

Preparing for Disaster



FEMA



**American
Red Cross**

Together, we can save a life



Where Will You or Your Family Be When a Disaster Strikes?

You could be anywhere – at work, at school or in the car. How will you find each other? Will you know if your children are safe?

Emergencies and disasters can strike quickly and without warning and can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home. What would you do if basic services — water, gas, electricity or telephones — were cut off?

Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away.

You can cope with disaster by preparing in advance and by working with your family as a team. Follow the steps listed in this booklet to be prepared.

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2. Make a plan
3. Assemble a kit
4. Maintain your plan and kit

Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility.

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Four Steps to Preparedness

1. GET INFORMED

Contact your local emergency management office or local American Red Cross Chapter to gather the information you will need to create a plan.

Community Hazards

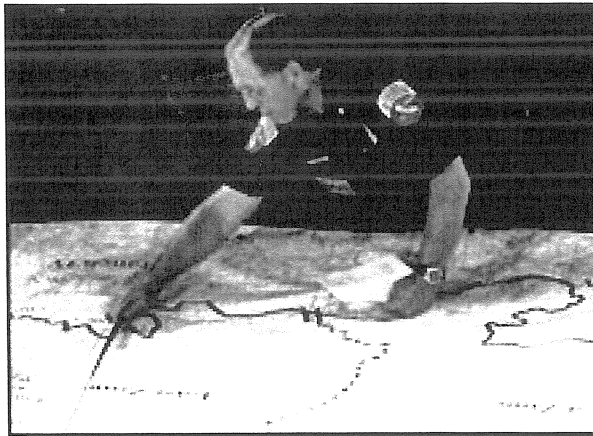
Ask about the specific hazards that threaten your community (e.g. hurricanes, tornados, and earthquakes) and about your risk from those hazards. Additionally, hazard information for your local area can be obtained at .

Community Disaster Plans

Learn about community response plans, evacuation plans, and designated emergency shelters. Ask about the emergency plans and procedures that exist in places you and your family spend time such as places of employment, schools, and child care centers. If you do not own a vehicle or drive, find out in advance what your community's plans are for evacuating those without private transportation.

Community Warning Systems

Find out how local authorities will warn you of a pending disaster and how they will provide information to you during and after a disaster. Learn about NOAA Weather Radio and its alerting capabilities (www.noaa.gov).



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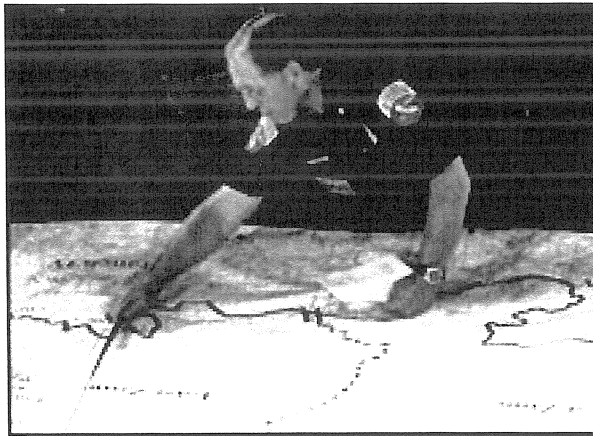
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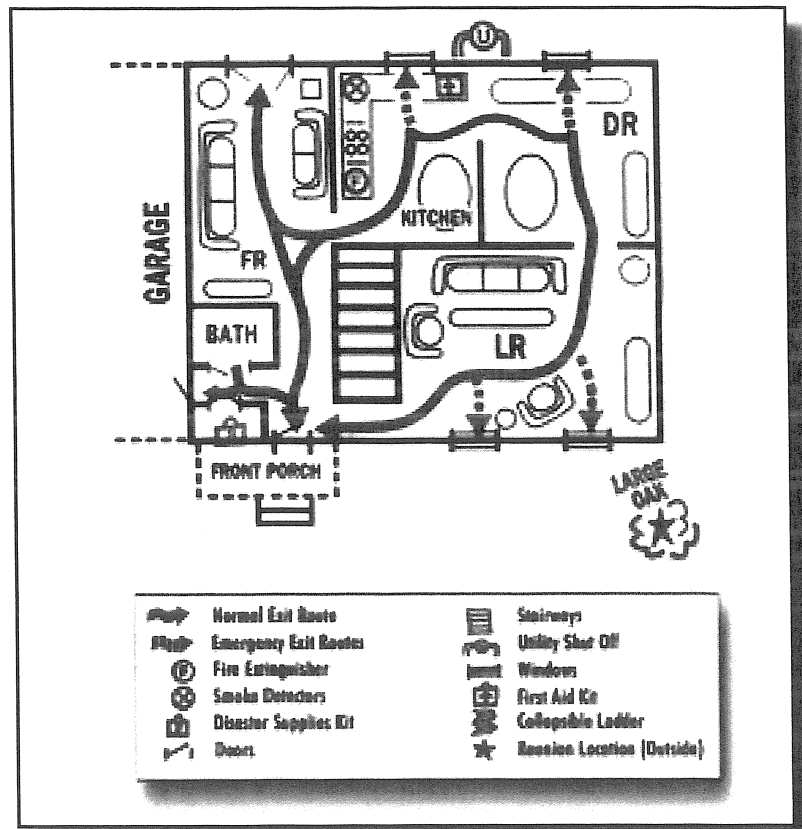
2. MAKE A PLAN

