

# Salem City



## **Flood Fact Sheet**

### **Floods and Flash Floods**

Utah's flooding history is significant. Floods happen anywhere and anytime. Below are some things you can do to reduce your risk to floods and protect your property and ensure your safety in future flooding.

### **Before The Flood**

#### **Are You In A Flood Hazard Area?**

Purchasing flood insurance will help reduce the amount of structural damage to your home and financial loss from building damage should a flood or flash flood occur. Homeowners policies do not cover flood damage. Find out if you live in a flood-prone area from your local planning office. Ask whether your property is above or below the flood stage water level and learn about the history of flooding for your region. Learn flood warning signs and you community alert signals. Request information on preparing for floods and flash floods.

### **Get Ready**

If you live in a frequently flooded area, stockpile emergency building materials. These include plywood, plastic sheeting, lumber nails, hammer and saw, pry bar, shovels, and sandbags. Have check valves installed in building sewer traps to prevent flood waters from backing up in sewer drains. As a last resort, use large corks or stoppers to plug showers, tubs, or basins. Plan and practice and evacuation route. Contact the local emergency management office for a copy of the community flood evacuation plan. This plan should include information on the safest routes to shelters. Individuals living in flash flood areas should have several alternative routes. Develop an emergency communication plan. In case family members are separated from one another during floods or flash floods (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), have a plan for getting back together. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact."

## **Have Disaster Supplies On Hand**

- Flashlights and extra batteries
- Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- First aid kit and manual
- Emergency food and water
- Nonelectric can opener
- Essential medicines
- Cash and credit cards
- Sturdy shoes

## **During A Flood**

Listen to a battery-operated radio for the latest storm information.

Fill bathtubs, sinks, and jugs with clean water in case water becomes contaminated.

Bring outdoor belongings, such as patio furniture, indoors.

Move valuable household possessions to the upper floors or to safe ground if time permits.

If you are instructed to do so by local authorities, turn off all utilities at the main switch and close the main gas valve.

Be prepared to evacuate.

If outdoors - Climb to high ground and stay there.

Avoid walking through any floodgates. If it is moving swiftly, even water 6 inches deep can sweep you off your feet.

If in a car - If you come to a flooded area, turn around and go another way.

If your car stalls, abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground. Many deaths have resulted from attempts to move stalled vehicles.

## **After A Flood**

Flood dangers do not end when the water begins to recede. Listen to a radio or television and don't return home until authorities indicate it is safe to do so. Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance - infants, elderly people, and people with disabilities. Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes, that may have come into your home with the flood waters. Use a stick to poke through debris.

Inspect the building - Inspect foundations for cracks or other damage. Stay out of buildings if flood waters remain around the building. When entering buildings, use extreme caution. Wear sturdy shoes and use battery-powered lanterns or flashlights when examining buildings. Examine walls, floors, doors, and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing. Watch for loose plaster and ceilings that could fall.

## **Good Things to Remember**

- Take pictures of the damage-both to the house and its contents for insurance claims.
- Look for
  - Fire hazards, broken or leaking gas lines, flooded electrical circuits.
  - Submerged furnaces or electrical appliances.
  - Flammable or explosive materials coming from upstream.
- Throw away food - including canned goods - that has come in contact with flood waters.
- Pump out flooded casements gradually (about one-third of the water per day) to avoid structural damage.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible.
- Damaged sewage systems are health hazards.

## **Inspecting Utilities In A Damaged Home**

- Check For Gas Leaks - If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. Turn off the gas at the outside main valve if you can and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.
- Look For Electrical System Damage - If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician for advice.
- Check For Sewage And Water Lines Damage - If you suspect sewage lines are damaged avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid the water from the tap.

## **Emergency Procedures - Floods**

### **Before the Flood**

1. Know the elevation of your property in relation to flood plains, streams and other waterways. Determine if your property may be flooded.
2. Make advance plans of what to do and where to go.
3. Store food and water and critical medical supplies (prescriptions, insulin, etc.)
4. Fill your car with gas in case you must evacuate.
5. Move furniture and essential items to higher elevation if time permits.
6. Have a portable radio and flashlights with extra batteries.
7. Open basement windows to equalize water pressure on foundations and walls.
8. Secure house.
9. Consider flood and earthquake insurance.

### **Evacuation**

1. Listen to local radio or TV for weather information.
2. If you are asked to evacuate, shut off main power switch, main gas valve and water valve. Follow local evacuation plan and routes.

