

Household Emergency Plan



Household Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Your Household Emergency Plan

Keep this plan updated with current information!!!

IN AN EMERGENCY:

- **Stay Informed!**
 - Utilize information from local radio and television sources.
 - Stay in touch with your neighbors.

- **Know who to call / where to find help.**
 - Know which local officials to contact.
 - Know the availability and types of local response.
 - Know local emergency response resources (i.e. fire, EMS, & Law enforcement)

- **Know what to do if someone is hurt or sick.**
 - Learn first aid!
 - Have emergency medical supplies on hand
 - Know where to turn for medical assistance.

Table of Contents	
Plan of Action	3
Household Member Info	4
Household Pets or Livestock	5
Utility / Service Contact/ Insurance info	6
Banking Information	7
Relatives / Friends / Neighbors	8
Medical Info	9
Emergency Procedures	11
Household Diagram	12
General Emergency Info	13
ARC Emergency Kit Info	16
Hand Hygiene in Emergency Situations	19

Date Plan was Established: _____

Next Scheduled Plan Update: _____

Plan of Action

The disasters most likely to affect our household are:

What are the escape routes from our home?

If separated during an emergency, what is our meeting place near our home?

If we cannot return home or are asked to evacuate, what is our meeting place outside of our neighborhood?

What is our route to get there and an alternate route, if the first route is impassible?

HOUSEOLD MEMBER INFORMATION

Name	Date of Birth	Social Security #	Home & Cell #	Work / School #	Work / School Address	Other Contact #

Household Pets or Livestock

Pet Name / Species	License # / Chip #	Age	Veterinarian	Vet Contact Info	Vet Address

UTILITIES / SERVICE CONTRACT / INSURANCE INFO

PROVIDER INFORMATION	EMERGENCY CONTACT #	ACCOUNT INFORMATION
Water		
Sewer		
Electric		
Gas		
Telephone		
Cable / Internet		
Home / Renters Insurance		
Auto / Boat / Other Insurance		

BANKING INFORMATION

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	EMERGENCY CONTACT #	ACCOUNT INFORMATION
Checking		
Savings		
Retirement		
Brokerage Account		
Other		

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Name	Relationship	Address	Home / Work / Cell #	Email
<u>O-T-C</u>				
<u>O-T-C</u>				
<u>O-T-C</u>				

Note:

- People listed in this table should be the people you will turn to for assistance in a time of emergency. This includes relatives, neighbors, friends and **Out-of-Town (O-T-C)**!
- Identify at least two (2) out-of-town contacts. Ensure all household members know the contact info for the O-T-Cs. If local telephone lines are overloaded, complete one call to the Out-of-town contact and let them attempt to contact others.
- Identify at least two (2) friends / neighbors! Agree to check on each other.
- It is suggested that all persons listed above have a copy of this plan!!

MEDICAL INFORMATION

	Name / Age:	Name / Age:	Name / Age:	Name / Age:
Primary Care Doctor (Name)				
Contact#				
Hospital				
Medication <u>Include:</u> Dosage / Frequency, reason for taking, Location in household and Pharmacy Contact #				
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Note: It is good practice to keep at least seven (7) days of vital medications and medical supplies on hand. Consult a doctor and/or a pharmacist about medication storage.

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EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Household members should know emergency procedures for each other's work, school or other places where they regularly spend time. Identify, discuss and document these with all household members!

Also discuss how to reunite if a disaster strikes while household members are away from the home. Make plans for where household members should go and whom they should contact when the home is not habitable, safe or if they cannot return to the home. Refer to your Relatives / Friends / Neighbors list (pg. 7)

Emergency procedures (including those needed for evacuation events and the reunification process) need to address when 1) household members, especially children, are away from the home, 2) How to deal with pets, and 3) Household members with disabilities.

School Emergency Procedures:

