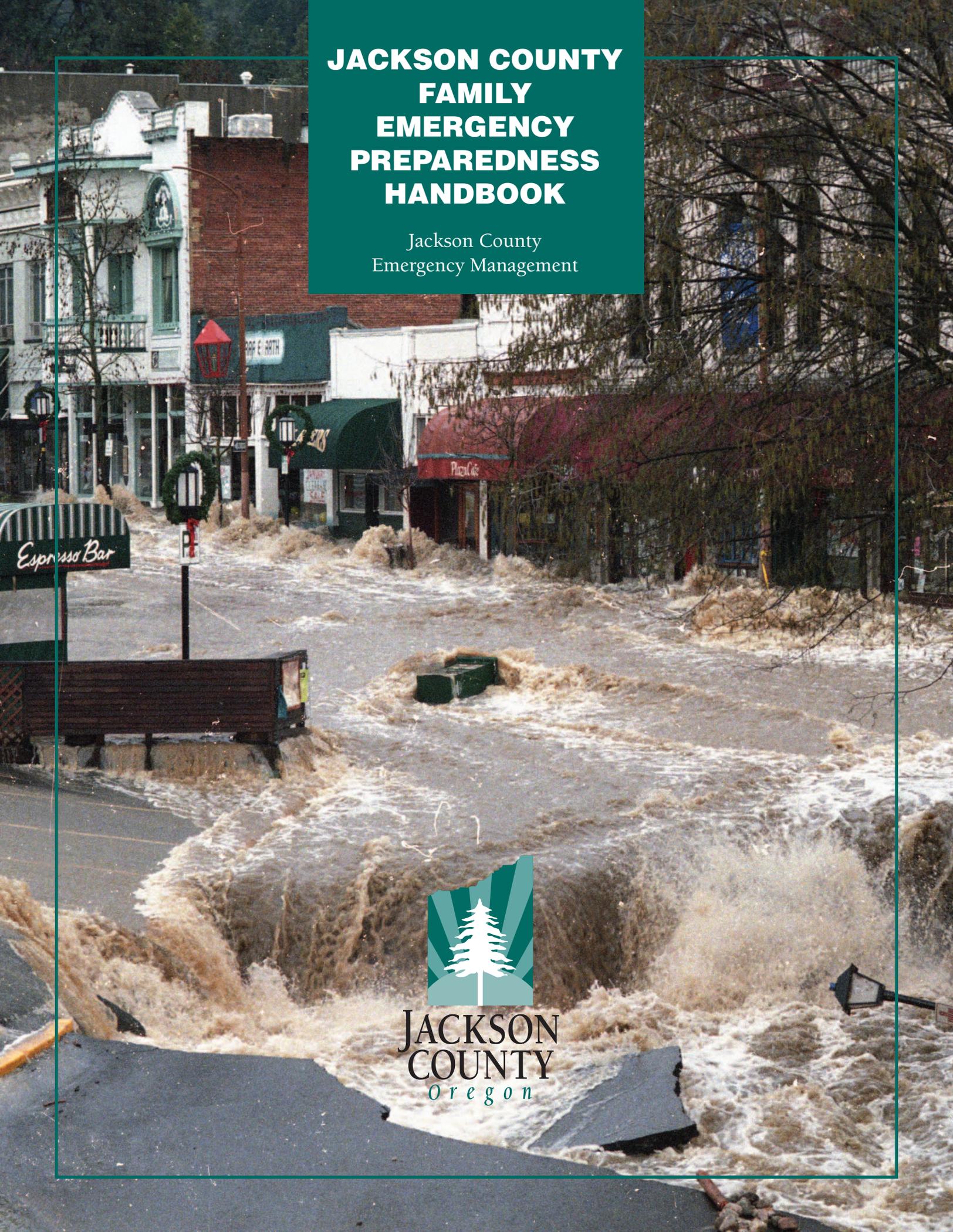


JACKSON COUNTY FAMILY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS HANDBOOK

Jackson County
Emergency Management



**JACKSON
COUNTY**
Oregon



Why Plan For An Emergency?

Southern Oregon is a beautiful place to live, but we are vulnerable to disasters, such as fires, floods, severe storms, earthquakes, dam failures, landslides and hazardous spills. Many of these disasters have already occurred here and undoubtedly will again. During a disaster, you may be able to stay in your home, but it could be without power or water. This preparedness guide and family workbook will help you to be ready for whatever emergencies may occur.

Jackson County residents are fortunate that local emergency services have developed an effective and cooperative emergency response system. Throughout the county, agencies work together closely to prepare for any emergencies that come our way.

While agencies can be in a high state of readiness for disasters, there is no substitute for individual preparedness. Jackson County Emergency Management recommends that you plan to be on your own for **a minimum** of 72 hours, and even up to 2 weeks. You are not being asked to deal with emergencies alone, but your individual preparedness efforts will allow emergency service agencies to do their best job for you.

The following pages outline a step-by-step guide to disaster planning. First and foremost, you'll learn:

- Communication is the most important concept in developing an emergency preparedness plan for families.
- Every family member needs to be involved.
- Educating family members ahead of time will help reduce their fear if a disaster should occur.

Your plan will work best when everyone in your family agrees to operate within its guidelines. This guide is provided as a family workbook, and when completed, will be ready for immediate use. Once your family is prepared, it is time to look to your neighbors. In times of disaster they will probably be the first ones available to come to your aid, or they may be in need of your help. Find out before disaster strikes what resources you share and how you can work together. Good luck! Please remember to review your plan every six months.

You are responsible for your family's safety!

Start now, start today!



Jackson County

Family Emergency Preparedness Handbook

Page	Title
2	Family Disaster Planning
4	Home Hazard Hunt
6	72 Hour Kit For Your Home
8	Preparedness Calendar
12	Family Contact Cards
14	Emergency Preparedness for Persons With Varied Abilities
16	Neighborhood Resources Inventory
18	Home Fire Safety
20	Fire Escape Plan
22	Smoke Detectors and Fire Extinguishers
24	Wildfire - Are You Prepared?
25	Sheltering-In-Place
26	Evacuation
28	Extreme Heat
29	Floods
30	Utility Failure
32	Winter Storms
33	Sanitation
34	Health Emergencies
36	Earthquakes/Drop! Cover! Hold On!
38	Hazardous Materials
40	Food & Water in an Emergency
42	Disaster Psychology
43	First Aid
46	Pet and Livestock Preparedness
48	Motor Vehicle Preparedness
49	Citizen Alert Notification System

This emergency planning booklet was developed for Jackson County citizens by the Jackson County Emergency Management Advisory Group. The advisory group is comprised of local officials working in or with emergency services to conduct ongoing emergency planning for Jackson County residents.



FAMILY DISASTER PLANNING

Where will you and your family be when a disaster strikes? What would you do if basic services like water, gas, electricity and telephones were cut off for long periods? What would you do if there was a shortage of supplies such as food, water or fuel?

Whether faced with a family emergency or a regional disaster, the effort you've put into family preparedness and disaster planning will play a large role in how well you "survive" the event. The following steps can help you enhance your family's preparedness.

IDENTIFY THE HAZARDS

Below are hazards that may occur in Jackson County. Visit the library, contact County Emergency Management or log on to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) web site at www.fema.gov to learn more about each hazard.

- * Wildfire
- * Winter Storm
- * Flood
- * Earthquake
- * Drought
- * Severe Weather
- * Infectious Disease
- * Hazardous Material Spill



LEARN HOW THE HAZARDS CAN IMPACT YOUR FAMILY

Think about how each hazard might affect your family:

- What if family members were at work or school?
- Would you be impacted differently if the weather was very warm or very cold?
- How would you get by if utilities were interrupted?
- How would you handle damage to your property or blocked roads?
- Find out about the disaster plan at your workplace, your children's school or childcare center and other places your family frequents.

IDENTIFY STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO MINIMIZE OR PREVENT THE HAZARD IMPACTS

- * Create plans for home escape, neighborhood evacuation and family communication.
- * Learn procedures for Drop! Cover! Hold On! Shelter-in-place and utility shutoff.
- * Obtain training in CPR, basic first aid and the use of a fire extinguisher.
- * Use hazard-resistant construction materials and fire-resistant plants.
- * Implement flood mitigation, landscaping and site drainage practices.
- * Learn non-structural earthquake hazard mitigation techniques.
- * Install warning systems (e.g., smoke detectors, Citizen Alert, NOAA weather radio, etc).
- * Consider comprehensive hazard insurance for your home and personal property (e.g., fire, flood and earthquake).
- * Develop a neighborhood disaster resource inventory.

**IDENTIFY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
YOU'LL NEED TO HELP SURVIVE
POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES**

- Food and Water.
- First Aid Supplies.
- Sanitation Supplies.
- Clothing and Bedding.
- Prescription and Non-prescription Medicines.
- Light Sources (flashlights, lanterns).
- Tools, Equipment, and Supplies (manual can opener, utensils, fire extinguisher, matches, money, batteries, etc.).
- Special Items (baby supplies, pet food, important family documents, etc.).

**IDENTIFY THE EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES,
PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES YOU
ALREADY HAVE IN PLACE**

- Camping Gear (sleeping bags, cooking equipment, utensils, etc.).
- Fire Escape Plan.
- Extra Food and Water.
- First Aid Kit.

IDENTIFY YOUR SHORTFALLS

What equipment, supplies, procedures and plans do you need to complete your family preparedness effort?

DEVELOP A PLAN TO ELIMINATE THE SHORTFALLS

Identify short-term and long-term objectives. For the short-term, focus on items that are low cost or easy to implement and that have a high payoff. Some suggestions include:

- Install hazard warning systems such as smoke detectors and/or NOAA weather radio.
- Develop fire escape and neighborhood evacuation plans.
- Develop a simple family communications plan such as a wallet card with common numbers to call and important policy numbers.
- Develop Drop! Cover! Hold On! Utility shutoff and shelter-in-place procedures.
- Attend CPR, basic first aid and fire extinguisher training.
- Begin or expand your disaster supplies kit. Start with basic necessities such as food, water, light sources, first aid supplies, clothing and bedding.
- Host a neighborhood meeting to exchange preparedness information and ideas.

For the long-term, focus on higher cost items or those that are more difficult to implement. These items might include:

- Special tools and equipment.
- Structural earthquake mitigation.
- Expanded insurance coverage.
- Drainage improvements.
- Building retrofitting.

TRAIN AND MAINTAIN

- Conduct emergency evacuation drills.
- Test smoke detectors monthly.
- Test/recharge fire extinguishers.
- Test communication plans.
- Practice utility shutoff, Drop! Cover! Hold On! and shelter-in-place procedures.
- Replace stored food, water and medicines before the expiration date.

TIP: When you set your clocks in the fall and spring, also replace stored water and food, change your smoke detector batteries and perform other necessary tasks as per your plan.



HOME HAZARD HUNT



Do you believe that your home is a safe place to be?

Statistics show that most fires, accidents and injuries occur in the home.

An important step in family preparedness is the identification of hazards in your home. Once the hazards are identified, it doesn't take much time or effort to make your home a safer place to live.

Getting Started: Using the checklist below, involve the whole family, especially your children, in a home hazard hunt. Remember, anything that can move, break, fall or burn is a potential hazard. Foresight, imagination and common sense are the only tools you will need! After identifying what needs to be done, devise a plan to do it.

Kitchen

Yes/No

- Wear snug-fitting clothes when cooking
- Do not leave cooking food unattended
- Keep pan handles turned in while cooking
- Keep a pan lid nearby in case of fire
- Keep cooking areas clean and clear of combustibles
- Keep cords from dangling
- Ensure outlets near the kitchen sink are GFI (Ground Fault Interrupt) equipped
- Keep sharp knives out of reach of children

Outside

Yes/No

- Clear dry vegetation and rubbish from around the house; clip limbs that overhang the roof
- Use barbecue grills away from buildings and vegetation
- Dispose of barbecue briquettes in a metal container
- Stack firewood away from your house and deck
- Chip and compost your yard debris, or take them to a recycling center instead of burning
- If you must burn, check with the fire department before burning debris or using a burn barrel

All Rooms

Yes/No

- Ensure floor coverings (rugs, carpets) are properly secured to prevent tripping hazards
- Separate draw cords on blinds and drapes to reduce strangulation hazards for kids
- Ensure room exits are unobstructed

Smoking and Matches

Yes/No

- Store matches and lighters out of reach of children
- Use large, deep, non-tip ashtrays
- Never smoke when drowsy or in bed
- Dispose of ashes and cigarette butts in a metal can at least daily
- Check furniture for smoldering cigarettes every night, especially after parties

Electricity

Yes/No

- Avoid the use of extension cords (If used, ensure the correct wattage rating)
- Plug only one heat producing device into an electrical outlet
- Ensure cords are not placed under rugs
- Verify circuits are not overloaded
- Replace damaged cords, plugs, sockets
- Use bulbs with the correct wattage for lamps and fixtures
- Check fuses/circuit breakers for the correct amperage ratings
- Do not override or bypass fuses or circuit breakers

Clothes Washer and Dryer

Yes/No

- Verify that appliances are properly grounded
- Ensure lint filter is clean and serviceable
- Check vent hose and vent line to ensure they are clean and provide unobstructed airflow



HOME HAZARD HUNT



Garage/Attic/Shed

Yes/No

- Use gasoline as a motor fuel only and never use or store it inside the home
- Keep only a small quantity of gasoline, if necessary, in an approved container locked in the garage or shed
- Keep flammable liquids such as paints and thinners in their original containers and store on or near the ground and away from sources of heat, sparks or flame
- Store used oily rags in sealed metal containers and dispose of properly.