3. Do not attempt to drive over a flooded road, as it might be washed out. While you are on the road, watch for possible flooding at bridges, dips and low areas.
4. Watch for damaged roads, slides and fallen wires.
5. Drive slowly in water; use low gears.
6. If driving and vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground.
7. Do not attempt to cross a stream on foot where water is above your knees.
8. Register at your designated Evacuation Center and remain at the Evacuation Center until informed that you may leave.

### **After the Flood**

1. Remain away from evacuated area until the public health officials and building inspector have given approval.
2. Check for structural damage before entering.
3. Make sure electricity is off; watch for electrical wires.
4. Do not use an open flame as a light source because of possibility of escaping gas. Use flashlights. Beware of dangerous sparks.
5. Do not use food that has been contaminated by flood water.
6. Test water for portability.

NOTE: Your Evacuation Center location will be given to you by your Neighborhood Coordinator.

# Fire Safety

## Fire Chemistry

**Heat** - The temperature at which a material produces a vapor. And the temperature at which the vapor will burn.

**Fuel** - The fuel for the fire may be a solid, liquid, or gas. The type and quantity of the fuel will determine which method should be used to extinguish the fire.

**Oxygen** - Fires will burn vigorously in any atmosphere of at least 20 percent oxygen.



Together these three elements are called the fire triangle. Removal of one side will put the fire out.

## Categorization of Fires

Fires are categorized into classes based on the type of fuel that is burned:

**Class A Fires:** Ordinary combustibles such as paper, cloth, wood, rubber, and many plastics.

**Class B Fires:** Flammable liquids ( oils, gasoline) and combustible liquids (charcoal lighter, kerosene). These fuels burn only at the surface because oxygen cannot penetrate the depth of the fluid. Only the vapor burns when ignited.

**Class C Fires:** Electrical equipment (wiring, motors). When the electricity is removed the fire is treated as a Class A fire.

**Class D Fires:** Combustible metals (aluminum, magnesium, titanium).

## Fire Extinguishers

Fire Extinguishers are available in many sizes and can be class specific. You can purchase extinguishers that are a combination ABC. These extinguisher can be used on all classes of fires except the Class D fire, which is generally an industrial fire.

To use an extinguisher you follow the acronym PASS. Pull the pin, Aim the extinguisher, Squeeze the handle, and Sweep the fire at its base. This skill is taught in our CERT class.

It is recommended that homes have at least 1 extinguisher for each level of the home. A 10# ABC extinguisher for the home and garage. You may choose 5# or 21/2# extinguishers for your vehicles and sheds.

## **Fire prevention**

Fire prevention is the key to safety. Limit the amount of hazardous materials in storage. Isolate products in approved containers, store them inside enclosed cabinets, and protect them from sources of ignition. Eliminate products that are no longer needed. Separate incompatible materials (chlorine products and ammonia). A leaking or spilled gallon gas container in a garage can produce 100's of gallons of explosive vapors. When the garage door opener is activated an electrical spark can cause an explosion and fire.

## **Electrical hazards**

Electrical hazards can be reduced or eliminated if:

- Avoid the electrical octopus. Eliminate tangles of electrical cords. Don't overload electrical outlets.
- Don't run electrical cords under carpets.
- Replace broken or frayed cords immediately.
- Maintain electrical appliances properly. Repair or replace malfunctioning appliances.
- Learn the proper way to shut off you electricity, and gas.
- Secure your water heater to a wall in two places: 1/3 from the top and 1/3 from the bottom

## **Family Escape Plan**

Develop and practice a family escape plan. Install and maintain fire alarms. You need to have at least two exits from every room. Designate a location to meet in the event of a fire. Teach family members to stay low and touch closed doors with the back of hand before opening to feel for heat. Learn not to burn. Practice stop, drop and roll. Teach children not to play with matches.

## **Emergency Procedures - Fire** **Before a Fire**

1. Make sure home is free of combustible materials.
2. Don't run wires under carpets or rugs.
3. Know avenues of escape. HAVE A FAMILY PLAN and have frequent fire drills.
4. HAVE A PLACE TO MEET - so no one tries to go back into a burning building looking for someone needlessly.
5. Have fire extinguishers in house and car.

