

IT'S A DISASTER!

...and what are YOU
gonna do about it?

5th Edition

A Disaster Preparedness, Prevention
& Basic First Aid Manual

by Bill & Janet Liebsch



We wanted to share some creative ideas associated with our customizable book that may benefit you and your community. *(Note: This PDF is only a portion of the 266-pg book, but allows you to see layout, contents, etc.)*



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As always ... we're completely open to ANY idea that gets this data into the publics' hands and benefits our country and our nation's heroes.

Stay safe,
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Proceeds benefit the U.S. Fire Responders Association
www.usfra.org

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DEDICATION

*This manual is dedicated to Volunteers all around the world who give their heart, soul, energy, and time unselfishly for the betterment of our society.
Thank you.*

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Bill and Janet Liebsch are the founders of Fedhealth, a publishing and marketing company formed in 1999 to help the public focus on preparedness and health-related issues. They are dedicated to developing and marketing collaborative programs that primarily benefit First Responders, schools, and volunteers. Fedhealth's books and ebooks are continually updated on preparedness and safety-related topics. To order additional copies and to learn about revenue sharing ideas and free customization, visit www.fedhealth.net

DISCLAIMER

The authors of this Manual are not licensed physicians, and the enclosed suggestions should not replace the advice of trained medical staff and officials. This information is not intended as a substitute for a first aid course, but reviews basic first aid measures that could be used when professional medical assistance is delayed or temporarily unavailable due to a major disaster or crisis. All data compiled here is for informational purposes only and neither the authors nor Fedhealth can accept responsibility for any injury, loss or damage arising from the use of this information. During a time of crisis, citizens should heed the advice of local officials over the data contained in this book.

INTRODUCTION

If you have never been involved in any type of major disaster, count yourself among the lucky ones and realize that emergencies and disasters can happen anywhere and anytime.

The confusion immediately following a disaster is scary - especially if you have not prepared yourself in advance and discussed these ideas with your family members.

Hopefully every time you see or hear about a disaster it makes you stop and think... "What if that was me or my family?" But what have YOU done to get yourself and your family ready? The best thing you can do to deal with any type of emergency situation is...

BE AWARE... BE PREPARED... and... HAVE A PLAN!

If you do these 3 things, the life you save could be your own... because what you don't know CAN hurt you!

The more the public is prepared for a disaster, the less strain we place on our local emergency services. Any major disaster will temporarily swamp First Responders, therefore, both the Red Cross and the Federal Emergency Management Agency recommend persons to try to be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours following a disaster. And if you are prepared for a longer period (like 2 to 4 weeks or more)... that's even better!

A majority of this information was compiled from various publications and data provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, FEMA, Public Safety Canada, the CDC, the Public Health Agency of Canada and others to help assist you in preparing for various types of disasters and basic first aid. It also offers suggestions on personal checklists and important telephone numbers for your family members and emergency groups that can be written in the spaces provided or attached inside this manual. Most importantly, there are many web sites throughout the book to help you find more information.

We realize you may not experience every type of disaster in your part of the world, but if you ever travel you could potentially be placed in a disaster situation so please educate yourself and your family.

Please stop your hectic lives for just a few hours and sit down with your entire family (from children to seniors) to read this manual and discuss how each of you would handle these types of situations.

It will be quality time with your loved ones and could save your lives!

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Section 1

Family Emergency Plan, Kits & Shelter

FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN CHECKLIST

The next time disaster strikes, you may not have much time to act and local first responders may not be able to reach you right away. **PREPARE NOW** for a sudden emergency and discuss these ideas with your entire family to create a **Family Emergency Plan**.

Even though this checklist looks long and scary, it is easy to do and can help you make a plan. We suggest you and your family review this list, then read through the Manual since there are many tips mentioned in various topics and Sections that could help develop your plan.

PLEASE make some time in your busy lives to prepare for a disaster... a few minutes now could possibly save a life when a disaster hits. Remember - **be aware... be prepared... and have a plan!**

LEARN ABOUT RISKS & EXISTING PLANS:

- [] Find out which disasters could occur in your area and ask local officials how to prepare for each disaster, but read this Manual first.
- [] Ask how you will be warned of an emergency.
- [] Learn your community's evacuation routes and map them out using a free service like Google Maps or Mapquest or order Depiction.
- [] Ask about special assistance for elderly or disabled persons.
- [] Ask your workplace about emergency plans and learn about plans at your children's school(s) or day care center(s).

TIPS ON MAKING YOUR FAMILY PLAN:

*(Review all and complete **Family Emergency Plan** on pages 12-13):*

- [] Meet with household members to talk about the dangers of fire, severe weather, earthquakes and other emergencies. Explain how to respond to each using the tips in this Manual.
- [] Find safe spots in your home for each type of disaster that affects your community. *(see Section 2 for explanations of each disaster)*
- [] Talk about what to do when there are power outages and injuries.
- [] Take a basic first aid and CPR class (or join a CERT - see page 221).

- [] Draw a floor plan of your home showing doors, windows and stairways. Mark locations of first aid and disaster kits, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, ladders, and utility shut-off points. Next, use a colored pen to draw a broken line charting at least 2 escape routes from each room. And practice drills!
- [] Show family members how to turn off water, gas and electricity at the main switches when necessary.
- [] Post emergency telephone numbers near telephones and teach children how and when to call 9-1-1. (*see Section 3*)
- [] Make sure household members understand they should turn on the radio for emergency information.
- [] Pick one out-of-state and a local friend or relative for family members to call if separated during a disaster. (It is often easier to call out-of-state than within the affected area.)
- [] Pick two emergency meeting places in case you can't go home: 1) A place near your home. 2) A place outside the neighborhood.
- [] Teach children meeting places and emergency phone numbers in case you get separated during a crisis.
- [] Put **ICE** before a name and number in cell phone address books so First Responders would know who to call “**In Case of Emergency**”.
- [] Make sure family members know how to send and receive photos and text messages (if you have those capabilities on your cells). Also consider joining a network like Twitter or a local text message alert system to receive emergency broadcast warnings, updates, etc.
- [] Get some FRS walkie-talkies and teach family how to use them.
- [] Practice emergency evacuation drills with all household members at least two times each year. Also learn how to get involved with America's *PrepareAthon!* at www.ready.gov/prepare
- [] Consider doing a Living Will and/or a Healthcare Power of Attorney.
- [] Keep family records in a water- and fire-proof container. Consider keeping another set of records in a safety deposit box offsite.
- [] Check if you have enough insurance coverage. (*see Section 2 for more information on flood insurance.*)

TIPS FOR ELDERLY & DISABLED FAMILY MEMBERS:

- [] Ask about special aid that may be available in an emergency for elderly and disabled family members. Find out if assistance is available for evacuation and in public shelters. FEMA suggests people with a disability register with local fire department so help can be provided quickly in an emergency (if available in your area).
- [] Ask your children's teachers and caregivers about emergency plans for schools, day care centers or nursing homes.
- [] If you currently have a personal care attendant from an agency, check to see if the agency will be providing services at another location if there is an evacuation -- and tell family members.
- [] Learn what to do and where to go for each type of emergency. For example, basements are not wheelchair-accessible so you should have alternate safe places for different types of disasters for disabled or elderly persons.
- [] Learn what to do in case of power outages and injuries. Know how to start a back-up power supply for essential medical equipment!
- [] If someone in the home uses a wheelchair, make sure 2 exits are wheelchair-accessible in case one exit is blocked.
- [] Consider getting a medical alert system that will allow you to call for help if you have trouble getting around.
- [] Both elderly and disabled persons should wear a medical alert bracelet or necklace at all times if they have special needs.
- [] Talk to your doctor to ask if you can keep a 60-90 day supply of medications and special medical parts and supplies on-hand in case of emergency.
- [] Consider setting up a "Buddy" system with a roommate, trusted friend or neighbor. Give buddy a copy of your **Family Emergency Plan** and an extra house key or tell them where one is available.
- [] Consider putting a few personal items in a lightweight draw string bag (e.g. a whistle, some medications, a small flashlight, extra hearing aid batteries, etc.) and tie it to your wheelchair or walker for emergencies. Make sure to rotate items so current and working.
- [] Visit the **National Organization on Disability** web site to learn more about Emergency Preparedness issues at www.nod.org .

TIPS FOR PETS OR LIVESTOCK / LARGE ANIMALS:

TIPS FOR PETS

- [] If you have to evacuate your home, DO NOT leave pets behind! Make sure you take a secure pet carrier, leash or harness with you.
- [] Emergency shelters may not accept pets (unless it is a service animal). Find out which motels and hotels in your area allow pets in advance of needing them. Ask your veterinarian or animal shelter if they board animals during a disaster or emergency.
- [] Make sure identification tags are current and securely fastened to pet's collar or get a microchip implanted in your pet. Keep a current photo in your wallet or cell phone for identification purposes.
- [] Make sure a roommate, trusted neighbor or friend has an extra house key to evacuate your pets in the event you are unavailable.

TIPS FOR LIVESTOCK / LARGE ANIMALS

- [] Evacuate livestock whenever possible. Make arrangements for evacuation, including routes and host sites, in advance. At least two alternate evacuation routes should be mapped out as a backup.
- [] The evacuation site should have food, water, veterinary care, handlers, equipment and proper facilities.
- [] Trucks, trailers, and vehicles for transporting animals should be available with experienced handlers and drivers to transport them.
- [] If evacuation is not possible, a decision must be made whether to move large animals to available shelter or turn them outside. This decision should be based on the type of disaster and the soundness and location of the shelter or structure.
- [] If you board animals, ask if facility has an evacuation plan in place.

Next, we suggest you sit with your family and write down your **Family Emergency Plan** using the next 2 pages as a guide. Then review how to put together a **Disaster Supplies Kit** since you may not have much time if you are told to evacuate quickly.

Again, we suggest you and family members read this manual together - especially your kids - since there are many tips here that could help you make a plan and learn what to do if the unexpected happens. You may just want to review the book first and then come back to this Section later.

FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

(Post a copy of this information near phone and in kits for easy access.)

Emergency Numbers

In a life-threatening emergency, **call 9-1-1** or local emergency number:

Police Department: _____

Fire Department: _____

Ambulance: _____

Hospital: _____

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222 (U.S. only) _____

Out-of-State Contact

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Local Contact

Name _____

Telephone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Family & Friends Work / Cell Numbers

Name: _____ Phone#: _____

Name: _____ Phone#: _____

Name: _____ Phone#: _____

Neighbors

Name: _____ Phone#: _____

Name: _____ Phone#: _____

Name: _____ Phone#: _____

School Information (if you have children)

Child / School Name: _____ / _____ Ph#: _____

Child / School Name: _____ / _____ Ph#: _____

Child / School Name: _____ / _____ Ph#: _____

Family Doctors

Name: _____ Phone#: _____
Name: _____ Phone#: _____

Medical Allergies

Name: _____ Allergy: _____
Name: _____ Allergy: _____

Current Prescriptions

Name: _____ Medication: _____
Name: _____ Medication: _____

Other

Dentist: _____ Phone#: _____
Veterinarian: _____ Phone#: _____

Electric company: _____
Gas company: _____
Water company: _____

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES (OR AREAS)

In case you get separated during an emergency or disaster, decide on two Meeting Places or Areas where you can join each other. Include children in this decision so they understand why they should meet here.

1. Near your home (within 1 mile of your house) _____

2. Away from your home (at least 5 miles from your house) _____

Note: If these meeting places cannot be reached, text or send pictures of a new location or a landmark you are near so others can find you.

DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT

Disasters happen anytime and anywhere -- and, when disaster strikes, you may not have much time to respond. And sometimes services may be cut off or first responders can't reach people right away. Would you and your family be prepared to cope until help arrives?

Both FEMA and the Red Cross recommend keeping enough supplies in your home to meet your family's needs for at *least* three days (we suggest 2 to 4 weeks or more in home.) Once disaster threatens or hits, you may not have time to shop or search for supplies ... but, if you've gathered supplies in advance in your **Disaster Supplies Kit**, your family could handle an evacuation or shelter living easier. And since everything is all together in one place... all you gotta do is **GRAB & GO!**

Put items you'd most likely need (water, food, first aid, emergency items, etc.) in a container that is easy-to-carry and that will fit in your vehicle. For example, a large trash can or storage container with a lid that snaps shut tightly (some even come with wheels), or a waterproof backpack or large duffel bag (waterproof, if possible) would be useful.

We're also including suggestions for a **CAR KIT** and a **CLASSROOM / LOCKER / OFFICE KIT** since these are usually the most common places you would be if and when a disaster strikes.

There are seven basic categories of supplies you should stock in your home kit: **water, food, first aid supplies, tools and emergency supplies, sanitation, clothing and bedding, and special items.**

Take advantage of sales and stock up as you can -- also put dates on food cans or labels to show when they were purchased. Supplies should ALL be checked every 6 months to make sure they are still good and working! We suggest you mark dates on your calendar and have the entire family help check all the items together. It'll be good quality time with the family and give you all a chance to update any phone numbers or information that has changed.

WATER

A normally active person needs to drink at least 2 quarts (2 litres) of water each day and possibly as much as a gallon (4 litres) a day.

[] Store one gallon of water per person per day (two quarts/litres for drinking and two quarts/litres for food preparation and sanitation).

- [] Keep at least a 3 day supply of water (or more) for each person in home and store extra water for pets. Rotate new cases / bottles every 6 months. Consider getting large 55-gallon drums or containers for long-term water storage from a reputable dealer and treat the water.
- [] Consider purchasing a certified portable water purification filter.
- [] Review TIPS ON WATER PURIFICATION at end of Section 2.

FOOD

Choose foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno or a small propane camping stove. Select foods that are compact and lightweight and rotate food out every 6 months. (Keep items like this handy in pantry too.)

- [] Ready-to-eat canned meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables (and put in a manual can opener!!) Make sure cans don't have dents in them.
- [] Canned juices, milk, soups (if powder or cubes, store extra water)
- [] Staples - sugar, salt, pepper
- [] High energy foods - peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix, nuts, jerky, dried fruits, Emergency Food bars, etc.
- [] Vitamins & herbs (e.g. a good multiple, Vitamins C & E, garlic pills [boosts immune], L-Tyrosine [an amino acid for stress], etc.)
- [] Foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets
- [] Foods for your pet (if necessary)
- [] Comfort / stress foods - cookies, hard candy, suckers, sweetened cereal, instant coffee, tea bags, powdered drink mixes, etc.
- [] Some companies offer survival and long-term storage foods that are freeze dried and sold in months, 1-year, and 2-year supplies

FIRST AID KITS

You should always be prepared and keep a First Aid Kit in your home and in every car and make sure everyone knows where kits are and how to use them. And if you like the outdoors (hiking, biking, etc.) you should carry a small Kit in your fanny pack or backpack as a precaution.

There are many different sizes of First Aid Kits on the market that vary in price. You can also make your own kits using things that may already be in your home. Consider including the following items in a **waterproof** container or bag so you can be prepared for almost any type of emergency.

We realize there are a lot of items suggested here, but the more you prepare ... the better off you and your family will be during a disaster situation.

ITEMS TO INCLUDE IN FIRST AID KIT

- Ace bandage(s)
- Adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- Adhesive tape
- Antibiotic ointment or gel
- Antiseptic towelettes
- Assorted sizes of safety pins & needles
- Box of Baking soda
- Cleansing agent (isopropyl alcohol, hydrogen peroxide and/or soap)
- Cold & Heat packs
- Contact lens solution and Eyewash solution
- Cotton and Cotton swabs
- Copy of *IT'S A DISASTER!* manual
- Dental repair kit (usually near toothpaste section)
- Disposable Face shield for Rescue Breathing
- Disposable gloves
- Face masks (standard & N95 rated particulate filter and/or Nanomasks)
- Flashlight & batteries - check often to make sure it works & batteries are good (Tip: remove batteries while stored or get hand crank units)
- Gauze pads
- Hand sanitizer (with at least 60% alcohol)
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Lip balm (one with SPF is best)
- Liquid bandage (to seal cuts or scrapes)
- Moleskin (for blisters on feet)
- Petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Plastic bags
- Roller gauze
- Scissors
- Small bottle of hand lotion
- Snake bite kit with extractor
- Sunscreen (one with SPF 30 or higher and 3 or 4 star UVA protection)
- Thermometer
- Tweezers

NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS TO INCLUDE IN FIRST AID KIT

- Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

- Antacid (for upset stomach)
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antihistamine and decongestant (for allergic reactions or allergies and sinus problems)
- Aspirin, acetaminophen, ibuprofen and naproxen sodium
- Laxative
- Potassium Iodide (*see NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY*)
- Vitamins & herbs (e.g. a good multiple, Vitamins C & E, garlic pills or zinc [boosts immune sys], L-Tyrosine [amino acid for stress], etc.)

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS TO INCLUDE IN FIRST AID KIT

Since it may be hard to get prescriptions filled during a disaster, talk to your physician or pharmacist about storing these types of medications. Keep a 3-month supply of medications and supplies on-hand if at all possible. And make sure to check labels for special instructions and expiration dates.

TIPS ON SOME INEXPENSIVE FIRST AID ITEMS

Activated charcoal - absorbs poisons and drugs in the stomach and intestines and helps prevent toxins from being absorbed into the bloodstream by coating intestinal walls. (Check with the Poison Control Center before taking since it doesn't work on all toxic substances.) It's found at natural foods stores and pharmacies in powder, liquid, and capsule forms. Capsules can be broken open to use powder for making a paste on insect bites and stings.

Baking soda - aid for heartburn or indigestion; use as substitute for toothpaste; sprinkle in bath water for sore muscles or bites & stings; or make a paste (3 parts baking soda to 1 part water) to use on stings or insect bites, poison ivy, canker sores, sunburn, and rashes (but too strong for infants!)

Hydrogen peroxide - can help clean and disinfect wounds, treat canker sores, gingivitis, and minor earaches. Also can be used for cleaning hands or for brushing teeth. (The reason it foams up on skin or item is because of the oxygen at work - means it's killing germs!)

Meat tenderizer - (check ingredient list on bottle for "papain") make a paste to use on insect bites and stings. Papain is a natural enzyme derived from papaya that can help break down insect venom.

Vinegar - helps relieve jellyfish stings, sunburn, and swimmer's ear.

TOOLS AND EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

The following items may come in handy if you have to evacuate or if stuck at home short or long-term.

- [] Aluminum foil and resealable plastic bags
- [] Battery-operated radio and extra batteries (remember to check batteries every 6 months). Also consider radios like the NOAA Weather Radio and Environment Canada's Weatheradio with one-alert feature that automatically alerts you when a Watch or Warning has been issued. Or get a hand crank radio with flashlight.
- [] Battery-operated travel alarm clock
- [] Cash or traveler's check and some change
- [] CD (could be used as a reflector to signal planes if stranded)
- [] Compass
- [] Extra copy of *IT'S A DISASTER!* manual
- [] Flashlight & headlamp plus extra batteries & bulbs (check every 6 months) and/or get solar, hand crank or shake flashlights / lanterns
- [] Fire extinguisher: small canister, ABC type
- [] Generator (learn how to use and store it in advance)
- [] Manual can opener and a utility knife
- [] Map of the area (to help locate shelters, alternate routes, etc.)
- [] Matches, lighters, flint and candles in a waterproof container
- [] Medicine dropper (e.g. measure bleach to purify water, etc.)
- [] Needles & thread
- [] Paper, pencil (store in baggies to keep dry)
- [] Paper or plastic cups & plates, utensils, a few pots & pans
- [] Plastic sheeting (for shelter, lean-to, or sealing room during chemical / hazardous material threat - see *HAZARDOUS MATERIALS*)
- [] Power inverter
- [] Radiation detection devices (like a dosimeter, etc. - see page 112)
- [] Tape (plastic & duct), rope, twine, paracord and bungee cords

- [] Signal flares
- [] Small hand tools (pliers, screwdrivers, shovel or trowel, etc.)
- [] Solar (or handcrank) charger for cell phone, tablets, etc.
- [] Sterno, small camp stove and propane bottle(s) and/or solar oven
- [] Walkie-talkies (low cost set of FRS radios and store extra batteries)
- [] Whistle (can be used to call for help in an emergency)
- [] Wrench (to turn off household gas and water)

SANITATION

Make sure all these items are in a waterproof containers or plastic bags.