Heating Equipment

Yes/No

- Ensure fireplace inserts and gas/wood stoves comply with local codes
- Clean and inspect chimney annually
- Dispose of ashes in metal container
- Keep clothes, furnishings, and electrical cords at least 12" from wall heaters and 36" from portable heaters
- Service furnace annually
- Set water heater thermostat at 120° F
- Elevate new or replacement gas water heaters at least 18" above the floor

Bathrooms

Yes/No

- Store poisonous cleaning supplies and medicines in "child-proofed" cabinets
- Replace glass bottles with plastic containers
- Ensure all outlets are GFI equipped

Family Preparedness

Yes/No

- Plan two unobstructed exits from every room, including the second floor, and make sure everyone knows them
- Designate a meeting place outside
- Have an out-of-state contact for family check after a disaster/emergency
- Develop an escape plan and practice it regularly
- Store important papers and valuables in a fire-proof safe or cabinet
- Maintain proper insurance coverage for your home and its contents (earthquake, flood, renters, fire)

Fire Extinguisher

Yes/No

- Verify that an all-purpose fire extinguisher (Class ABC) is maintained in an accessible location
- Ensure that all occupants know how to use it
- Additional fire extinguishers kept in the kitchen, garage, basement and sleeping area?

Smoke Detectors

Yes/No

- Installed properly on every level
- Tested 1st Tuesday of each month
- Batteries replaced every six months

Earthquake Hazards (All Rooms)

Yes/No

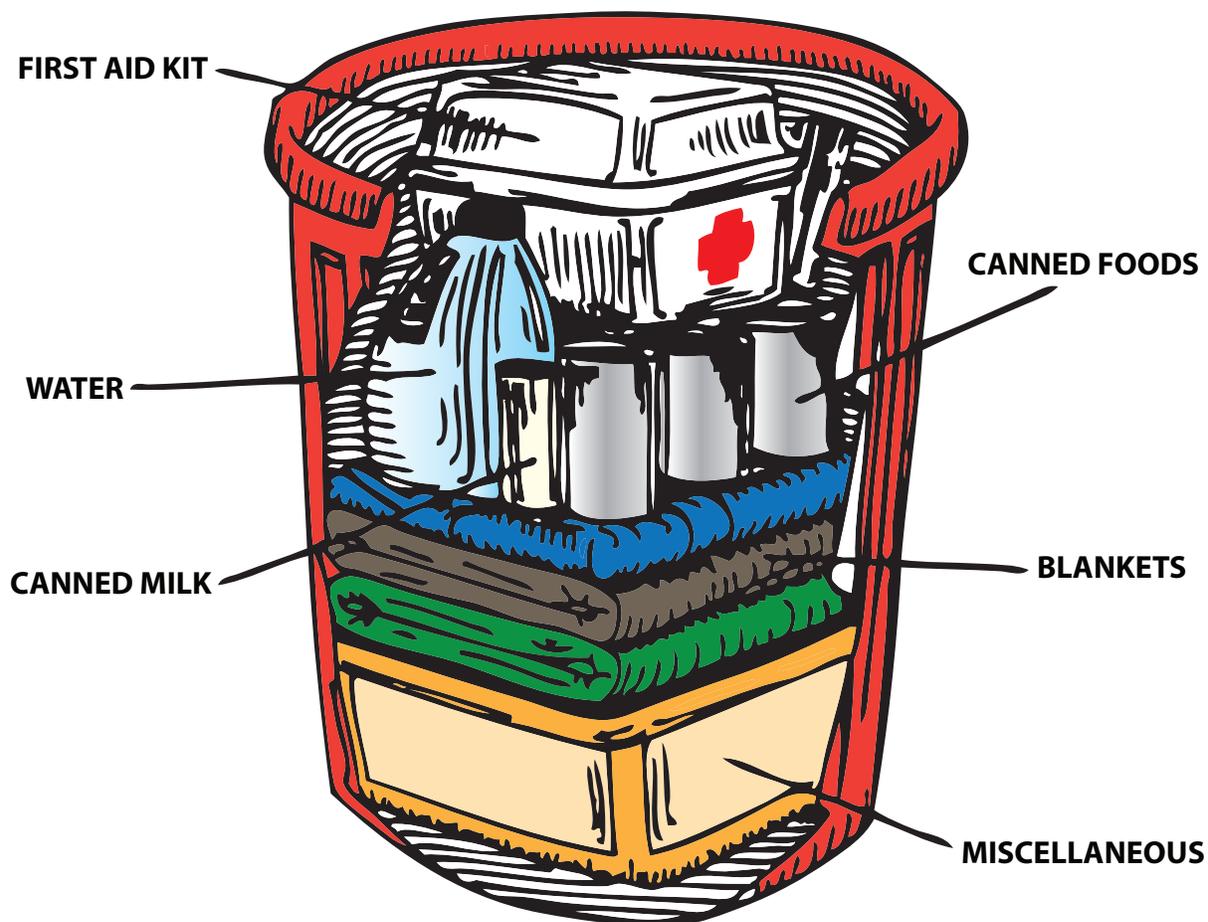
- Bolt heavy, tall, upright furniture to wall studs
- Lock or remove rollers on beds, furniture and appliances
- Secure hanging plants and light fixtures with one or more guy wires to prevent swinging into walls or windows and breaking
- Locate beds away from windows and heavy wall-mounted objects
- Secure kitchen and bathroom cabinets with "positive" (self-closing) latches
- Secure items on shelves with quake mats, Velcro™, low shelf barrier, etc.
- Store heavy and/or breakable items on lower shelves
- Strap water heater to wall studs
- Use flexible connections on gas appliances
- Check chimney for loose bricks and repair as needed
- Check foundation for cracks and repair as needed
- Bolt home to foundation to prevent shifting during an earthquake
- Secure mirrors and pictures to the wall or hang them with heavy wire, looped through eye screws or tongue-in-groove hangers



72 HOUR KIT FOR YOUR HOME

It's never too early to prepare! Disasters seldom give warning and are often devastating to their victims.

Prepare yourself for a minimum of 72 hours, 2 weeks if possible. Due to overwhelming need or no road access, emergency services may not be available for at least 72 hours after a major disaster.



Choose a location, such as a closet or “safety corner” in the garage, where it is cool and dark. If you live in an apartment or have limited space, be innovative. Other possible storage locations include under the bed, under stairways, or even in a large box or plastic tub that can be covered with a tablecloth and used as an end table.

Layer supplies as shown, and keep them together in a container such as a plastic garbage can with wheels. Check every 6 months for food expiration dates, children’s clothing sizes, etc.

Start with what you already have. If you’re a camper or backpacker, you’ve got a head start. Your tent, cook stove and other gear can double as emergency supplies.

Being prepared is another form of insurance



FOOD:

- ◆ Use canned foods for easy storage and long shelf life. Choose ready-to-eat canned meat, fruits, and vegetables that your family likes (during a disaster is not the time to try new menu items). Keep food fresh by checking dates and replacing items every year.
- ◆ Also recommended are canned or dried juice mixes, powdered or canned milk, high-energy food (peanut butter, jelly, crackers, unsalted nuts, and trail mix), cereals and rice.
- ◆ Store foods in single or family meal-size packaging. Unrefrigerated leftovers can lead to food poisoning.
- ◆ Don't forget your pets. Store canned and dry pet food along with an extra collar and leash. Pets are not allowed in most shelters. Plan ahead for where your pets can stay if you cannot take them with you.
- ◆ Add a manual can opener, cooking and eating utensils and basic food seasonings.

WATER:

- ◆ Store a minimum of a three day supply of water for each family member. One gallon per person per day is recommended for drinking, cooking and washing. Remember to include water for your pets. Write the date on the water containers and replace them every six months.
- ◆ Learn how to remove the water from your hot water heater just in case you need it. Be sure to turn off the gas or electricity to the tank before draining off water for use.
- ◆ You will need to ensure that your water is safe to drink. Visit www.cdc.gov/healthywater or www.ready.gov/water for more specific information.

OTHER ITEMS:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> First aid kit | <input type="checkbox"/> Trash bags | <input type="checkbox"/> Ax, shovel, broom |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blankets | <input type="checkbox"/> Medications, vitamins, supplements | <input type="checkbox"/> Pliers, wrench, pry bar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Battery-powered clock | <input type="checkbox"/> Copy of prescriptions | <input type="checkbox"/> Household bleach |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlights/batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> Extra eye glasses | <input type="checkbox"/> Map of area (for identifying evacuation routes or shelter locations) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Battery-powered radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing aid batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> Diapers, baby formula |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extra batteries | <input type="checkbox"/> Cooking stove with fuel | <input type="checkbox"/> Pet food, leash |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Matches | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccination records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Money (including coins) | <input type="checkbox"/> Duct tape | <input type="checkbox"/> Hygiene products |
| <input type="checkbox"/> List of insurance policy numbers | <input type="checkbox"/> Sturdy shoes for each family member | <input type="checkbox"/> Warm set of clothes for each family member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire extinguisher | | |

Be sure to prepare two first-aid kits; one for your home and one for your vehicle. Do not skimp on either one. In an emergency, every item can be a potential life-saver, or can add to your safety and comfort. Check flashlights periodically and pack extra batteries. Make sure tools are in good repair. Do not forget to include whistles in your kits; a whistle can help emergency workers find you.





PREPAREDNESS CALENDAR

Disaster supplies and preparedness activities over 12 months



MONTH 1

Purchase:

- 1 gallon of water*
- Hand-operated can opener and bottle opener
- Liquid dish soap
- Plain liquid bleach
- Plastic wrap (like Saran)
- Aluminum foil
- Heavy-duty work gloves
- 1 container for your preparedness supplies

Add to your kit:

- Pet food and water.

Activities:

- Find out about disasters that can happen in your area. Identify safe places to go in case of fire, earthquake or other local disaster.
- Inventory disaster supplies already on hand, especially camping gear. Place the items in your kit and cross off this list.
- Conduct a home hazard hunt. (see page 4).

MONTH 2

Purchase:

- 1 can juice*
- Cereal bars, dry cereal, instant oatmeal*
- 2 flashlights with batteries
- Feminine hygiene supplies
- Antibacterial liquid soap
- Disposable hand wipes
- Duct tape

Add to your kit:

- Extra baby supplies (formula, bottles, diapers, wipes).

Activities:

- Check with your child's daycare or school to find out about their disaster plans.
- Establish an out-of-area contact who can coordinate information among family members during an emergency.
- Locate the gas meter and water shutoff points. Attach/store wrench or shutoff tools nearby.

MONTH 3

Purchase:

- 1 can meat or stew*
- 2 rolls toilet paper*
- 6 rolls paper towels
- 3 boxes facial tissue
- Sunscreen
- Antidiarrheal medicine
- 1 container for your preparedness supplies

Add to your kit:

- Pet supplies (food, water, leash, collar, carrier, pet first aid kit, litter, photo of your pets and their tags).

Activities:

- Find out about your workplace disaster plans.
- Make your family preparedness plan.
- Place a sturdy pair of shoes and a flashlight under each family member's bed so that they will be handy during an emergency.

* one for each family member



PREPAREDNESS CALENDAR

Disaster supplies and preparedness activities over 12 months

MONTH 4	<p>Purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 can vegetables* <input type="checkbox"/> Family-sized first aid kit <p>Be sure to write the purchase date on all water and food containers that do not already have an expiration date!</p>	<p>Add to your kit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Denture care supplies. <input type="checkbox"/> Contact lens supplies. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify neighbors who may need help in an emergency (elderly, those with limited mobility or health problems, children who might be alone). <input type="checkbox"/> Make photocopies of important papers and information, place in a waterproof bag and put with your supplies. <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct a home fire drill during the day.
MONTH 5	<p>Purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 can fruit* <input type="checkbox"/> Small-sized versions of any needed condiments <input type="checkbox"/> Matches in waterproof container or lighter <input type="checkbox"/> Masking tape <input type="checkbox"/> 1 container for your preparedness supplies 	<p>Add to your kit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Small baggies or jars of most-used spices, including salt, pepper and sugar. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Take a CPR/first aid class. <input type="checkbox"/> Test your family communication plan. <input type="checkbox"/> Identify a storage location for your supplies. If storing outside, be sure your storage containers are weather and animal-proof.
MONTH 6	<p>Purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 can ready to eat or instant soup* <input type="checkbox"/> Safety pins <input type="checkbox"/> Pliers <input type="checkbox"/> Crescent wrenches (or utility shutoff tools) <input type="checkbox"/> Pain reliever <input type="checkbox"/> Camping or utility knife <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing kit <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy-duty tarps or plastic sheeting 	<p>Add to your kit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A change of clothing and jacket for each family member. <input type="checkbox"/> Place a supply of medications/prescriptions with your supplies. Date any medication that is not dated. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Change batteries in smoke detectors. <input type="checkbox"/> Check to see if your water is expired (replace every 6 months if you filled your own containers).