## **During a Fire**

1. If you are outside, do not return for anything.
2. Go to the nearest house or building and call your fire department by dialing 911.  
REPORT THE ADDRESS AND TYPE OF FIRE. LISTEN AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS.

3. If you are inside and have time, make sure everyone is out.
4. If anyone else is at home, report to the meeting place, then see that the telephone call to the fire department is made.
5. If you are in a closed room or office, do not open the door without first feeling it or the door knob. If it is warm or hot, do not open it, but unlock it to assist rescue or fire personnel.
6. If there is smoke coming from under the door, use clothes, sheets, etc. to stop the smoke from coming in.
7. If you are at home and there is a window, stay close to the floor and exit through the window, using the escape ladder if necessary.
8. If you should catch on fire, do not run. Drop to the ground and start rolling over and over to smother the flames.
9. If you see someone on fire, use a coat or blanket, etc., not your bare hands to smother the flames.
10. Watch to see that children do not go back in inside to rescue a pet or prize possession.
11. Turn off gas and electricity, if possible, from the outside of the house.
12. In a public building, follow the established evacuation procedures.

### **After a Fire**

1. Do not re-enter the building until appropriate authorities have given permission.
2. Plan and practice a family drill at least once a year.

## **Earthquake Preparedness - Protecting Yourself**

### **Duck, Cover & Hold**

No matter where you are, know how to protect yourself and your family during an earthquake. Practice taking cover as if there were an earthquake and team the safest places in your home and work. Practice getting out of your home and check to see if the planned exits are clear and if they can become blocked in an earthquake. Know how to turn off the gas, but do not practice this step. In the event of an earthquake, once you turn off your gas, only your utility company should turn it back on for safety reasons.

### **General Tips**

When in a HIGH-RISE BUILDING, move against an interior wall if you are not near a desk or table. Protect your head and neck with your arms. Do not use the elevators.

When OUTDOORS, move to a clear area away from trees, signs, buildings, or downed electrical wires and poles.

When on a SIDEWALK NEAR BUILDINGS, duck into a doorway to protect yourself from falling bricks, glass, plaster and other debris.

When DRIVING, pull over to the side of the road and stop. Avoid overpasses and power lines. Stay inside your vehicle until the shaking stops.

When in a CROWDED STORE OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACE, move away from display shelves containing objects that could fall. Do not rush for the exit.

When in a STADIUM OR THEATER, stay in your seat, get below the level of the back of the seat and cover your head and neck with your arms.

## **Earthquake Preparedness - Preparing Your Family**

### **The Plan**

Stock up on at least a three-day supply of food, water, clothes, medical supplies and other necessary equipment for everyone in your family. Make sure everyone knows where to find them.

Choose a person outside the immediate area to contact if family members are separated. Long distance phone service will probably be restored sooner than local service. Do not use the phone immediately after the earthquake.

Know the policies of the school or daycare center your children attend. Make plans to have someone pick them up if you are unable to get them.

If you have a family member that does not speak English, prepare an emergency card written in English indicating that person's identification, address and any special needs such as medication or allergies. Tell that person to keep the card with him/her at all times.

Conduct Earthquake: Duck, Cover & Hold drills every six months with your family.

Know the safest place in each room because it will be difficult to move from one room to another during an earthquake.

Locate the shutoff valves for water, gas and electricity. Learn how to shut off the valves before a quake. If you have any questions, call your utility company.

Make copies of vital records and keep them in a safe deposit box in another city or state. Make sure originals are stored safely.

When preparing for an earthquake, plan on having enough supplies to get you and your family through at least the first 72 hours. After a major earthquake, there's a good chance that traditional emergency response teams will be too busy to take care of you and your family. You need to prepare your home and neighborhood.

Before a quake occurs, call your local Red Cross chapter and Office of Emergency Services to find out about their plans for emergency shelters and temporary medical centers in case of such a disaster.



Establish all the possible ways to exit your house. Keep those areas clear.

Know the locations of the nearest fire and police stations.

Take photos and/or videos of your valuables. Make copies and keep them in another city or state.

Include your babysitter and other household help in your plans.

Keep an extra pair of eyeglasses and house and car keys on hand.

Keep extra cash and change. If electricity is out, you will not be able to use an ATM.

## **General Tips**

Stay away from heavy furniture, appliances, large glass panes, shelves holding objects, and other large decorative masonry, brick or plaster such as fireplaces.

Keep your hallway clear. It is usually one of the safest places to be during an earthquake.