- [] Disinfectant (*see TIPS ON SANITATION OF HUMAN WASTE*)
- [] Feminine supplies (tampons, pads, etc.)
- [] Household chlorine bleach (regular scent), disinfectant spray/wipes
- [] Personal hygiene items (toothbrushes, toothpaste or baking soda, brush, comb, deodorant, shaving cream, razors, etc.)
- [] Plastic garbage bags with twist ties and small plastic grocery bags
- [] Plastic bucket with tight lid (for human waste) or waste kits, WAG Bags, Poo powder, Poo~Pourri, etc.
- [] Soap, liquid detergent, hand sanitizer (with at least 60% alcohol), moist towelettes or sanitizing wipes, hydrogen peroxide, etc.
- [] Toilet paper, baby wipes and paper towels
- [] Wash cloths, hand and bath towels, dish rags & towels, etc.

CLOTHING AND BEDDING

- [] At least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person
- [] Sturdy shoes or work boots and extra socks

- [] Hats, work and regular gloves, and thermal underwear
- [] Blankets or sleeping bags (small emergency ones are cheap and about the size of a wallet ... or pack extra garbage bags)
- [] Rain gear or poncho (or use plastic garbage bags)
- [] Safety glasses and/or Sunglasses
- [] Small stuffed animal, toy or book for each child at bedtime

SPECIAL ITEMS

- [] Entertainment - games, books and playing cards
- [] Important Family Documents - keep in a waterproof, portable safe container or scan to flash drive or use a secure online backup service (e.g. Carbonite, etc). Also keep copies of papers off-site in a safety deposit box or with a family member.
 - Extra set of car keys, cash, traveler's checks and credit card
 - Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and bonds
 - Passports, social security #s/cards, immunization records
 - Bank account and Credit card numbers + phone numbers
 - Inventory of valuable household goods
 - Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates, photo IDs)
 - Recent pictures of all family members and pets for i.d. needs
- [] RED and GREEN construction paper or RED and GREEN crayons or markers (can signal rescue workers to stop or move on)

Remember to pack things for family members with special needs:

For Infants

- [] Bottles, Formula, powdered milk, cereals and juices
- [] Diapers, baby wipes and diaper rash ointment
- [] Medications
- [] Small soft toys

For Elderly and Disabled (Children & Adults)

- [] Bladder control garments and pads

- [] Denture needs
- [] Extra eye glasses or contact lenses and supplies
- [] Extra hearing aid batteries
- [] Extra wheelchair batteries, oxygen, catheters or special equipment
- [] A list of style and serial numbers of medical devices such as pacemaker, defibrillator, etc. and copy of Medicare card
- [] List of prescription medications and dosages or allergies (if any)
- [] Special medicines for heart, high blood pressure, diabetes, etc.
- [] Store backup equipment (such as a manual wheelchair, cane or walker) at a neighbor's home or at another location

For Pets

- [] Cage or carrier, bedding, leash, muzzle, litter & box, trash bags, etc.
- [] Food, manual can opener, bowls, chew toys or treats, etc.
- [] Medications and copies of medical / immunization records

CAR KIT

Keep most or all of these items in a waterproof pack so everything is together and easy to grab. Make one for each vehicle too!

- [] Battery or crank radio, flashlight/headlamp, extra batteries & bulbs
- [] Blanket (small emergency ones are cheap and the size of a wallet)
- [] Bottled water and non-perishable foods (Tip: store food in empty coffee cans to keep it from getting squashed)
- [] CD (could be used as a reflector to signal planes if stranded)
- [] Copy of *IT'S A DISASTER!* manual
- [] Extra clothes (jeans and sweater), sturdy shoes and socks
- [] First Aid Kit (with disposable gloves and N95 rated face masks)
- [] Local maps with evacuation routes pre-marked

- [] Personal hygiene items (hand sanitizer, toilet paper, tissues, tampons, etc.)
- [] Plastic bags that seal
- [] Shovel (small collapsible ones are available)
- [] Short rubber hose (for siphoning)
- [] Small fire extinguisher (5 lb., ABC type)
- [] Tools - Tire repair kit, booster cables, flares, screw drivers, pliers, knife, wire or rope, etc.
- [] Work gloves

CLASSROOM / LOCKER / OFFICE KIT

Keep items in a small pack, drawstring bag or duffel so everything is together and easy to grab!

- [] Battery-operated radio and extra batteries (or a hand crank radio)
- [] Copy of *IT'S A DISASTER!* manual
- [] Emergency blanket (small, cheap, & light - the size of a wallet)
- [] A few plastic trash bags with twist ties
- [] Mini flashlight, bulbs and batteries, or headlamp or hand crank unit
- [] Non-perishable foods like crackers, cookies, trail mix, granola bars, etc. (Ask children to help choosing food and make sure they understand this is for Emergencies!)
- [] Personal hygiene items (packet of tissues, moist towelettes, hand sanitizer, comb, toothbrush, tampons, etc.)
- [] Small First Aid kit (with disposable gloves and N95 face masks)
- [] Small stuffed animal, book, or toy (for children)
- [] Sweatshirt or sweater (or a full change of clothes if enough room)
- [] Walkie-talkies (low cost set of FRS radios and store extra batteries)

[] Water ... as much as you can fit! Small juice boxes are good too.

[] Work gloves to protect your hands (especially from broken glass)

SUGGESTIONS & REMINDERS ABOUT KITS

Remember, both the Red Cross and FEMA recommend keeping enough supplies to meet your family's needs for at *least* three days, but consider a longer period like 96 hours or 2 weeks or more.

You may not have time to shop or search for items once a disaster threatens or hits so make your kits now so you're prepared for the unexpected.

Some things to keep in mind include ...

- Store your **Disaster Supplies Kit** in convenient place known to ALL family members. Keep a smaller version in the trunk or back of every vehicle (see CAR KIT).
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags to keep them dry in kit.
- Take advantage of end-of-season clearance sales and grocery sales (esp. can goods) and stock up as you can. Look around your home since you may be able to put a lot of these things together from what is already on shelves or in drawers or medicine cabinets.
- Replace your stored food and water supply every 6 months. It's best to test or replace batteries at this time too. Make a game of it by keeping track on a calendar or on a poster drawn by children so they can help. Also, everyone should meet every 6 months anyway to go over the **Family Emergency Plan** and update any data (phone numbers, address changes, etc.) *Suggestion: Do this every Daylight Savings time - it's twice a year on a weekend so easy to remember.*
- Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medicines.
- Visit the U.S. Department of Homeland Security web site for more tips about Kits at www.ready.gov

What are YOU gonna do about... AN EVACUATION?

Evacuations are quite common and happen for a number of reasons – fires, floods, mudflows, hurricanes, or chemical spills on the roads or railways.

When community evacuations become necessary, local officials provide information to the public usually through the media. Government agencies, the Salvation Army, Red Cross, churches and other relief organizations provide emergency shelter and supplies. But, as we have said before, you should have enough food, water, clothing and emergency supplies for days or weeks (or more) in case you cannot be reached by relief efforts.

The amount of time to evacuate obviously depends on the type of disaster. Hurricanes can be tracked and allow a day or two notice to get ready, but many types of disasters happen without much notice... so prepare NOW!!

BEFORE AN EVACUATION:

Ask & learn - Ask emergency management officials about community evacuation plans and learn the routes that should be used. Also learn the signs used for your area - and, if you're traveling, make a mental note what evacuation signs look like in case something happens while on the road. And ask if your local officials have developed pet-friendly shelters and pet-related disaster plans through the 2006 PETS Act.

Make a plan - Review Section 1 and develop a **Family Emergency Plan** (so you know where to meet if separated, how to contact everyone, have a **Disaster Supplies Kit** ready to go, etc.) If you don't have a car, make arrangements with friends, neighbors or local officials so you have a way to evacuate.

Think about your pets - Make a plan for your critters. Review Tips for Pets or Livestock / Large Animals on page 11 and pack supplies for them in your **Disaster Supplies Kit**.

Where do we go? - Talk with your family members and decide in advance where you would go in case you can't return home for weeks or months. If your home is damaged or destroyed or you're forced to leave your home due to on-going threats (like mudslides or flooding), you will need to find temporary or permanent living quarters. This could mean staying in a public shelter or hotel, living with friends or relatives, or renting a home or apartment in the middle of all the chaos, so discuss several options. Then, write down your various options and share them with relatives and friends.

Paperwork & money - As discussed in Section 1, put important paperwork (wills, photo I.D.s, insurance policies, list of bank and credit card numbers, etc.) in a portable fireproof container (and have copies in an off-site safety deposit box) so you have identification to get access to your bank or to set up new accounts if you have to relocate long-term to another town. Also keep copies on a CD, flash drive or external drive and store media in a safe place off-site or in a locked fireproof container. Or consider using a service that allows you to upload scans and securely store your documents on their servers.

Fill 'er up - Keep car fueled up -- stations may close during an emergency. (Try to stay in the habit of having at least half a tank of gas at all times.)

Learn to shut off - Know where and how to shut off electricity, gas and water at main switches and valves -- ask local utilities for instructions (and keep a wrench handy).

Review tips on basic needs - Please review TIPS ON SHELTER LIVING, TIPS ON USING HOUSEHOLD FOODS, TIPS ON WATER PURIFICATION and TIPS ON SANITATION OF HUMAN WASTE near end of this section to prepare yourself and family for what to expect.