* one for each family member



PREPAREDNESS CALENDAR

Disaster supplies and preparedness activities over 12 months

MONTH 7

<p>Purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 box energy bars or snacks* <input type="checkbox"/> Extra batteries for flashlights, radio and hearing aids <input type="checkbox"/> Assorted waterproof zipper bags <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen-sized garbage bags or plastic grocery sacks <input type="checkbox"/> Package of eating utensils <input type="checkbox"/> Package of paper cups <input type="checkbox"/> Additional storage container for your preparedness supplies (if needed) 		<p>Add to your kit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> An activity box for kids (toys, games, puzzles). <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Talk with neighbors to find out who may have skills or training that would be beneficial after a disaster (i.e., first aid, child care, amateur radio, tree removal, small engine repair, heavy equipment operations, wilderness survival, light rescue, carpentry). <input type="checkbox"/> Test your evacuation plan. Bring your pets and your emergency kit during the test. Update your plan after the test.
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MONTH 8

<p>Purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Box of crackers or graham crackers* <input type="checkbox"/> ABC fire extinguisher <input type="checkbox"/> Surgical-type gloves (to be put with the first-aid kit) <input type="checkbox"/> Package of paper plates <input type="checkbox"/> Package of napkins 		<p>Add to your kit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Blankets or a sleeping bag for each family member. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Exchange work, home and emergency contact phone numbers with neighbors. Encourage them to develop their own emergency plans. <input type="checkbox"/> Test your shelter-in-place plan in your home. Consider going without power and water, and using items from your kit for a weekend. Be sure to include your pets in your test! Update your plan after the test.
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MONTH 9

<p>Purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coffee, cocoa or tea <input type="checkbox"/> Canned or powdered milk* <input type="checkbox"/> Portable AM/FM radio with batteries or hand crank <input type="checkbox"/> Box of large garbage bags <input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer <input type="checkbox"/> Antacid tablets 		<p>Add to your kit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> An extra pair of eyeglasses. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Meet with neighbors to inventory equipment that could be shared during an emergency (chain saws, generators, utility trailers, ATVs). <input type="checkbox"/> Secure water heaters, shelves, cabinets and drawers to keep them from falling and/or opening during an earthquake. Use museum putty to secure moveable items. <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct a home fire drill at night.
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* one for each family member



PREPAREDNESS CALENDAR

Disaster supplies and preparedness activities over 12 months

MONTH 10

Purchase:

- Dried fruit and nuts
- Special dietary items
- Heavy rope
- Crowbar
- Hammer and assorted nails
- Screw drivers (flathead and philips) and assorted screws

Add to your kit:

- Additional items needed for your family.

Activities:

- Make a small preparedness kit for each vehicle. Include food, water, blanket, small first-aid kit, cell phone charger, list of important phone numbers.
- Conduct an earthquake drill. Rearrange or secure additional items if needed.

MONTH 11

Purchase:

- Comfort foods
- Plastic bucket with lid for toileting needs
- Extra toothbrush and toothpaste*

Activities:

- Start a Neighborhood Watch program.
- Make arrangements to have someone help your children and/or animals if you're at work when an emergency occurs.

MONTH 12

Purchase:

- Box of disposable dust masks
- Safety goggles
- Antiseptic wash/spray
- Additional storage containers for your kit (if needed)
- Any other needed supplies you identified during the past 11 months

Activities:

- Check the expiration dates on stored water, food and medications (including any in your first aid kit). Rotate or replace supplies as needed.
- Make a 12-month plan for the coming year to test and update your plans, and to rotate items in your emergency kit as needed.

Congratulations on your preparedness efforts! Be sure to test and maintain your plans and emergency supplies. Consider expanding your kit over the next 12-24 months to include additional items your family needs in order to be comfortable.

* one for each family member



FAMILY CONTACT CARDS

Family Contact Cards are an important tool to help your family members stay in touch with each other during an emergency. Planning ahead can reduce the time it takes to contact each of your family members during an emergency. Its important that you know where everyone is and whether or not they are safe.

Sometimes during an emergency, local phone circuits are busy, but calls can still be made to other area codes. It may be easier for you to reach someone out of the area (maybe even in another state) than to reach someone in the same city. Designate a friend or family member who lives out of the area to collect and pass information between your immediate family members.

Pick a safe place for your family to meet if there is no other way to contact each other. If all phone lines are out, plan for each family member to go to the designated meeting place to wait for others.

Family Contact Cards are located below and on the following page and a sample is shown below. Fill out the contact cards for each member of your family to carry with them at all times. Make copies of this page and cut them out, or cut them out directly from the workbook. Make sure caregivers for younger children have this information on file. If a disaster occurs during work or school hours, it's critical that everyone, including children or their caregivers, know who to contact and where to meet. Be sure to keep the cards updated as information changes.

Name _____	Cell _____
Home _____	Work _____
Name _____	Cell _____
Home _____	Work _____
Name _____	Cell _____
Home _____	Work _____
Out of area contact _____	
Phone 1 _____	Phone 2 _____
Family meeting place _____	

Tip!
Cordless phones do not work when the power is out. Ensure that if you have a landline telephone, it does not require power to operate.



Name _____	Cell _____
Home _____	Work _____
Name _____	Cell _____
Home _____	Work _____
Name _____	Cell _____
Home _____	Work _____
Out of area contact _____	
Phone 1 _____	Phone 2 _____
Family meeting place _____	

Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Out of area contact _____
 Phone 1 _____ Phone 2 _____
 Family meeting place _____

Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Out of area contact _____
 Phone 1 _____ Phone 2 _____
 Family meeting place _____

Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
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 Home _____ Work _____
 Out of area contact _____
 Phone 1 _____ Phone 2 _____
 Family meeting place _____

Name _____ Cell _____
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 Phone 1 _____ Phone 2 _____
 Family meeting place _____

Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Out of area contact _____
 Phone 1 _____ Phone 2 _____
 Family meeting place _____

Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Name _____ Cell _____
 Home _____ Work _____
 Out of area contact _____
 Phone 1 _____ Phone 2 _____
 Family meeting place _____



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR PERSONS WITH VARIED ABILITIES

Anyone with a disability, or who lives with, works with or assists a person with a disability or special need, should create a disaster plan. For some individuals, being notified of, and responding to, a disaster may be more difficult because of a disability. Disabilities may be physical, mental, emotional, ethnic, socio-economic, cultural or language-based. Addressing special needs ahead of time will reduce the physical and emotional trauma caused by the emergency.

All Persons With Special Needs

- * Ask about special assistance that may be available to you in an emergency.
- * Join the Disaster Registry so that responders are aware of your needs. (See next page.)
- * If you currently use a personal care attendant from an agency, check with the agency to see if they have special provisions for emergencies.
- * If you hire your own personal care attendant, discuss your emergency plan with her/him and encourage them to have their own emergency plan.
- * Determine what you will do in each type of emergency.
- * Learn what to do in case of power outages. Know how to connect or start a back-up power supply for essential medical equipment. Write it down in clear directions, and attach it to the power supply.
- * Arrange for a relative or neighbor to check on you in an emergency.
- * Keep your medications and aids in a consistent place. Keep extra aids in a second place, if possible.
- * Keep extra supplies of the special items you need, including extra batteries for these items. Be sure to rotate out any items that expire.
- * Service animals may become confused or frightened. Keep them confined or securely leashed.

Persons with Mobility Challenges

- * Store emergency supplies in a pack or backpack attached to the walker, wheelchair or scooter.
- * Keep a pair of heavy gloves in your supply kit to use while wheeling over glass or debris.
- * If your chair does not have puncture-proof tires, keep a patch kit or can of sealant and air to repair tires.
- * If you cannot use stairs, discuss lifting and carrying techniques that work for you. Write out brief instructions and keep them in your pack.

Persons with Visual Challenges

- * If you have some vision challenges place security lights in each room to light paths of travel. These lights plug in but have a battery backup in case of power failure.
- * If helpful, mark emergency supplies with large print, fluorescent tape or Braille.
- * Store high-powered flashlights with wide beams and extra batteries.

Persons with Hearing Challenges

- * Store hearing aids in a strategic and consistent place, so they can be located quickly.
- * Have paper and pencil in your kit to use if you do not have your hearing aids.
- * Install smoke alarms with both a visual and audible alarm. At least one should be battery-operated.
- * If possible, obtain a battery-operated TV with a decoder chip for access to signed or captioned emergency reports.

Persons with Medical Needs

- * Always have at least a ten (10) day supply of all of your medications and medical supplies (bandages, ostomy bags, syringes, tubing, solutions, etc).
- * If you use oxygen, be sure to have at least a three (3) day supply.
- * Store your medications in one location, in their original containers.
- * Keep lists of all of your medications, including the name of medication, dose, frequency and prescribing doctor, in your wallet.
- * For all medical equipment that requires power, get information regarding back-up power, such as a battery or generator.
- * Know if your IV infusion pump has a battery back-up and how long it would last in an emergency.
- * Ask your home care provider about manual infusion techniques.
- * Have written instructions for all equipment attached to the device(s).

Join the Disaster Registry



The Rogue Valley Council of Governments (RVCOG) maintains a database of people who need assistance evacuating their homes or sheltering-in-place, or who need special notification about an emergency due to varying abilities. Other examples include:

- * Need outside help to safely leave your home during a disaster.
- * Be in jeopardy if you stayed in your home without assistance for three days or more.
- * Need special notification about the need for evacuation due to impairment.

The Disaster Registry provides the names and locations of people who need special assistance to fire, police, health and rescue workers to be used during the emergency. This information is kept secured when not needed for disaster planning or response.

Visit http://www.rvcog.org/pdf/Disaster_Registry.pdf or call the Rogue Valley Council of Governments (RVCOG) at (541) 664-6674 for more information.

Preparing for Disaster for People with Disabilities or Special Needs and Disaster Preparedness for People with Disabilities are great planning tools and are available for free from the Red Cross. Call your local chapter at (541) 471-7822 or visit www.redcross.org.



NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCE INVENTORY



“Neighbors Helping Neighbors”

Planning ahead can lessen the impact of a disaster on your neighborhood and also help you recover more quickly. When you get your neighbors involved it can even be fun!

There’s So Much To Do... So Get Some Help!

To do it right preparing for emergencies can be a full-time job with a hefty price tag. But it doesn’t have to be that way when you make it a collaborative effort among your neighbors. Many of the skills and equipment you will need in an emergency may already exist in your neighborhood. Search them out, then work with your neighbors on a plan to use them to everyone’s best advantage. Having an agreement ahead of time to share disaster resources can save valuable time when it is needed most - in an emergency. Sound like an overwhelming task? Then break it down into smaller, manageable tasks, as described below.

Start With What You Already Have

- * Assess your neighbors for disaster skills and equipment that could be shared in an emergency. Make it a social event. Invite your neighbors out for a block party - if you feed them, they will come! Put neighborhood preparedness as the only thing on the agenda. Most of all, have fun!
- * Use the forms in this booklet to help you. Don’t be discouraged if the resulting list seems small - creativity and innovation are your most valued resources!
- * Camping gear such as tents, canopies and cooking stoves can be used for temporary shelter, a feeding station, a first aid station, a pet care center, etc.
- * Individuals with a certificate or license for medical skills (MD, RN, EMTs, etc.) building skills (architect, construction worker, building inspector) utility worker or heavy equipment operator may be willing to lead their particular area of expertise.
- * Communications gear, especially amateur (ham) or citizen’s band radio, may be your only link to rescue crews, local government, or each other if telephone lines and cellular telephone sites are down.
- * Transportation such as 4-wheel drive vehicles, cargo trucks, boats, snowmobiles, ATVs etc. may become the only means available to get through debris-strewn, icy, snowy or flooded streets.
- * Equipment and tools used for debris removal, home repair, snow removal, etc. could be shared rather than purchased. Be sure to include provisions for replacement, if necessary.

Build On Your Strengths

- * Integrate this approach into your Neighborhood Watch Program or Homeowners’ Association. Don’t reinvent the organizational wheel; use what you already have in place and working.
- * Invite knowledgeable neighbors to teach disaster skills at a Neighborhood Watch or Homeowners’ Association meeting. Invite guest speakers from your local emergency management office, the fire department or the American Red Cross to discuss related topics.
- * Start a “buddy squad” to check on elderly or disabled neighbors during and after disasters such as extended power outages or winter storms. Also check on children who may be home alone.
- * Turn your organizing efforts into a neighborhood social event, such as a block party. (Draw them in with food, then make your presentation!)

Neighborhood Resource Inventory

Last Name: _____ Address: _____
 Home Phone: _____

# ¹	First Name	Age	Workplace or School Name and Address	Work Phone
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

¹ Use this number to refer to which family member is volunteering, has the indicated skills, etc., below

Is your family prepared to sustain themselves for at least 72 hours without power and water? Yes No
 Is your home “earthquake proofed”? (Cabinets latched, water heater strapped, etc.) Yes No
 Would you attend a training class on family preparedness and home hazards? Yes No

Skills Inventory

Disaster Skill:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	Comments
1 st Aid/CPR							
Fire extinguisher							
Amateur radio							
Group leadership							
Tree/limb removal							
Heavy equipment operator							
Building/construction							
Sandbagging							

Disaster Volunteer Opportunities

Activity	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	Comments
Fire suppression team							
Medical team							
Search & rescue team							
Logistics team							
Staging area team							
“Buddy” squad ²							
Runner ³							
4-wheel drive operator							
Childcare							
Meal preparation							
Shelter Management							
Pet Care							

² “Buddy” squad checks on those with special needs: mobility impaired, latch-key kids, medically frail, etc.

³ Runners are used to pass messages when telephone, radio or other communications means are not available.



HOME FIRE SAFETY



If a fire breaks out in your home you may have less than two minutes to escape before it's engulfed in flames. How can you be sure you and your family will know what to do? **PREPARE, PREVENT & PRACTICE** so you are ready for a house fire.

PREPARE:

Working smoke detectors

- Test your smoke detectors monthly by pressing the test button and listening for the alarm.
- Change the detector batteries twice a year. Consider doing this at the same time you change your clocks in the fall and spring.
- NEVER disable a smoke detector—only WORKING smoke detectors save lives!
- Consider going to smoke detectors that have a battery life of 10 years.