- ♦ **Meet with Your Family Members.** Review the information you gathered about community hazards and plans. Explain the dangers to children and work with them as a team to prepare your family. Be sure to include caregivers in your meeting and planning efforts.
- ♦ **Choose an "Out-of-Town" Contact.** Ask an out-of-town friend or relative to be your contact. Following a disaster, family members should call this person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know the contact's phone numbers. After a disaster, it is often easier to make a long distance call than a local call from a disaster area.
- ♦ **Decide Where to Meet.** In the event of an emergency, you may become separated from family members. Choose a place right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire. Choose a location outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home.
- ♦ **Complete a Family Communication Plan.** Your plan should include contact information for family members, work and school. Your plan should also include information for your out-of-town contact, meeting locations, emergency services and the National Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222). A sample form for recording this information can be found at www.ready.gov - or at www.redcross.org/contactcard. These websites also provide blank wallet cards on which contact information can be recorded and carried in a wallet, purse, backpack, etc., for quick reference. Teach your children how to call the emergency phone numbers and when it is appropriate to do so. Be sure each family member has a copy of your communication plan and post it near your telephone for use in an emergency.
- ♦ **Escape Routes and Safe Places.** In a fire or other emergency, you may need to evacuate on a moment's notice. Be ready to get out fast. Be sure everyone in your family knows the best escape routes out of your home as well as where the safe places are in your home for each type of disaster (i.e., if a tornado approaches, go to the basement or the lowest floor of your home or an interior room or closet with no windows).

Use a blank sheet of paper to draw floor plans of your home. Show the location of doors, windows, stairways, large furniture, your disaster supplies kit, fire extinguisher, smoke alarms, collapsible ladders, first-aid kits, and utility shut-off points. Show important points outside such as garages, patios, stairways, elevators, driveways, and porches. See illustration below.

Indicate at least two escape routes from each room, and mark a place outside of the home where household members should meet in case of fire. If you or someone in your household uses a wheelchair, make all exits from your home wheelchair accessible.

Practice emergency evacuation drills at least two times a year, but as often as you update your escape plan.





- ◆ **Plan for those with disabilities and other special needs.** Keep support items in a designated place, so they can be found quickly. For those who have home-health caregivers, particularly for those who are bed-bound, it is essential to have an alternate plan if the home-health caregiver cannot make it to you. In advance, provide the power company with a list of all power-dependent life support equipment required by family members. Develop a contingency plan that includes an alternate power source for the equipment or relocating the person.

- ◆ **Plan for your pets.** Take your pets with you if you evacuate. However, be aware that pets (other than service animals) usually are not permitted in emergency public shelters for health reasons. Prepare a list of family, friends, boarding facilities, veterinarians, and “pet-friendly” hotels that could shelter your pets in an emergency.

- ◆ **Prepare for different hazards.** Include in your plan how to prepare for each hazard that could impact your local community and how to protect yourself. For instance, the actions you would take to protect yourself from a tornado are different from those you would for a fire. Reference the websites listed on the back cover to learn more about the different actions required for different hazards.

Action Checklist – Items To Do Before a Disaster

Utilities

Know how and when to turn off water, gas and electricity at the main switches or valves and share this information with your family and caregivers. Keep any tools you will need near gas and water shut off valves. Turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged, you suspect a leak or if local officials instruct you to do so.