DURING AN EVACUATION:

Listen - Keep up on news reports for the latest information.

Grab & Go - Grab your **Disaster Supplies Kit** (has water, food, clothing, emergency supplies, insurance and financial records, etc. ready to go).

What do I wear? - Put on protective clothing (long sleeve shirt and pants) and sturdy shoes - may even want to grab a jacket, hat or cap.

Shut off utilities - Turn off main water valve and electricity (if authorities tell you to do so).

Secure home - Close and lock doors and windows, unplug appliances, protect water pipes (if freezing weather), tie down boats, etc. (*See specific types of disaster for additional tips on securing home.*)

Take quick pics - Use your camera phone to take some shots of your home and property for a last minute inventory of things.

Pets - Make sure you take pets in secure carriers and bring food, water and leashes or harnesses with you. Grab medical records so you can prove immunizations are current. Realize some shelters may not accept pets so have a backup plan on where you'll go. If you have no alternative but to leave your pet at home, confine it to a safe area inside with dry food and

plenty of water. Leave bathroom door open and toilet lid up (or remove lid completely) so they can access additional water (but only if toilet is free of chemicals.) If you must leave your pet outside -- don't chain it!

Large animals - Hopefully you made arrangements in advance to evacuate livestock and/or large animals. If you must turn them loose, prepare halters for horses that include your name and phone numbers or spray paint your number on the animals and leave lots of food and water out.

Alert family / friends - Let others know where you are going (or at least leave a message or note in clear view explaining where you can be found). If pets are left on the property, put a note on door to alert rescue workers.

Twitter, Flickr, etc. - Social networking sites allow users to stay current on evacuation and recovery efforts. You may not have access to the Internet during or after a crisis, but text messages can sometimes get through when cell and phone systems are down. The Salvation Army, Red Cross, FEMA, local emergency officials and other relief groups use Twitter to send instant messages (called tweets) about evacuations and shelter information. And FEMA and DHS partnered with Facebook and MySpace so users can get emergency broadcast warnings and stay updated on friends and families displaced by storms. Social media is also a great way to post photos and videos using tools like Flickr, Facebook, Vine and Instagram.

Things to avoid:

- **bad weather** - leave early enough so you're not trapped
- **shortcuts** - may be blocked -- stick to the recommended Evacuation routes
- **flooded areas** - roadways and bridges may be washed-out
- **downed power lines**

Review tips on basic needs - Make sure you review tips on SHELTER LIVING, USING HOUSEHOLD FOODS, WATER PURIFICATION and SANITATION OF HUMAN WASTE at end of this section to prepare your family for the unexpected.

What are YOU gonna do about...

FIRES & WILDFIRES?

Since fire spreads so quickly, there is NO time to grab valuables or make a phone call! In just two minutes a fire can become life threatening! In five minutes a house can be engulfed in flames.

A fire's heat and smoke are more dangerous than the actual flames since you can burn your lungs by inhaling the super-hot air. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you drowsy and disoriented (confused). Instead of being awakened by a fire, you could fall into a deeper sleep.

First we will discuss **FIRES** like you might encounter in your home or apartment, then we will cover **WILDFIRES** since there are many things people need to think about when living near wilderness areas.

BEFORE A FIRE (FIRE SAFETY TIPS):

Install smoke and carbon monoxide (CO) detectors! - Test alarms 1-4 times a month, replace batteries once a year, and get new units every 10 years.

Make a plan - Review Section 1 and create an Escape Plan that includes two escape routes from every room in the house and walk through the routes with your entire family. Also...

- Make sure your windows are not nailed or painted shut.
- Make sure security bars on windows have a fire safety opening feature so they can be easily opened from the inside...and teach everyone how to open them!
- Teach everyone how to stay **LOW** to floor (air is safer).
- Pick a spot to meet after escaping fire (meeting place).

Clean up - Keep storage areas clean - don't stack up newspapers & trash.

Check power sources - Check electrical wiring and extension cords -- don't overload cords or outlets. Make sure there are no exposed wires anywhere and make sure wiring doesn't touch home insulation.

Use caution - Never use gasoline or similar liquids indoors and never smoke around flammable liquids!

Check heat sources - Check furnaces, stoves, cracked or rusty furnace parts, and chimneys. Always be careful with space heaters and keep them at least 3 feet (1 m) away from flammable materials.

Know how to shut off power - Know where the circuit breaker box and gas valve is and how to turn them off, if necessary. (And always have a gas company rep turn on a main gas line.)

Install A-B-Cs and remember P-A-S-S - Install A-B-C fire extinguishers in the home since they work on all types of fires, and teach family members how to use them. Remember **P-A-S-S** = **P**ull the pin; **A**im at the base of the fire; **S**queeze the trigger; **S**weep side to side.

Call local fire - Ask local fire department if they will inspect your home or business for fire safety and prevention.

Teach kids - Explain to children that matches and lighters are **TOOLS**, not toys... and if they see someone playing with fire they should tell an adult right away! And teach them how to report a fire and when to call 9-1-1.

Prevent common fires - Pay attention when cooking & don't smoke in bed!

DURING A FIRE:

If only a small fire that's not spreading too fast ...

Try to put out...? - Use a fire extinguisher or water (unless it's an electrical or grease fire) ... and never try to put out a fire that's getting out of control!

- **electrical fire** - never use water... use a fire extinguisher approved for electrical fires
- **oil or grease fire in kitchen** - smother fire with baking soda or salt (or, if burning in pan or skillet, carefully put a lid over it -- but don't try to carry pan outside!)

If fire is spreading ...

GET OUT - DO NOT take time to try to grab anything except your family members! Once outside, do NOT try to go back in (even for pets) - let the firemen do it! Ask a neighbor to call fire department if not already called.

GET DOWN - Stay low to the ground under smoke by crawling on your hands and knees or squat down and walk like a duck... but keep moving to find a way out!

Closed door - Using the back of your hand (not your palm) always feel the top of the door, doorknob, and the crack between the door and door frame before you open a closed door!

- **if door is cool** - leave quickly, close door behind you and crawl to an exit
- **if door is hot** – DO NOT open it ... find another way out

No way out - If you can't find a way out of the room you're trapped in (door is hot and too high to jump) then hang a white or light-colored sheet, towel or shirt outside a window to alert firemen.

Use stairs - Never take the elevator during a fire ... always use stairs!

If YOU are on fire - If your clothes ever catch fire, **STOP** what you're doing, **DROP** to the ground, cover your face and **ROLL** until the fire goes out. Running only makes the fire burn faster!

Toxic gas - Plastics in household goods create deadly fumes when burned.

AFTER A FIRE:

Don't go in there - Never enter a fire-damaged building until officials say it's okay and watch for signs of smoke in case the fire isn't totally out. Even if a fire's out, hydrogen cyanide and other toxic fumes can remain.

Utilities - Have an electrician check your household wiring before you turn the power back on and DO NOT try to reconnect any utilities yourself!

Damage - Look for structural damage (roof, walls, floors, etc.) since they may be weak.

Call for help - Local disaster relief service (Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.) can help provide shelter, food, or personal items that were destroyed.

Insurance - Call your insurance agent or representative and...

- Keep receipts of all clean-up and repair costs (for both insurance and income taxes).
- Do not throw away any damaged goods until an official inventory has been taken by your insurance company.

If you rent - Contact your landlord since it is the owner's responsibility to prevent further loss or damage to the site.

Move your stuff - Secure your personal belongings or move them to another location, if possible.

Recovery tips - Review TIPS ON RECOVERING FROM A DISASTER at end of this Section.

To learn more about fire safety and fire prevention visit the U.S. Fire Administration's web site www.usfa.fema.gov or contact your local fire department, emergency official, or your insurance agent / representative.

Wildfires are intense fires that are usually caused by careless humans or lightning. Campfires, children playing with matches or lighters, and cigarettes are the most common things that cause brush fires or wildfires so please be careful when you're out in deserts, mountains, or any other heavy vegetation areas. And please don't toss cigarettes out when driving!

NEVER leave a campfire burning - make sure it is completely out using plenty of water before leaving the area. Stir the coals around with a stick or log while pouring water over them to ensure all the coals get wet and they are no longer hot. Any hot coals left unattended can be easily ignited by wind since they can stay hot for 24 - 48 hours.

When building a campfire, always choose a level site, clear away any branches and twigs several feet from the fire, and never build a fire beneath tree branches or on surface roots. Also, build at least 10 feet (3 m) from any large rocks that could be blackened by smoke or cracked from a fire's heat.

See your local Forest Service office or Ranger Station for more information on campfires and permits. Or visit www.fs.fed.us or www.pc.gc.ca

BEFORE A WILDFIRE (FIRE SAFETY TIPS):

Prepare - See WILDFIRE MITIGATION at beginning of this Section.

Learn fire laws - Ask fire authorities or the forestry office for information on fire laws (like techniques, safest times to burn in your area, etc.)

Could they find & reach you? - Make sure that fire vehicles can get to your property and that your address is clearly marked.

Safety zone - Create a 30-100 foot (9-30 m) safety zone around your home. (see *WILDFIRE MITIGATION*)

Teach kids - Explain to children that matches and lighters are TOOLS, not toys... and if they see someone playing with fire tell an adult right away. And teach kids how to report a fire and when to call 9-1-1.

Tell authorities - Report hazardous conditions that could cause a wildfire.

Be ready to evacuate - Listen to local authorities and leave if you are told to evacuate. (see *EVACUATION*)

DURING A WILDFIRE:

Listen - Have a radio to keep up on news, weather and evacuation routes.

Evacuate? – If you are told to leave - do so ... and IF you have time also...

- Secure your home - close windows, vents, all doors, etc.
- Turn off utilities and tanks at main switches or valves.
- Turn on a light in each room to increase the visibility of your home in heavy smoke.
- See WILDFIRE MITIGATION at front of this section.

Head downhill – Fire climbs uphill 16 times faster than on level terrain (since heat rises) so always head down when evacuating the area.

