

**EMERGENCY  
PREPAREDNESS  
PLAN**

**FOR**

**BEACH CREEK  
MOBILE HOME  
PARK**

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**AUGUST 2010**

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**REVISED September 2015**

## **EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

**Enclosed is information that will help you to prepare in the event of an emergency.**

**How would you survive for 72 hours? This information was put together by the San Francisco Department of Emergency Management and has lots of helpful and important hints to help in times of an emergency.**

**Please study the enclosed materials and take the steps necessary to protect yourself and others.**

### **Included:**

- 1) Map to the closest exit to Highway 101**
- 2) Map to California Department of Forestry "CDF"**
- 3) Emergency contact phone numbers**
- 4) Map of Beach Creek Mobile Home Park (there is only one exit from the park)**
- 5) How to survive a tsunami in Trinidad (2 pages)**
- 6) Be Winter Wise (4 pages)**
- 7) How to Prepare For A Terrorist Attack: Homeland Security News (3 pages)**
- 8) How would you survive for 72 hours?**
- 9) General Information Page**

Beach Creek MHP  
3633 Patrick's Point Drive  
Trinidad CA 95570



Exit to Highway 101

Clear

Go

**3.7 mi, 8 min driving**

10 min with traffic

view route based on traffic

**A** 3633 Patricks Point Dr, Trinidad, CA  
95570

Depart Patricks Point Dr toward  
Driftwood Ln

3.7 mi

Arrive at 923 Patricks Point Dr,  
Trinidad, CA 95570

The last intersection is Stagecoach Rd

If you reach Anderson Ln, you've gone too far

**B** 923 Patricks Point Dr, Trinidad, CA  
95570

Report a problem

Send to Email



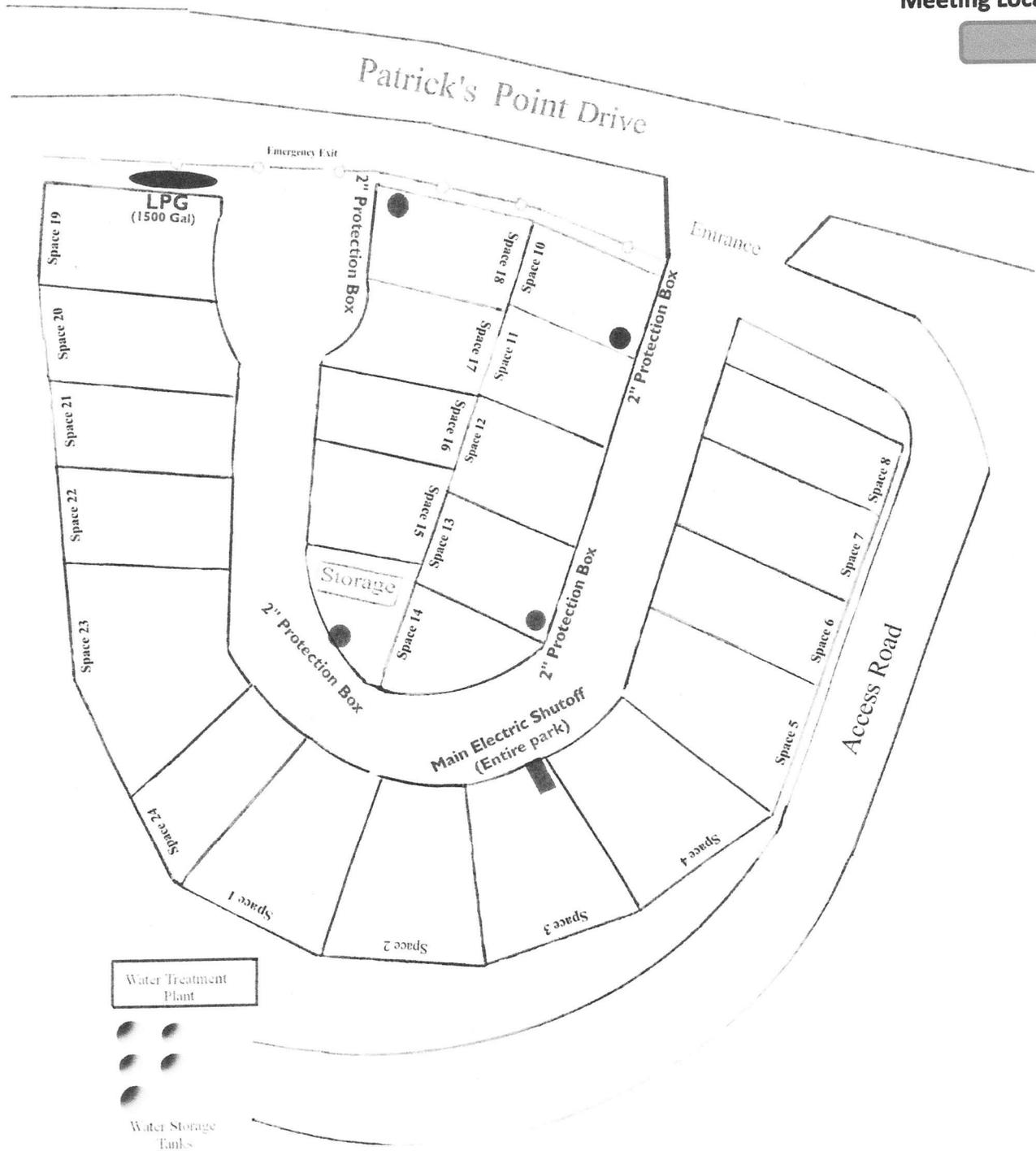
## Directions to the CDF Fire Station

## Emergency Contact Phone Numbers

American Red Cross	(707) 443-4521
CALTRANS Road Conditions	(800) 427-7623
California Emergency Management Agency	(916) 845-8510
CA Highway Patrol	(707) 822-5981 Or "911"
CA Poison Control	(800) 222-1222
Dept. of Water Resources Flood Management	(916) 574-0601
Humboldt Co. Office of Emergency Serv.	(707) 268-2500
Humboldt Co. Sheriff's Office	(707) 445-7251 Or "911"
National Weather Service	(707) 443-6484
Recorded Weather	(707) 443-7062
NOAA Weather Radio 162 400 MHz Eureka	
State-Federal Flood Operations Ctr.	(800) 952-5530
Suicide Hotline	(800) 784-2433
Trinidad Forest Fire Station	(707) 677-3638 Or "911"
USGS National Earthquake Info	(303) 273-8500

# Beach Creek Mobile Home Park Evacuation Site Map

Evacuation  
Meeting Location



In case of emergencies such as fire or high windstorms please note on this map where the Evacuation Meeting Location is located. Please proceed to this location in a safe manner so everyone will be able to exit the park quickly.