(Note: Gas shut-off procedure - As part of the learning process, do not actually turn off the gas. If the gas is turned off for any reason, only a qualified professional can turn it back on. It might take several weeks for a professional to respond. In the meantime, you will require alternate sources to heat your home, make hot water, and cook.)

Fire Extinguisher

Be sure everyone knows how to use your fire extinguishers (ABC type) and where they are kept.

Smoke Alarms

Install smoke alarms on each level of your home, especially near the bedrooms. Individuals with sensory disabilities should consider installing smoke alarms that have strobe lights and vibrating pads. Follow local codes and manufacturer's instructions about installation requirements. Also, consider installing a carbon monoxide alarm in your home.

Insurance Coverage

Check if you have adequate insurance coverage. Homeowners insurance does not cover flood damage and may not provide full coverage for other hazards. Talk with your insurance agent and make sure you have adequate coverage to protect your family against financial loss.

First Aid/CPR & AED (Automated External Defibrillation)

Take American Red Cross first aid and CPR/AED classes. Red Cross courses can accommodate people with disabilities. Discuss your needs when registering for the classes.

Inventory Home Possessions

Make a record of your possessions to help you claim reimbursement in case of loss or damage. Store this information in a safe deposit box or other secure (flood/fire safe) location to ensure the records survive a disaster. Include photographs or video of the interior and exterior of your home as well as cars, boats and recreational vehicles. Also, have photos of durable medical equipment and be sure to make a record of the make and model numbers for each item. Get professional appraisals of jewelry, collectibles, artwork, or other items that may be difficult to evaluate. Make copies of receipts and canceled checks showing the cost for valuable items.

Vital Records and Documents

Vital family records and other important documents such as birth and marriage certificates, social security cards, passports, wills, deeds, and financial, insurance, and immunizations records should be kept in a safe deposit box or other safe location.

Reduce Home Hazards

In a disaster, ordinary items in the home can cause injury and damage. Take these steps to reduce your risk.

- ◆ Have a professional repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
- ◆ Place large, heavy objects on lower shelves and hang pictures and mirrors away from beds.
- ◆ Use straps or other restraints to secure tall cabinets, bookshelves, large appliances (especially water heater, furnace, and refrigerator), mirrors, shelves, large picture frames, and light fixtures to wall studs.
- ◆ Repair cracks in ceilings and foundations.
- ◆ Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products away from heat sources.
- ◆ Place oily rags or waste in covered metal cans and dispose of them according to local regulations.
- ◆ Have a professional clean and repair chimneys, flue pipes, connectors, and gas vents.

3. ASSEMBLE A DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT

In the event you need to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you, you probably will not have the opportunity to shop or search for the supplies you and your family will need. Every household should assemble a disaster supplies kit and keep it up to date.

A disaster supplies kit is a collection of basic items a family would probably need to stay safe and be more comfortable during and after a disaster. Disaster supplies kit items should be stored in a portable container(s) as close as possible to the exit door. Review the contents of your kit at least once per year or as your family needs change. Also, consider having emergency supplies in each vehicle and at your place of employment.

- ◆ Three-day supply of nonperishable food and manual can opener.
- ◆ Three-day supply of water (one gallon of water per person, per day).
- ◆ Portable, battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries.
- ◆ Flashlight and extra batteries.
- ◆ First aid kit and manual.
- ◆ Sanitation and hygiene items (hand sanitizer, moist towelettes, and toilet paper).
- ◆ Matches in waterproof container.
- ◆ Whistle.
- ◆ Extra clothing and blankets.
- ◆ Kitchen accessories and cooking utensils.
- ◆ Photocopies of identification and credit cards.
- ◆ Cash and coins.
- ◆ Special needs items such as prescription medications, eye glasses, contact lens solution, and hearing aid batteries.
- ◆ Items for infants, such as formula, diapers, bottles, and pacifiers.
- ◆ Tools, pet supplies, a map of the local area, and other items to meet your unique family needs.

If you live in a cold climate, you must think about warmth. It is possible that you will not have heat during or after a disaster. Think about your clothing and bedding needs. Be sure to include one set of the following for each person:

- ◆ Jacket or coat.
- ◆ Long pants and long sleeve shirt.
- ◆ Sturdy shoes.
- ◆ Hat, mittens, and scarf.
- ◆ Sleeping bag or warm blanket.