Food & water - If you prepared ahead, you'll have your **Disaster Supplies Kit** handy to **GRAB & GO**... if not, gather up enough food and water for each family member for at least 3 days or longer!

Be understanding - Please realize the firefighters main objective is getting wildfires under control and they may not be able to save every home. Try to understand and respect the firefighters' and local officials' decisions.

AFTER A WILDFIRE:

Don't go there - Never enter fire-damaged areas until authorities say it's okay and watch for signs of smoke or heat in case the fire isn't totally out.

Critters - Don't try to care for a wounded critter -- call Animal Control.

Utilities - Have an electrician check your household wiring before you turn the power back on and DO NOT try to reconnect any utilities yourself!

Damage - Look for structural damage (roof, walls, floors) -- may be weak.

Call for help - Local disaster relief services (Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.) can help provide shelter, food, or personal items that were destroyed.

Insurance - Call your insurance agent or representative and...

- Keep receipts of all clean-up and repair costs
- Do not throw away any damaged goods until an official inventory has been taken by your insurance company.

If you rent - Contact your landlord since it is the owner's responsibility to prevent further loss or damage to the site.

Move your stuff - Secure belongings or move them to another location.

Recovery tips - See TIPS ON RECOVERING FROM A DISASTER.

What are YOU gonna do about...

A FLOOD?

Floods are the most common natural disaster. Some floods develop over a period of several days, but a flash flood can cause raging waters in just a few minutes. Mudflows are another danger triggered by flooding that can bury villages without warning, especially in mountainous regions.

Everyone is at risk from floods and flash floods, even in areas that seem harmless in dry weather. Always listen to the radio or TV to hear the latest updates. Some other types of radios are the NOAA Weather Radio and Environment Canada Weatheradio with battery backup and tone-alert feature that alert you when a Watch or Warning has been issued.

BEFORE A FLOOD (OR HEAVY RAIN):

Prepare - Review FLOOD MITIGATION at beginning of this Section.

Learn the buzzwords - Learn the terms / words used with floods...

- **Flood watch** - flooding is possible
- **Flash flood watch** - flash flooding is possible so move to higher ground if in a low-lying area
- **Flood warning** - flooding is occurring or will occur soon so listen to radio or TV for updates or evacuation alerts
- **Flash flood warning** - flash flood is occurring so seek higher ground on foot immediately
- **Urban and Small Stream Advisory** - flooding of small streams, streets and low-lying areas is occurring

Learn risks - Ask local emergency management office if your property is a flood-prone or high-risk area and what you can do to reduce risks to your property and home. Find out what official flood warning signals are and what to do when you hear them. Ask if there are dams or levees nearby and if they could be hazards. (*also see Landslides & Mudflows on pages 39-41.*)

Be ready to evacuate - Listen to local authorities and leave if you are told to evacuate. (*see EVACUATION*)

Make a plan - Review Section 1 to develop a **Family Emergency Plan** and **Disaster Supplies Kit**. And the Iowa Conservation and Preservation Consortium has some resources on how to dry materials like artwork, books, photographs, etc. at www.iowaconserveandpreserve.org

Learn to shut off - Know where and how to shut off electricity, gas and water at main switches and valves -- and ask local utilities for instructions.

Get insurance...? - Talk to your agent and find out more about the **National Flood Insurance Program**. (see *FLOOD MITIGATION*)

Did you know...

- ... you can buy federal flood insurance through most major insurance companies and licensed agents?!
- ... you do not have to own a home to have flood insurance as long as your community participates in the **NFIP**?!
- ... **NFIP** offers coverage even in flood-prone areas and offers basement and below ground level coverage?!

Put it on film/chip/drive - Either videotape or take pictures of home and personal belongings and store them in a safe place with important papers.

DURING A FLOOD (OR HEAVY RAIN):

Be aware - Listen to local news and watch for flash floods especially if near streams, drainage channels, and areas known to flood. Be prepared to fill and place sandbags in areas as instructed to help combat rising waters.

Get to higher ground - If in a low-lying area, move to higher ground.

Prepare to evacuate – (see *EVACUATION*), and IF time also...

- Secure home and move important items to upper floors.
- Turn off utilities at main switches or valves if instructed by authorities and **DO NOT** touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water!
- Fill up your car with fuel.

Obey warnings - If road signs, barricades, or cones are placed in areas - **DO NOT** drive around them! Find another way or you may get fined.

Things to avoid:

- **moving water** - 6 inches (15 cm) of moving water can knock you off your feet and 2 ft (0.6 m) can float a car
- **flooding car** - if flood waters rise around your car, get out and move to higher ground if you can do it safely
- **bad weather** - leave early enough so you're not trapped
- **flooded areas** - roadways and bridges may be washed-out
- **downed power lines** - extremely dangerous in floods!!

AFTER A FLOOD (OR HEAVY RAIN):

Things to avoid:

- **flood waters** - avoid since they may be contaminated by oil, gasoline or raw sewage or may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines - local authorities will say when it's okay to return
- **moving water** - 6 inches (15 cm) can knock you off your feet and 2 ft (0.6 m) can float a car
- **flooded areas** - roadways and bridges may be washed-out
- **downed power lines** - extremely dangerous and report them to the power company

Obey warnings - If road signs, barricades, or cones are placed in areas - OBEY THEM! Most areas fine people who ignore posted warnings. DO NOT drive around barricades... find another way to get there!

Strange critters - Watch out for snakes and other wildlife in areas that were flooded. Don't try to care for a wounded critter since it may try to attack you... call your local animal control office or animal shelter.

Flooded food - Throw away food that has come into contact with flood waters since eating it can make you sick.

Drinking water - Wait for officials to advise when water is safe to drink. If you have a well that gets contaminated, find another source or boil water.

Wash your hands - Wash hands often with clean water and soap since flood waters are dirty and full of germs!

Use bleach - The best thing to use for cleaning up flooded areas is household bleach since it helps kill germs.

Sandbags - If any sandbags come into contact with floodwaters, wear rubber gloves when removing them and follow officials' instructions on where to discard them since they're most likely contaminated.

Listen - Continue listening to radio or TV for updates on weather and tips on getting assistance for housing, clothing, food, etc.

Insurance - Call your insurance agent or representative to discuss claims.

Mold - Consider asking a restoration professional to inspect your house for mold. (see *AIR QUALITY MITIGATION*)

Recovery tips - See TIPS ON RECOVERING FROM A DISASTER.

TIPS ON RECOVERING FROM A DISASTER

Unless you've been in a disaster before, it is hard to imagine how you will handle the situation. Coping with the human suffering and confusion of a disaster requires a certain inner strength. Disasters can cause you to lose a loved one, neighbor or friend or cause you to lose your home, property and personal items. The emotional effects of loss and disruption can show up right away or may appear weeks or months later.

We are going to briefly cover "emotional" recovery tips then cover some "general" recovery tips on what to do AFTER a disaster. Remember -- people *can* and *do* recover from all types of disasters, even the most extreme ones, and you can return to a normal life.

EMOTIONAL RECOVERY TIPS – HANDLING EMOTIONS

Since disasters usually happen quickly and without warning, they can be very scary for both adults and children. They also may cause you to leave your home and your daily routine and deal with many different emotions, but realize that a lot of this is normal human behavior. It is very important that you understand no matter what the loss is... there is a natural grieving process and every person will handle that process differently.

SOME NORMAL REACTIONS TO DISASTERS

Right after disaster – shock, fear, disbelief, hard time making decisions, refuses to leave home or area, won't find help or help others

Days, weeks or months after disaster – anger or moodiness, depression, loss of weight or change in appetite, nightmares, trouble sleeping, crying for "no reason", isolation, guilt, anxiety, domestic violence

Additional reactions by children - thumb sucking, bed-wetting, clinging to parent(s) or guardian, won't go to bed or school, tantrums (crying or screaming), problems at school

Please note: If any of your disaster reactions seem to last for quite some time, please consider seeking professional counseling for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). There is nothing wrong with asking for help!

TIPS FOR ADULTS & KIDS

Death - You may lose loved ones or need to handle bodies during a crisis. Review some tips on pages 155-156.

Deal with it - Recognize your own feelings so you can deal with them properly and responsibly.

Talk or not? - Talking to others can help relieve stress and help you realize you are not alone... other victims are struggling with the same emotions, including your own family. And don't leave out the little ones ... let them talk about their feelings and share your feelings with them. But don't force anyone to talk about their feelings since they might cope better by keeping their thoughts private.

Accept help - Realize that the people who are trying to help you want to help you so please don't shut them out or turn them away.

Time out - Whenever possible, take some time off and do something you enjoy to help relieve stress... and do something fun with the whole family like a hike, a picnic, or play a game.

Rest - Listen to your body and get as much rest as possible. Stress can run you down so take care of yourself and your family members.

Slow down - Don't feel like you have to do everything at once and pace yourself with a realistic schedule.

Stay healthy - Make sure everyone cleans up with soap and clean water after working in debris. Also, drink lots of clean water and eat healthy meals to keep up your strength. If you packed vitamins and herbs in your **Disaster Supplies Kit**, take them.

Work out - Physical activity is good for releasing stress or pent-up energy.

Hug - A hug or a gentle touch (holding a hand or an arm) is very helpful during stressful times.

They're watching you - Kids look to adults during a disaster so your reactions will impact the kids (meaning if you act alarmed or worried – they'll be scared, if you cry – they cry, etc.)

Stick together - Keep the family together as much as possible and include kids in discussions and decisions whenever possible.

Draw a picture - Ask your kids to draw a picture of the disaster to help you understand how he or she views what happened.

Explain - Calmly tell your family what you know about the disaster using facts and words they can understand and tell everyone what will happen next so they know what to expect.

Reassurance - Let your kids and family know that they are safe and repeat this as often as necessary to help them regain their confidence.

Praise - Recognizing good behavior and praise for doing certain things (even the littlest of things) will help boost morale.