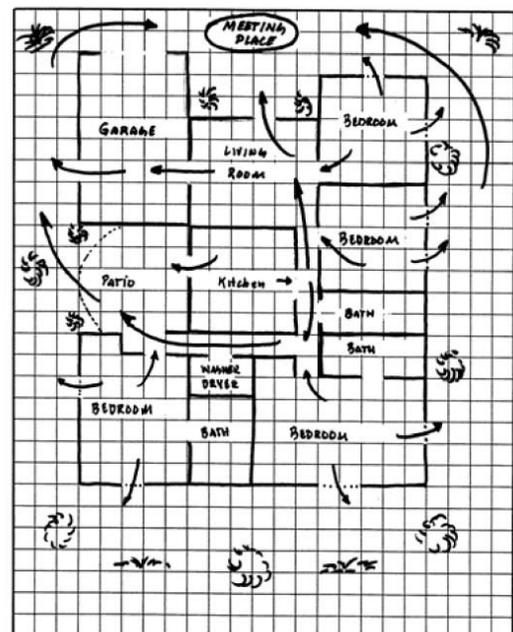
Home Escape Plan

- Draw a diagram of your house showing doors and windows.
- Determine two escape routes out of every room. Contact your local fire department for help in planning for the safe escape of those with disabilities.
- Identify an outdoor meeting place a safe distance from your home. Make sure everyone knows where it is.
- Teach everyone to “Get out and Stay out” - to leave the house and never re-enter for any reason.
- If you have pets determine who is responsible for bringing each pet to safety.
- Teach everyone to call 9-1-1 from a neighbor's house.
- Teach children to keep shoes and a flashlight under the bed. Have them practice putting on their shoes and using their flashlight to get out of the house safely.
- Make sure windows are not nailed or painted shut.

Visible Address

- Be sure your address is marked clearly and is visible from the street so emergency crews can find your house quickly.
- If you have a locked gate, make sure that 9-1-1 knows the code so responders can get in.

SAMPLE ESCAPE PLAN



PREVENT:

Heating equipment

- Never use charcoal or un-vented appliances in your home.
- Clean/service chimneys and heating systems annually.
- Keep combustibles at least 18 inches away from baseboard and portable heaters. Never leave a portable heater unattended, especially around children!

Smoking/Ashes

- NEVER smoke in bed!
- Extinguish smoking materials in sturdy, non-tip ashtrays—do not throw them into trash cans, shrubbery or bark dust.
- Dispose of hot ashes and briquettes in metal containers. Keep containers of hot ashes or briquettes away from the house and off wood decks and patios.

Matches & Lighters

- Keep matches and lighters out of the reach of children!
- Teach children to tell an adult when they find matches or lighters, and that those items are not toys.
- Do not allow children to use matches or lighters to light candles, especially in bedrooms.
- Consider using only lighters with child-resistant features.

Do You Have...

- ✓ **Working smoke detectors on each level of your home and in each bedroom?**
- ✓ **Fire extinguishers in the kitchen and garage?**
- ✓ **An escape ladder for upper floors?**
- ✓ **A home escape plan?**

Cooking

- Never leave the room when using burners, especially when warming food. Fats and grease are highly flammable. In the case of a grease fire, smother the fire with the lid to the pan or use an extinguisher. NEVER throw water on a grease fire.
- Keep combustibles away from cooking surfaces—even if the heating elements are not in use. Do not store extra pans or combustibles in the oven.

Electrical Safety

- Extension cords should not be used in place of permanent wiring.
- Do not overload plugs or extension cords! If you cannot avoid using a number of power cords, such as for Christmas lights, be sure to use power strips with circuit breakers.
- Unplug small appliances, like toasters and curling irons when not in use.
- Do not overlook tripped circuit breakers, as they may be an indication of a dangerous situation.

Flammable liquids

- Store paint, paint thinner, gasoline and other flammable liquids outside of your home and away from heat sources.
- Rags or combustibles soaked with flammable liquid should be discarded in metal containers with lids, not in trash cans, to prevent spontaneous ignition.

PRACTICE...Panic can slow you down—know what to do and how to do it!

- When you test your smoke detectors discuss with young children what the alarm means.
- Teach family members to crawl low along the floor in a smoke-filled room.
- Teach family members to feel whether doors are hot before they open them. There could be fire on the other side!
- If you have a multi-story home and plan to use an escape ladder, make sure everyone has practiced using it. Climbing down a ladder in the dark can be scary!

Hold regular fire drills to practice your plan.

- Practice during the day and at night so your family is used to getting out of the house under different conditions.
- Be sure to include meeting at the designated spot and going to the neighbor's house as if you were going to call 9-1-1.
- Keep track of how long it takes everyone to get out. Try to be as fast as possible while being safe.
- Remember to bring your pets out with you during your fire drills.

Contact your local fire department for more information on preventing and surviving a house fire.



FIRE ESCAPE PLAN

Use the diagrams on both sides of this page to sketch the floor plan of your home. Establish two exit routes from each bedroom. Use the symbols on the bottom of the page to label your sketch with the safe spots for each type of disaster, and for emergency equipment and supplies.

⇒ Normal Exit Route

⇨ Alternate Route

☆ Outside Reunion

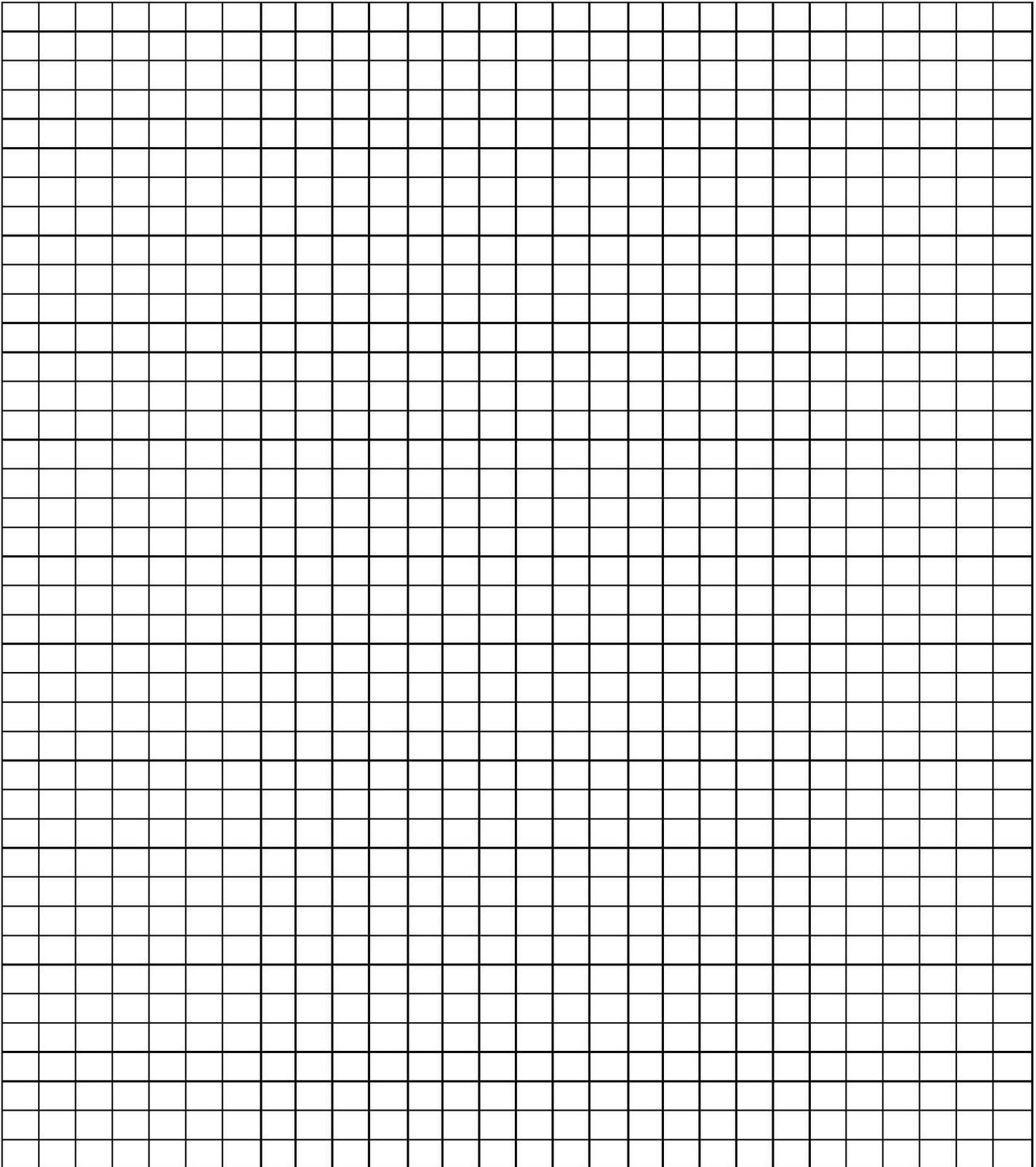
▼ Shelter in Place/Safe Room Spot

Ⓡ Fire Extinguisher

≡ Collapsible Ladder

Ⓧ Disaster Supply Kit

⊕ First Aid Kit



⇒ Normal Exit Route

⇄ Alternate Route

☆ Outside Reunion

▼ Shelter in Place/Safe Room Spot

Ⓢ Fire Extinguisher

≡ Collapsible Ladder

Ⓛ Disaster Supply Kit

⊕ First Aid Kit



SMOKE DETECTORS



Half of all home fires and three-fifths of fire deaths occur in homes without smoke detectors. Hundreds of people die each year in homes with smoke detectors that don't work. It's important that you not only have a smoke detector, but that you check and maintain it frequently.

Types of smoke detectors

Battery-Powered

Battery-powered smoke detectors operate on alkaline batteries. The battery should be checked monthly and replaced twice a year. A good time to do this is when you change your clock in the fall and spring.

Hard-Wired without Battery Back-up

This type of smoke detector operates on household electrical current. As long as you have electricity, it will function, if your house loses power, it will no longer function. If you have this type you should also install battery-operated models for back-up.

Hard-Wired with Battery Back-up

These are hard-wired models that have battery back-up so the detector will still function in case of power failure. If you have this type, the battery should be changed twice a year or earlier, if needed.

Hearing Impaired

There are smoke detectors available that have been designed for the hearing impaired. These smoke detectors have strobe lights that, when activated, emit an extremely bright white light that is able to awaken most people from their sleep.

TIP!

**Change Your Smoke Alarm Battery
The Same Day That You Set Your
Clocks Back and Forward**

Make Placement a Priority

At a **minimum** there should be a smoke detector in the hallways and corridors between the sleeping areas and the rest of the house and/or a smoke detector in the center of the ceiling directly above each stairway.

Additional measures include installing smoke detectors on a wall or the ceiling in each sleeping room.

Because smoke rises smoke detectors should be mounted high on the wall or ceiling. A **ceiling-mounted unit** should be placed as close to the center of the room as possible, or a minimum of 12 inches from the wall. Avoid installing detectors near air supply duct outlets and windows and between bedrooms and the furnace cold air return. For a wall-mounted unit the top of the detector should be 6-12 inches from the ceiling.

Smoke detectors collect dust like everything else in a house. To ensure your smoke detector is clean, follow the manufacturer's recommendations for cleaning or use a vacuum cleaner to remove dust and cobwebs.

Smoke Detector Replacement

It is recommended that smoke detectors be **replaced every 10 years**. At 15 years, there is a 50/50 chance your detector will fail, and almost 100% chance of failure at 30 years.



KNOW YOUR FIRE EXTINGUISHER A,B,C's

A fire extinguisher is a storage container for a fire extinguishing agent such as water or chemicals. Fire extinguishers are labeled according to the type of fire they are intended for. Using the wrong type of extinguisher on a fire can make the situation worse.

Traditionally, fire extinguishers have only been labeled with the letters A, B, C, or D to indicate the type of fire they are to be used on. Recently, pictograms or pictures have come into use. A blue pictogram or picture on the extinguisher indicates the type of fire it should be used on, and a black picture with a slash through it indicates the type of fire it should **not** be used on. Fire extinguishers may have the letter indicators, pictograms, or both.

Fire Extinguisher Types

Type A: Ordinary combustibles

To be used on fires in paper, cloth, wood, rubber and many plastics. This is a water type extinguisher.

Type B: Flammable Liquids

To be used on oils, gasoline, some paints, lacquers, grease in a frying pan or an oven, solvents and other flammable liquids.

Type C: Electrical Equipment

To be used on fires in wiring, fuse boxes and other energized electrical equipment.

Type D: Metals

To be used on combustible metals such as magnesium and sodium.



Remember - If there is a fire in your home, get everyone outside.
DIAL 9-1-1
Fight a small fire only. If the fire gets big, get out! Close doors to slow the fire spread and make sure you stay between the fire and an exit.

Learn How To P A S S

1. Pull

Pull the pin. Some extinguishers require the releasing of a lock latch, pressing a puncture lever, or other similar motion.

2. Aim

Aim the extinguisher nozzle (horn or hose) at the base of the fire.

3. Squeeze

Squeeze or press the handle.

4. Sweep

Sweep from side to side at the base of the fire until it goes out. Shut off the extinguisher. Watch for a reflash and reactivate the extinguisher if necessary. Foam and water extinguishers require a slightly different action. **Read the instructions.**

Buying and Maintaining a Fire Extinguisher

1. If you plan to buy only one type of extinguisher, a multi-purpose dry chemical extinguisher labeled **ABC** puts out most types of fires.
2. The larger the extinguisher, the more fire it puts out. Make sure you can hold and operate the one you purchase.
3. Ask your dealer or contact your fire department to determine how to have your extinguisher serviced and inspected. **Recharge or replace the extinguisher after any use.**
4. Extinguishers should be installed near escape routes away from potential hazards.