Supplies for your vehicle include:

- ♦ Flashlight, extra batteries, and maps.
- ♦ First aid kit and manual.
- ♦ White distress flag.
- ♦ Tire repair kit, booster/jumper cables, pump, and flares.
- ♦ Bottled water and non-perishable foods such as granola bars.
- ♦ Seasonal supplies: Winter - blanket, hat, mittens, shovel, sand, tire chains, windshield scraper, florescent distress flag; Summer – sunscreen lotion (SPF 15 or greater), shade item (umbrella, wide brimmed hat, etc).

4. MAINTAIN YOUR PLAN

Quiz: Review your plan every six months and quiz your family about what to do.

Drill: Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills on a regular basis with your family.

Restock: Check food supplies for expiration dates and discard, or replace stored water and food every six months.

Test: Read the indicator on your fire extinguisher(s) and follow the manufacturer's instructions to recharge. Test your smoke alarms monthly and change the batteries at least once a year. Replace alarms every 10 years.

Plan Maintenance Chart				
Check off task and enter date performed:				
	6 months	1 year	18 months	2 years
Review plan and quiz <i>Date</i>	┘	┘	┘	┘
Hold fire and emergency evacuation drills <i>Date</i>	┘	┘	┘	┘
Replace stored food and water <i>Date</i>	┘	┘	┘	┘
Check fire extinguishers and recharge <i>Date</i>	┘	┘	┘	┘

Smoke Alarm Maintenance Chart

Check off task and enter date performed:

Test monthly	Date	┌	┌	┌	┌
Change batteries	Date	┌	┌	┌	┌
Replace alarms	Date	┌	┌	┌	┌

If Disaster Strikes

If you are instructed to take shelter immediately, do so at once

If you are instructed to evacuate

- ◆ Listen to the radio or television for the location of emergency shelters and for other instructions from local emergency officials.
- ◆ Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- ◆ Take your disaster supplies kit.
- ◆ Use travel routes specified by local authorities and don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.

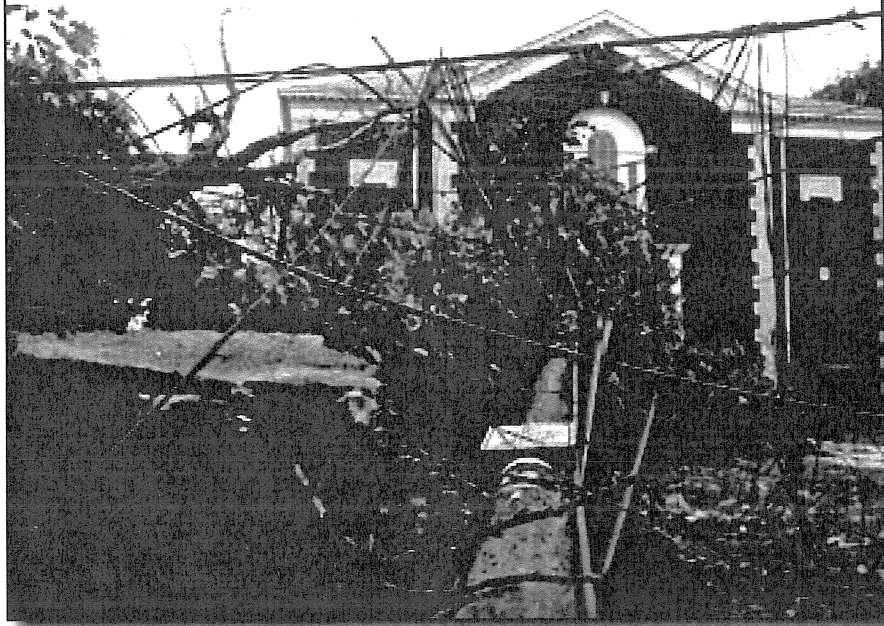
After a disaster

- ◆ Administer first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
- ◆ If the emergency occurs while you are at home, check for damage using a flashlight. Do not light matches or candles or turn on electrical switches.
- ◆ Check for fires, electrical, and other household hazards. Spilled bleaches, gasoline, and other liquids may produce deadly fumes when chemicals mix, or be a fire hazard. Contact your local fire department for information on how to clean up spilled chemicals.
- ◆ Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
- ◆ Shut off any damaged utilities.
- ◆ Check on your neighbors, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

- ◆ Call your out-of-town contact — do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- ◆ Stay away from downed power lines.
- ◆ Listen to local radio and TV for information about where you can get disaster relief assistance.