Stay away from kitchens and garages, which tend to be the most dangerous places because of the many items kept there.

## **Earthquake Preparedness - Securing Furniture**

### **How to Secure Your Furniture**

You must secure the contents of your home or office to reduce hazards. You should secure anything heavy enough to hurt you if it falls on you. Here are steps you should take to secure your possessions.

### **Secure Tabletop Objects**

TV's, stereos, computers, lamps and chinaware can be secured with buckles and safety straps attached to the tabletop (which allows for easy movement of the units when needed) or with hook and loop fasteners glued to both the table and the unit.

Glass and pottery objects can be secured with nondrying putty or microcrystalline wax.

### **Secure Items in your Kitchen**

Use childproof latches, hook and eye latches or positive catch latches, designed for boats, to secure your cabinet doors.

Make sure your gas appliances have flexible connectors to reduce the risk of fire.

Secure your refrigerator to prevent movement.

## **Anchor Your Furniture**

Secure the tops of all top heavy furniture such as bookcases and file cabinets to the wall. Be sure to anchor to the stud, not just to the plasterboard. Flexible fasteners such as nylon straps allow tall objects to sway without falling over, reducing strain on the stude.

## **Protect Yourself from Broken Glass**

Replace your windows with ones made from safety glass or cover them with a strong shatter resistant film. Be sure you use safety film and not just a solar filter.

## **Secure Overhead Objects**

Ceiling lights and fans should be additionally supported with a cable bolted to the ceiling joist. The cable should have enough slack to allow it to sway.

Framed pictures, especially glass covered, should be hung from closed hooks so that they can't bounce off. Only soft art such as tapestries should be placed over beds an

## **Earthquake Preparedness - Children Infants and Toddlers**

For infants and toddlers, special emphasis should be placed on making their environment as safe as possible.

Cribs should be placed away from windows and tall, unsecured bookcases and shelves that could slide or topple.

A minimum of a 72-hour supply of extra water, formula, bottles, food, juices, clothing, disposable diapers, baby wipes and prescribed medications should be stored where it is most likely to be accessible after an earthquake. Also keep an extra diaper bag with these items in your car.

Store strollers, wagons, blankets and cribs with appropriate wheels to evacuate infants, if necessary.

Install bumper pads in cribs or bassinets to protect babies during the shaking.

Install latches on all cupboards (not just those young children can reach) so that nothing can fall on your baby during a quake.

Children need to be prepared for an earthquake as much as adults, if not more.

## **Preschool and School-age Children**

By age three or so, children can understand what an earthquake is and how to get ready for one. Take the time to explain what causes earthquakes in terms they'll understand. Include your children in family discussions and planning for earthquake safety. Conduct drills and review safety procedures every six months.

Show children the safest places to be in each room when an earthquake hits. Also show them all possible exits from each room.

Use sturdy tables to teach children to Duck, Cover & Hold.

Teach children what to do wherever they are during an earthquake (at school, in a tall building, outdoors).

Make sure children's emergency cards at school are up-to-date.

Although children should not turn off any utility valves, it's important that they know what gas smells like. Advise children to tell an adult if they smell gas after an earthquake.

## **Earthquake Preparedness - Elderly Before an Earthquake**

Eliminate hazards. Make it as easy as possible to quickly get under a sturdy table or desk for protection.

Anchor special equipment such as telephones and life support systems. Fasten tanks of gas, such as oxygen, to the wall.

Keep a list of medications, allergies, special equipment, names and numbers of doctors, pharmacists and family members. Make sure you have this list with you at all times. Keep an extra pair of eyeglasses and medication with emergency supplies.

Keep walking aids near you at all times. Have extra walking aids in different rooms of the house.

Put a security light in each room. These lights plug into any outlet and light up automatically if there is loss of electricity. They continue operating automatically for four to six hours, and they can be turned off by hand in an emergency.

Make sure you have a whistle to signal for help.

Keep extra batteries for hearing aids with your emergency supplies. Remember to replace them annually.

Keep extra emergency supplies at your bedside.

Find two people you trust who will check on you after an earthquake. Tell them your special needs. Show them how to operate any equipment you use. Show them where your emergency supplies are kept. Give them a spare key.

## **During and After an Earthquake**

If you are in bed or sitting down, do not get up.

If you are standing, duck and cover or sit down. You could be thrown to the floor if you are standing.