For more information contact your local fire department

ARE YOU PREPARED?



Fire is a natural element in forest ecosystems. Today, more people are taking up residence in the forests and rangelands—and thus becoming part of the wildland/urban interface—where the urban environment meets the wild. Residents living in wildland/urban interface areas should be aware of the danger of wildfire and prepare accordingly.

There are basically three ways that structures ignite:

- ◆ When fire reaches such intense radiant heat that a nearby combustible starts burning;
- ◆ When the fire burns right to an object or right to the structure, causing the flames to directly touch and ignite something that will burn;
- ◆ When fiery embers, also known as firebrands, fly through the air and land on the structure or combustibles, starting a fire.

THE HOME IGNITION ZONE (HIZ)

The home ignition zone includes your home and the immediate area surrounding your home, up to 200 feet from the home depending on terrain and vegetation. Keeping your home ignition zone as fire-safe as possible will reduce the chances that your home will ignite during a wildfire.

Your home:

- Replace wood shake roofs with non-flammable roofing material.
- Remove leaves & needles from gutters, roofs and decks.
- Remove tree limbs that hang over the roof.
- Keep decks free of flammable lawn furniture, door mats, etc.
- Screen vents and areas under decks with 1/8" metal mesh to keep embers from getting in your house.
- Store firewood in a safe location - at least 30 feet away from your home and deck.

Within 30 feet of your home:

- Maintain 30 feet around your home – lean, green and clean. Remove dead vegetation and keep dry grass trimmed to 4 inches tall.
- Plants directly near the home should be carefully chosen (ideally they should be of a fire-resistant nature) and maintained (well-watered and free of dead materials that could ignite during a wildfire).
- Flammable brush (juniper, for example) should be removed.

Within 100 feet of your home:

- Remove dead plants and brush.
- Remove low branches from trees and shrubs.
- Mow grass to 6 inches.
- Tree crowns should be spaced 10-15 feet apart to avoid dangerous crown fires.
- Driveways leading to the home should also be clear of heavy vegetation on either side, and should be wide enough to accommodate fire-suppression vehicles and personnel.

**Learn more about keeping your home safe from wildfire
at www.firewise.org**

SHELTERING-IN-PLACE



During some emergencies it may be safest to stay where you are, rather than to go outside.

Other times, it may be safest to stay at home and weather the storm, rather than evacuate to a family member's house or an American Red Cross shelter.

Planning to shelter in place

- * Keep enough supplies on hand for your family and pets for at least three days, or up to two weeks if possible.
- * Remember that during a disaster some services can be out for an extended period of time.
- * Be sure to store shelf-stable foods, and one gallon of water per day per person and pet.
- * NEVER ration water unless told to do so by authorities.
- * Store the items in an easily accessible place, and in quantities that are easy to handle.
- * Keep an extra supply of important items such as medications, baby supplies, pet supplies, special dietary items, etc.
- * Remember to rotate your stored items every six months.
- * Be sure to listen to your radio to stay updated on the emergency. Authorities will inform you about the status of the emergency, and issue any special instructions such as a boil water advisory.
- * Plan to have activities for your children such as coloring books, board games or puzzles.

Extended sheltering in place

Professionals in emergency services recommend that everyone be prepared to shelter-in-place for longer than three days. Some even recommend storing a month or more of essential supplies. Plan for as long as you realistically can. Winter storms can result in trees and limbs across many roads, heavy snow pack or major flooding. Many natural disasters could result in a power outage or disruption of other essential services for an extended period of time.

- ◆ Think about the supplies you have stored and how long they would last.
- ◆ Are there additional supplies you need to store if power or water were out for a month or more?
- ◆ How will you ensure sanitation in your home?
- ◆ Talk to your doctor or pharmacist about ensuring adequate supplies of your prescription medications.



EVACUATION

**Be Ready,
Be Set,
GO!**

Evacuations are conducted to save lives and to allow responding personnel to focus on the emergency at hand. Please evacuate promptly when requested!

Evacuation Orders

It is important that you follow ALL evacuation instructions immediately for your safety.

The Evacuation Process

Officials will determine the areas to be evacuated and the routes to use depending upon the safest option for the specific incident.

Law enforcement agencies are typically responsible for enforcing an evacuation order. Follow their directions promptly!

You will be advised of potential evacuations as early as possible, but don't wait to leave if you feel unsafe.

Continually listen to your radio/TV for announcements from law enforcement/emergency personnel.

If Evacuation Is A Possibility

Below is a suggested list of items that you should take with you in the event you must evacuate (gather enough for several days). Be sure to add or subtract from this list as it applies to your personal situation. Place these items in your vehicle (make sure each family member has also gathered their items):

- ◆ Several changes of clothing, including cold weather clothing if appropriate, and sturdy shoes for each family member.
- ◆ Toiletries.
- ◆ Hearing aids, glasses, etc.
- ◆ Special dietary items.
- ◆ Baby supplies, toys, books, etc.
- ◆ Water and snacks (don't forget water for your pets).
- ◆ Medications, copies of prescriptions, vaccination records.
- ◆ Pet food & supplies.
- ◆ Important papers (insurance policies, health information, etc) & identification.
- ◆ Important phone numbers, cell phone and charger, change for a pay phone.

Make an evacuation plan for your family including where you will go, how you will get there, where your pets will go if they can't go to a shelter with you, and how you will let others know where you will be.

- ◆ Park your vehicle facing outward in your driveway and carry your car keys with you.
- ◆ Locate your pets and keep them nearby; prepare livestock/horses for transport.
- ◆ Leave windows closed and air conditioning off.

Returning Home

Emergency officials will determine when it is safe for you to return to your home. This will be done as soon as possible considering safety and accessibility. Be alert for downed power lines and other hazards.

Be Ready, Be Set, GO!

Every year, homes in Southwest Oregon are threatened by wildfires. The State of Oregon adopted a three level evacuation process to help families prepare.

Be Ready Level 1 Evacuation

A Level 1 evacuation means “BE READY” for potential evacuation. Residents should be aware of the danger that exists in their area, monitor emergency services websites and local media outlets for information. This is the time for preparation and precautionary movement of persons with special needs, mobile property and (under certain circumstances) pets and livestock. If conditions worsen, emergency services personnel may contact you via an emergency notification system.

All residents should be at this level of readiness at all times

Be Set Level 2 Evacuation

A LEVEL 2 evacuation means “BE SET” to evacuate. This level indicates there is significant danger to your area, and residents should either voluntarily relocate to a shelter or with family/friends outside of the affected area, or if choosing to remain, to be ready to evacuate at a moment’s notice. Residents MAY have time to gather necessary items, but doing so is at their own risk. **THIS MAY BE THE ONLY NOTICE THAT YOU RECEIVE.** Emergency services cannot guarantee that they will be able to notify you if conditions rapidly deteriorate. Area media services will be asked to broadcast periodic updates.

GO! Level 3 Evacuation

A Level 3 evacuation means that you need to LEAVE IMMEDIATELY! Danger to your area is current or imminent, and you should evacuate immediately. If you choose to ignore this advisement, you must understand that emergency services may not be available to assist you further. DO NOT delay leaving to gather any belongings or make efforts to protect your home. Access to evacuated areas may be denied until conditions are safe for citizens to return. DO NOT plan to return to check on your house or animals. If it’s not safe for you, it’s not safe for them!

Sign up to receive EMERGENCY ALERTS about emergencies near your home, workplace, children’s schools or other important places!

Visit www.jacksoncounty.org/alert

EXTREME HEAT



In Jackson County, summer temperatures can hover in the 90's for weeks at a time. It is not unusual to have numerous days where the temperature reaches over 100 degrees!

Whenever possible, avoid prolonged exposure to the heat.

Remember that pets, young children and the elderly can be more susceptible to the effects of extreme heat.

Heat kills by taxing the human body beyond its capabilities. Under normal conditions, the body produces perspiration that evaporates and cools you. In extreme heat or high humidity, evaporation is slowed and your body has to work harder to cool itself. In a normal year, an average of 175 Americans die from extreme heat. Young children, the elderly and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to become victims.

Extreme Heat Terms

Heat Wave - Prolonged periods of excessive heat, often combined with excessive humidity.

Heat Index - A number in degrees Fahrenheit (F) that tells how hot it feels when relative humidity is added to the air temperature. Exposure to full sunshine can increase the heat index by 15 degrees.

Heat Cramps - Muscular pains and spasms due to heavy exertion. Although heat cramps are the least severe, they are often the first signal that the body is having trouble with the heat.

Heat Exhaustion - Typically occurs when people exercise heavily or work in a hot, humid place where body fluids are lost through heavy sweating. Blood flow to the skin increases, causing blood flow to decrease to the vital organs. This results in a form of mild shock. If not treated, the victim's condition will worsen. Body temperature will keep rising and the victim may suffer heat stroke.

Heat Stroke - A life-threatening condition. The victim's temperature control system, which produces sweating to cool the body, stops working. The body temperature can rise so high that brain damage and death may result if the body is not cooled quickly.

Sun Stroke - Another term for heat stroke

DURING A HEAT EMERGENCY

- Stay indoors as much as possible and limit exposure to the sun.
- Stay on the lowest floor out of the sunshine if air conditioning is not available.
- Consider spending the warmest part of the day in public buildings such as libraries, schools, movie theaters, shopping malls and other community facilities.
- Eat well-balanced, light and regular meals. Avoid using salt tablets unless directed to do so by a physician.
- Drink plenty of water. Persons who have epilepsy or heart, kidney or liver disease, are on fluid-restricted diets; or have a problem with fluid retention should consult a doctor before increasing liquid intake.
- Limit intake of alcoholic beverages.
- Dress in loose-fitting, lightweight clothes that cover as much skin as possible.
- Protect face and head by wearing a wide-brimmed hat.
- Check on family, friends and neighbors who do not have air conditioning and who spend much of their time alone.
- Never leave children or pets alone in closed vehicles.
- Be sure pets have plenty of water and shelter from the sun.
- Avoid strenuous work during the warmest part of the day. Use a buddy system when working in extreme heat, and take frequent breaks.

FLOODS



Flooding can occur in many places including near any stream, river or other water way. Flooding can also occur in any low-lying area if the amount of rainfall and runoff exceeds the capacity of the storm drain system or ditch.

Weather Terminology

Flood Watch - A watch is used when forecasters believe it is likely that hazardous weather will occur, but are still unsure about its location and/or timing. A watch is issued to give people time to prepare for the event.

Flood Warning - A warning is used when forecasters believe that hazardous weather is imminent, or very likely to occur. A warning is used for conditions that would threaten lives or property.

PREPARING FOR A FLOOD

- Find out if you live in a flood prone area.
- Consider purchasing flood insurance for your home. Flood damage and loss is not covered under a homeowner's policy.
- If a flood were to occur, think about how you would keep water from getting in your home.
- Keep a battery-operated weather radio on hand in case the power goes out.
- Consider keeping sandbags on hand. Sandbags are available at most farm and home improvement stores.

IF FLOODING IS IMMINENT

- Listen to the radio or TV, or check the internet at www.wrh.noaa.gov for watches and warnings issued by the National Weather Service.
- Move important items and papers to a safe place in your home, or wrap them in plastic bags to protect them.
- If you plan to stay in your home, check your supplies of stored water and food, and other items such as flashlights, batteries and important medications.
- If you need to leave, call 511 or visit www.tripcheck.com for road conditions.

DURING A FLOOD

- The safety of your family is the most important consideration. If you think the flood may reach your home, evacuate immediately. If time permits, turn off utilities (gas, water and electricity) at the main switch or valve.
- Secure outdoor equipment, furniture and other movable objects that might be swept away.
- Never walk through flood waters. Even six inches of water can sweep you off your feet.
- Do not allow children or animals to play in flood waters. Flood waters are often contaminated with sewage and flood-related chemical spills.
- Listen for information from the health department about the safety of drinking water. If there is a problem with wells or public drinking water, the health department will provide instructions for boiling water before drinking it or suggest you use only bottled water.
- Never go around safety barricades set up in the road! Two feet of water is enough to float a car, and the flood waters can conceal places where roadways and bridges have been washed out.



UTILITY FAILURE



Are you prepared if the power goes out?

Emergency Lighting

Flashlights: Each person should have their own flashlight. Store extra bulbs and batteries. You can purchase flashlights that you wind or shake instead of using batteries.

Candles can be dangerous! It is best not to use candles for emergency lighting.

Before the power goes out

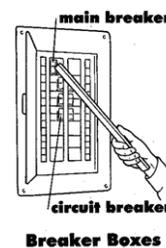
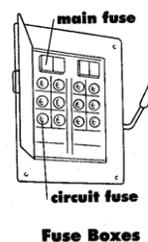
1. Locate your main electrical panel or fuse box (it's usually on an interior wall near your electric meter).
2. If your residence has a fuse box, maintain a supply of spare fuses of the correct amperage.
3. Always keep a working flashlight available with extra batteries of the correct size and type.

When the power goes out

- Check your fuse or breaker box for blown fuses or tripped circuits. If they are okay, see if neighbors have power.
- Call your utility company to report the outage. You may be asked for information or hear a recorded message that the outage in your area has already been reported.
- Turn off all electrical equipment (water heater, furnace, heaters, stove, TV, etc.) to prevent overloading the system when the power comes back on.
- Turn on a porch light and one light inside your home so you and utility crews will know when power has been restored.
- Listen to the radio for updates.