(Call 911 in All Emergencies)

## What You Can Do Before the Next Tsunami

### Be Prepared

- Know the best evacuation route – practice walking your route at night and in stormy weather
- Keep a "grab and go" kit by the door
- Discuss emergency plans with family, coworkers and neighbors
- Have a NOAA Weather Radio at home and at work
- Consider how to evacuate pets – such as dogs on leashes and cats in crates
- Prearrange assistance from neighbors if you need help evacuating

### Get More Information

Questions or want more information?

Call:

Humboldt Co. Red Cross (707) 443-4521

Humboldt Co. Sheriff's Office OES

(707) 268-2500

National Weather Service (707) 443-6484

HSU Geology Department (707) 826-3931

Online:

West Coast Alaska Tsunami Warning Center

[wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov/](http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov/)

Living on Shaky Ground

[www.humboldt.edu/shakyground/](http://www.humboldt.edu/shakyground/)

Cal EMA My Hazards

[myhazards.calema.ca.gov/](http://myhazards.calema.ca.gov/)

Great California ShakeOut

[shakeout.org](http://shakeout.org)

USGS <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/prepare/>

**Preparing for Tsunamis will help you  
prepare for all emergencies**

Redwood Coast  
Tsunami Work Group  
a member of the  
Earthquake Country Alliance  
*We're all in this together*



Humboldt Earthquake Education Center, May 2010

# HOW TO SURVIVE A TSUNAMI IN Trinidad



## Two Ways to Find Out a Tsunami is Coming

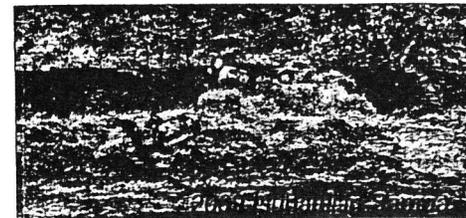
### NATURAL WARNING

Strong ground shaking, a loud ocean roar, or the water receding unusually far exposing the sea floor, are all Nature's warnings that a tsunami may be coming. If you observe any of these signs, immediately move to higher ground or inland. A tsunami may arrive within minutes. Stay away from low areas until told by officials that the danger has passed. Waves may attack the coast at irregular intervals for ten hours or longer.

### OFFICIAL WARNING

You may learn that a Tsunami Warning has been issued by listening to TV and radio stations, NOAA weather radios, or in some cases by announcements from emergency officials, airplanes, reverse calling, or outdoor sirens. Move away from beaches or harbor areas and seek more information **without using a phone**. Tune into local radio or television stations for more information. Follow the instructions of emergency personnel.

**Both Natural and Official Warnings are equally important. Respond to whatever you hear or observe first!**



**About Tsunamis:** A tsunami is a series of water surges usually caused by an earthquake beneath the sea floor.

**Tsunamis can trick you!**

- The first wave is not the largest and surges may arrive for 10 hours or more.
- Just when you think it is all over, another very large surge may come.

### What Areas are at Risk?

The beach and the Bay are at greatest risk. If you are in the **YELLOW** areas on the map (inside), you should leave after feeling an earthquake with strong ground shaking. If you are in the **gray area**; **stay where you are**.

### How Do I Know If an Earthquake is Big Enough to Cause a Tsunami?

If you are on the beach and feel an earthquake, no matter how small, immediately move inland or to high ground.

In other low lying areas, COUNT how long the earthquake lasts. If you count 20 seconds or more of very strong ground shaking and are located in a tsunami hazard zone, head to the high dunes soon as it is safe to do so.

**GO ON FOOT.** Roads and bridges may be damaged by strong ground shaking. Avoid downed power lines. High voltage transmission lines should withstand strong shaking, but look carefully to make sure there are no lines dangling or on the ground! If **evacuation is impossible**, go to the upper floor of a sturdy building or climb a tree, but only as a last resort.

### How to use this map

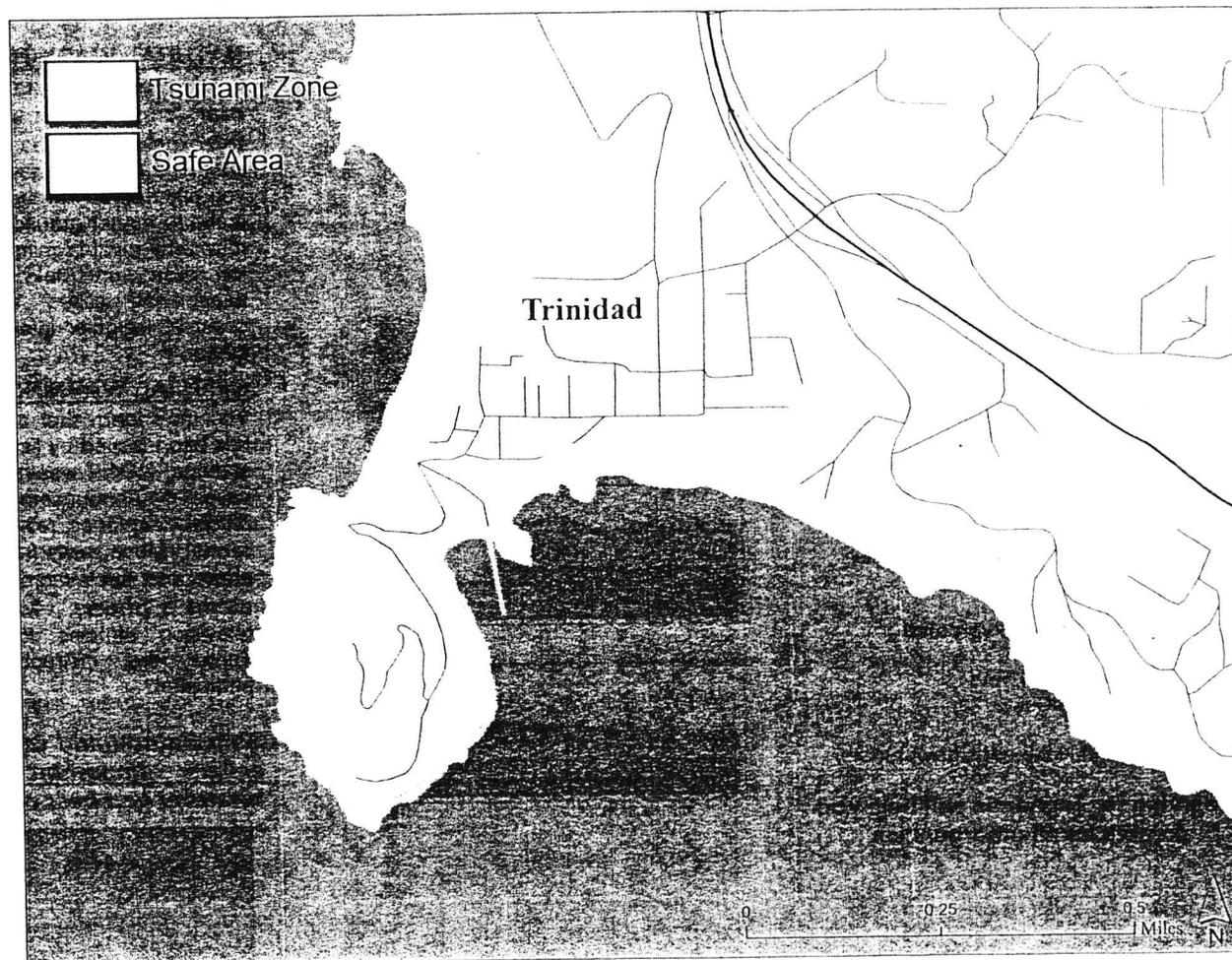
Locate where you live, work, and play. If you are in the yellow area, evacuate by foot immediately after feeling a strong earthquake. Use this map to plan a safe evacuation route to the high dunes. Practice evacuating so that you and your family know what to do during a real tsunami. Remember—go on foot. Roads are likely to be impassable.