Watch your temper - Stress will make tempers rise but don't take out your anger on others, especially kids. Be patient and control your emotions.

Let kids help - Including children in small chores during recovery and clean up processes will help them feel like they are part of the team and give them more confidence.

Let others know - Work with your kids' teachers, day-care staff, babysitters and others who may not understand how the disaster has affected them.

GENERAL RECOVERY TIPS - AFTER A DISASTER

RETURNING TO A DAMAGED HOME:

Listen - Keep a battery-operated radio with you for emergency updates.

Twitter, Facebook, etc. - Social networking sites allow users to stay current on evacuation and recovery efforts. You may not have access to the Internet during or after a crisis, but text messages can sometimes get through when cell and phone systems are down. FEMA, local officials and relief groups use social media to post updates about evacuations, shelter information and emergency broadcast warnings. Tools like Twitter, Facebook, Flickr, Vine, Instagram and Google Maps can help you stay updated on friends and families displaced by storms or share photos and videos of an incident.

What to wear - Use sturdy work boots and gloves.

Check outside first - Before you go inside, walk around outside to check for loose power lines, gas leaks, and structural damage.

Call a professional - If you have any doubts about the safety of your home, contact a professional inspector.

Don't go in there - If your home was damaged by fire, do NOT enter until authorities say it is safe (also don't enter home if flood waters remain around the building).

Use a flashlight - There may be gas or other flammable materials in the area so use a battery-operated flashlight (do not use oil, gas lanterns, candles or torches and don't smoke!)

Watch out - Look for critters, especially snakes (flooding will carry them) and use a stick to poke through debris.

Take & share pics - If you have a camera phone, take shots of the damage to your home or place of business since it may take days before an adjuster gets there. It can also be a way to share updates with neighbors who aren't able to get to the site. The photos could also be uploaded to First Responders and/or media to help prioritize the response efforts.

Things to check - Some things you want to do first...

- Check for cracks in the roof, foundation and chimneys.
- Watch out for loose boards and slippery floors.
- Check for gas leaks (smells like rotten eggs, hear a hissing or blowing sound or see discolored plants or grass) ...
 - Start with the hot water heater then check other appliances.
 - Turn off main valve from outside and call gas company.
- Check electrical system (watch for sparks, broken wires or the smell of hot insulation) ...
 - Turn off electricity at main fuse box or circuit breaker.
 - DO NOT touch fuse box, circuit breaker or wires if in water or if you're wet!
- Check appliances after turning off electricity at main fuse and, if wet, unplug and let them dry out. Call a professional to check them before using.
- Check water and sewage system and, if pipes are damaged, turn off main water valve.
- Clean up any spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline, etc.
- Open cabinets carefully since things may fall out.
- Look for valuable items (jewelry, etc.) and protect them.
- Try to patch up holes, windows and doors to protect home from further damage.
- Consider visiting Iowa Conservation and Preservation Consortium to find resources about how to dry materials like artwork, books, photographs, CD/DVDs, etc. at www.iowaconserveandpreserve.org
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet (bleach is best) since mud left behind by floodwaters can contain sewage and chemicals. Wear gloves, mask and eye protection when using disinfectants.
- If basement is flooded, pump it out slowly (about 1/3 of the water per day) to avoid damage since walls may collapse if surrounding ground still waterlogged.
- Check with local authorities about water since it could be

contaminated. Wells should be pumped out and the water tested before using, too.

- Throw out food, makeup and medicines that may have been exposed to flood waters and check refrigerated foods to see if they are spoiled. If frozen foods have ice crystals in them then okay to refreeze.
- Throw out moldy items that are porous (like rotten wood, carpet padding, furniture, etc.) if they're too difficult to clean and remove mold. Remove standing water and scrub moldy surfaces with non-ammonia soap or detergent, or a commercial cleaner, rinse with clean water and dry completely. Then use a mixture of 1 part bleach to 10 parts clean water to wipe down surfaces or items, rinse and dry. If possible, visit the EPA web site for tips on cleaning mold at www.epa.gov/mold
- Consider having your house tested for mold. (*see AIR QUALITY MITIGATION*)
- Call your insurance agent, take pictures of damage, and keep ALL receipts on cleaning and repairs.

Protect stuff? - Secure valuable items or move them to another location, if possible. Sometimes looting can occur after a disaster, but be smart about protecting your property ... it's not worth getting hurt or shot defending it.

GETTING HELP: DISASTER ASSISTANCE

"The government will save me" - Officials and groups will try to keep basic functions working while helping as many people as possible, but it takes time so expect delays. Local First Responders will be overwhelmed and may not be able to help if you need Police, Fire or EMS services.

Listen - Local TV and radio will announce where to get emergency housing, food, first aid, clothing and financial assistance after a disaster.

Help finding family - The Red Cross maintains a database to help people find family, but don't call office in the disaster area since they'll be swamped.

Agencies that help - The Red Cross and Salvation Army are often stationed right at the scene of a disaster to help people with immediate medical, food, and housing needs. Some other sources of help include church groups and synagogues, and various other Social Service agencies.

President declares a "Major Disaster" (in U.S.) - According to FEMA's Floodsmart.gov web site, less than 10% of all weather emergencies in the

U.S. are declared. In severe disasters, the government (FEMA) steps in and provides people with ...

- Temporary housing (several components available to meet housing needs of victims)
 - Mortgage and Rental Assistance Program (if evicted)
 - Rental Assistance (if dwelling unlivable)
 - Minimal Repair Program
 - Mobile Homes or Other readily fabricated dwellings (may be set up when all other options are exhausted)
- Counseling
- Low interest loans and grants
- Businesses and farms are eligible for aid through FEMA

FEMA's Disaster Recovery Centers - FEMA will set up DRCs at local schools and municipal buildings to manually process applications and where people can meet face-to-face with agencies to ...

- Discuss their disaster-related needs.
- Get information about disaster assistance programs.
- Teleregister for assistance.
- Learn about measures for rebuilding that can eliminate or reduce risk of future loss (mitigation tips).
- Learn how to complete Small Business Administration (SBA) loan application (same form used to qualify all individuals for low cost loans or grants, including repair or replacement of damaged homes & furnishings).
- Request status of their Disaster Housing Application.

Or people can apply for assistance with DRC by calling 1-800-621-FEMA. Also check out FEMA's site at www.disasterassistance.gov

Long-term shelter - If your home is damaged or destroyed or you're forced to leave due to on-going threats (like mudslides or flooding), you may need to find temporary or permanent living quarters. This could mean staying in a public shelter or hotel, living with friends or relatives, or renting a home or apartment. During a major disaster, FEMA and the Red Cross offer some assistance but you may be on your own in some cases.

I lost my job (in U.S.) - People who lose their job due to a disaster may apply for weekly benefits using Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). You can call 1-800-621-FEMA (TTY: 1-800-462-7585) or your local unemployment office for registration information.

Legal help (in U.S.) - Local members of the American Bar Association Young Lawyers Division offer free legal counseling to low-income

individuals after President declares a major disaster. FEMA can provide more information at DRCs or call 1-800-621-FEMA (TTY: 1-800-462-7585).

Canadian disaster - In the event of a large-scale disaster in Canada, provincial or territorial government would pay out money to individuals and communities in accordance with its provincial disaster assistance program. (*Federal assistance - called DFAA [Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements] - is paid direct to province or territory.*)

Recovering financially - The American Red Cross and FEMA developed the following list to help you minimize the financial impact of a disaster:

- **First things first** - 1) remove valuables only if residence is safe to enter, 2) try to make temporary repairs to limit further damage, and 3) notify your insurance company immediately!
- **Conduct inventory** - make sure you get paid for items lost
- **Reconstruct lost records** - use catalogs, want ads, Blue Books, court records, old tax forms from IRS, escrow papers, etc. to help determine value of lost possessions
- **Notify creditors and employers** - let people you do business with know what has happened
- **File insurance claim** - get all policy numbers; find out how they are processing claims; identify your property with a sign; file claims promptly, work with adjusters, etc.
- **Obtain loans and grants** - local media will announce options available for emergency financial assistance
- **Avoid contractor rip-offs** - get several estimates; don't rush into anything; ask for proof of licenses, permits and insurance; get contract in writing; never prepay; get signed release of lien; check out contractors with local Better Business Bureau, etc.
- **Reduce your tax bite** - you may be eligible for tax refunds or deductions but realize they can be very complex so you may want to ask an expert for advice

MITIGATION (REDUCING THE IMPACT FOR THE NEXT TIME)

The last thing you want to think about after a disaster is “what if it happens again”?! Before you spend a lot of time and money repairing your home after a disaster, find ways to avoid or reduce the impact of the next one.

FEMA recommends the following mitigation tips AFTER A DISASTER:

- Ask local building department about agencies that purchase property in areas that have been flooded. You may be able to sell your property to a government agency and move to another location.
- Determine how to rebuild your home to handle the shaking of an earthquake or high winds. Ask local government, hardware dealer, or private home inspector for technical advice.
- Consider options for flood-proofing your home. Determine if your home can be elevated to avoid future flood damage.
- Make sure all construction complies with local building codes that pertain to seismic, flood, fire and wind hazards. Make sure roof is firmly secured to the main frame of the house. Make sure contractors know and follow the code and construction is inspected by a local building inspector.

And please review **ALL** Mitigation tips at the beginning of this Section to ensure you're prepared for any future emergencies or disasters.

What are YOU gonna do about... AN EMERGENCY?

Everyone should know what to do in an emergency. You should know who to call and what care to provide. Providing care involves giving first aid until professional medical help arrives.

The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is a network of police, fire and medical personnel, as well as other community resources. People can help EMS by reporting emergencies and helping out victims until EMS can arrive.

During a major disaster, EMS groups will become swamped so if the public is prepared to handle some types of emergencies then we can help some of the victims until EMS arrives.

Your role in the EMS system includes the following things:

- BE AWARE...** Realize this is an emergency situation -- you could be putting yourself in danger!
- BE PREPARED...** Know how to handle the situation.
- HAVE A PLAN!** Check **ABCs...**, call 9-1-1 (or call for an ambulance) and help victim, if possible.