If you see sparks or broken/frayed wires or if you smell hot insulation, shut off your electricity immediately.

- For a circuit breaker panel - Shut off the electricity by turning all circuit breaker switches to the "off" position.
- Use a wooden stick/dowel to turn off circuit breakers.
- For a fuse box, pull out the two main (cartridge) fuses.

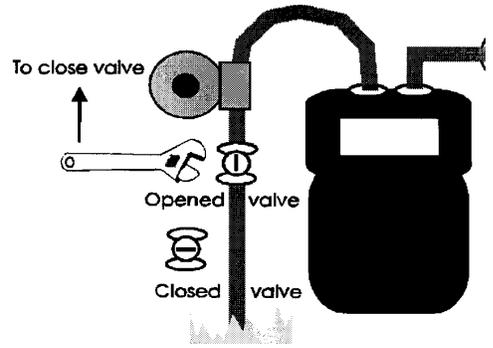


HOUSEHOLD TIPS:

- Your freezer may keep food frozen during a power outage. Keep the door closed and cover it with blankets to help insulate it. When the power comes back on, check the food. Throw out any items that have defrosted.
- If it is freezing outside, keep an inside faucet turned on to a steady drip.
- Automatic garage doors and gates won't open if the power is out. Check to see if you have a manual override.
- Never cook inside using charcoal or camping stoves. They can produce deadly carbon monoxide gas. Cook outside in a sheltered area, then bring the food inside.
- Never connect a home generator to a wall outlet. If used incorrectly they can ruin your electrical system and start a fire. Choose important appliances to plug into the generator and run it as needed.

NATURAL GAS - Any odor of natural gas inside your home might indicate a leak. If you smell natural gas or hear blowing or a hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. Turn off your gas at the meter as soon as possible:

1. Locate the shut-off valve.
2. Use a crescent wrench and turn the rectangular knob one quarter turn clockwise to the horizontal position.
3. Call your gas company from a neighbor's home.
4. **If you turn off the gas for any reason, service should be restored by a professional.**



If you suspect a gas leak:

If you smell natural gas, get everyone out and away from the home immediately! DON'T use your telephone. This includes cellular phones and all types of portable communication and electronic devices that have a battery. These can spark and create a source of ignition.

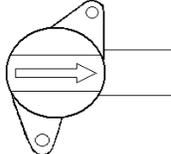
DON'T use matches, lighters or open flame appliances and don't operate electrical switches.

WATER - Earthquakes and freezing weather can rupture water pipes causing flooding if not turned off quickly. Find the location of your home's shut off valve:

- There is a shut off valve at the water meter, but there may also be one closer to your house.
- Some common places to look for your master shut off valve are:
 - In the crawl space or basement where the water line enters the house.
 - In the garage where the water line enters the wall or ceiling, near the water heater or by the clothes washer hookup.
 - Outside, near the foundations of your home, possibly protected by a concrete or clay pipe ring.

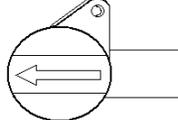
If you don't find a hand-operated master shut off valve, have one installed on the house side of the meter. It may come in handy.

Water Meter

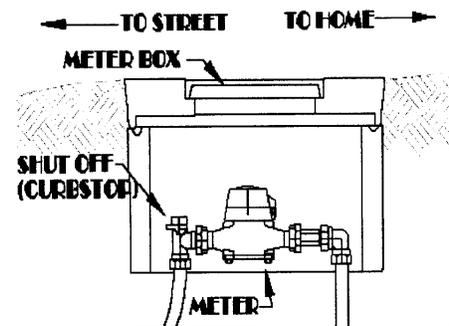


Open / On

Water Meter



Closed / Off



Your sewer system could also be damaged in a disaster such as an earthquake, land-slide, or flood. Make sure the system is functioning as designed before using it. This may prevent the contamination of your home and possibly your drinking water supply.



WINTER STORMS

Winter can bring weather such as snow, ice, freezing temperatures and windstorms. Being prepared for these types of emergencies can save lives!

Monitor weather reports so that you can prepare to lessen the impacts of severe weather.



Weather Terminology

Winter Storm Watch - A watch is used when forecasters believe it is likely that hazardous weather will occur, but are still unsure about its location and/or timing. A watch is issued to give people time to prepare for the event.

Winter Storm Warning - A warning is used when forecasters believe that hazardous weather is imminent, or very likely to occur. A warning is used for conditions that would threaten lives or property.

During a storm:

- Eat regularly and drink ample fluids. Avoid caffeine and alcohol.
- Listen to your NOAA weather radio or your local radio station for weather reports and emergency information.

If you go outside:

- Wear several layers of loose-fitting, lightweight warm clothing. Make sure the outer layer is water and wind-proof.
- Wear mittens or gloves.
- Wear a hat.
- Cover your mouth with a scarf to protect your lungs from extremely cold air.
- Avoid overexertion if possible. Overexertion can bring on a heart attack - a major cause of winter deaths. Stretch before any strenuous activity and take plenty of breaks.

After a storm:

- Check your home for any structural damage, or damage to utilities. If in doubt, ask a building inspector or call your utility company.
- Replenish any items used

Winter Preparedness Tips

- Keep rock salt on hand to melt ice from walkways around your house.
- Ensure that outside pets have adequate shelter from the elements. Check their water bowls often and keep them from freezing.
- Make sure you have sufficient heating fuel or an alternate heat source in case the power goes out. Do not use portable gas heaters or charcoal grills for heating in closed areas.
- Insulate your pipes to keep them from freezing.
- Winterize your home by insulating walls and attics, caulking and weather-stripping doors and windows, and installing storm windows or covering windows with plastic.
- Have your vehicle winterized and use traction tires or carry tire chains. Always keep the fuel tank full.
- Check battery-powered items in your emergency kits to make sure you have plenty of spare batteries.

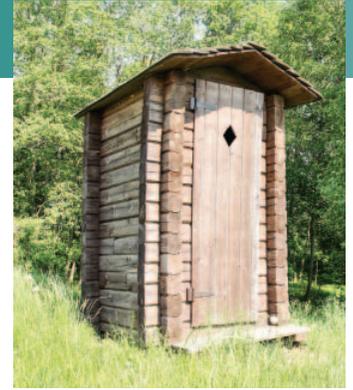


When packing clothing, it is preferable to include layers rather than one warm, heavy coat or jacket. It is also better to be prepared with polypropylene, wool, silk or other non-cotton fabrics. Cotton retains moisture and loses all insulating qualities when wet. A wet pair of jeans and a soggy cotton shirt wick heat away from the body.



SANITATION

In a disaster situation, plumbing may not be usable due to disrupted water and sewer lines. Each household should know how to properly sanitize and dispose of human waste in order to avoid infection and the spread of disease.



If the water is off but the sewer lines are unaffected, toilets can be flushed with stored water. If sewer lines are broken but the toilets in your home are usable, the bowl can be lined with plastic bags. If it is unusable, substitute a plastic bag in a bucket.

Four types of disinfectant may be used:

- If water is available, it is best to use a solution of one part liquid chlorine bleach to ten parts water (don't use dry bleach, which is caustic and not safe for this type of use).
- HTH, or calcium hypochlorite, is available at swimming pool supply stores. HTH is intended to be used in solution. It can be mixed according to the package directions and then stored.
- Portable toilet chemicals, both liquid and dry, are available at recreational vehicle supply stores. These chemicals are for use with toilets that are not connected to sewer lines. Use as directed.
- Powdered, chlorinated lime is available at building supply stores. It can be used dry. Be sure to get chlorinated lime and not quick lime, which is highly alkaline and corrosive.

CAUTION: Chlorinated products that are intended to be mixed with water for use can be dangerous if used dry. Be sure to read and follow the directions on the package.

Emergency Supplies Recommended:

- Several five-gallon plastic polyethylene buckets with tight-fitting lids or five-gallon metal containers with tight-fitting lids should be stored as makeshift toilets. A seat can be fashioned from a hole cut in the seat of an old chair, or a toilet seat can be purchased for use with your temporary toilet. Portapotties can be obtained from camping stores for around \$20.
- One or more large metal covered garbage cans should be available to contain waste.
- A supply of plastic liners (5-6 gallon size) should be stored.
- Disinfectant spray, hand sanitizer, deodorizer tablets and air fresheners should be kept nearby.
- If you elect to build a latrine, be sure it is lower than any nearby water supply and is at least one hundred feet away. The hole should be 2 1/2 feet deep, 1 foot wide and 4 feet long. Soil removed from the trench should be placed nearby to shovel in after use. Cover the trench completely when the waste and soil reach within a foot of the top.

The best way to prevent the spread of disease is to make sure you wash your hands for at least 20 seconds after each time you use the restroom and before preparing food or eating.



HEALTH EMERGENCIES

As you are preparing for hazards like wildfires and floods, it's important to also prepare for health emergencies. Health emergencies can vary in size from an outbreak of food poisoning at a community event to a pandemic illness.

Sometimes health emergencies can be scary; you can't see, touch or smell diseases the same way that you can smell the smoke from a wildfire or see the flood waters rising. Although thinking about these things can be upsetting, it's important to learn how to keep yourself and your family as safe as possible.

What are federal, state and local public health agencies doing to prepare?

The US Department of Health and Human Services, Oregon State Public Health Division and Jackson County Public Health have developed many emergency plans to respond to health emergencies. State and local health departments are also working with healthcare facilities, businesses, faith-based organizations and other community groups to help them prepare.

What can you do to prepare?

Start by staying healthy!

It sounds simple, like what your grandmother used to tell you, but staying healthy can increase your chances of success in any disaster!

- ✓ Get a yearly flu shot.
- ✓ Make sure children are current on immunizations.
- ✓ Maintain a healthy diet.
- ✓ Cook foods to the proper temperature and store them in a safe manner.
- ✓ Get plenty of rest.
- ✓ Limit consumption of alcohol and tobacco.
- ✓ Dress appropriately for the weather.
- ✓ Wear sunscreen.
- ✓ Follow health advisories from Public Health Officials.

Cover your cough!

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, or cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands.

Put your used tissues in a waste basket.

After coughing or sneezing, wash your hands with warm soapy water for at least 20 seconds (the time it takes to sing Happy Birthday twice) or clean your hands with alcohol-based sanitizer.

Stay home when you're sick!

With many illnesses, you are more contagious when you first become sick. Staying home limits the spread of germs to other people, and can help you get better sooner.

You can find more information about preparing for health emergencies at the following websites:

www.cdc.gov

www.who.int

During a health emergency:

- ✓ Stay informed about the status of the illness (television, radio, newspapers, internet).
- ✓ Learn what you can do to protect yourself.
- ✓ Follow instructions from Public Health Officials.

Community Mitigation

If a lot of people are sick, Public Health Officials may implement something called “Community Mitigation Strategies.” Community Mitigation Strategies are ways that members of the community can work together to limit the spread of disease until a vaccine or a cure is available. This can be done in a number of ways:

- * Closing schools, daycares and after-school programs.
- * Canceling public gatherings.
- * Asking businesses to have workers work from home (telecommuting).
- * Asking businesses to modify their leave policies.

In addition, Public Health Officials may ask that people follow isolation and quarantine guidelines. *Isolation* is when a person who is sick is asked to stay home for a specified period of time. This helps to ensure that the person doesn’t infect others with the disease. *Quarantine* is when people who may have been exposed to the disease are asked to stay home for a specified period of time. In some cases, a person can spread an illness before they even know they are sick.

In order for community mitigation strategies to work, community members must follow the instructions from Public Health Officials. Although some of these measures may seem disruptive, it’s important for everyone’s safety!

The Strategic National Stockpile

The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) has large quantities of medicine and medical supplies to protect the American public if there is a public health emergency (terrorist attack, flu outbreak, earthquake) severe enough to cause local supplies to run out. Once federal and local authorities agree that the SNS is needed, medicines and/or supplies will be delivered to any state in the U.S. within 12 hours. Each state has plans to receive and distribute SNS medicine and medical supplies to local communities as quickly as possible. The medication in the SNS is FREE for everyone.

Jackson County Public Health has worked with other agencies and community partners to develop plans for receiving and distributing our county’s portion of the SNS during an emergency. Many of the supplies (including medical supplies like masks and gowns) will be pushed out to the medical community so that they may continue to treat patients. Medications may be given to the public in a variety of ways, including through a person’s healthcare provider or at a community Point of Dispensing (POD).

If there was a need to distribute medication or vaccine to a large number of citizens to help keep them from getting sick, Jackson County Public Health would open a POD at a location (such as the Expo). Citizens who were not sick would be instructed to go to the POD to receive their medication or vaccine. Each person receiving medication or vaccine would be asked to fill out a short health questionnaire. Sick citizens would be instructed to see their doctor or go to the hospital to receive treatment.



EARTHQUAKES

Getting Prepared

- Securely fasten water heaters and gas appliances.
- Repair defective electrical wiring, leaky gas and inflexible utility connections.
- Place large heavy objects on lower shelves. Fasten shelves to walls. Brace tall and top heavy objects.
- Store bottles, glass, china and other breakables on low shelves or in cabinets that can be fastened shut.
- Be sure the house is firmly anchored to its foundation.
- Anchor overhead lighting fixtures.
- Know how to shut off all utilities.
- Locate safe spots in each room.
- Identify danger zones in each room.

Whether you are in your home, at work, in school, or in any other type of building, it is important to know how to protect yourself during an earthquake and its aftershocks.