### Outside the map area?

Use the signs to guide you to safe areas. If there are no signs, go to an area 100 feet above sea level of two miles inland. If you cannot get this far, go as high as possible. Every foot inland or upwards can make a difference.

Entering and Leaving Tsunami Zone Signs are placed on roads near where you cross from the grey safe area into the yellow tsunami zone. Pay attention to the location of these signs. If a large earthquake occurs, return to this point to be in a safe area. Tsunami Zone signs are placed within the yellow zone as a reminder that you should evacuate if you are in this area when a strong earthquake occurs.

In some areas, evacuation route signs and evacuation site signs have been posted to help guide you to safe zones. In other areas, routes are in the planning stages



*This map is to help you protect yourself from the worst-case tsunami event for our area. It is based on the Relative Tsunami Hazard Maps developed by Humboldt State University and tsunami inundation mapping by the California Geological Survey. It uses the best currently available information and may be changed or updated as additional scientific information becomes available. It includes no information about the probability of a tsunami hitting our area and does not reflect how an actual tsunami may impact the region. It is intended to support tsunami evacuation planning and should not be used for any other purposes.*



**Cal EMA**  
CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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Training Grant Programs About Us

## Tormentas de Invierno

*Be Winter Wise!*

*Winter Weather and Flood Preparedness*

### *Before the Storm*

- ✓ Keep insurance policies, documents and other valuables in a safe-deposit box.
- ✓ Check your homeowners or renters insurance for flood insurance coverage--if none exists, purchase.
- ✓ Store supplies at work, home and car in handy locations:
  - » First aid kit and essential medicines.
  - » Food (packaged, dried, canned, or food for special diets.)
  - » Non-electric can opener.
  - » Keep some cash on hand. ATM machines may not be working.
  - » Portable radio, flashlights and extra batteries (stored in water-tight plastic bag.)
  - » Store drinking water in closed, clean containers in case water service is interrupted. Allow one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days.
- ✓ Keep your car fueled. If electric power is cut off, filling stations may not be able to operate.

Know safe routes from your home or office to high, safe ground.

✓ Keep sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting, lumber and other emergency building materials handy for waterproofing.

### *During the Storm*

✓ Avoid areas that are subject to sudden flooding.

✓ Do not try to cross a flowing stream where water is above your knees. Even water as low as 6 inches deep may cause you to be swept away by strong currents.

✓ Do not try to drive over a flooded road. This may cause you to be both stranded and trapped.

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

✓ Do not sightsee in flooded areas. Do not try to enter areas blocked off by local authorities.

✓ Avoid unnecessary trips. If you must travel during the storm, dress in warm, loose layers of clothing. Advise others of your destination.

✓ Use the telephone ONLY for emergency needs or to report dangerous conditions.

✓ Tune to local radio or television stations for emergency information and instructions from local authorities.

✓ If flooding is likely, and time permits, move valuable household possessions to the upper floors of your home.

✓ If advised by local authorities to leave your home, move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water. Establish an out-of-state family contact so that friends and relatives will know who to call to get information about where you are.

✓ Before leaving, disconnect all electrical appliances, and if advised by your local utility, shut off electric circuits at the fuse panel and gas service at the meter.

### *After the Storm*

✓ DO NOT TURN GAS BACK ON YOURSELF. Rely on utility crews.

✓ Do not use fresh foods or canned goods that have come in contact with flood waters.

✓ Follow local instructions regarding the safety of drinking water. If in doubt, boil or purify water before drinking. Have wells pumped out and the water tested before drinking.

- ✓ Avoid disaster areas; your presence could hamper rescue and other emergency operations, and you may be in danger.
- ✓ Do not handle live electrical equipment in wet areas. If electrical equipment or appliances have been in contact with water, have them checked before use.
- ✓ Avoid downed power lines and broken gas lines. Report them immediately to the electric or gas company, police or fire department.
- ✓ Use flashlights NOT lanterns, matches or candles to examine buildings; flammables may be inside.
- ✓ Stay tuned to radio or television for information and instructions from local authorities.

### *Storms Can Kill*

Winter storms in California can be deadly, causing flooding, flash floods, high coastal surf, mudslides, snowstorms and avalanches. Your city, county, and state Offices of Emergency Services have prepared these brief safety tips to help you prepare for a safe winter.

Wherever you live or travel, you should be aware of the dangers of winter storms and be prepared to cope with one. For more information on the history of flooding in your area, and how you and your family can prepare for winter, call your city or county Office of Emergency Services (in the Government section of the telephone book), or the nearest office of the National Weather Service.

### *Flood Insurance*

Most homeowners insurance policies do NOT offer protection against flood losses. For information about flood insurance, call your local insurance agent, or call the National Flood Insurance Program at (888) Call-Flood.

### *Watches & Warnings: What to do*

#### ***When a flood WATCH is issued***

- ✓ Move valuable household possessions to the upper floors of your home.
- ✓ Fill your cars gas tank in the event an evacuation order is issued.

#### ***When a flood WARNING is issued***

- ✓ Tune in for information and advice to local radio and TV stations.
- ✓ When told to evacuate, do so as quickly as possible.

#### ***When a flash flood WATCH is issued***

- ✓ Watch for signs of flash flooding and be ready to evacuate on a moments notice.

#### ***When a flash flood WARNING is issued***

- ✓ If you believe flash flooding has begun, evacuate immediately as you may have only seconds to escape.
- ✓ Move to higher ground and away from rivers, streams, creeks and storm drains. Do not drive around barricades. These are placed to keep you out of harms way.
- ✓ If your car stalls in rapidly rising waters, abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground.

### ***Out-Of-Area Emergency Contact Name and Phone***

- » It's advisable to call your contact after an emergency so others can learn of your condition and location.

If you would like to view an acrobat version of the brochure please click on the icon below.