Prepare to be self-sufficient for at least three days.

Turn on your portable radio for instructions and news reports. For your own safety, cooperate fully with public safety officials and instructions.

Prepare for aftershocks.

If you evacuate, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.

## **Earthquake Preparedness - Physically Challenged Before an Earthquake**

Set up your home, apartment or workplace so that you can quickly get under a sturdy desk, table or other safe place for protection. Identify doorways that do not have doors in which you can take cover.

Maintain a list of medications, allergies, special equipment, names and numbers of doctors, pharmacists and family members with you at all times.

Keep extra medication with your emergency supplies.

Keep extra emergency supplies at your bedside and by your wheelchair.

Have walking aids near you at all times. Place extra walking aids in different rooms of the house.

Put a security light in each room. These lights plug into any outlet and light up automatically if there is a loss of electricity. They continue operating automatically for four to six hours, and they can be turned off by hand in an emergency.

Have a whistle near you to signal for help.

Find two people you trust who will check on you after an earthquake. Tell them your special needs. Show them how to operate any equipment you use. Show them where your emergency supplies are kept. Give them a spare key.

## **During an Earthquake**

If you are in bed or out of a wheelchair, stay where you are and cover your head and neck.

If you are in a wheelchair, stay in it and go into a doorway that doesn't have a door. Cover your head and neck with your hands.

Prepare to be self-sufficient for at least three days.

Turn on your portable radio for instructions and news reports. For your own safety, cooperate fully with public safety officials and instructions.

Prepare for aftershocks.

If you evacuate your home, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.

## **Earthquake Preparedness - Pets**

### **Before an Earthquake**

Store enough food and water to last for 72 hours, preferably for one week. Prepare a shelter or evacuation kit for your pet, including an unbreakable dish, veterinarian records, a restraint (leash or pet carrier) and medication with instructions.

Keep your pet's ID tag up-to-date.

Make sure nothing can fall on your pet.

Arrange for a neighbor to take care of your pet if you are not able to get home after an earthquake.

When preparing your home for an earthquake, don't forget to include your pets on the list. They will depend on you even more after an earthquake to take care of them and their needs.

### **During and After an Earthquake**

Do not try to hold on to your pet during the shaking. Animals will instinctively protect themselves and hide where they're safe. If you get in their way, even the nicest pets can turn on you.

Be patient with your pets after a quake. They get stressed just like people and need time to readjust. They may disappear for some time, but they generally show up again when things have calmed down.

If you have outdoor pets, you should keep them indoors until the aftershocks have subsided and they have calmed down.

If you must evacuate your home, leave your pet secured in a safe place. Pets will not be allowed at shelters. Be sure to leave plenty of clean water and food. If possible, visit pet daily until you can return home.

## **Earthquake Preparedness - Organizing Your Neighborhood**

### **Organize Your Neighborhood Training**

- Learn simple firefighting techniques.
- Learn basic search-and-rescue skills.
- Learn to assess yourself, your family and coworkers for injuries.
- Learn to assess your
- Home and workplace for hazards or damage.
- Learn to assess your community for hazards, needs and available resources.

Contact your local police and fire departments, city/county Office of Emergency Services, American Red Cross chapter or community college to arrange for speakers and training workshops. Response teams should arrange to participate in annual earthquake exercises sponsored by local government and businesses.

### **Inventory Your Neighbor's Skills**

As a part of the community response team planning process, teams should conduct an inventory of the skills and resources available at home, work and community. You should have this information on hand.

After an earthquake or other disaster, emergency response agencies could be overburdened and might not be able to get to you neighborhood immediately. You and your neighbors or coworkers may need to take the initial emergency response actions and take care of others for at least 72 hours. Past earthquakes have thrust many untrained people into positions of providing first aid and rescuing people. You need to be prepared!

If a response team has not been organized in your neighborhood or workplace, form one now. Joining and forming a community response team can greatly improve your chances of surviving and earthquake and can improve and self-sufficiency of neighborhood.

Before an earthquake for efficient, effective responses. Identify people who:

- Have medical, electrical, child-care, leadership, firefighting, and survival skills.

- Own chains saws, citizen band radios, four wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles and water purifiers.
- Are willing and able to be a runner/bicyclist to deliver messages if telephone lines are down.