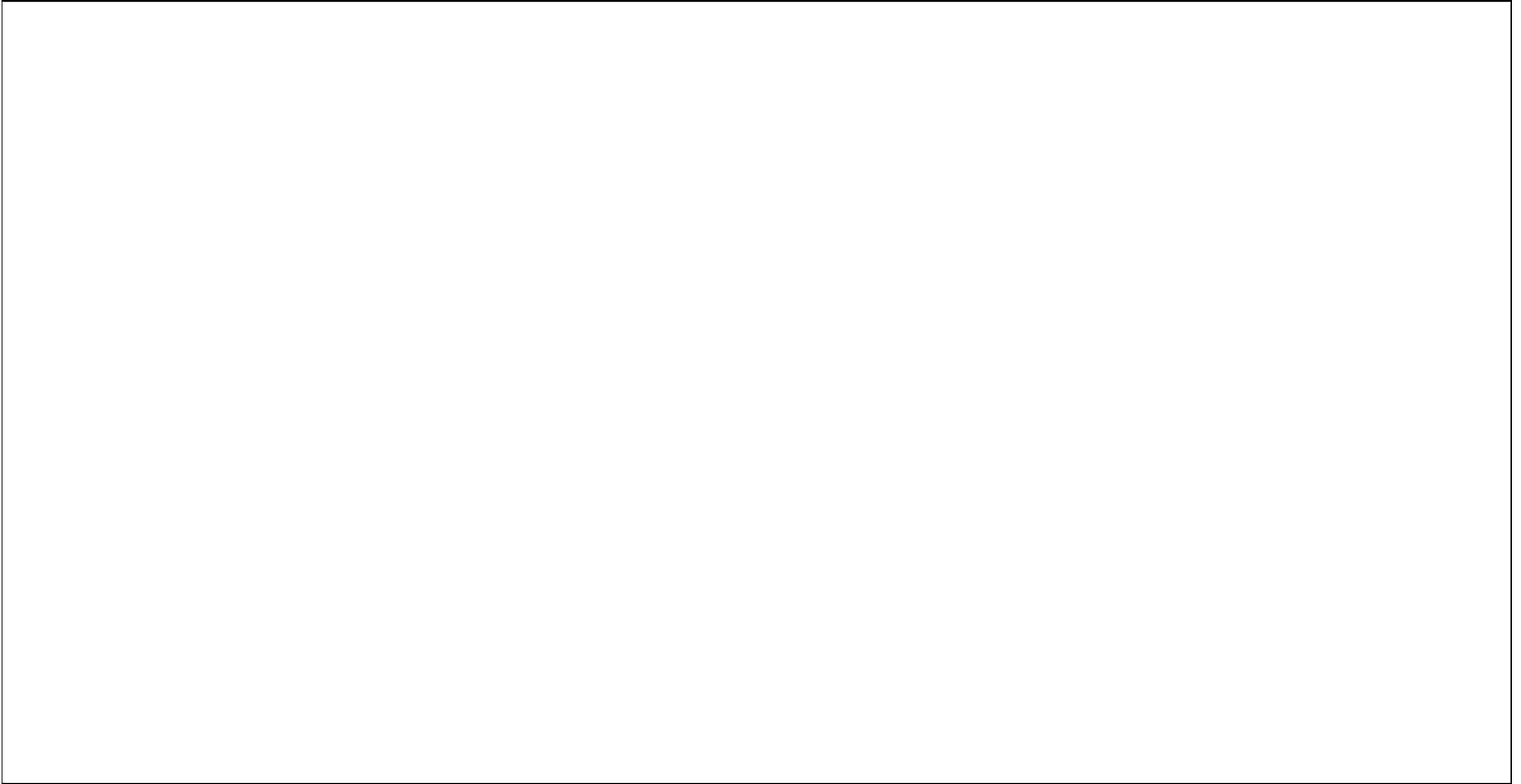
Workplace Emergency Procedures:

If we cannot enter the household:

If we cannot return to the household:

If we are not together:

HOME LAYOUT DIAGRAM



Draw a layout of your home. Make sure to include:

- Location of utility shut offs (electric & gas)
- Safety Equipment (fire extinguishers, disaster supplies, etc.)
- Household emergency meeting / reunification points

GENERAL EMERGENCY SITUATION INFORMATION

WARNING:

- Learn where and how you may be notified of an emergency and / or hazard.
- General public warning information can from the following sources:
 - Local media – local TV and radio stations
 - NOAA All Hazard Weather Radio
- Identify what information you will need to make clear and appropriate decisions

Shelter – In - Place: (from the American Red Cross)

Shelter-in-place means selecting a small, interior room, with no or few windows, and taking refuge there. It does not mean sealing off your entire home or office building. Contaminants may be released accidentally or intentionally into the environment. Should this occur, information will be provided by local authorities via television and radio stations on how to protect you and your family. Because information will most likely be provided on television and radio, it is important to keep a TV or radio on, even during the workday. The important thing is for you to follow instructions of local authorities and know what to do if they advise you to shelter-in-place. If you are told to shelter-in-place, follow these instructions:

- Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close window shades, blinds or curtains.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems.
- Close fireplace damper.
- Get your household disaster supply kit and make sure the radio is working.
- Go to an interior room without windows that is above ground level. In some cases of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed.
- Bring your pets with you; be sure to bring additional food and water supplies for them.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room you select. Call your emergency contact and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment maybe overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room.
- Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.