WinterTechBW.pdf



spanishB.pdf

## **1. Create an emergency communications plan.**

Choose an out-of-town contact your family or household will call or e-mail to check on each other should a disaster occur. Your selected contact should live far enough away that they would be unlikely to be directly affected by the same event, and they should know they are the chosen contact. Make sure every household member has that contact's, and each other's, e-mail addresses and telephone numbers (home, work, pager and cell). Leave these contact numbers at your children's schools, if you have children, and at your workplace. Your family should know that if telephones are not working, they need to be patient and try again later or try e-mail. Many people flood the telephone lines when emergencies happen but e-mail can sometimes get through when calls don't.

## **2. Establish a meeting place.**

Having a predetermined meeting place away from your home will save time and minimize confusion should your home be affected or the area evacuated. You may even want to make arrangements to stay with a family member or friend in case of an emergency. Be sure to include any pets in these plans, since pets are not permitted in shelters and some hotels will not accept them.

## **3. Assemble a disaster supplies kit.**

If you need to evacuate your home or are asked to "shelter in place," having some essential supplies on hand will make you and your family more comfortable. Prepare a disaster supplies kit in an easy-to-carry container such as a duffel bag or small plastic trash can. Include "special needs" items for any member of your household (infant formula or items for people with disabilities or older people), first aid supplies (including prescription medications), a change of clothing for each household member, a sleeping bag or bedroll for each, a battery powered radio or television and extra batteries, food, bottled water and tools. It is also a good idea to include some cash and copies of important family documents (birth certificates, passports and licenses) in your kit.

Copies of essential documents-like powers of attorney, birth and marriage certificates, insurance policies, life insurance beneficiary designations and a copy of your will-should also be kept in a safe location outside your home. A safe deposit box or the home of a friend or family member who lives out of town is a good choice.

For more complete instructions, ask your local Red Cross chapter for the brochure titled Your Family Disaster Supplies Kit

## **4. Check on the school emergency plan of any school-age children you may have.**

You need to know if they will they keep children at school until a parent or designated adult can pick them up or send them home on their own. Be sure that the school has updated information about how to reach parents and responsible caregivers to arrange for pickup. And, ask what type of authorization

the school may require to release a child to someone you designate, if you are not able to pick up your child. During times of emergency the school telephones may be overwhelmed with calls.

For more information on putting together a disaster plan, request a copy of the brochure titled Your Family Disaster Plan from your local American Red Cross chapter. You may also want to request a copy of Before Disaster Strikes . . . How to Make Sure You're Financially Prepared for specific information on what you can do now to protect your assets.

## **If Disaster Strikes**

- Remain calm and be patient.
- Follow the advice of local emergency officials.
- Listen to your radio or television for news and instructions.
- If the disaster occurs near you, check for injuries. Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
- If the disaster occurs near your home while you are there, check for damage using a flashlight. Do not light matches or candles or turn on electrical switches. Check for fires, fire hazards and other household hazards. Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
- Shut off any other damaged utilities.
- Confine or secure your pets.
- Call your family contact—do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- Check on your neighbors, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

## **A Word on What Could Happen**

As we learned from the events of September 11, 2001, the following things can happen after a terrorist attack:

- There can be significant numbers of casualties and/or damage to buildings and the infrastructure. So employers need up-to-date information about any medical needs you may have and on how to contact your designated beneficiaries.
- Heavy law enforcement involvement at local, state and federal levels follows a terrorist attack due to the event's criminal nature.
- Health and mental health resources in the affected communities can be strained to their limits, maybe even overwhelmed.
- Extensive media coverage, strong public fear and international implications and consequences can continue for a prolonged period.
- Workplaces and schools may be closed, and there may be restrictions on domestic and international travel.
- You and your family or household may have to evacuate an area, avoiding roads blocked for your safety.
- Clean-up may take many months.

## Evacuation

If local authorities ask you to leave your home, they have a good reason to make this request, and you should heed the advice immediately. Listen to your radio or television and follow the instructions of local emergency officials and keep these simple tips in mind.

- Wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants and sturdy shoes so you can be protected as much as possible.
- Take your disaster supplies kit.
- Take your pets with you; do not leave them behind. Because pets are not permitted in public shelters, follow your plan to go to a relative's or friend's home, or find a "pet-friendly" hotel.
- Lock your home.
- >Use travel routes specified by local authorities—don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.
- Stay away from downed power lines.
- Listen to local authorities. Your local authorities will provide you with the most accurate information specific to an event in your area. Staying tuned to local radio and television, and following their instructions is your safest choice.

### If you're sure you have time:

- Call your family contact to tell them where you are going and when you expect to arrive.
- Shut off water and electricity before leaving, if instructed to do so. Leave natural gas service ON unless local officials advise you otherwise. You may need gas for heating and cooking, and only a professional can restore gas service in your home once it's been turned off. In a disaster situation it could take weeks for a professional to respond.

Devastating acts, such as the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, have left many concerned about the possibility of future incidents in the United States and their potential impact. They have raised uncertainty about what might happen next, increasing stress levels. Nevertheless, there are things you can do to prepare for the unexpected and reduce the stress that you may feel now and later should another emergency arise. Taking preparatory action can reassure you and your children that you can exert a measure of control even in the face of such events. If you are advised by local officials to "shelter in place," what they mean is for you to remain inside your home or office and protect yourself there. Close and lock all windows and exterior doors. Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. Close the fireplace damper. Get your disaster supplies kit, and make sure the radio is working. Go to an interior room without windows that's above ground level. In the case 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. Using duct tape, 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.

# How would you survive for 72 hours?

In a major disaster, it might be at least three days before vital services are restored.

## 72hours.org Are you prepared?

The San Francisco Department of Emergency Management works closely with emergency responders, community partners and the public to engage in comprehensive disaster planning for the City and County of San Francisco.

In a major disaster, it might be at least three days until vital services are restored. This brochure provides information, ideas and resources to help you prepare your home, workplace and community for this critical 72 hour period.





**BEFORE DISASTER STRIKES**

**Steps to Plan and Prepare for Any Disaster**

- Assemble emergency kits. (See Basic Emergency Supplies.)
- Keep copies of important documents (passport, driver license, social security card, marriage license, will, deeds, financial statements, etc.) in an offsite location such as a safety deposit box. To facilitate insurance recovery, include an inventory of your valuables with photographs or video.
- Learn how and when to shut off your utilities. (See Utilities.)
- Discuss all possible exit routes from each room, building and neighborhood. Ensure that your family has at least two exits from each.
- Decide where you will reunite after a disaster. Choose two places, one outside your home and another outside your neighborhood, like a park or other open area.
- Conduct emergency drills and practice “DROP, COVER and HOLD” at least once every six months.
- Always keep your car’s gas tank at least half full.