## **Organizing Your Neighborhood**

Every home or office has people with special needs. Your neighborhood response team should work with these individuals in advance to determine what extra assistance or supplies they may require after an earthquake or other emergency. Some of the people who may require special assistance included:

- Physically Challenged
- Deaf or hearing impaired
- Blind
- Limited mobility—wheelchair-bound
- Persons who require special oxygen supply
- Persons with significant medical conditions

Other:

- Children who spend time alone
- Non-English speaking

## **Store Supplies**

In addition to the water, food and other supplies that everyone needs to stock, members of the community response team should store tools. Items such as the following should be stored in a central and easily accessible location.

- Gloves and goggles
- Adjustable wrenches
- Hard hats and vest
- Flashlights with extra batteries
- Axes and crowbars
- Ropes

## **Emergency Procedures - Earthquake Before An Earthquake**

1. Store Water and Food Supply
2. Organize a 72-hour portable emergency kit.
3. Bolt down or provide strong support for water heaters and other appliances.

4. Consider earthquake insurance.

## **During an Earthquake**

1. STAY CALM
2. If you are indoors, stay inside and find protection in a doorway, or crouch under a desk or table, away from windows or glass dividers; avoid masonry wall (brick) and chimneys (fire places).
3. Outside: Stand away from buildings, trees, telephone and electric lines.
4. On the Road: Drive away from underpasses/overpasses; stop in a safe area; stay in vehicle.
5. In an Office Building: Stay next to a pillar or support column or under a heavy table or desk.

## **After an Earthquake**

1. Check for injuries. Provide first aid.
2. Check for safety - gas, water, sewage breaks; check for downed electric lines; turn off interrupted utilities as necessary; check for building damage and potential safety problems during aftershocks, such as cracks around chimney and foundation; check for fires.
3. Clean up dangerous spills.
4. Wear Shoes.
5. Tune radio to an emergency station and listen for instructions from public safety agencies.
6. Use the telephone only for emergencies.
7. As soon as possible, notify your family that you are okay.
8. Do not use matches or open flames in the home until you are sure there are no gas leaks.
9. Do not turn light switches off and on. Sparks created by the switch contacts can ignite gas fumes.
10. In public buildings, follow evacuation procedures immediately and return only after the building has been declared safe by the appropriate authorities.
11. Report damages or needs to your Neighborhood Coordinator.

## **Things You Need To Know**

1. How, where and when to turn off electricity, gas and water.
2. First aid.
3. Plan for reuniting your family.
4. Plan and practice a family drill at least once a year.



## **Emergency Procedures - Gas Leak**

### **If a Gas Leak is Suspected**

1. Check house piping and appliances for damage.
2. Check for fires or fire hazards.
3. Do not use matches, lighters or other open flames.
4. Do not operate electrical switches, appliances or battery operated devices if natural gas leaks are suspected. This could create sparks that could ignite gas from broken lines.
5. If gas line breakage is suspected, shut off the gas at the meter. This should be done, however, only if there is a strong smell of natural gas or if you hear gas escaping.
6. Wear heavy shoes in all areas near broken glass or debris. Keep your head and face protected from falling debris.
7. Turn on a battery operated radio (if no gas leaks are found) or car radio to receive disaster instructions.
8. Do not use your telephone except in extreme emergency situations.

## **Home Electrical Circuits**

1. Familiarize yourself and family with the location of the electrical breaker panel.
2. Turn off breakers for areas of concern.
3. Main breaker may be shut off if in doubt.
4. In cases of basement flooding:
  - o Think before stepping in any water.
  - o A shock hazard may exist even in an inch of water if an extension cord connection is on the floor.
  - o If the electrical panel is upstairs, shut off all circuits.
  - o If the electrical panel is in the basement, determine whether it can be reached on dry ground. If not refer to the next step.
5. Check your house electrical meter. If it is on your home there may be a main disconnect switch (breaker) next to it. If the meter is on an under- ground service, it may be in front of your home; but there should be a main breaker where the line enters the home. Shut it off!

## **Emergency Procedures - High Winds**

### **Preparation**

1. Survey your home and/or property. Take note of materials stored, placed, or used, which in the event of high winds could become missiles and destroy other structures or be destroyed. Devise methods of securing these materials where they will still be accessible for day-to-day needs.
2. Keep radio and/or television on and monitor for wind advisories.
3. If possible, board up, tape or shutter all windows (Leave some ventilation).
4. Draw some water for emergency use in the event water service is interrupted.