Remember that instructions to shelter-in-place are usually provided for durations of a few hours, not days or weeks. There is little danger that the room in which you are taking shelter will run out of oxygen and you will suffocate.

If you are driving a vehicle and hear advice to “shelter-in-place” on the radio, take these steps:

- If you are very close to home, your office, or a public building, go there immediately and go inside. Follow the shelter-in-place recommendations for the place you pick described above.
- If you are unable to get to a home or building quickly and safely, then pull over to the side of the road. Stop your vehicle in the safest place possible. If it is sunny outside, it is preferable to stop under a bridge or in a shady spot, to avoid being overheated.
- Turn off the engine. Close windows and vents.
- If possible, seal the heating/air conditioning vents with duct tape.
- Listen to the radio regularly for updated advice and instructions.
- Stay where you are until you are told it is safe to get back on the road. Be aware that some roads may be closed or traffic detoured. Follow the directions of law enforcement officials.

Local officials on the scene are the best source of information for your particular situation. Following their instructions during and after emergencies regarding sheltering, food, water, and cleanup methods is your safest choice.

Evacuation: (from FEMA)

When community evacuations become necessary, local officials provide information to the public through the media. In some circumstances, other warning methods, such as sirens or telephone calls, are also used. Additionally, there may be circumstances under which you and your family feel threatened or endangered and you need to leave your home, school or workplace to avoid these situations.

The amount of time you have to leave will depend on the hazard. However, many disasters allow no time for people to gather even the most basic necessities, which is why planning ahead is essential!!

Make a checklist of items that you want to take with you in case of an evacuation, include the specific location of these items to allow for a rapid retrieval in an evacuation situation (i.e. family photos, journals, heirlooms of a smaller size, etc.)

FEMA'S Evacuation Guidelines:

ALWAYS:	IF TIME PERMITS:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keep a full tank of gas in your car if an evacuation seems likely. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies and unable to pump gas during power outages. Plan to take one car per family to reduce congestion and delay.• Make transportation arrangements with friends or your local government if you do not own a car.• Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local evacuation instructions.• Gather your family and go if you are instructed to evacuate immediately.• Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.• Follow recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts; they may be blocked.• Be alert for washed out roads and bridges. Do not drive into flooded areas.• Stay away from downed power lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gather your disaster supplies kit.• Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provides some protection, such as long pants, long sleeved shirts and a cap.• Secure your home:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Close and lock doors and windows○ Unplug electrical equipment, such as radios and televisions, small appliances, such as toasters and microwaves.○ Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding.• Let others know where you are going.

IN AN EMERGENCY:

- **STAY INFORMED!**
- **KNOW WHO TO CALL / WHERE TO FIND HELP**
- **KNOW WHAT TO DO IF SOMEONE IS HURT OR SICK**

Build a Disaster Supplies Kit

(from the American Red Cross)

There are six basics you should stock for your home in the case of an emergency:

Water Food

First Aid Supplies Tools & Emergency Supplies

Clothing & Bedding Special Items

Keep the items that you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container. Possible containers include a large, covered trash container, a camping backpack or a duffle bag.

Below is a comprehensive list of what should be included in your kit – recommended items are marked with an asterisk (*).

Water

- Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more.
- Store one gallon of water per person per day.
- Keep at least a three-day supply of water per person (per day per person – at least two quarts for

drinking and two quarts for food preparation/sanitation)*

Food

- Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno. Select food items that are compact and lightweight.
- Include a selection of the following foods in your Disaster Supplies Kit:
 - Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
 - Canned juices

- Staples (salt, sugar, pepper, spices, etc.)
- High energy foods
- Vitamins
- Food for infants
- Comfort /stress foods

FIRST AID SUPPLIES

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car.

(20) Adhesive bandages various sizes.

- 5”x 9” sterile dressing.
- Conforming roller gauze bandage.
- Triangular bandages.
- 3”x 3” sterile gauze pads.
- 4”x 4” sterile gauze pads.
- Roll 3” cohesive bandage.

- Germicidal hand wipes or waterless alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- (6) Antiseptic wipes.
- Pair large medical grade non-latex gloves.
- Adhesive tape, 2" width
- Anti-bacterial ointment.
- Cold pack
- Scissors (small, personal)
- Tweezers.
- CPR breathing barrier, such as a face shield.