**Steps to Make Your Home Safe**

- Be sure your home’s street number is visible from the street, so emergency vehicles can find you.
- In your home, install at least one smoke alarm outside of each sleeping area and one additional alarm on each additional living level, including the basement. If hallways are longer than 40 feet between the sleeping and living areas, use two smoke alarms. Test every six months and replace batteries once each year.
- Keep at least one ABC type fire extinguisher on each level of your home. Learn how and when to use them. Check the pressure gauges annually to ensure they are fully charged.
- Keep hallways and exits clear for easy evacuation. Ensure that all window safety bars have emergency releases.
- Ensure that valuable electronics and tall, large or heavy furnishings in your home are equipped with earthquake straps, available at most hardware stores. Move heavy objects to lower shelves and install cabinet door latches.
- California law requires your water heater be properly braced so it won’t tip over in an earthquake.
- If your water heater isn’t equipped with a flexible supply line, contact a licensed plumber to install one.
- Store hazardous chemicals (e.g. gasoline, bleach, paint thinners) away from open flames and secure them to prevent spills.

**Basic Emergency Supplies**

You can buy pre-made disaster kits from a range of sources, or you can assemble one yourself using items you already own. Either way, make sure to familiarize yourself with your kit’s contents and to replace any perishable items before they expire.

- Divide your emergency supplies into a Household Disaster Kit to share at home and personal Go-bags for individual family members in case of evacuation.
- Store your Household Disaster Kit in a place that will still be accessible if your home is damaged and unsafe to enter (e.g. a backyard shed). If this is not an option, put it in an easily accessible location inside your home.
- Store your household’s Go-bags in a location that is easily accessible in the event you must evacuate your home.

**Household Disaster Kit Checklist:**

If your home is structurally sound following a disaster, your Household Disaster Kit will allow you to remain in place, even without utilities. Put contents in a watertight container that you can move easily (e.g. a large plastic garbage can with wheels). Include:

- ✓ Sanitation supplies (e.g. towels, washcloths, unscented bleach with eyedropper and heavy duty garbage bags)
- ✓ Flashlights and battery-operated lanterns (with extra batteries & bulbs)
- ✓ Plates, utensils and paper towels, etc.
- ✓ Cooking supplies (manual can opener, camp stove, fuel, lighter, pots, etc.)
- ✓ Items to protect you from the elements, (e.g. warm clothing, raincoats, sleeping bags, mats, blankets, sturdy shoes and a tent or heavy-duty sheet plastic)
- ✓ Work gloves, goggles, crowbar, hammer, staple gun, adjustable wrench

**Go-bags:**

Each household member should have his or her own Go-bag as a part of the Household Disaster Kit. Go-bags are designed for use:

- At home, so you can remain in place even without utilities;
- If you must evacuate your home; or
- If you cannot return home.

Because you may be away from home when disaster strikes, you are advised to keep a Go-bag at work and in your vehicle.

### Every Go-bag should include:

- ✓ Food and water (as much as you can practically carry)
- ✓ Portable radio and extra batteries
- ✓ First aid kit and handbook
- ✓ 5-day supply of any medications you take regularly and a copy of your prescriptions
- ✓ Whistle (to alert rescuers to your location)
- ✓ Personal hygiene supplies (including toilet paper)
- ✓ Emergency lighting (e.g. glow sticks, flashlight, headlamp) and extra batteries
- ✓ Large garbage bags and paper towels
- ✓ Change of clothing and a hat
- ✓ Sturdy shoes, in case an evacuation requires walking long distances
- ✓ Dust mask
- ✓ Pen, paper and tape
- ✓ Cash in small denominations
- ✓ Copy of health insurance card and driver license or identification card
- ✓ Photos of family members for reunification purposes
- ✓ List of emergency contact phone numbers

### More tips:

- In children's Go-bags, include medical consent forms, a family photo for reunification purposes and a favorite toy, cards or book.
- Include flares and jumper cables in your vehicle's Go-bag.
- Remember to make a Go-bag for your pet! (See Tips for Pet Owners.)

### Prepare to Communicate Post-Disaster

- Designate an out-of-area contact person who is unlikely to be affected by the same disaster. Instruct family members inside the affected area to contact this person with their status following a disaster. This person will act as a liaison between the family members affected by the disaster and others who need to be informed of your family's status.
- Keep at least one standard fixed telephone in your home; portable phones rely on electrical power and will not work during a power outage.
- Display emergency numbers beside each telephone.

- Learn how to use your mobile phone's text messaging feature. Text messaging uses a different part of the cell network and it might be possible to send and receive text messages when voice channels for mobile phones and land lines are jammed.
- Register your email addresses and wireless devices (mobile phones, pagers and PDAs) at AlertSF.org. When possible, the City will send text alerts about potential hazards and/or post-disaster information. Examples include tsunami warnings and local disaster shelter locations.



Store enough food for everyone in your family to last for **at least 3 days**.

- Store food items that are familiar, rather than buying special "emergency" food.
- Consider any dietary restrictions you may have.
- Ideal foods do not require refrigeration or cooking (e.g. canned fruit, vegetables, peanut butter, jam, low-salt crackers, cookies, cereals, dried fruit, canned soup or meats, juices and non-fat dry milk).
- Mark a rotation date on any food container that does not already have a manufacturer's expiration date on the package.
- Include baby food, formula or other special diet items for infants and seniors.
- Store the food in airtight, pest-resistant containers in a cool, dark place.
- Most canned foods can safely be stored for at least 18 months. Low acid foods like meat products, fruits or vegetables will normally last at least 2 years. Use dry products, like boxed cereal, crackers, cookies, dried milk or dried fruit within six months.
- Do not consume food from cans that show any signs of deterioration (rust or bulging).
- After a power outage, refrigerated food will stay cold longer if you keep the door closed. Food should generally be consumed within 4 hours. Food in the freezer will normally remain safe for 2 days.

 **WATER**

In a disaster, water supplies may be cut off or contaminated. Store enough water for everyone in your family to last for **at least 3 days**.

- Store one gallon of water per person, per day. This amount will be adequate for general drinking purposes. Three gallons per person per day will give you enough to cook and for limited personal hygiene. Remember to plan for your pets.

**If you store tap water:**

- Tap water from a municipal water system can be safely stored without additional treatment.
- Store water in food grade plastic containers, such as clean 2-liter soft drink bottles. (1 gallon = approx. 4 liters.) Heavy duty, reusable plastic water containers are also available at sporting goods stores.
- Empty milk bottles are not recommended because their lids do not seal well and bottles may develop leaks.
- Replace water at least once every six months.

**If you buy commercially bottled “spring” or “drinking” water:**

- Keep water in its original container, and don’t re-store a bottle once it’s been opened.
- Label bottles with their replacement date, and store in a cool, dark place.
- Replace water at least once each year if bottles are not marked with the manufacturer’s expiration date.

**Treating Water after Disaster:**

If you run out of stored drinking water, strain and treat water from your water heater or the toilet reservoir tank (except if you use toilet tank cleaners). You cannot drink swimming pool or spa water, but you can use it for flushing toilets or washing.

**Treatment Process:**

Begin by straining any large particles of dirt by pouring the water through a couple of layers of paper towels or clean cloth.