TIPS ON THE ABCs... AIRWAY, BREATHING & CIRCULATION

In an emergency, you need to check the victim for **ABCs...**

- Airway.** Open the airway by tilting the head back, gently lifting the jaw up, and leaving mouth open.
- Breathing.** Place your ear over victim's mouth and nose. Look at chest, listen, and feel for breathing for 3 to 5 seconds.
- Circulation.** Check for a pulse using fingertips (not your thumb) in the soft spot between throat and the muscle on the side of the neck for 5-10 seconds.

*Note: For **heart** emergencies when doing CPR, the steps are now **CAB!***

TIPS ON MAKING YOUR “EMERGENCY ACTION” PLAN

1. **BE AWARE...** Make sure it’s safe to approach area and victim.

Use your senses...

Listen for cries for help; screams; moans; explosions; breaking glass; crashing metal; gunshots; high winds; popping, humming or buzzing noises; lots of coughing, etc.

Look for broken glass; open medicine cabinet, container or bottle near victim; smoke; fire; vapors or mist; downed power lines, etc.

Watch for signs like trouble breathing; trouble talking; grabbing at throat or chest; pale or blue color in face, lips or ears; lots of people covering mouth or running away, etc.

Smell smoke or something burning; strong odors or vapors (leave if odor is too strong), etc.

Feel something burning your eyes, lungs or skin, etc.

2. **BE PREPARED...** The best thing you can do is **STAY CALM...** and **THINK** before you act!

Any time there’s an emergency or disaster, most people are scared or confused and many don’t know what to do. Take a few seconds and breathe in through your nose and out through your mouth to help slow your heartbeat and calm down. Always ask if you can help... either ask the victim or people around who may be helping.

3. **HAVE A PLAN!** Check **ABCs**, call 9-1-1 and help victim, if possible.

... Check victims’ **ABCs... Airway, Breathing, & Circulation**
(*Note: For **heart** emergencies, the steps are now **CAB!***)

... call 9-1-1, 0 for Operator or local emergency number for an ambulance (*see tips on next page*)

... help the victim, if possible -- and **STAY** until help arrives.

Before giving first aid, you must have the victim’s permission. Tell them who you are, how much training you’ve had, and how you plan to help. Do not give care to someone who refuses it - unless they are unable to respond.

TIPS ON CALLING 9-1-1 FOR AN AMBULANCE

Whenever there is an emergency, use the following tips to help decide if you should call 9-1-1 (or local emergency number) for an ambulance.

Call if victim...

- ... is trapped
- ... is not responding or is passed out
- ... is bleeding badly or bleeding cannot be stopped
- ... has a cut or wound so bad and deep that you can see bone or muscles
- ... has a body part missing or is torn away
- ... has pain below the rib cage that does not go away
- ... is peeing, pooping or puking blood (called passing blood)
- ... is breathing weird or having trouble breathing
- ... seems to have hurt their head, neck or back
- ... is jerking uncontrollably (called having a seizure)
- ... has broken bones and cannot be moved carefully
- ... acts like they had a heart attack (chest pain or pressure)

If you call 9-1-1 there may be a recording or delay while your call is being processed. DO NOT HANG UP -- wait for a 9-1-1 dispatcher.

When you talk to 9-1-1 or the emergency number...

- ... try to stay CALM and describe what happened and what is wrong with the victim
- ... give the location of the emergency, your name and the phone number you are calling from
- ... follow their instructions in case they tell you what to do for the victim
- ... do NOT hang up until the 9-1-1 operator tells you to.

TIPS ON REDUCING THE SPREAD OF GERMS OR DISEASES

Whenever you perform first aid on anyone, there is always a chance of spreading germs or diseases between yourself and the victim. These steps should be followed no matter what kind of first aid is being done -- from very minor scrapes to major emergencies -- to reduce the risk of infection.

BE AWARE...

- ... Try to avoid body fluids like blood or urine (pee).
- ... Cover any open cuts or wounds you have on your body since they are doorways for germs!

BE PREPARED...

- ... Wash your hands with soap and water before and after giving first aid.
- ... Have a first aid kit handy, if possible.
- ... Put something between yourself and victim's body fluids, if possible ...
 - blood or urine - wear disposable gloves or use a clean dry cloth
 - saliva or spittle – use a disposable Face Shield during Rescue Breathing
- ... Clean up area with household bleach to kill germs.

... and... HAVE A PLAN!

- ... see *TIPS ON MAKING YOUR "EMERGENCY ACTION" PLAN* two pages back.

TIPS ON GOOD SAMARITAN LAWS

The definition of a "Samaritan" is a charitable or helpful person. Most states have Good Samaritan laws that were designed to protect citizens who try to help injured victims with emergency care. If a citizen uses "logical" or "rational" actions while making wise or careful decisions during an emergency situation then they can be protected from being sued.

To learn more about your state's Good Samaritan laws, check with your local library, search the web or contact an attorney.

What are YOU gonna do about...

INFECTIOUS DISEASES?

The immune system is a complex network of cells, tissues, and organs that work together to defend the body against attacks by foreign invaders such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi. Because the human body provides an ideal environment for many microbes, they try to break in. It is the immune system's job to keep them out or, failing that, to seek out and destroy them.⁹ But if a person's immune system is weak or damaged, germs and infection can settle in, leading to illness or possibly death.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, infectious diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide. And with air travel and international trade, infectious microbes are carried across borders every day by humans, animals, insects and contaminated foods.

Some "old" diseases like malaria, Ebola and measles are found in certain parts of the world, but "new" diseases like HIV/AIDS and West Nile are spreading around the globe. Plus every year there's some form of influenza and the common cold that spreads and affects people.

There are many infectious diseases so we chose a few you may have heard of before (**flu**, **Ebola**, **coronaviruses**, **C. diff** and **staph**). We briefly describe each illness, then summarize "How they spread" and "What to do" for all of them with links at the end. Educate yourself about I.D.s and listen to officials for advice on how to protect yourself and your loved ones.

Influenza (flu) is a respiratory illness caused by the influenza virus that affects millions of people each year. Flu causes about 250,000 - 500,000 deaths worldwide every year, and a major outbreak (called a pandemic) could increase the death toll dramatically. The best way to prevent the flu is to boost your immune system and get vaccinated, esp people with weakened immune systems. There are several antivirals approved for treatment.

There are 3 types of flu viruses: A, B, and C. Influenza A viruses can infect humans and mammals (including pigs, horses and seals) but wild birds are the natural host. Typically, wild birds don't get sick but A viruses can be deadly to domestic chickens and turkeys. Influenza B viruses are normally found only in humans and generally don't cause severe widespread illness, while Influenza C viruses cause mild illness in humans.

Since strains can mutate or cross over to other species, it could lead to widespread illness and death. The worst influenza A outbreak was the Spanish flu pandemic of 1918-1919 that may have killed up to 50 million people worldwide.

Things to watch for flu (seasonal, avian, H1N1, etc.)...

Possible symptoms - fever (usually high), headache, sore throat, cough, runny nose, body aches, weakness, diarrhea or puking (more common in children)

Possible complications - bacterial pneumonia (lung inflammation), shortness of breath or severe breathing problems, eye infections (avian flu), pneumonia, hospitalization or death

According to a recent worst-case scenario outlined by the World Bank, a flu pandemic of avian or other origin could kill more than 70 million people worldwide and lead to a “major global recession” costing more than \$3 trillion.¹⁰ Several vaccines and antivirals are available for treatment, however when a new influenza A virus emerges, a pandemic can occur.

Ebola virus species was discovered in 1976 in the Congo near the Ebola River. Since then, outbreaks have appeared sporadically in Africa. Ebola is a severe, often fatal disease in humans and primates and one of numerous Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (read more about VHF on page 101). There is a lot of misinformation with this latest outbreak so we encourage you to please visit the Ebola websites listed on page 199 to learn more.

Coronaviruses (COVID-19, MERS, SARS, etc.) are a large family of viruses that can infect birds and mammals (including humans). Normally these viruses cause mild to moderate respiratory symptoms (like a cold) but have been linked to pneumonia. The incubation period can vary from 2 to 28+ days, and mortality rates can vary from about 35% (MERS) to around 14% (SARS) to about 3% (recent COVID-19 coronavirus).

Some things to watch for...

Possible symptoms - fever, cough, shortness of breath or trouble breathing, diarrhea, nausea / puking

Possible complications - pneumonia, kidney failure or death

C. diff (Clostridium difficile or C. difficile) is a toxin-producing bacterium that causes diarrhea and more serious conditions like colitis (inflammation of the colon). There are many different strains and most are easily treated. However, a mutated strain called NAP1 (or O27 or BI strain) makes about 20 times more toxins so symptoms are much more severe. And now NAP1 is starting to show signs of becoming drug-resistant.

Experts estimate C. diff sickens about 500,000 Americans a year and the rate of infection grows by about 10% each year. One out of five people who get the infection will get it again, and recurrences can be more severe or

even deadly. Unfortunately *C. diff* spores can survive on most surfaces for months, and most hospital cleaners won't kill it, but a solution of bleach and water could. Also, alcohol-based hand sanitizers used in many health facilities do not work so staff, patients and visitors must wash hands with soap and water frequently to reduce spreading the infection.

Things to watch for (*C. diff*)...

Mild symptoms - watery diarrhea (at least three times a day for 2 or more days with no blood in your poop), possible cramping or minor abdominal pain or tenderness

Severe symptoms - watery diarrhea 10 to 15 times a day, abdominal cramping and pain, fever, blood or pus in poop, nausea / pukey, dehydration, loss of appetite, weight loss

Note: Not all cases of diarrhea are C. diff, but if you have it several times a day for 2 or more days, see your doctor immediately.

