

# FELTON GABLES

Emergency Preparation Handbook | September 2020



**Neighborhood Guide for  
Emergency Preparation**

**MAKE A PLAN.  
GET PREPARED.  
STAY INFORMED.**

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# Introduction

## Are You Prepared?

According to the latest US Geological Survey, there is a 99.7% chance that a major (6.7 magnitude or bigger) earthquake will hit California over the next 5-10 years. The Bay Area, Atherton included, with its five major fault lines, is particularly vulnerable, as we witnessed in August, 2014 with the Napa area quake. The USGS now predicts that there is a 75% chance of a “big one” hitting the Bay Area sometime - anytime - between now and 2025. Are you prepared?

## There are three basic steps households need to take to be ready:

- Get Informed
- Make A Plan
- Acquire Provisions

You need to know that the first to respond for help in the event of a major disaster will likely be a family member or a neighbor - not the police or fire department because they likely will not be able to get to our homes due to impassable roads.

Being prepared and being informed is your best insurance policy protecting yourself and your family. ADAPT can help!

Please reach out and get involved. A little participation and preparation will yield big results in keeping you and your family safe in a natural disaster.

Thank you,

The Felton Gables Homeowner's Association

*NOTE: The Felton Gables Homeowners Association is deeply grateful to Atherton A.D.A.P.T., a 501(c) non-charitable organization, which reports to the Atherton Police Department, for sharing the design, format and a great deal of the content of this disaster preparedness handbook with us. For more on A.D.A.P.T. visit <http://www.getreadyatherton.org/>.*

# How Are We Organized for a Disaster?

In the event of a disaster (e.g., an earthquake), the City of Menlo Park is strongly advising residents to be prepared for at least 7 days. During this time, we are not likely to have much support from responders or access to emergency and hospital services, gas or electricity, fresh water or food, or passable roads (due to fallen trees). In other words, ***we need to be ready to be fully self-sufficient for at least a week.***

This guide, originally produced by A.D.A.P.T. (Atherton Disaster and Preparedness Team) is intended to provide basic information to help your family get ready. In these pages, you will learn how to create a family emergency plan, which disaster supplies to purchase, and what to do when a disaster strikes.

The **First** Critical Step is to create your Family Emergency Plan (Page 8), and then purchase and store your family supplies (Pages 13 – 16).

The **Second** Critical Step is to plan with your neighbors how you will work together in an emergency.

We are in the process of collecting contact information for all residents so that we will be able to account for as many residents and begin communications and aid/rescue operations as soon as possible.

The **Third** Vital Step is to know what to do when a disaster strikes (Page 21-22). In addition to preparing your family and planning with your neighbors, consider taking the CERT (Community Emergency Response Training) class.

We are looking for neighbors to get certified in Level One of the CERT program and we highly recommend your participation: <http://www.menlofirecert.com/training/basic>.



## Resources

### Local information can be found on the following websites:

- Menlo Park Fire Protection District - <http://www.menlofirecert.com/preparedness>
- ADAPT – Atherton Disaster and Preparedness Team - <http://www.getreadyatherton.org>
- CERT Community Emergency Response Team - <http://www.menlofirecert.com/preparedness>

### The following sites provide text alerts, which you may not be able to receive if cell service isn't available, however it is still worth signing up now to receive warnings:

- PG&E Outage Alerts - [https://www.pge.com/en\\_US/residential/outages/alerts/alerts.page?WT.mc\\_id=Vanity\\_outagealerts](https://www.pge.com/en_US/residential/outages/alerts/alerts.page?WT.mc_id=Vanity_outagealerts)
- San Mateo County (SMC) Alert - <http://hsd.smcsheriff.com/smcalert>
- SMC Ready - <http://smcready.com>
- Town of Atherton Alerts - <https://www.ci.atherton.ca.us/AlertCenter.aspx>

### The following are Sources for National Information:

- Bay Area Earthquake Tracker - <http://earthquaketrack.com/v/sf/recent>
- FEMA - <https://www.fema.gov/plan-prepare>
- National Terrorism Advisory System - <https://www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-system>
- Nixle Emergency Notification Service - <https://www.nixle.com>
- NOAA Weather Radio All Hazard Alerts - <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

# Felton Gables Block Captains

September 2018

Our link to support in times of a natural disaster.

Each of our 14 “blocks” outlined on page 7 has a Block Captain. If you would like to become a Captain or an alternate Captain, or otherwise work with your coordinator, we welcome you. We all have to come to realize how important this work is to our families and our town. In the process, we have enjoyed getting to know our neighbors and recognizing we can count on each other for support.