Next, purify the water one of two ways:

- **Boil** – bring to a rolling boil and maintain for 3-5 minutes. After the water cools, pour it back and forth between two clean containers to add oxygen back; this will improve its taste.
- **Disinfect** – If the water is clear, add 8 drops (1/8 teaspoon) of bleach per gallon of water. If it is cloudy, add 16 drops (1/4 teaspoon) per gallon. Make sure you are using regular bleach— 5.25% percent sodium hypochlorite— rather than the “ultra” or “color safe” bleaches. Shake or stir, then let stand 30 minutes. A slight chlorine taste and smell is normal.

**San Francisco Public Utilities Commission:**  
[www.sfwater.org](http://www.sfwater.org) or call 3-1-1.

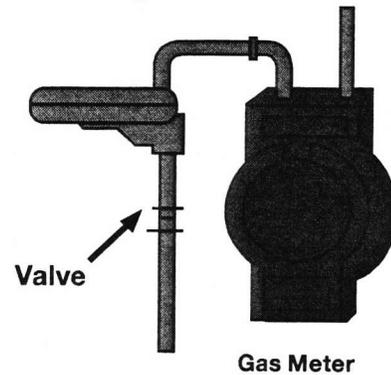
 **UTILITIES**

**Gas**

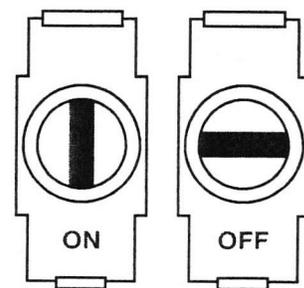
Natural gas leaks can cause fires and explosions inside a building.

- If you smell gas, hear gas escaping, see a broken gas line, or if you suspect a leak, shut off the main valve and open all windows and doors.
- If you suspect a leak, never use candles or matches, and do not turn on electrical switches or appliances.
- Identify the main shutoff valve, located on the gas line coming into the main gas meter. This is usually on the exterior of your home or building, or in an external closet.

**Your main valve may look like this:**



- To turn gas off, give the valve a quarter turn in either direction. When the lever crosses the direction of the pipe (see below) the gas is off.



- Keep a crescent wrench or gas shut-off tool nearby to turn the lever.
- Once you turn off the gas, never attempt to turn it back on yourself. Wait for your utility company to do it, but be aware that it may take several days for it to be turned back on.

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## Electricity

Electrocution can result from direct contact with live wires or anything that has been energized by these wires.

- Locate your home's main electric switch, which is normally in the garage or outdoors, where the power lines enter the home. The panel box may have a flip switch or pull handle on a large circuit breaker.
- Shut off electricity when:
  - Arcing or burning occurs in electrical devices.
  - There is a fire or significant water leak.
  - You smell burning insulation.
  - The area around switches or plugs is blackened and/or hot to the touch.
  - A complete power loss is accompanied by the smell of burning material.

## Water

After a major earthquake, shut off water at the house to protect the water in your water heater, toilet tanks, and house pipes. Cracked pipes may allow contaminants into the water supply. In addition, water leaks can create property damage and electrocution hazards.

- The water shutoff is usually located in the basement, garage or where the water line enters the home. The water shutoff is located on a riser pipe and is usually a red or yellow wheel. Turn wheel clockwise to shut off.
- If you need to access water in your water heater, look for a drain line on the bottom of the water heater.

## Sewer Service

A disaster that disrupts all or part of the City's water and/or sewer lines could affect the way you deal with human waste.

- If there is no water to your toilet, but the sewer lines are intact, pour 3-5 gallons of water into the toilet bowl to flush. You may use seawater, bath, laundry or pool water.
- If you suspect damage to your home's water lines, do NOT flush the toilet. Turn off water at the house so contaminated water does not enter your water system.
- If sewer lines are broken, line the bowl with double-bagged plastic garbage bags to collect human waste. Before discarding the bag, add a small amount of bleach; then seal the bag and place in a tightly covered container, away from people.
- If the toilet is unusable, use a sturdy bucket with a tight fitting lid, and line it with a double-bagged plastic garbage bag.

PG&E: (800) 743-5000 or [www.pge.com](http://www.pge.com)

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission:

~~[www.sfpuc.org](http://www.sfpuc.org) or call 9-1-1~~



### TIPS FOR SENIORS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

- **Set up a Personal Support Network:** Designate someone to check on you in an emergency and to help with evacuation or sheltering-in-place.
- **Prepare and carry with you an emergency health information card:** Carrying health information with you will help to communicate to rescuers what they need to know about you if they find you unconscious or incoherent, or if they need to quickly help evacuate you. Include information about your medications, adaptive equipment, blood type, allergies and sensitivities, insurance numbers, immunization dates, communication difficulties and preferred treatment, as well as contact information for your health providers, personal support network and emergency contacts.
- **Personal Care Assistance:** If you receive assistance from a home healthcare agency or in-home support provider, find out how the provider will respond in an emergency. Designate backup or alternative providers that you can contact in an emergency.
- **For Persons Using a Wheelchair:** Plan for how you will evacuate in an emergency and discuss it with your Personal Support Network. If you use a motorized wheelchair, have a manual wheelchair as a backup.
- **For Persons who are Blind or Visually Impaired:** Keep an extra collapsible cane by your bed. Attach a whistle to the cane; use it if you need to attract attention. Exercise caution when moving around after an earthquake; items may fall and block paths that are normally unobstructed.
- **For Persons who are Hearing Impaired:** Keep extra batteries for your hearing aids with emergency supplies. Consider storing your hearing aids in a container attached to your nightstand or bedpost, so you can locate them quickly after a disaster.
- **For persons with Communication Disabilities:** Determine how you will communicate with emergency personnel if you do not have your communication devices. Store paper, writing materials, copies of a word or letter board and pre-printed key phrases specific to anticipated emergencies in all your emergency kits, your wallet, purse, etc.
- **Disaster Registry Program (DRP) for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities:** The DRP maintains a listing of all seniors and disabled persons who would like to be checked on following a disaster. The Department of Public Health maintains this secure database.



### TIPS FOR PARENTS

- Include your children in preparing for an emergency so that they know what to do and how to get help following a disaster.
- Provide your children with emergency contact numbers and teach them how to call 9-1-1.
  - Warn your children never to touch wires that are hanging on poles or lying on the ground.
  - Tell your children to leave the building if they smell gas.
  - Practice skills by including your children in emergency drills and evacuation/reunification planning. (See "Steps to Plan and Prepare for Any Disaster.")
  - Make arrangements to have your children picked up from school or daycare if you are unable to do so.
  - Regularly update your child's school with current information regarding emergency contacts and persons authorized to pick up your child from school.
  - Learn the emergency plans and policies at your child's school or daycare facility.



## TIPS FOR PET OWNERS

### Plan

- Keep a collar, current license and up-to date ID tags on your pet at all times. Consider having your pet microchipped.
- Make sure your pet is comfortable being handled and is used to being in an appropriate carrier, box or cage for transport.
- Keep an updated list of trusted neighbors who could assist your animals in case of an emergency.
- Tighten and secure latches on birdcages. Fasten down aquariums on low stands or tables.