Staph (*staphylococcus aureus*) are bacteria about a third of the population carries on their skin or in their nose. Bacteria can enter the body through a cut, bite or wound and may cause infection. Some strains of staph have become drug resistant (called methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* or **MRSA**). According to the CDC, staph bacteria are one of the most common causes of skin infections in the U.S. Most infections are minor (like a pimple, bump or boil) and can be treated with antibiotics. However, it can quickly turn into deep, painful abscesses that require surgical draining. Sometimes the bacteria remain confined to the skin, but they can also penetrate into the body, causing potentially life-threatening infections in bones, joints, surgical wounds, the bloodstream, heart valves and lungs.

Staph infections, including MRSA, occur most often in hospitals, nursing homes and facilities where people have weakened immune systems. MRSA also threatens police, firefighters and EMS workers, school kids and the community in general. In fact, the CDC reports MRSA is now killing more Americans each year than AIDS.

Things to watch for (staph / MRSA)...

Possible symptoms - skin infection that may look like a pimple or boil and can be red, swollen, painful, or have pus or other drainage

Severe - pneumonia, bloodstream or wound infections

How infectious diseases spread...

Most infectious diseases are spread by close person-to-person contact primarily by touching people or things contaminated with bodily fluids (like pee, poop, sweat, droplets from sneezing, etc.) -- then touching your

eyes, nose, or mouth. Other diseases (like MRSA) can be spread by sharing personal items like towels or razors or by medical staff using contaminated items like stethoscopes or blood pressure cuffs. Keep in mind some bacteria or viruses can survive on objects for days, weeks or months.

What to do to reduce the spread of infectious diseases...

- Wash hands often using soap and water or use hand sanitizer (with at least 60% alcohol in it) to reduce the spread of germs. But keep in mind sanitizers don't work against some bugs so it's best to wash up.
- Tell healthcare workers and visitors to wash their hands before they touch you or your stuff -- don't be timid!
- If you have a fever, stay home! And wait 24 hours after fever breaks before you return to work or school.
- Use antibiotics only when absolutely necessary. Consider boosting your immune system to help fight infections.
- Sick people should cover mouth and nose with tissue or sleeve when coughing or sneezing, wash hands often, and wear a face mask around others (if very ill).
- Keep cuts and scrapes clean and covered until healed.
- Clean counters, doorknobs, fixtures, phones, remotes, nurse call buttons, linens, etc. often with a bleach solution.
- Don't share silverware, razors, clothing, towels, or bedding and wash objects with soap and hot water.
- Follow doctor's instructions and limit activities outside home until fever and symptoms have gone away.

For more information, visit the following web sites ...

Influenza / Flu: www.cdc.gov/flu/ www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/influenza/
(all kinds) www.flu.gov www.who.int/topics/influenza/en/

Ebola: www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/ www.who.int/csr/disease/ebola/

Coronaviruses: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus

C. diff: www.cdc.gov/HAI/organisms/cdiff/Cdiff_infect.html
www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/cdiff-eng.php
www.mayoclinic.com/health/c-difficile/DS00736

Staph: www.cdc.gov/mrsa
www.mayoclinic.com/health/mrsa/DS00735

Or call CDC Hotline at 1-800-CDC-INFO or TTY: 888-232-6348. Also see some pandemic planning tips on pages 230-231

What are YOU gonna do about...

A STROKE?

According to the American Stroke Association, every 4 minutes someone dies of a stroke making it the 4th leading cause of death in the U.S. It also is a leading cause of adult disability. Stroke is the 3rd leading cause of death to Canadians according to the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada. And more women die of strokes each year than men in both countries.

A stroke (or “brain attack”) occurs when oxygen and vital nutrients carried by blood are cut off causing brain cells to die. It’s cut off because...

...a blood vessel is blocked in the neck or brain (by a blood clot or narrowing of an artery) -- called an **ischemic** [is-KEM-ik] stroke (*causes about 80% of strokes*)

... or ...

...a blood vessel bursts or leaks -- called **hemorrhagic** [hem-o-RAJ-ik] stroke or bleeder (*causes about 20% of strokes*)

NOTE: You only have 2 - 6 hours maximum to stop permanent brain damage from a stroke - so get to a hospital as quickly as possible (within 3 hours is best!)

Things to watch for...

Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding

Loss of muscle control on one side of the body

Loss of balance, stumbling, dizziness or fainting

Different sized pupils (one pupil small / one enlarged)

Severe headache

Blurred or double-vision in one or both eyes

Shock (pale, cold or clammy, weak or rapid pulse, etc.)

Transient ischemic attack (TIA / mini-stroke) - a minor or warning stroke - risk of major stroke is high

What to do...

- Call 9-1-1 for an ambulance.
- Get victim to lie back with head raised (put pillows or blankets under head and shoulders so partially sitting up).
- Loosen any tight or restrictive clothing.
- See if there are any other injuries.
- If victim is drooling or having problems swallowing, place them on their side to keep the airway open.
- Stay with victim until medical help arrives.

APPENDIX A

Citizen Corps / CERT

(Volunteer Programs for Americans & Canadians)

WHAT IS CITIZEN CORPS?

Citizen Corps was created to help coordinate volunteer activities that make the nation's communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to any emergency situation. Citizen Corps is managed at local levels by Citizen Corps Councils, which bring together existing crime prevention, disaster preparedness, and public health response networks with the volunteer community and other groups.

CITIZEN CORPS PROGRAMS & PARTNERS

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) educate people about disaster preparedness and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, and disaster medical operations. Using their training, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event and can take a more active role in preparing their community. The program is administered by DHS. Learn more at www.fema.gov/community-emergency-response-teams

Fire Corps promotes the use of citizen advocates to enhance the capacity of resource-constrained fire and rescue departments at all levels: volunteer, combination, and career. Citizen advocates can assist local fire departments in a range of activities including fire safety outreach, youth programs, and administrative support. Fire Corps provides resources to assist fire and rescue departments in creating opportunities for citizen advocates and promotes citizen participation. Fire Corps is funded through DHS and is managed and implemented through a partnership between the National Volunteer Fire Council, the International Association of Fire Fighters, and the International Association of Fire Chiefs. Visit www.firecorps.org

Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) strengthens communities by helping medical, public health and other volunteers offer their expertise throughout the year as well as during local emergencies and other times of community need. MRC volunteers work in coordination with existing local emergency response programs and also supplement existing community public health initiatives, such as outreach and prevention, immunization programs, blood drives, case management, care planning, and other efforts. The MRC program is administered by the Department of Health & Human Services. Check out <https://mrc.hhs.gov/>

National Neighborhood Watch incorporates terrorism awareness education into its existing crime prevention mission, while also serving as a way to bring residents together to focus on emergency preparedness and emergency response training. The National Neighborhood Watch is administered by the National Sheriffs' Association. Learn more at www.nnw.org

Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) works to enhance the capacity of state and local law enforcement to utilize volunteers. VIPS serves as a gateway to resources and information for and about law enforcement volunteer programs. Funded by DOJ, VIPS is managed and implemented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To learn more visit www.theiacp.org/VIPS

Citizen Corps **Affiliate Programs & Organizations** offer communities resources for public education, outreach, and training; represent volunteers interested in helping to make their community safer; or offer volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts. Some Affiliates include:

The **American Radio Relay League (ARRL)** represents the interests of the more than 650,000 U.S. Radio Amateurs (or “HAMS”). Many amateurs have organized themselves under a formal structure to better provide public service and emergency communications like the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES). Learn more by visiting www.arrl.org or contact your local Emergency Management office.

Civil Air Patrol is a congressionally chartered, non-profit corporation and is the civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. CAP supports Homeland Security efforts by providing coastal patrol, air/ground observation, radio communications and relay, aerial reconnaissance, air-to-ground photography, radiological monitoring, and disaster and damage assessment assets. Learn more by visiting www.gocivilairpatrol.com

National Association for Search and Rescue is a non-profit membership association comprised of thousands of paid and non-paid professionals interested in all aspects of search and rescue throughout the United States and around the world. NASAR has trained over 30,000 responders since 1989 utilizing its internationally respected SARTECH© Certification Program. NASAR is dedicated to ensuring that volunteers (non-paid professionals) in search and rescue are as prepared as the career public safety personnel (fire, law and emergency medical services) with whom they work on a daily basis. Learn more at www.nasar.org.

Some other Affiliates include The American Legion, Home Safety Council, National Safety Council, National Voluntary Organizations Active in

Disaster (NVOAD) and many others. To learn more about **Citizen Corps** or to check if there's a local council in your community, please visit www.ready.gov/citizen-corps.

MORE ABOUT CERT

In the United States and Canada, the **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)** program helps train volunteers to assist first responders in emergency situations in their communities. CERT members give critical support to first responders in emergencies, provide immediate assistance to victims, organize spontaneous volunteers at a disaster site, and collect disaster intelligence to support first responder efforts.

The CERT course is taught in the community by a trained team of first responders who have completed a CERT Train-the-Trainer course conducted by their state training office for emergency management, or FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI), located in Emmitsburg, Maryland. CERT training includes disaster preparedness, disaster fire suppression, basic disaster medical operations, and light search and rescue operations and is usually delivered in 2-1/2 hour sessions, one evening a week over a 7 week period.

FEMA's online "Introduction to Community Emergency Response Teams", IS 317, is an independent study course that serves as an introduction to CERT for those wanting to complete training or as a refresher for current team members. It has six modules with topics that include an Introduction to CERT, Fire Safety, Hazardous Material and Terrorist Incidents, Disaster Medical Operations, and Search and Rescue. It takes between six and eight hours to complete the course. The IS 317 can be taken by anyone interested in CERT. However, to become a CERT volunteer, one must complete classroom training offered by a local government agency such as the emergency management agency, fire or police department. To learn more, visit <https://training.fema.gov/emicourses> and search 317

For more information about CERT or to check if a CERT is in your community, visit www.ready.gov/cert ... or visit www.cert-la.com ... or call your local, state, provincial, or territorial Emergency Management Office to ask about volunteer opportunities.

Or visit your local or state / provincial web site to learn about other types of volunteer groups in your area and get involved!

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