5. Have a supply of flashlights, spare batteries, candles, first aid equipment, medicines, etc., available for emergency use.
6. Secure outdoor furniture, trash cans, tools, etc.

### **During High Winds**

1. Take shelter in hallways, closets, and away from windows.
2. Stay out of areas where flying objects may hit you or destroy your place of refuge.

### **After Winds Subside**

1. Inspect for structural damage.
2. Check all utilities for damage and proper operation.
3. Monitor radio and television for instruction from local authorities.
4. Report damage and needs to your Neighborhood Coordinator.

## **Emergency Procedures - Power Outage**

### **Before the Power Outage**

1. Learn location of fuse box or circuit breaker.
2. Store candles, flashlights and extra batteries in a handy place.
3. Have food and water supplies on hand, since the outage may last awhile.
4. Know the location of all camping equipment (stove, lantern, sleeping bags). You may need them. Make sure the equipment is operational and that you know how to use them. REMEMBER THAT CAMPING EQUIPMENT REQUIRING GASOLINE, PROPANE, WHITE GAS, COLEMAN FUEL OR CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES SHOULD NOT BE USED INSIDE THE HOUSE - ONLY OUTSIDE.
5. Keep adequate supply of fuel on hand. Propane, white gas, gasoline and Coleman fuel must not be stored or used in the house or garage, as they are too volatile. Only kerosene may be used in the house and stored in direct sunlight and is limited in quantity to one 55 gallon drum on a person's property.
6. Keep your refrigerator well defrosted. Built-up ice works against your freezer.

### **During the Power Outage**

1. Unplug all your appliances. The surge of power that comes when power is restored could ruin your appliances.
2. Turn off all but one light switch.
3. A major problem during an outage is food thawing in the refrigerator or freezer. Open door only to take food out, and do so as quickly as possible. If you have access to dry ice, place it in a cardboard box and then on top of food.
4. When using camping equipment during an outage, remember to do so outside. Use only a fireplace, a properly installed wood stove, or a new style kerosene heater used in a safe area with the room vented. i.e., fresh outside air coming into the room.
5. Report any downed lines.

6. Do not allow children to carry lanterns, candles or fuel.

### **After the Outage**

1. When power is restored, plug in appliances one by one, waiting a few minutes in between each one. This may prevent an overload on the system.
2. Be patient. Energy may first be restored to police and fire departments and hospitals.
3. Examine your frozen food. If it still contains ice crystal, it may be refrozen. If meat is off-color or has an odd odor, throw it away.

## **Emergency Procedures - Thunder Storms**

### **Protect Yourself**

1. When a thunderstorm or lightning threatens, get inside a home or large building, or inside an all metal vehicle (not a convertible). Stay indoors and don't venture outside unless absolutely necessary.
2. Stay away from open doors and windows, fireplaces, radiators, stoves, metal pipes, sinks and plug-in appliances.
3. Don't use plug-in electrical equipment such as hair dryers, electric blankets or electric razors during the storm.
4. Except for emergencies, don't use the telephone during the storm. Lightning may strike telephone lines outside.
5. If outside, with no time to reach a safe building or an automobile, follow these rules:
  - Do not stand underneath a natural lightning rod such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area.
  - Avoid projecting yourself above the surrounding landscape, as you would do if you were standing on a hilltop, in an open field, on the beach, or fishing from a small boat.
  - Get out of the water and off small boats.
  - Get away from tractors and other metal farm equipment.
  - Stay away from wire fences, clotheslines, metal pipes, rails, exposed sheds or anything that is high that would conduct electricity. Some of these could carry electricity to you from some distance away.
  - Don't use metal objects like fishing rods and golf clubs. Golfers' cleated shoes are particularly good lightning rods.
  - Stay in your automobile if you are traveling. Automobiles offer excellent lightning protection.
  - Get off and away from motorcycles, scooters, golf carts and bicycles.
  - If no buildings are available, your best protection is a cave, ditch or canyon, or under head-high clumps of trees or shrubs.
  - If only isolated trees are nearby, your best protection is to crouch in the open, keeping twice as far away from isolated trees as the trees are high.
  - When you feel the electrical charge - if your hair stands on end or your skin tingles - lightning may be about to strike. Drop to the ground immediately.