When the Shaking Stops

- ✓ If the electricity is out, use flashlights or battery powered lanterns.
- ✓ If you smell gas or hear a hissing or blowing sound, open a window and leave the building. Shut off the main gas valve outside. If you turn off the gas for any reason, service should be restored by a professional.
- ✓ Check for injuries to yourself and those around you.
- ✓ If there is electrical damage, loose wires, arcing, sparks or smoke, switch off the power at the main control panel.
- ✓ If water pipes are damaged and leaking, shut off the water supply at the main valve.
- ✓ Wear sturdy shoes.
- ✓ Check your home for obvious structural damage. Check chimneys for damage.
- ✓ Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline and other flammable liquids.
- ✓ Visually inspect utility lines and appliances for damage.
- ✓ Do not flush toilets until you know that sewage lines are intact.
- ✓ Open cabinets cautiously. Beware of objects that can fall off shelves.
- ✓ Use your telephone only to report emergency conditions.
- ✓ Use your cellular telephone only if regular telephone service is out of order, and then only to report emergency information or obtain emergency assistance.
- ✓ Listen to news reports for the latest emergency information. Stay off the streets, unless travel is essential for your safety.
- ✓ Stay away from damaged areas, unless your assistance has been specifically requested by proper authorities.
- ✓ Do not use candles, matches, camp stoves, generators, barbecues or open flames indoors because of the possibility of gas leaks.

AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE, BE PREPARED FOR AFTERSHOCKS AND PLAN WHERE YOU WILL TAKE COVER WHEN THEY OCCUR.



Drop!

Drop to the ground (before the earthquake drops you).

COVER!

Take **COVER** under a sturdy desk, table or other furniture that is not likely to tip over. If that is not possible, seek **COVER** against an interior wall and protect your head with your arms. Avoid dangerous spots near windows, hanging objects, mirrors and tall furniture.

HOLD ON!

If you take cover under a sturdy piece of furniture, **HOLD** on to it and be prepared to move with it. **HOLD** the position until the ground stops shaking and it is safe to move.

But what if I am:

In bed? If you are in bed, stay there. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow.

In a multi-story building? Drop, cover, and hold on. Do not use elevators. Do not be surprised if sprinkler systems or fire alarms activate.

Outside? Move to a clear area if you can safely do so; avoid power lines, trees, signs, buildings, vehicles and other hazards.

Driving? Pull over to the side of the road, stop and set the parking brake. Avoid overpasses, bridges, power lines, signs and other hazards. Stay inside the vehicle until the shaking is over. If power lines fall on your vehicle, stay inside until a trained person removes them.

In a theater or stadium? Stay at your seat. Duck down and protect your head and neck with your arms. If you can't duck under the seat, at least put your head and upper body under the seat. Don't try to leave until the shaking stops. Then exit slowly, watching for fallen debris or for anything that could fall on you in the aftershocks. Stay calm and encourage others to do the same.

In the mountains? Avoid unstable slopes or cliffs and watch for falling rock and debris.

Myth—

The 'Triangle of Life' is the Best Way to Protect Yourself Inside a Building.

NOT TRUE. The best survival method inside a building is to drop, cover, and hold on. The "Triangle of Life" advocates that you get next to a large object rather than crouch beneath a desk or table. This will expose you to lacerations and crushing injuries from falling objects and debris. Almost all scientific, government, and relief organizations, including the Red Cross, have examined the "Triangle of Life" and are unanimous in recommending that you drop, cover, and hold on. Find out more at www.earthquakecountry.org/

TIP: Teach yourself and your family these procedures and practice them so that when an earthquake strikes you will be able to react automatically.



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



In Your Home And Your Community

While the United States has a body of law governing the safe handling, transport and disposal of hazardous materials, accidents can and do occur throughout the country on a regular basis.

WHAT ARE “HAZARDOUS MATERIALS?”

By law, a hazardous material is “any product that corrodes other materials, explodes or is easily ignited, reacts strongly with water, is unstable when exposed to heat or shock, or is otherwise toxic to humans, animals, or the environment.” Hazardous materials can include: explosives, flammable gases and liquids, poisons and poisonous gases, corrosives and caustics, nonflammable gases, oxidizers, water-reactive materials and radioactive materials.

WHAT TYPES OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ARE FOUND IN A “TYPICAL” HOME?

Cleaning Products:

- ◆ Bleach (liquid, powdered cleanser, etc.) - reactive and can form toxic vapors when mixed with other cleaners - especially ammonia or any acid, including vinegar. Irritant to eyes and mucous membranes. Corrosive.
- ◆ Ammonia (liquid, glass cleaner, etc.) - reacts with acids (such as vinegar) to form a flammable vapor. Skin, eyes, nose, and throat irritant. Corrosive if swallowed.
- ◆ Oven cleaner - skin irritant, inhalation hazard, caustic substance.
- ◆ Laundry detergent - harmful if swallowed. Mild to severe irritant to skin and eyes.
- ◆ Aerosols - container may explode if heated. Contents may be highly flammable, irritants, corrosives, toxins or poisons.

Beauty Aids:

- ◆ Hair spray (pump or aerosol) - most contain alcohol, which is flammable. Aerosol types have inherent propellant flammability.
- ◆ Nail polish and removers - flammable.
- ◆ Perfume, cologne - flammable.
- ◆ Deodorant (aerosol) - flammable.

Garage or Garden Shed Products:

- ◆ Paints, varnish, paint thinner - flammable.
- ◆ Gasoline - flammable and irritant.
- ◆ Diesel - combustible and suspected carcinogen.
- ◆ Pesticides, herbicides - poison.
- ◆ Fertilizer - poison, caustic, oxidizer. Explosive when mixed with hydrocarbons (such as diesel).
- ◆ Lighter fluid - flammable.

Other Materials:

- ◆ Propane tanks - flammable gas. Exposure to heat may cause venting or vapor ignition.
- ◆ Oily rags - spontaneously combust when stored in anything other than airtight containers.

For more information on hazardous household products and effective alternatives, call your local Fire Department. Always call before disposing of possible hazardous material. Please remember to dispose of hazardous material properly!

AM I IN DANGER IN MY COMMUNITY?

A wide variety of hazardous materials are transported through, stored, or used in Jackson County, from flammable gases to highly toxic materials. Most hazardous materials are transported into and out of Jackson County by truck or rail. Common hazardous materials sites include high tech facilities, commercial gas stations, propane distributors, fertilizer plants, feed and garden stores, and public swimming pools. Once hazardous materials are on site at industrial storage and manufacturing facilities, strict fire and building codes mandate double and triple redundancy safety systems to reduce the impact of human error or mechanical failures.

WHAT CAN I DO TO DECREASE MY RISK OF EXPOSURE?

While there is no way to predict hazardous materials accidents certain areas are at some degree of risk. These include those located near interstate highways, railways, manufacturing, storage or disposal facilities. Prevention of accidents, rather than prediction, is central to avoiding potential damage, loss or contamination from hazardous materials.

All producers of hazardous material substances are required to describe the hazards on the product label. Always read the labels carefully and follow directions completely when purchasing, using or storing these products. Whenever possible, store substances in original containers. Bulk items, such as gasoline for your power equipment, should be stored only in approved containers.

Around the house, remember the acronym **LIES**:

Limit - limit the amount of hazardous materials stored to the absolute minimum.

Isolate - store hazardous materials in a separate, locked cabinet whenever possible.

Eliminate - get rid of hazardous materials as soon as they are no longer needed.

Separate - do not store potential reactants together - for example, oxidizers with flammables, or bleach with ammonia.

During a hazardous materials incident in your neighborhood, emergency personnel will tell you what to do. They will likely evacuate you to a safe area until the spill is cleaned up. If you witness a hazardous materials transportation accident, spill or leakage, first distance yourself from the site to minimize risk of contamination. Stay uphill, upwind or upstream. Try to go at least one-half mile (about 10 city blocks) from the danger area. **Call 9-1-1**. Your local fire department will isolate the area, investigate the situation and may call in the regional Hazardous Materials response team, if needed.

HOW WILL I KNOW WHAT TO DO?

In the event of a hazardous materials release in your community:

- Tune to your local radio or television stations for further information. Local television stations will cover any large event.
- If you're in the affected area, follow all instructions from public officials.



FOOD & WATER IN AN EMERGENCY

If an earthquake, winter storm or other disaster strikes your community, you might not have access to food and water for days or even weeks. Take some time now to store emergency food and water supplies.

WATER - THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

You and your family can survive for many days without food, but only a short time without water. Following an earthquake or other emergency, there may be significant damage to regional and local water supply systems and even wells. Having an ample supply of clean water is a top priority in an emergency. Store a minimum of a 3-day supply of water for each family member. One gallon per person per day is recommended for drinking, cooking, and washing. Remember to include water for your pets. Write the date on the water containers and replace the water every six months.



Outdoor Water Sources

If you need to seek water outside your home, you can use these sources. Be sure to purify the water before drinking it.

- Rainwater.
- Ponds and lakes.
- Natural springs.
- Streams, rivers, and other moving bodies of water.

Purify water:

You will need to ensure that your water is safe to drink. Visit www.cdc.gov/healthywater or www.ready.gov/water for more specific information.

How to store water:

Store your water in thoroughly washed, plastic, glass, fiberglass or enamel-lined metal containers. Never use a container that has held toxic substances. Plastic containers, such as soft drink bottles, are best. You also can purchase food grade plastic buckets or drums. Rotate water every six months.

Indoor Water Sources

Ice Cubes - Melt and use.

Toilet Tank (not the bowl) - Contains clean water which can be used directly from tank. Do not use this water if you have added any chemical treatments (cleaners) to the tank.

Hot Water Heater - Be sure electricity or gas are turned off. Open the drain at the bottom of the tank. Start the water flowing by turning off the water intake valve and turning on a hot water faucet. Do not turn on the gas or electricity when the tank is empty.

Never drink or cook with water from a water bed! It contains an algicide that can make you very sick.

REMEMBER:

Never ration water. Drink the amount you need today, and try to find more for tomorrow!

EMERGENCY FOOD

- Store at least a three-day supply of nonperishable food.
- Select food items that are compact and lightweight.
- Take into account your family's unique needs and tastes.
- Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little or no water.
- Try to include foods you will enjoy and that are high in calories and nutrition.



NUTRITION TIPS:

During and right after a disaster it will be vital that you maintain your strength. So remember:

Eat at least one well-balanced meal each day.

Drink enough liquid to enable your body to function properly.

Take in enough calories to enable you to do any necessary work.

Include vitamin, mineral and protein supplements to assure adequate nutrition.

SUGGESTED FOOD ITEMS:

Ready to eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables.

Canned juices, milk and soup (if powdered, store extra water).

Staples - sugar, salt and pepper.

High energy foods - peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix.

Foods for infants, elderly persons, and persons on special diets.

Comfort/stress foods - cookies, candy, cereal, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags.

FOOD STORAGE TIPS:

- ✓ Keep food in a dry, cool place.
- ✓ Keep food covered at all times.
- ✓ Open food boxes carefully and close tightly after each use.
- ✓ Don't forget canned and nonperishable foods for your pets.
- ✓ Wrap cookies and crackers in plastic bags and keep them in tight containers.
- ✓ Empty opened packages of sugar, dried fruits, or nuts into screw-top (plastic) jars or airtight tin cans to protect from pests.
- ✓ Foods in glass bottles and jars may break when a disaster occurs. Buy and store emergency foods in cans or plastic containers whenever possible.
- ✓ Use foods before they go bad and replace them with fresh supplies, dated with ink or marker. Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in front.
- ✓ Remember to store your food in such a way that it's easy to rotate items into your pantry and replace older items with new ones.





DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

When disaster strikes, physical assistance may be only part of what survivors need. “Psychological First Aid” for disaster induced stress and trauma may also be required. Severe cases will require the assistance of a mental health professional. For many, however, the best medicine you can provide may be a sympathetic ear.

Disaster-induced stress is a “normal” reaction to an “abnormal” situation

Disaster survivors normally experience a range of psychological and physiological reactions. Survivors’ reactions may become more intense as the amount of disruption to their lives increases. The strength and type of reaction varies with each person and depends upon several factors:

- Prior experience with the same or a similar event.
- The intensity of the disruption.
- The emotional strength of the individual.
- Individuals feeling that there is no escape, which sets the stage for panic.
- The length of time that has elapsed since the event occurred.

Pre-empt some of the symptoms by taking care of yourself!

- Try to rest a bit more.
- Eat well-balanced and regular meals (even when you don’t feel like it).
- Try to keep a reasonable level of activity. Physical activity is often helpful.
- Re-establish a normal schedule as soon as possible. Fight against boredom.
- If you are alone, have someone stay with you for at least a few hours a day.
- Recurring thoughts, dreams or flashbacks are normal. Don’t try to fight them; they’ll decrease over time.

The intensity, timing and duration of post-event psychological and physiological symptoms will vary from person to person. They may be acute or mild and may be immediate or delayed.

Psychological symptoms may include:

- Irritability or anger.
- Self-blame or blaming others.
- Isolation or withdrawal.
- Fear of recurrence.
- Feeling stunned, numb or overwhelmed.
- Feeling helpless.
- Sadness, depression or grief.
- Mood swings.

Physiological symptoms may include:

- Loss of appetite.
- Headaches, chest pain.
- Diarrhea, stomach pain, nausea.
- Increase in alcohol or drug use.
- Hyperactivity.
- Nightmares.
- Inability to sleep.
- Fatigue, low energy.

During any disaster, mental health workers are available to help survivors, response workers and others affected by the disaster. If you, a family member or friend is in need of assistance, help will be available from the American Red Cross or Jackson County Mental Health Department.



FIRST AID



It's an old saying, but... "*An Ounce of Prevention, **IS** Worth a Pound of Cure*", especially in an emergency situation when seconds count. Here are a few first aid tips that may be useful.