If electrical power is lost

- ◆ Call your local power company.
- ◆ Use a flashlight or battery-operated lantern. Do not use candles for emergency lighting. Candles and kerosene lanterns are fire hazards.
- ◆ Turn off all major appliances. They could overload electric lines when power is restored, causing a second outage.
- ◆ Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible. Food can be kept cold for a day or two if the doors are kept closed.
- ◆ Use portable generators cautiously. Make sure they are operated only out-of-doors in a well-ventilated area. Refuel a generator only after it has cooled. Do not connect a generator to your home's electrical system except through an approved transfer switch installed in compliance with local electrical code.
- ◆ In cold weather, drain pumps, supply lines, water heaters, and boilers can freeze when the power is lost. Traps in drains of tubs, sinks, commodes, washing machines, and dishwashers can also freeze. To avoid burst pipes, close the main water valve and open the spigots and supply lines and drain them.



Learn More

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community and Family Preparedness Program and American Red Cross Community Disaster Education are nationwide efforts to help people prepare for disasters of all types.

For more information, please contact your local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter. This booklet and the preparedness materials listed below are online at www.fema.gov and www.redcross.org. Other preparedness materials are available at these sites, as well as at www.ready.gov.

These publications are also available by calling FEMA at 1-800-480-2520, or writing:

**FEMA
P.O. Box 2012
Jessup, MD 20794-2012**

Publications with an "A" number are available from your local American Red Cross chapter.

- ◆ Are You Ready? An In-depth Guide to Citizen Preparedness (IS-22)
- ◆ Helping Children Cope with Disaster (FEMA 478) (A4499)
- ◆ Preparing for Disaster for People with Disabilities and other Special Needs (FEMA 476) (A4497)
- ◆ Food and Water in an Emergency (FEMA 477) (A5055)

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Fact Sheet: Safety Information for Short-Term Power Outages or “Rolling Blackouts”

What is a “Rolling Blackout?”

A rolling blackout occurs when a power company turns off electricity to selected areas to save power. The areas are selected using sophisticated computer programs and models. The blackouts are typically for one hour, then the power is restored and another area is turned off. Hospitals, airport control towers, police stations, and fire departments are often exempt from these rolling blackouts. These blackouts usually occur during peak energy usage times, usually between 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays, but they can happen at any time of day. Blackouts may affect the same area more than once a day, and may exceed an hour’s duration.

How Do I Find Out if My Area Will Have a Rolling Blackout?

Listen to local television, radio, and check the web site of your power company. Usually, rolling blackouts occur when power usage increases, especially during hot weather when many people are using air conditioning to keep cool. Power companies try to give a warning when they will turn off power to an area, but they can not always do that.

Top Safety Tips for a Blackout

1. Only use a flashlight for emergency lighting. *Never use candles!*
2. Turn off electrical equipment you were using when the power went out.
3. Avoid opening the refrigerator and freezer.
4. Do not run a generator inside a home or garage.
5. If you use a generator, connect the equipment you want to power directly to the outlets on the generator. Do not connect a generator to a home’s electrical system.
6. Listen to local radio and television for updated information.

How Can I Prepare Before a Blackout Happens?

- Assemble essential supplies, including:

- Flashlight
- Batteries
- Portable radio
- at least one gallon of water
- a small supply of food.

Due to the extreme risk of fire, do not use candles during a power outage.