## **First Aid**

1. Persons struck by lightning receive a severe electrical shock and may be burned, but they carry no electrical charge and may be handled safely.
2. A person "killed" by lightning can often be revived by prompt mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, cardiac massage, and prolonged artificial respiration.
3. In a group struck by lightning, the apparently dead should be treated first; those who show vital signs will probably recover spontaneously, although burns and other injuries may require treatment.

## **Emergency Procedures - Winter Storms**

### **Before the Storm**

1. Arrange for emergency heat supply in case of power failure.
2. Prepare automobile, battery-powered equipment, food, heating fuel and other supplies.
3. Prepare a winter survival kit. You should have the following items in your car: Blankets or sleeping bags, flares, high energy foods (candy, raisins, nuts, etc.), first aid kit, flashlights, extra clothing, knives, compass, emergency candles and matches, maps, jumper cable, tow chain, shovel, windshield scraper, sack of sand.
4. Your car will help you keep warm, visible and alive should you be trapped in a winter storm. A lighted candle will help keep you from freezing, but you must remember to have a window open slightly for ventilation.
5. Keep car fuel tank above half full.

### **During and After the Storm**

1. Dress warmly. Wear multiple layers of protective, loose-fitting clothing, scarves, mittens and hoods. Cover the mouth and nose to protect lungs from extremely cold air.
2. Avoid travel, but if you become stranded, stay in your vehicle - keep it ventilated, bundle up, light an emergency candle for warmth, occasionally change positions and DON'T PANIC.
3. Avoid overexertion. Heart attacks are a major cause of deaths during and after winter storms. Shoveling snow or freeing stuck vehicles can be extremely hard work. Don't overdo it!
4. Beware of the chill factor if winds are present.
5. Be prepared for isolation at home. If you live in a rural area, make sure you can survive at home for a week or two in case a storm isolates you and makes it impossible for you to leave.

### **If a Warning is issued, the Storm is Imminent, Know Winter Words Of Warning**

1. WATCH. A winter storm is approaching.
2. FLURRIES; Intermittent snowfall that may reduce visibility.
3. SLEET is small particles of ice, usually mixed with rain. If enough sleet accumulates on the ground, it will make the roads slippery.

4. **HEAVY SNOW** is when four or more inches are expected within a 12-hour period.
5. **FREEZING RAIN** or **FREEZING DRIZZLE** is forecast when expected rain is likely to freeze as soon as it strikes the ground, putting a coating of ice or glaze on roads and everything else that is exposed. If a substantial layer of ice is expected to accumulate from the freezing rain, an **ICE STORM** is forecast.
6. A **BLIZZARD** is the most dangerous of all winter storms. It combines cold air, heavy snow and strong winds that blow the snow about and may reduce visibility to only a few yards. Winds 35 mph. Temperature 20 degrees F. or less.
7. A **SEVERE BLIZZARD WARNING** means that a very heavy snowfall is expected, with winds of at least 45 mph or temperatures of ten degrees or lower.

## **72 Hour Kits**

<b>Suggested minimum needs:</b>	
<b>Water</b>	1 Gallon (8 lbs.) per person for 3 days (8 drops chlorine bleach per gallon)
<b>Food</b>	Minimal of Noncook, Lightweight, Palatable, Can Opener, Cooking and Eating Utensils
<b>Clothing</b>	1 Change, Extra Shoes, Raingear, Adequate Winter Wear
<b>Bedding</b>	Sleeping Bags, Blankets
<b>Personal Hygiene</b>	Including Feminine Hygiene and Baby Items
<b>Sanitation</b>	Airtight Bucket or Porta Pottie, Toilet Paper, News Paper, Soap, Towel, Disinfectant, Trash Bags, Bleach
<b>First Aid Kit</b>	Personal Medications
<b>Shelter</b>	Tent or Tarp, Rope 1/4" x 36'
<b>Tools</b>	Pocket Knife, Small Tools, Axe, Pointed Shovel
<b>Light</b>	Flashlight, Batteries, Candles, Matches
<b>Communication</b>	Radio, Batteries, 1 Whistle Per Person
<b>Fuel</b>	For Cooking, Light, Heat
<b>Important Papers</b>	Wills, Testaments, Stocks, Securities, Titles, Certificates, Insurance, Current Family Pictures, ID Cards, Inventory of Household Items, Pencil and Paper, Maps, Phone Numbers, Emergency Manual, Car Keys, House Keys, Books
<b>Money</b>	Cash and Change
<b>Remember</b>	Keep gas tank at least half full