First aid is the immediate care given to a person who is injured or ill. Sudden illness or injury can often cause irreversible damage or death to the victim unless proper care is initiated as soon as possible.

Because life-threatening situations do occur, everyone should know how to provide emergency care until a victim can be treated or transported to a medical facility.

First aid is not intended to replace care by a medical professional. Its intent is to protect the victim until medical assistance can be obtained.

For any situation that appears to be life-threatening it's important to remember to call **9-1-1** and get help on the way as soon as possible.

The primary purpose of first aid is to:

- Care for life-threatening situations.
- Protect the victim from further injury and complications.
- Arrange transportation for the victim to a medical facility.
- Make the victim as comfortable as possible.
- Provide reassurance to the victim.

As a Rule of Thumb

Call 9-1-1 if:

- The victim has lost consciousness, is unusually confused or is losing consciousness.
- The victim has difficulty breathing or is not breathing in a normal way.
- The victim has chest pain or pressure that won't go away.
- The victim has persistent pressure or pain in the abdomen.
- The victim is vomiting or passing blood.
- The victim is having seizures or severe headache or has slurred speech.
- The victim has head, neck or back injuries.
- The victim seems to have been poisoned.

First aid Kit

You can purchase a pre-made kit or build your own. You should have a kit for your home and in each of your vehicles.

Below is a list of basic supplies. Be sure to include any other supplies you and your family may need:

- American Red Cross or other first aid book.
- Basic bandages (an assortment of adhesive bandages or athletic tape and moleskin).
- Basic medications (Tylenol, ibuprofen, antacids, antibacterial ointment).
- Basic tools (tweezers, small mirror, scissors, needle, thermometer).
- Cleansing agent/soap.
- Antiseptic and moistened towlettes.
- Latex gloves.
- Additional items such as gauze pads, Ace and butterfly bandages, burn gel, Caladryl, sunscreen, ice packs, slings, basic splints, safety pins, etc.

An accident can occur at any time or any place. If you are the first person to arrive, there are a few basic principles you should follow to protect yourself and the victim.



CALL 9-1-1; then:

Survey the Scene. Before you help the victim, determine if the scene is safe. If anything dangerous is present, don't put your own life at risk to try and help the victim; you will be of no aid if you become a victim too. Summon help and wait for trained people to resolve the situation. If the scene is safe, try to determine what happened and how many victims there may be. Never move a victim unless an immediate, life-threatening danger exists, such as a fire or the threat of a building collapse.

Primary Victim Survey. After ensuring the scene is safe, you can turn your attention to the victim. If the victim appears to have head or neck injuries do not attempt to move them!

To check for consciousness, gently tap the person and ask if they are okay. If there is no response, this is an indication that a possible life-threatening situation may exist. If the person is responsive and can talk or cry, this indicates they are conscious, breathing, have an unobstructed airway and a pulse. If the victim is unconscious, kneel down next to the head and check for the **ABC's**: **A**irway, **B**reathing, and **C**irculation. To check the **A**irway (clear and maintain an open airway), **B**reathing (restore breathing), and **C**irculation (restore circulation), place your ear next to the victim's mouth and listen/feel for breath sounds while looking for a rise and fall of the chest. These three steps will determine if cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is needed.

If you would like to learn how to perform CPR and First Aid contact your local fire department, hospital, or the American Red Cross.

SHOCK - The Silent Killer

Shock is a life-threatening secondary condition wherein the body's vital physical and mental functions are seriously impaired due to an inadequate supply of oxygenated blood reaching the lungs, heart or brain. This is the body's reaction to a serious injury, illness or other traumatic event.

Characteristics of shock include:

- Anxiety (usually the earliest sign), weakness, paleness, sweating, and thirst.
- Pulse may become rapid and weak.
- Patient may become dizzy and pass out.
- The more severe the injury or illness, the more likely shock will set in.
- Shock can result in death if not treated rapidly.

To treat shock, check your "ABC's," then handle the patient gently, and only if necessary. If conscious, place the victim on his/her back. If unconscious, place face down, with the head to one side, but only if **no neck** injury is suspected. Except in the case of a head injury or suspected neck fracture, lower the head and shoulders and elevate the feet approximately 15 inches. Make sure there are **no broken bones** before straightening the patient out. Protect the patient from becoming cold, especially from the ground below. Continue to reassure the patient.

Caring for minor open wounds

Blood color for a minor wound is dark red/purple.

- Always wear latex gloves when you come into contact with body fluids.
- Stop the bleeding by applying direct pressure with a clean, absorbent cloth. If a cloth is not available, use your fingers.
- If the blood soaks through, apply a second bandage on top. DO NOT remove the first bandage because it will disturb the clotting which has already begun to occur.
- If the bleeding still does not stop, elevate the wound higher than the person's heart.
- Once the bleeding stops, clean the wound gently to get all the debris and dirt out.
- Apply an antibiotic ointment if necessary.
- Wrap the wound firmly in a cloth or bandage. Be careful not to cut the circulation off.

Caring for a major open wound

Blood color for a major wound can be either dark red/purple or bright red. If the blood is bright red and spurts from the wound, it is arterial. Arterial bleeding is life-threatening and must be treated immediately.

- Cover the wound with a clean dressing and press against it firmly with your hand.
- Elevate the wound higher than the person's heart.
- Cover over the clean dressing with a roll bandage to hold the dressing in place.
- If the bleeding does not stop, add additional dressings over the roll.
- Squeeze a pressure point, which means to press the artery, above the wound, against the bone. The primary pressure points are on the inside of the arm just under the armpit and on the inside of the leg in the groin.
- Seek medical attention as soon as possible.
- Be careful not to cut off the circulation.

Bone Fractures

There are two types of fractures:

Closed Fracture which is a break or crack in a bone that does not puncture or penetrate the skin.

Open Fracture which is a break in the skin caused by a protruding bone, or there is an open wound in the area of the fracture. Open fractures are more serious than closed fractures.

Some symptoms of a fracture are:

- The injured part appears deformed.
- Pain is present when attempting to move the part.
- Absence of feeling when touched.
- Bluish color and swelling in the area of the injury.

To treat a fracture:

- Splint the patient before moving.
- Pad the splint and place it so that it supports the joint above and below the fracture.
- Immobilize a leg fracture by splinting the fractured leg to the unbroken leg if no other materials are present.
- If the limb is grossly deformed by the fracture, splint it in place. **Do not try to straighten it.**
- Elevate and use indirect (not on skin) ice packs if available.



PET PREPAREDNESS

When disaster threatens, bring your pets inside immediately. Animals have instincts about severe weather changes and will often isolate themselves if they are afraid. Bringing them inside early can keep them from running away. **NEVER LEAVE A PET OUTSIDE OR TIED UP DURING A STORM!** Leaving your pet at home alone can place your animal in danger and could cause a problem for rescuers! Make a plan for what to do with your pets if you have to evacuate your home. Jackson County offers companion animal sheltering for persons who are staying in a Red Cross shelter. If you plan to stay with friends or family and cannot bring your pets with you, have several options for your pets. Contact local boarding facilities to find out what requirements they have and how much they charge.

BIRDS

- Transport in a secure travel cage or carrier.
- In cold weather, wrap a blanket over the carrier and warm up the car before placing birds inside.
- During warm weather, carry a plant mister to mist the bird's feathers periodically.
- Do not put water inside the carrier during transport. Provide a few slices of fresh fruits and vegetables with high water content.
- Have leg bands and a photo for ID.
- Try to keep the carrier in a quiet area.
- Do not let the birds out of the cage or carrier.

REPTILES

- Snakes can be transported in a pillowcase but they must be transferred to more secure housing when they reach the evacuation site. Bring their cage with you.
- If your snakes require frequent feedings, carry food with you.
- Take a water bowl large enough for soaking as well as a heating pad.
- When transporting house lizards, follow the same directions as for birds.

AFTER A DISASTER

In the first few days after a disaster, leash your pets when they go outside. Always maintain close contact. Familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and your pet may become confused and lost.

The behavior of your pets may change after an emergency. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive or defensive. Watch animals closely. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard with access to shelter and water.



POCKET PETS

Small mammals (hamsters, gerbils, etc.) should be transported in secure carriers suitable for maintaining the animals while sheltered. Take bedding materials, food, bowls and water bottles.

PET PREPAREDNESS KIT

- Food and water for at least 3 days.
- Leash & collar with name tag.
- Pet carrier if possible.
- Vaccination records.
- Medications.
- Toys & treats.
- Sanitation supplies.
- Current picture of your pet.



LIVESTOCK PREPAREDNESS

It is especially important for livestock owners to be prepared because of their animals' transportation and shelter needs. Disasters can happen anywhere at any time. Being prepared can help you to act more quickly during a disaster.

- * Be prepared to evacuate as soon as an order is given.
- * Make a disaster plan to protect your property, your facilities and your animals. Review and update your disaster plan, supplies and information regularly.
- * Create a list of emergency telephone numbers, including those of your employees, neighbors, veterinarian, state veterinarian, poison control, local animal shelter, county extension service, local agricultural schools, trailering resources and local volunteers. Include a contact person outside the disaster area. Make sure all this information is written down and that everyone in your household has a copy.



Sheltering in place

Depending on the disaster, it may be safest to shelter in place. Think about how you would care for your livestock and keep them safe during a disaster.

- * Decide whether to confine your animals to available shelter or leave them out in pastures.
- * Install a hand pump and obtain enough large containers to water your animals for at least a week.
- * Identify alternate water and power sources. A generator with a safely stored supply of fuel may be essential, especially if you have electrical equipment necessary for the well-being of your animals.
- * Secure or remove anything that could become blowing debris. Make a habit of securing trailers, propane tanks and other large objects. If you have boats, feed troughs or other large containers, fill them with water before any high prevents them from blowing around and gives you an additional supply

Evacuation

During some disasters, you may have no choice but to evacuate with your livestock. Plan ahead as much as possible to allow yourself enough time to get your animals to safety.

- * Before the disaster, make plans for where you can take your animals. Talk to other livestock owners, agricultural schools, the extension service and others in your community for ideas.
- * Make sure every animal has durable, visible identification.
- * Plan to take food and other supplies that your animals will need for their care.
- * Plan to take vaccination records, records of feeding and tests and ownership information.

**For more information on emergency preparedness for large animals,
visit www.hsus.org and www.avma.org/disaster**



MOTOR VEHICLE PREPAREDNESS



What if you were held up in traffic for a prolonged period of time due to weather conditions or a traffic accident? Keeping some basic supplies in your vehicle can make the delay much more comfortable.

If someone on the road needed help, would you have supplies to help them such as a blanket, first aid kit or flares?

Winter Storms

- If you are caught in a storm, stay in your vehicle until you are rescued. Never attempt to walk from the vehicle unless you can see a definite safe haven ahead.
- Run your engine for brief periods of time to provide heat and recharge the battery. Leave a window cracked to avoid a buildup of deadly carbon monoxide.
- Check to ensure that your vehicle's exhaust pipe is free from snow.

Floods

- Get out of your vehicle and move to high ground.
- Never attempt to drive across a flooded road. Flood waters can conceal areas where the road has been washed away or other hazards.
- A foot of water exerts about 500 pounds of force against a vehicle. Your vehicle can easily be swept away, even in only two feet of water.

Earthquake

- Stay in your vehicle.
- Pull to the side of the road. Turn off the ignition and set your emergency parking brake.
- If possible, stop clear of buildings, overpasses and utility wires.
- When the shaking has stopped, proceed cautiously. Be careful of downed trees and power lines.

BASIC EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT FOR YOUR CAR

- Bottled water or juice
- Energy or granola bars
- Pop-top canned fruit
- Dried fruit or trail mix
- Napkins or paper towels
- Cell phone charger
- Flashlight and batteries
- Work gloves
- Tire chains
- Blanket
- Jumper cables
- First aid kit
- Flares or warning triangles
- Maps
- Extra warm clothes, such as jacket, hat and mittens or gloves
- Other supplies such as diapers, formula, dog leashes, etc.

STAY OUT OF PARKED VEHICLES IN THE SUMMER!

During hot weather, heat can build up rapidly in a closed or nearly closed car.

Children, the elderly and pets can die of heat-stroke in a matter of minutes when left in a closed car.



Citizen Alert Emergency Notification System

Jackson County
Citizen Alert
Notification System



Get notified about emergencies and other community alerts via your home phone, cell phone, text message or email by signing up for our Citizen Alert Program.

This notification system helps local officials provide you with critical information quickly in a variety of situations such as fire, flood, unexpected road closures, missing persons and evacuation of buildings or neighborhoods.

In the event of an emergency, local officials will use the **Citizen Alert** system's emergency notification function to call homes and businesses in the affected area. If you do not have a landline phone, you will not be notified unless you register another contact option! If you register other contact options, such as your cell phone, work phone or email, you can be notified even when you're not at home.

You specify how you want to be contacted. For example, you can tell the system to call your cell phone and work phones, or just text your phone or send an email. Whichever form of communication works best for you! You can also specify multiple locations in Jackson County you care about, such as your house, your parent's house, or your kids' school.

We can't alert you if we can't reach you, so sign up today!

sign up online:
www.jacksoncounty.org/alert

Special thanks to Jackson County Commissioners for authorizing the re-publication of this manual.

Thanks to the following who supplied the photos used in this booklet.

Medford Mail Tribune
City of Ashland Fire Dept.

City of Medford
Oregon Dept. of Forestry
Jackson County Roads and Parks Department

Jackson County Fire Dist. #3
Jackson County Fire Dist. #5



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