- If you have space in your refrigerator or freezer, consider filling plastic containers with water, leaving about an inch of space inside each one. (Remember, water expands as it freezes, so it is important to leave room in the container for the expanded water). Place the containers in the refrigerator and freezer. This chilled or frozen water will help keep food cold if the power goes out, by displacing air that can warm up quickly with water or ice that keeps cold for several hours without additional refrigeration.
- If you use medication that requires refrigeration, most can be kept in a closed refrigerator for several hours without a problem. If unsure, check with your physician or pharmacist.
- If you use a computer, keep files and operating systems backed up regularly. Consider buying extra batteries and a power converter if you use a laptop computer. A power converter allows most laptops (12 volts or less) to be operated from the cigarette lighter of a vehicle. Also, turn off all computers, monitors, printers, copiers, scanners and other devices when they're not being used. That way, if the power goes out, this equipment will have already been safely shut down. Get a high quality surge protector for all of your computer equipment. If you use the computer a lot, such as for a home business, consider purchasing and installing an uninterruptible power supply (UPS). Consult with your local computer equipment dealer about available equipment and costs.
- If you have an electric garage door opener, find out where the manual release lever is located and learn how to operate it. Sometimes garage doors can be heavy, so get help to lift it. If you regularly use the garage as the primary means of entering your home upon return from work, be sure to keep a key to your house with you, in case the garage door will not open.
- If you have a telephone instrument or system at home or at work that requires electricity to work (such as a cordless phone or answering machine), plan for alternate communication, including having a standard telephone handset, cellular telephone, radio, or pager. Remember, too, that some voice mail systems and remote dial-up servers for computer networks may not operate when the power is out where these systems are located. So even if *you* have power, your access to remote technology may be interrupted if the power that serves those areas is disrupted. Check with remote service providers to see if they have backup power systems, and how long those systems will operate.
- Keep your car fuel tank at least half full because gas stations rely on electricity to power their pumps.
- Follow energy conservation measures to keep the use of electricity as low as possible, which can help power company(ies) avoid imposing rolling blackouts.

Specific Information for People With Disabilities

- If you use a battery-operated wheelchair, life-support system, or other power-dependent equipment, call your power company before rolling blackouts happen. Many utility companies keep a list and map of the locations of power-dependent customers in case of an emergency. Ask them what alternatives are available in your area. Contact the customer service department of your local utility company(ies) to learn if this service is available in your community.

- If you use a motorized wheelchair or scooter, have an extra battery. A car battery also can be used with a wheelchair but will not last as long as a wheelchair's deep-cycle battery. If available, store a lightweight manual wheelchair for backup.
- If you are Blind or have a visual disability, store a talking or Braille clock or large-print timepiece with extra batteries.
- If you are Deaf or have a hearing loss, consider getting a small portable battery-operated television set. Emergency broadcasts may give information in American Sign Language (ASL) or open captioning.

Using a Generator

If you are considering obtaining a generator, get advice from a licensed professional, such as an electrician. Make sure the generator is listed with Underwriter's Laboratories or a similar organization. Some municipalities, Air Quality Districts, or states have "air quality permit" requirements. A licensed electrician will be able to give you more information on these matters. Always plan to keep the generator outdoors — *never* operate it inside, including the basement or garage. Do not hook up a generator directly to your home's wiring. The safest thing to do is to connect the equipment you want to power directly to the outlets on the generator. Connecting a cord from the generator to a point on the permanent wiring system and *backfeeding* power to your home is an unsafe method to supply a building during a power outage.

For more information about using generators safely, see the "Generator" fact sheet at:
<http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/afterdis/generator.html>

What Do I Do During A Blackout?

- Turn off or disconnect any appliances, equipment (like air conditioners) or electronics you were using when the power went out. When power comes back on, it may come back with momentary "surges" or "spikes" that can damage equipment such as computers and motors in appliances like the air conditioner, refrigerator, washer, or furnace.
- Leave one light turned on so you'll know when your power returns.
- Leave the doors of your refrigerator and freezer closed to keep your food as fresh as possible. If you must eat food that was refrigerated or frozen, check it carefully for signs of spoilage. See the Red Cross brochure called, "Help The Power Is Out" on the web at: <http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/afterdis/food.html> for more information.
- Use the phone for emergencies only. Listening to a portable radio can provide the latest information. Do not call 9-1-1 for information — only call to report a life-threatening emergency.
- Eliminate unnecessary travel, especially by car. Traffic signals will stop working during an outage, creating traffic congestion.
- Remember that equipment such as automated teller machines (ATMs) and elevators may not work during a power outage.
- If it is hot outside, take steps to remain cool. Move to the lowest level of your home, as cool air falls. Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing. Drink plenty of water, even if you do not feel thirsty. If the heat is intense and the power may be off for a long time, consider going to a movie theater, shopping mall, or "cooling shelter" that may be opened in your community. Listen to local radio or television for more information. Also see the tips on the web site at: <http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/keepsafe/readyheat.html>
- Remember to provide plenty of fresh, cool water for your pets.

