap and applying an antibiotic ointment to discourage infection. (See also [Clean Hands Save Lives: Emergency Situations](#))
- To reduce cold-related risks when standing or working in water which is cooler than 75 degrees F (24 degrees C), wear insulated clothes and insulated rubber boots, take frequent breaks out of the water, and change into dry clothing when possible.
- See also [Food, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Information for Use Before and After a Disaster or Emergency](#) and [Reentering Your Flooded Home](#).



Potential Hazards

Be careful when entering damaged buildings

- Stay away from any damaged buildings or structures until a building inspector or other government authority has had a chance to examine it and certify that it's safe.
- Wait until daylight to return to buildings so it's easier to see and avoid any hazards- especially if the power is out.
- Leave your home or other building if you hear any shifting or strange noises- this could mean it's about to fall.

- If you smell gas or suspect a leak, leave your house/building and contact emergency authorities right away! Don't turn on the lights, light matches, smoke, or do anything that can cause a spark. Don't return to the building until you're told it's safe to do so.
- Keep children and pets away from the affected area until cleanup has been completed.

Prevent carbon monoxide poisoning

- Never use generators, pressure washers, or other gasoline, propane, natural gas, or charcoal-burning devices inside your home, basement, garage, or camper—or even outside near an open window, door, or vent. Carbon monoxide—an odorless, colorless gas from these sources that can cause sudden illness and death—can build up indoors and poison the people and animals inside.
- For more information, see [Carbon Monoxide Poisoning After a Disaster](#).

Be aware of any electrical hazards

- If electrical circuits and electrical equipment have gotten wet or are in or near water, turn off the power at the main breaker or fuse on the service panel. If you must enter standing water to access the main power switch, then call an electrician to turn it off.
- Never turn power on or off or use an electric tool or appliance while standing in water.
- Do not connect generators to your home's electrical circuits without the approved, automatic-interrupt devices. If a generator is on line when electrical service is restored, it can become a major fire hazard and it may endanger line workers helping to restore power in your area.
- For more information, see [Protect Yourself and Others from Electrical Hazards After a Disaster](#).

Be careful with dangerous materials

- Call the fire department to inspect or remove chemicals, propane tanks, and other dangerous materials.
- Wear protective clothing and gear (for example, a respirator if needed) when handling hazardous materials.
- Wash skin that may have come in contact with hazardous materials.
- Wear insulated gloves and use caution if you have to remove a car battery. Avoid any acid that may have leaked from a car battery.
- For information about possible dangers posed by chemicals, see the [Chemical Emergencies page](#).
- For information about possible dangers posed by pollution from large farms and agricultural facilities, see the [CDC Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations \(CAFOs\) website](#).

Chainsaw Tips

Proper instruction & information is critical

Do not to use any chainsaws without proper instruction; you are risking your safety as well as the safety of others by doing so. You must be properly trained to operate this equipment safely. Proper training must include a review of the operator's manual as well as a skills evaluation to assure that you understand the features of this piece of equipment and can use it safely.

Hazards

Many hazards are involved when using a chainsaw including the following:

- Exposure to mechanical hazards from the chain and other moving parts
- Kick-backs of the bar
- Being struck by falling objects
- Flying particles of dirt or debris, or other particles discharged from the bar
- Slopes or uneven ground that could potentially result in slips, trips, or falls
- Foreign objects in the eyes
- Repetitive motion injuries
- Exposure to outdoor environments including insects, sun, and allergens
- Noise and vibration exposure
- Exposure to exhaust gases such as carbon monoxide in poorly ventilated areas
- Exposure to gas, oil, and other fluids
- Burns from the exhaust system



Before use

Inspect and test the equipment to manufacturer requirements before each use. All guards should be in place and the equipment should be in good, ready-to-use condition. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for proper scheduled maintenance. Complete a written field inspection form to document that the equipment is working properly and suitable for use. Do not use the equipment if unsafe conditions exist.

Personal Protective Equipment and Required PPE

- ✓ **Body:** Coveralls or long-sleeved shirt and pants. Clothing should not be too loose.
- ✓ **Legs:** Chainsaw protective chaps or chainsaw protective pants (ANSI Spec.; UL Listed)
- ✓ **Feet:** Steel-toed leather boots that are anti-slip and ankle height
- ✓ **Head:** Hard hat and mesh face shield, goggles or safety glasses must be worn underneath
- ✓ **Ears:** Ear plugs or muffs when operating or around noisy equipment
- ✓ **Hands:** Heavy work gloves (leather or similar and anti-vibration)
- ✓ **Eyes:** Goggles or safety glasses (with side shields or wrap-around lenses; can be shaded)

Chainsaw Tips

Maintenance and Repairs

- ✓ Don't work on running or hot equipment—shut it off and let it cool
- ✓ Disconnect the spark plug wire or electric cord before performing mechanical adjustments, maintenance, repairs, or removing obstructions from around the chain or bar
- ✓ Use proper methods to secure and sharpen the chain
- ✓ If you're not qualified to make appropriate repairs using safe work practices, contact an authorized and qualified equipment mechanic

Operating the Equipment

- ✓ Establish good, stable footing
- ✓ Make a plan for the work to be done and identify and establish controls for the hazards present
- ✓ Choose the correct sized saw for the job
- ✓ Assure that the saw is sharp, chain properly tensioned, and ready to operate before starting
- ✓ Use both hands to start the saw, one to hold the saw (some saws also allow you to use a foot) and the other to pull the cord. Drop starts are not allowed
- ✓ Make sure the safety features of the saw are in place and working, including a reduced kickback bar, low kickback chain and chain brake
- ✓ Make sure rocks and other obstacles have been removed from cutting area
- ✓ Avoid contact between the bar tip and any object, or the dirt as it can result in a kick back and/or damage or dull the chain
- ✓ Hold the chainsaw firmly with both hands
- ✓ Don't overextend when cutting
- ✓ Don't cut above shoulder level
- ✓ Check the chain brake frequently
- ✓ Never cut when tired or alone
- ✓ Follow sharpening and maintenance instructions for the chainsaw
- ✓ Plan and clear an escape route when falling a tree. As the tree falls, stop motor, set the saw down and move quickly from the base of the tree rapidly at a 45-degree angle from the path of the fall
- ✓ Avoid making cuts with the saw between your legs, always cut with the saw to the outside of your legs
- ✓ Don't stand on a log and saw between your feet
- ✓ Stand to the side of the limb you are cutting, don't straddle it
- ✓ Keep yourself and other people out of the cutting path in the event that the chain breaks
- ✓ Do not fuel hot or running equipment. Use a rag to wipe up fuel spills
- ✓ Equipment operators shall be trained and qualified to operate all chainsaws that they may be asked to use. Manufacturer's instructions and operating procedures shall be followed. Training must be documented and kept on file
- ✓ Before working in an area, the equipment operator must make sure the area is clear of people and other hazards
- ✓ Transport the chainsaw in an upright position to prevent fuel spillage. Keep out of the passenger area of the vehicle. Keep in a case or cover the bar with a chain guard