<b>Block</b>	<b>Captain</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Email</b>
1	Maria Amundson	650-533-3425	maria.amundson@gmail.com
2	Daphne Smith	415-971-5980	daphnessmith@gmail.com
3	Katherine Bishop	650-274-1195	katherinembishop@yahoo.com
4	Joyce Friedrichs	650-888-8954	joycecare@gmail.com
4 alt.	Clare Warner	650-327-2809	warnerclare@gmail.com
5	Gail Blumberg	650-322-9671	gailblumberg@gmail.com
6	Jeanne Heise	650-400-0694	jeanneheise@gmail.com
7	Laurie Thomas	650-465-7764	lauriethomas6@comcast.net
8	TBD		
8 alt.	Diana Holliday	650-218-6674	dianaholliday@me.com
9	Patty Boettcher	650-323-3341	patboett@gmail.com
10	Sharri Robinson	650-576-3796	sharrirobinson@me.com
11	Louise Scott	650-322-4983	louisesco@comcast.net
12	TBD		
13	Sandra Horwitz	650-321-5430	sandra@thalcon.com
13	Roger Horwitz	650-321-5430	rhorwitz5@comcast.net
14	Shari Doherty	415-867-8787	shari.doherty@gmail.com

# Felton Gables Block Map

© - Captain Locations



## **Create a Family Emergency Plan**

The first critical step in Emergency Preparedness is to make a plan and then talk to your family about the plan so that each family member knows what to do in case of an emergency. Please use the questions below as a guide to create your own family plan.

Our Emergency Plan of Action: (To be discussed with the entire family)

1. The disasters most likely to affect our household are:
2. What are all the escape routes from our home? Which routes are primary, secondary?
3. Which rooms in our home are safest for us to shelter in?
4. Is there a portable/transistor radio or land-line telephone in this room?
5. If separated during an emergency, where shall we meet?
  - Our block-meeting place is
  - Our out-of-neighborhood meeting place is
6. If we can't return home or are asked to evacuate, what is our agreed-upon meeting place outside of our neighborhood? Meeting places might include:
  - A hotel/motel
  - The home of friends or relatives a safe distance away
  - An evacuation shelter
7. What is the route to get there, and what is an alternative if the first route is impassable?
8. What is our plan if we have a senior citizen or disabled person in our home at the time of the emergency? The following websites provide information:  
<http://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/disabilities>  
<http://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/seniors>
9. What about our pets? (Keep a phone list of pet-friendly hotels/motels and animal shelters that are along your evacuation routes). Remember, if it's not safe for you to stay home, it's not safe for your pets either.  
<http://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/pets>

## **Create a Family Emergency Plan**

10. Where are the shut-off valves for our home's utilities? Does each family member know how to turn off the gas meter, water meter, and main electrical box?  
<http://www.pge.com/myhome/edusafety/gaselectricity/turngasoff/index.html>  
<https://www.calwater.com/help/customer-care/turn-off-water/>  
<https://www.calwater.com/help/customer-care/do-in-emergency/>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gBUGCBLPERc>
  
11. Where are our emergency "To Go" Bags located? Each person in the home should have an emergency "To Go" Bag with a list of emergency contact information, basic tools, gear and supplies inside – see page 13.  
<http://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/home-family/preparedness>
  
12. Where are our family disaster supplies stored? To find out what items need to be purchased – see page 14.
  
13. What prescription and non-prescription medications should we keep on hand? Create a Family Medical Check List and store critical medications in the "To Go" Bags (insulin, heart medications, etc.)
  
14. What financial information do we need to collect and store? Refer to the following links:  
<http://www.redcross.org/find-help/disaster-recovery/recovering-financially>  
<http://www.ready.gov/financial-preparedness>  
[https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1441313659987-38b0760a58131b871d494ddacbf52b6e/EFFAK\\_2015\\_508.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1441313659987-38b0760a58131b871d494ddacbf52b6e/EFFAK_2015_508.pdf)
  
15. Who will serve as our family's Out-of-State Contact Person? This relative or friend outside of California will act as an emergency contact in the event family members are separated or unable to communicate with each other. Be sure to send your plan to the contact person every time you update it and make sure your family members know how to reach your Out-of-State Contact.

# Make a Family Emergency Contact List

After creating your family emergency plan, make an emergency contact list that can be used by your out-of-state contact person and your family members to locate and contact each other. This list should be placed in each "To Go" Bag as well as with your emergency supplies.

## OUT-OF-STATE CONTACT PERSON'S INFORMATION:

Name: _____	Name: _____
Work Phone: _____	Work Phone: _____
Cell Phone: _____	Cell Phone: _____
Email: _____	Email: _____
Address: _____	Address: _____
_____	_____

## LOCAL INFORMATION:

Fill out the following for each family member and anyone else who lives in your home and keep it up-to-date. Remember that this is information you will need when you are "on-the-go."