- If it is cold outside, put on layers of warm clothing. Never burn charcoal for heating or cooking indoors. Never use your oven as a source of heat. If the power may be out for a prolonged period, plan to go to another location (relative, friend, or public facility) that has heat to keep warm.

Energy Conservation Recommendations

To conserve power to help avoid a blackout, the power industry recommends:

- In heating season, set the furnace thermostat at 68 degrees or lower. In cooling season, set the thermostat at 78 degrees or higher. Consider installing a programmable thermostat that you can set to have the furnace or air conditioning run only when you are at home. Most power is used by heating and cooling, so adjusting the temperatures on your thermostat is the biggest energy conservation measure you can take.
- Turn off lights and computers when not in use. This is especially true about computer monitors – avoid using a “screen saver” and just simply turn the monitor off when you won’t be using the computer for a while. Turn the computer off completely each evening. It is no longer true that computer equipment is damaged from turning it off and on.
- Close windows when the heating or cooling system is on.
- Caulk windows and doors to keep air from leaking, and replace old windows with new, energy-efficient windows.
- Clean or replace furnace and air-conditioner filters regularly.
- When buying new appliances be sure to purchase energy-efficient models.
- Wrap the water heater with an insulation jacket, available at most building supplies retailers.
- If you have to wash clothes, wash only full loads and clean the dryer’s lint trap after each use.
- When using a dishwasher, wash full loads and use the “light” cycle. If possible, use the “rinse only” cycle and turn off the “high temperature” rinse option. When the regular wash cycle is done, just open the dishwasher door to allow the dishes to air dry.
- Replace incandescent light bulbs with energy-efficient compact fluorescent lights.
- Use one large light bulb rather than several smaller ones.

For More Information

If you would like more information about rolling blackouts and how to deal with them, contact the power company that serves your area.

Personal Workplace Disaster Supplies Kit

For the workplace, where you might be confined for several hours, or perhaps overnight, the following supplies are recommended. More information is at:

<http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/>



Together, we can save a life

Flashlight with extra batteries

Use the flashlight to find your way if the power is out. Do not use candles or any other open flame for emergency lighting.

Battery-powered radio

News about the emergency may change rapidly as events unfold. You also will be concerned about family and friends in the area. Radio reports will give information about the areas most affected.

Food

Enough non-perishable food to sustain you for at least one day (three meals), is suggested. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little or no water. The following items are suggested:

- Ready-to-eat canned meals, meats, fruits, and vegetables.
- Canned juices.
- High-energy foods (granola bars, energy bars, etc.).

Water

Keep at least one gallon of water available, or more if you are on medications that require water or that increase thirst. Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles.

Medications

Include usual non-prescription medications that you take, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, etc. If you use prescription medications, keep at least three-day's supply of these medications at your workplace. Consult with your physician or pharmacist how these medications should be stored, and your employer about storage concerns.

First Aid Supplies

If your employer does not provide first aid supplies, have the following essentials:

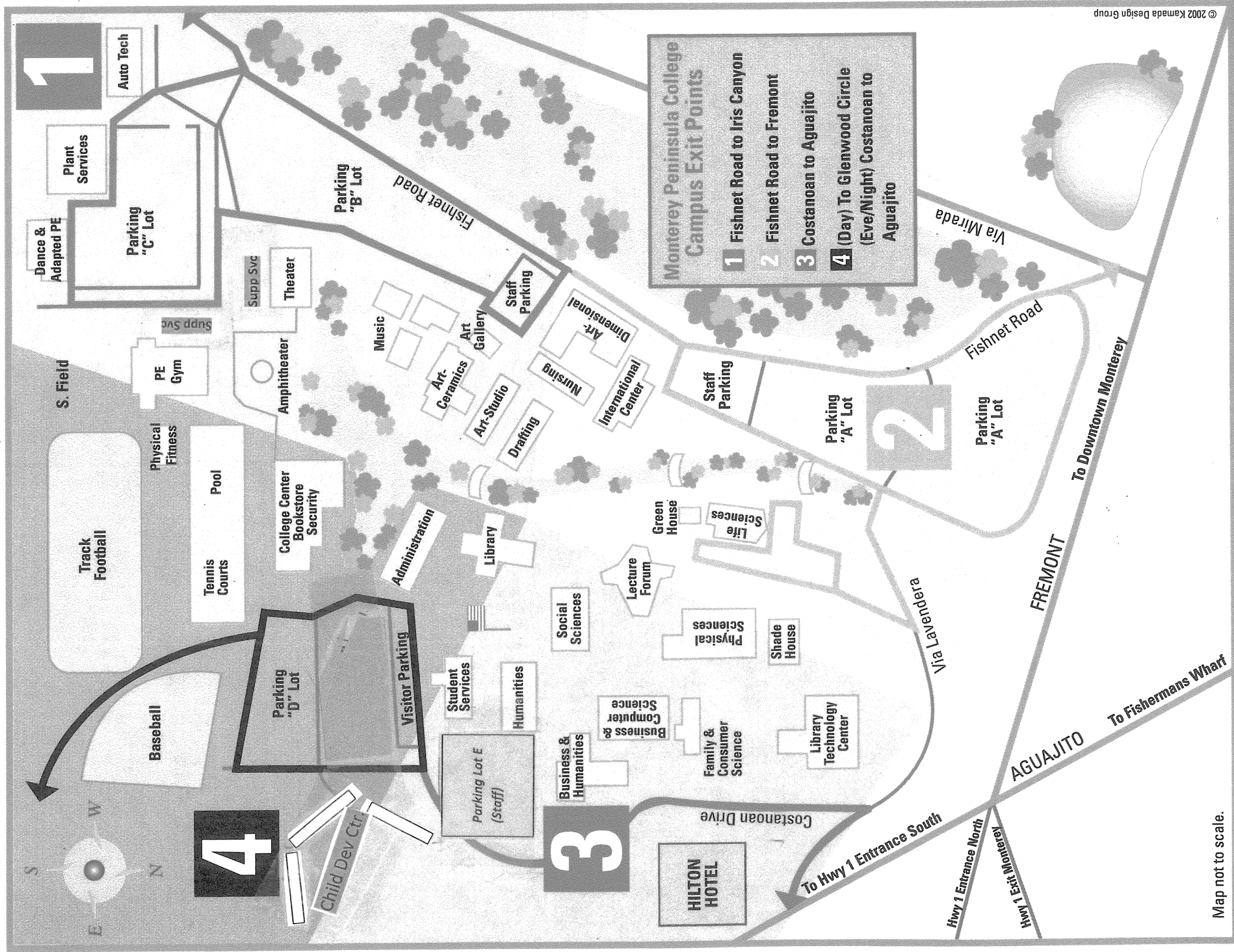
- (20) adhesive bandages, various sizes.
- (1) 5" x 9" sterile dressing.
- (1) conforming roller gauze bandage.
- (2) triangular bandages.
- (2) 3 x 3 sterile gauze pads.
- (2) 4 x 4 sterile gauze pads.
- (1) roll 3" cohesive bandage.
- (2) germicidal hand wipes or waterless alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- (6) antiseptic wipes.
- (2) pair large medical grade non-latex gloves
- Adhesive tape, 2" width.
- Anti-bacterial ointment.
- Cold pack.
- Scissors (small, personal).
- Tweezers.
- CPR breathing barrier, such as a face shield

Tools and Supplies

- Emergency "space" blanket (mylar).
- Paper plates and cups, plastic utensils
- Non-electric can opener.
- Personal hygiene items, including a toothbrush, toothpaste, comb, brush, soap, contact lens supplies, and feminine supplies.
- Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses) .
- Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear, including a long sleeved shirt and long pants, as well as closed-toed shoes or boots.
- If you wear glasses, keep an extra pair with your workplace disaster supplies.

General Information

- Your kit should be adjusted based on your own personal needs.
- Do not include candles, weapons, toxic chemicals, or controlled drugs unless prescribed by a physician.



Campus Evacuation:

1. If the campus must close and staff and/or students are instructed to leave campus, **PLEASE FOLLOW THE TRAFFIC EVACUATION ROUTES ON MAP ABOVE.**
2. Locate the quadrant where your vehicle is parked and follow the exit route.
3. MPC personnel and volunteers will be assigned to traffic locations and assist in traffic control. It is important to follow their direction and guidance.

To get help for any type of emergency not specifically covered in this chart, call:

- Campus Security 646-4099, or call Evening Campus Supervisor 760-2263.
- If those lines are busy, call:
 - Student Health Services 646-4017 / 4018 (day times).

CAMPUS EVACUATION ROUTES...