Non-Prescription Drugs

- Aspirin or nonaspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid (for upset stomach)
- Syrup of Ipecac (used to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center)
- Laxative
- Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

TOOLS & EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

- Mess kit, or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils*
- Emergency preparedness manual*
- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries*
- Flashlight and extra batteries*
- Cash or traveler's checks, change

- Non-electric can opener, utility knife*
- Fire extinguisher: small canister ABC type
- Tube tent
- Pliers
- Tape
- Compass
- Matches in waterproof container
- Aluminum foil
- Plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Paper, Pencil
- Needles, thread
- Medicine dropper
- Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water
- Whistle
- Plastic sheeting
- Map of the area (for locating shelters)

Sanitation

- Toilet paper, Towelettes*
- Soap, liquid detergent*
- Feminine supplies*
- Personal hygiene items
- Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses)
- Plastic bucket with tight lid
- Disinfectant
- Household chlorine bleach

CLOTHING & BEDDING

- Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person*
- Sturdy shoes or work boots*
- Rain Gear*
- Blankets or sleeping bags*
- Hat and gloves
- Thermal underwear
- Sunglasses

SPECIAL ITEMS

Remember family members with special requirements, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons

For Baby*

- Formula
- Diapers
- Bottles
- Powdered milk
- Medications

For Adults*

- Heart and high blood pressure medications
- Insulin
- Prescription drugs
- Denture needs
- Contact Lenses and supplies
- Extra eye glasses

Entertainment (based on the ages of family members)

- Games (cards) and books
- Portable music device

Important Family Documents

- Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container:
 - Will, insurance policies, contracts deeds, stocks and bonds
 - Passports, social security cards, immunization records
 - Bank Account numbers

- Credit card account numbers and companies

- Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers
- Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)
- Store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members. Keep a smaller version of the supplies kit in the trunk of your car.
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags. Change your stored water supply every six months so it stays fresh.

Replace your stored food every six months. Re-think your kit and family needs at least once a year. Replace batteries, update clothes, etc.

- Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications

Use this checklist to help evaluate and maintain an Emergency Preparedness Kit.

ITEMS IN MY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS KIT	YES	NO	DATE REPLACED / REFRESHED	ITEMS IN MY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS KIT	YES	NO	DATE REPLACED / REFRESHED
Water				Clothing & Bedding			
Food				Special Items			
First Aid Supplies				First Aid Kit			
Medications & Special Items				Pet Supplies			
Tools & Emergency Supplies				Emergency Car Kit			
Sanitation Articles							

Hand Hygiene in Emergency Situations

After an emergency, it can be difficult to find running water. However, it is still important to wash your hands to avoid illness. It is best to wash your hands with soap and water but when water isn't available, you can use alcohol-based products made for washing hands. Below are some tips for washing your hands with soap and water and with alcohol-based products.

When should you wash your hands?

- *Before* preparing or eating food
- *Before* and *After* treating a cut or wound
- *Before* and *After* tending to someone who is sick
- *After* handling uncooked foods particularly raw meat, poultry or fish
- *After* blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing
- *After* handling garbage
- *After* handling an animal or animal waste
- *After* going to the bathroom
- *After* changing diapers
- *After* cleaning up a child that has gone to the bathroom

Techniques for Hand Hygiene with Alcohol-Based Products:

When hands are visibly dirty, they should be washed with soap and water when available.

However, if soap and water are not available. Use an alcohol-based product to clean your hands. When using an alcohol-based hand rub, apply product to palm of one hand and rub hands together, covering all surfaces of hands and fingers, until hands are dry. **Note** that the volume *needed* to reduce the number of bacteria on hands *varies by product*.

Alcohol-based hand rubs significantly reduce the number of germs on skin are fast acting.

Proper techniques to use when washing your hands with soap and water:

1. Place your hands together under water (warm if possible).
2. Rub your hands together for at least 15-20 seconds (with soap if possible). Wash all surfaces well, including wrists, palms, backs of hands, fingers and under the fingernails.
3. Clean dirt from under your fingernails.
4. Rinse the soap from your hands.
5. Dry your hands completely with a clean towel if possible (this helps remove the germs). If towels are not available, it is okay to air dry your hands. Pat your skin rather than rubbing to avoid chapping and cracking.
6. If you used a disposable towel, throw it in the trash.