### Kit

Make a Go-bag for each pet. Include:

- ✓ Sturdy leashes and/or carriers for transport. A pillowcase is a good option for transporting cats and other small animals.
- ✓ Muzzles for dogs
- ✓ Food, potable water and medicine for **at least one week**
- ✓ Non-spill bowls, manual can opener and plastic lid
- ✓ Plastic bags, litter box and litter
- ✓ Current photos of your pet, for reunification purposes
- ✓ Names and phone numbers of your emergency contact, local emergency veterinary hospitals and animal shelters
- ✓ Immunization records and information on any medical conditions and/or behavior problems
- ✓ Pet First-Aid kit and handbook
- ✓ Portable fencing or baby gates

### Respond

- Remember that animals react differently under stress. The most trustworthy pets may panic, hide and try to escape or even bite or scratch. Outside your home and in the car, keep dogs securely leashed and transport cats in carriers or pillowcases.
- If your pet is lost, contact the nearest animal shelter to report your pet missing as soon as possible. When it is safe, return to your neighborhood to search and distribute "Lost Pet" posters.

### Evacuation:

Do your best to locate all your animals and keep them with you. If you must evacuate to a disaster shelter, be aware that shelters will only allow service animals for persons with disabilities. In a large-scale disaster, animal shelters will be set up in close proximity to human shelters when possible.

If you must leave your pets behind:

- Inform animal rescue workers of your pets' status: On your front door or in a highly visible window, use chalk, paint or marker to write the number and types of pets in your residence. Include their location in your home and the date that you evacuated.
- Leave plenty of water in a large, open container that cannot be tipped over.
- Leave plenty of food in timed feeders to prevent your pet from overeating.
- Do not tie up your pet in your home.

## WHEN DISASTER STRIKES



### IN ANY DISASTER

Whatever you do, stay calm. STOP what you are doing. LOOK around you and carefully assess the situation. LISTEN for instructions by tuning in to a radio news source, like ~~1080 AM~~ AM.

- For your own protection, cooperate fully with public safety officials and keep the streets clear for emergency vehicles.
- Do not use your phone except in life-threatening situations.
- Visually inspect your building's structural integrity. If there is major damage to the walls or roof, evacuate the structure.
- Using a flashlight, inspect your building for gas and water leaks, broken electrical wiring or sewage lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at the source. (See Utilities.)
- At 12 noon every Tuesday, San Francisco tests the Outdoor Warning System, comprised of 65 sirens throughout the City. If you hear these warning sirens continuously at any other time, tune to radio station ~~1080 AM~~ for emergency information broadcasts.
- Consider changing the voicemail message on your phones to include your family's status. If your loved ones can't get a call through to you, they may still be able to hear your outgoing message.



### WHEN TO CALL 9-1-1

- Call 9-1-1 to request emergency medical, police or fire help.
- During major disasters, 9-1-1 may be flooded with calls. Be prepared to wait.
- Be ready to answer questions from 9-1-1 operators. Stay on the line until the operator hangs up.



### EARTHQUAKE

#### If you are indoors when shaking starts:

- "DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON." If you are not near a strong table or desk, drop to the floor against an interior wall and cover your head and neck with your arms.
- Avoid windows, hanging objects, mirrors, tall furniture, large appliances and cabinets filled with heavy objects.
- If you are inside, remain indoors during the earthquake.
- If you are in bed at the time of the earthquake, stay there and cover your head with a pillow.
- In high-rise buildings, be aware that the fire alarms and/or sprinklers may activate.
- If you use a wheelchair, lock the wheels and cover your head.

#### If you are outdoors when shaking starts:

- Move to a clear area if you can walk safely. Avoid power lines, buildings and trees.
- If you're driving, pull to the side of the road and stop. Avoid stopping under overhead hazards (e.g. bridges, overpasses, power lines or large overhead signs).
- If you are on the beach or another low-lying area close to the ocean or bay, you could be in the path of a tsunami. (See Tsunami.)

#### Once the earthquake stops:

- Check those around you for injuries; provide first aid. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger. Keep them warm with blankets or additional clothing.
- Evacuate buildings using stairs; avoid elevators.
- Check around you for dangerous conditions, such as fires, downed power lines, gas leaks and structural damage.
- If you have fire extinguishers and are trained to use them, put out small fires immediately.
- Avoid broken glass.
- Use extreme caution around spilled hazardous materials, such as bleach, lye, garden chemicals, paint, gasoline or other flammable liquids. When in doubt, leave the area.
- Replace phones that may have shaken from their cradles.

#### If you are trapped in debris:

- Move as little as possible so that you don't kick up dust.
- Cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort.



## FIRE

If your smoke alarm goes off or you see a fire:

- Remain calm and get out.
- If you see smoke under the door, find another way out.
- Feel the door with the back of your hand before you open it. If it is hot, find another way out.
- Drop to the floor to avoid smoke and fumes. Crawl to safety.
- If your clothes catch on fire, STOP where you are, DROP to the ground and ROLL over and over to smother the flames.
- Call 9-1-1 from a safe location.
- If you are trapped in a burning building, stay near a window and close to the floor. If possible, signal for help.
- Do not go back inside the building unless instructed that is safe to do so.



## SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING

Severe storms can cause landslides or flooding. Avoid lower elevation streets, drainage channels and other areas that may flood.

- If flooding is likely, and time permits, move valuable household possessions to the upper floors of your home.
- If water has entered a garage or basement, do not walk through it.
- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you must walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.
- Stay clear of water that is in contact with downed power lines.
- Do not allow children to play around high water, storm drains or any flooded areas.
- If you are asked to leave your property, shut off electric circuits. If advised by your local utility, shut off gas service as well. (See Utilities).

**Department of Public Works:**  
call 3-1-1 or [www.sfgov.org/dpw](http://www.sfgov.org/dpw)



## TSUNAMI

A tsunami is a series of waves created by a sudden, significant displacement of the ocean floor. They can be generated by an underwater earthquake or landslide.

Tsunami waves may be generated by an event thousands of miles away (Distant Source) and take several hours to reach our coast. They may also be generated locally (Local Source) and arrive in as little as 10-15 minutes, before there is time for an official warning from local emergency notification systems. Experts have determined that a Local Source tsunami that produces significant damage is extremely unlikely to occur in San Francisco.

### How might a tsunami affect San Francisco?

The City's western tsunami inundation zone runs along the Pacific coast. If a tsunami should occur, people in the inundation zone are at risk of drowning.

### How will I know if a tsunami is approaching?

- Outdoor Public Warning System sirens will sound for five minutes.
- AlertSF, NOAA Weather Radios and Emergency Alert System broadcasts will also be used to notify the public of potential tsunamis.

In the event of any of the above, tune your radio to KCBS 740 AM or other local station for information from emergency officials.