<b>Name/Father:</b> _____	<b>Name/Child:</b> _____
Date of Birth: _____	Date of Birth: _____
Social Security Number: _____	Social Security Number: _____
Important Medical Information: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
_____	_____

<b>Name/Mother:</b> _____	<b>Name/Any other person living in the home:</b> _____
Date of Birth: _____	_____
Social Security Number: _____	Date of Birth: _____
Important Medical Information: _____	Social Security Number: _____
_____	Important Medical Information: _____
	_____

<b>Name/Child:</b> _____
Date of Birth: _____
Social Security Number: _____
Important Medical Information: _____

# Make a Family Emergency Contact List

**Pets:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Pet: \_\_\_\_\_

Registration Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Vet's Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Work Location One:**

Name/Father: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

**Work Location Two:**

Name/Mother: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

**Work Location Three:**

Name/Other/Caregiver/Nanny: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Work Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

**School Location One:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

School Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Child's Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Child's Email: \_\_\_\_\_

School Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Evacuation Pick Up Details: \_\_\_\_\_

School Emergency Contact Info in Disasters: \_\_\_\_\_

**School Location Two:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

School Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Child's Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Child's Email: \_\_\_\_\_

School Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Evacuation Pick Up Details: \_\_\_\_\_

School Emergency Contact Info in Disasters: \_\_\_\_\_

**School Location Three:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

School Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Child's Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Child's Email: \_\_\_\_\_

School Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Evacuation Pick Up Details: \_\_\_\_\_

School Emergency Contact Info in Disasters: \_\_\_\_\_

## Assemble a “To Go” Bag for a Fast Departure

It is often a good idea to remain where you are after a disaster strikes. But this is not always possible. In the event that you need to evacuate your home quickly, take the time to assemble a “To Go” Bag, which is a collection of items you may need to take with you. Each household member should have his or her own “To Go” Bag, and the contents should be packed in a sturdy, easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or suitcase on wheels. Your “To Go” Bags should be easily accessible if you have to leave your home in a hurry.

### Here are some items to consider including in your “To Go” Bag:

- Copies of your important documents in a waterproof container. (These documents might include copies of health insurance cards, birth certificates, driver’s license or other photo identification, deeds to your house, etc.)
- An extra set of automobile and house keys.
- Credit Card numbers, ATM Card numbers and cash, especially in small denominations. (ATM’s might not be available. Plan to keep at least \$100 to \$500 on hand.)
- Bottled water and non-perishable food such as energy or granola bars.
- A flashlight, transistor AM/FM radio and extra batteries.
- Medication for at least one week and other essential personal items. (Be sure to replace medications before they expire.)
- A first-aid kit.
- A pair of sturdy, comfortable shoes, lightweight rain gear and a mylar, thermal blanket.
- Contact and meeting place information for your household.
- Child care contact information or other special care items.
- Sturdy clothing
- A USB stick with copies of valuable computer files (records, pictures, etc.)

**We recommend keeping small emergency kits in your car (water, energy bars, space blankets, first aid) with enough for family members.**

*FEMA, LA County Office of Emergency Management, and Be Prepared California list emergency checklists and information on their sites.*



## Purchase and Store Family Disaster Supplies

*It cannot be stressed strongly enough that with the exception of neighbors, residents should not expect to receive any outside help – including from 911 emergency services – for at least a week after a major disaster.*

Conceivably, electric power and drinkable water supplies could be cut off for weeks. We will likely not be able to rely on access to the Internet or telephones (cellular and landlines). Because of this, it is vital for each of us to have our own emergency provisions. We should not rely on others for food and water.

The following is a description of basic disaster supplies to purchase in the event you can stay in your home after a disaster or major emergency.

**Water** – for drinking, cooking, and flushing toilets. Plan to store at least one gallon of water per person per day, including all family members, for several weeks. Remember that pets need water, too! If you plan to use the water from your swimming pool, purchase plenty of chlorine or a filter to make the water potable. Water filters, as well as water purification tablets and 55-gallon storage tanks can be purchased locally at the Redwood Trading Post located at 1455 Veterans Blvd., Redwood City. If necessary, water heaters can be used as a source of drinking water. You might even be able to fill a bathtub in the first hours after a disaster. For information on the emergency disinfection of drinking water, see page 17.

**Food** – Non-perishable, dried or canned foods are best. Rice, pasta, and canned soup, beans, meats, vegetables and fruit are examples of items to purchase. Consider also purchasing beef jerky, cereal, powdered milk, nuts and energy bars. Be sure to store a can opener, along with dishes and utensils with your emergency supplies. Dried emergency foods can be purchased in bulk at Costco and Walmart, as well as online. Most household freezers, if filled with food, will maintain cold temperatures for days after a power outage, as long as they are opened infrequently. Don't forget your pet's food!