**If you are on or near the beach and observe the water receding in an unusually rapid manner, immediately evacuate eastward to higher ground—even if no official warning has been issued.**

### When evacuating the western inundation area:

- Walk to higher ground by traveling eastward, uphill toward Sunset Boulevard;
- Bring your pets in a carrier or on a leash;
- Offer assistance to persons who are mobility impaired;
- Take only necessary items (keys, wallet, ID, mobile phone, appropriate outerwear);
- Wait for the "all clear" message before returning to low-lying areas. Tsunami waves can continue to arrive for several hours after the initial wave and sometimes may be spaced an hour or more apart.

**Visit [www.72hours.org/tsunami](http://www.72hours.org/tsunami) to view a map of the western tsunami inundation zone.**



### TERRORISM

A terrorist's primary objective is to create fear. You can keep yourself and your family safe with accurate information and basic emergency preparedness.

#### Be Responsible:

- Be aware of your surroundings. Note the location of emergency exits, pay phones, fire alarms and fire extinguishers. Whatever your location, consider the best means of evacuation.
- Report suspicious objects, vehicles or persons to public safety authorities.

#### If There Is a Terrorist Attack or Threat:

- Stay calm.
- Be vigilant. Look out for secondary hazards such as falling debris, suspicious packages or persons. Report any concerns to public safety authorities.
- Follow the instructions of emergency service personnel.
- Avoid spreading rumors – confirm information with a credible source.



### EVACUATION

#### Immediate risk:

If you smell gas or smoke, see fire, or otherwise fear for your safety, evacuate immediately. Once you are in a safe location, call 9-1-1 and report the incident.

#### General evacuation orders:

If local officials issue evacuation orders, use the evacuation routes and methods specified. Carpool whenever possible. If time allows:

- Put on sturdy shoes, long-sleeve shirts and pants.
- Bring car keys, credit cards, road maps, mobile phone, charger and important phone numbers.
- Bring your "Go-bags". (See Go-bags.)
- If you have a pet, make sure it is wearing a collar, bring it in a pet carrier labeled with your name and the pet's name. Bring a small amount of food, medications and water for your pet. (See Tips for Pet Owners.)
- Lock your home and shut off the water and electricity, but leave gas on unless instructed otherwise.
- Tell a neighbor where you are going.
- Call your out-of-area contact person.



### POWER OUTAGE

If your neighborhood experiences a power outage:

- Turn off and unplug appliances and computers. Leave one light on in the house or building to indicate when power has been restored.
- Avoid using candles, as they are fire hazards.
- Do not use a gas stove for heating or operate generators indoors (including the garage). Either action could cause carbon monoxide poisoning.
- If a traffic signal is not working, treat it as a stop sign.
- See the Food section to learn about food safety when your refrigerator's power is off.

**PG&E: (800) 743-5000 or [www.pge.com](http://www.pge.com)**



### MASS TRANSIT EMERGENCIES

Mass transit systems may be vulnerable to both accidents and terrorist incidents. Mass transit customers should be aware and vigilant. Be well informed and know your surroundings.

- Review emergency exit information on the vehicle.
- If you see something, say something! Report all suspicious parcels, bags or containers to the nearest police officer or transit employee. Never touch a suspicious object.
- In the event of an emergency, remain calm and follow the instructions of transit or rescue personnel.
- When riding MUNI, never leave an underground streetcar unless instructed or assisted by transit employees or rescue personnel. High voltage electrical systems that power the cars can be extremely dangerous.
- If you are instructed to evacuate, take your belongings (but leave your bicycle behind).
- If you are on a BART train, use the intercom at the end of the car to report your concerns to the train operator. Be prepared to give your exact location and the individual number of the BART car you are riding.



## CONTAGIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCIES

A contagious disease emergency could affect many people, causing mild illness, hospitalization or in rare cases, death. To learn about infectious diseases, the City's plans for dealing with them and how to prepare yourself and your family for such an emergency, call 3-1-1 or visit the San Francisco Department of Public Health's Communicable Disease Control and Prevention website, [www.sfcddcp.org](http://www.sfcddcp.org).



## SHELTERING

### Shelter-in-Place

If there is a release of hazardous materials, officials may recommend that you shelter-in-place.

- Go inside immediately. Shut all windows and doors, including the fireplace damper.
- Turn off air conditioning/heating and ventilation systems.
- Listen to your radio for further instructions.
- Remain indoors until local authorities tell you it is safe to go outside.

### Disaster Shelters

In an emergency, you should remain at your home or workplace if it is safe to do so, as these will provide a more comfortable environment if shelter is necessary. If your home or workplace is unsafe and you do not have an alternative, evacuate to emergency shelters as designated by local officials.

- Tell a neighbor or family point of contact where you are going.
- Take your Go-bag with you to the shelter. (See Personal Go-bags.)
- Initially, emergency shelters may not be able to provide basic supplies and materials. Consider bringing extra items (e.g. blanket, pillow, air mattress, towel, washcloth, diapers, food, water and supplies for infants).
- Provide for your pet: Animal Care and Control staff may be available at human shelters to help with pet sheltering needs. (See Tips for Pet Owners.)



**For more information or to request additional copies of this brochure, call 3-1-1.**

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# HOUSEHOLD **EMERGENCY** INFORMATION

Keep this information in your Go-bag.

Visit [72hours.org](http://72hours.org) for information on how to prepare your family for a disaster.

<b>Date</b>		
<b>Name</b>		
<b>Date of Birth</b>		
<b>Social Security Number</b>		
<b>Medical Information</b> (medication, allergies, specialist doctors, equipment or supplies)		
<b>Work, School or Other Address &amp; Telephone Number</b>		

<b>Date</b>		
<b>Name</b>		
<b>Date of Birth</b>		
<b>Social Security Number</b>		
<b>Medical Information</b> (medication, allergies, specialist doctors, equipment or supplies)		
<b>Work, School or Other Address &amp; Telephone Number</b>		

## DESIGNATED OUT-OF-AREA EMERGENCY CONTACT

<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone# (Day)</b>	<b>Phone# (Evening)</b>

## LOCAL EMERGENCY CONTACT

<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone# (Day)</b>	<b>Phone# (Evening)</b>

## HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

<b>Near home (example: across the street)</b>	<b>Out of neighborhood (example: park)</b>

## MEDICAL & INSURANCE INFORMATION

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Telephone No.</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>
<b>Doctor/Medical Plan</b>			
<b>Pharmacist</b>			
<b>Medical Insurance</b>			
<b>Homeowner's/Renter's Insurance</b>			

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

**BEACH CREEK MOBILE HOME PARK ELEVATION - 268 FEET**

**Not a Tsunami Zone**

**Electrical Outages - Please remember if we lose power we cannot pump water**

**Consider, as Park Residents, to organize a committee to help each other in case of any type of an emergency.**

**Consider giving emergency contact information to "a committee" or the Park Managers.**