**First Aid** – Plan on storing a month's supply of prescription and non-prescription medications for all family members and pets as pharmacies may be closed or out of stock indefinitely. A fully-equipped first aid kit is a must and should include latex gloves, bandages, gauze, first-aid tape, ACE bandages, triple-antibiotic ointment such as Neosporin, antiseptic towelettes, povidone-iodine 10% solution, acetaminophen, Ibuprofen, aspirin, anti-diarrheal and laxative tablets, cough drops, sunscreen (SPF 30), tweezers, scissors, scalpel or single-edge razor blades, matches and bottle of rubbing alcohol (for sterilizing instruments), antibiotics (ask your doctor to help you stock up.) Also be sure to include duct tape, a first-aid handbook, quicklime (for human waste), and garbage bags. Good first aid kits can be purchased online and at stores that sell emergency supplies, such as the Redwood Trading Post.

## Purchase and Store Family Disaster Supplies

**Cooking Supplies** – A camp stove or barbecue with propane tanks can be used for heating water and food. Coleman makes a good camp stove. Be sure to pack a pot with a lid along with a large spoon and oven mitts with your emergency supplies. A small generator can be purchased to power small appliances such as a microwave or a small refrigerator. They cost roughly \$700.00 at Costco or can be purchased online. Fuel for the camp stove, barbecue or generator must also be purchased.

**Money** – Do not plan to use credit cards or to have access to an ATM machine. Keep an emergency supply of cash in small denominations on hand to pay for items you may need. Be prepared to encounter “supply and demand” pricing, so keep cash in a variety of denominations, such as \$5, \$10, and \$20 dollar bills.

**Non-food items** – Flashlights and lanterns with batteries, clothing and footwear (to be kept with your disaster supplies and in your “To Go Bag”, sleeping bags and blankets, backpacks, dishes and utensils, toiletries and cleaning supplies, toilet paper, a shovel, hammer, ax, utility knife, rope, pens, paper, fire extinguisher, work and rubber gloves, protective eye wear, dust masks. Most hardware stores carry these items.

**Protection from Predators** – Burglars are a major threat to the safety of you and your family. Desperate people who do not live in your neighborhood may target your home for invasion and burglary. An inexpensive item that can be used to discourage trespassers is a marine air horn (Falcon \$20.00 available at a marine supply store, or online.). Pepper spray or Mace are also options.

**Radios** – Following a disaster, a radio is essential for learning the extent of the disaster and whether you will need to move to a safer location. In addition to battery-powered radios, AM/FM hand-crank powered radios need no batteries and can be purchased online.

## Purchase and Store Family Disaster Supplies

**Shelter** - Since you and your family could be forced to live outside your home, be sure to have thermal blankets, ponchos, a tent or tube tent, a canopy, and air-activated hand and foot warmers on hand.

**Sanitation** – Plumbing could be unavailable and you may be forced to live outdoors, away from your home or elsewhere. For your sanitation needs, the Redwood Trading Post has toilet options and chemicals.

**Storage** – Disaster supplies should be stored in a location outside the home that is not exposed to harsh sunlight and falling trees. Storage containers can range from plastic garbage cans (lockable to fend off animals) to tough sheds, all of which can be found easily and locally.

*Kits can be purchased from the America Red Cross website, Walmart, Costco, and Dick's Sporting Goods.*

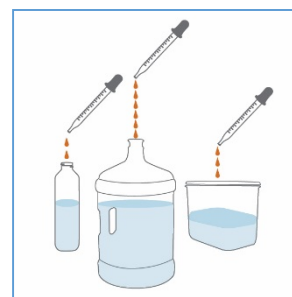
In an emergency situation where regular water service has been interrupted – like a hurricane, flood, or water pipe breakage – local authorities may recommend using only bottled water, boiled water, or disinfected water until regular water service is restored. The instructions below show you how to boil and disinfect water to kill most disease-causing microorganisms that may be present in the water. However, boiling or disinfection will not destroy other contaminants, such as heavy metals, salts, and most other chemicals.

**ONLY USE WATER THAT HAS BEEN PROPERLY DISINFECTED FOR DRINKING, COOKING, MAKING ANY PREPARED DRINK, WASHING DISHES, AND FOR BRUSHING TEETH.**

- ❑ Use **bottled water** or water you have properly prepared and stored as an emergency water supply.
- ❑ **Boil water**, if you do not have bottled water. Boiling is sufficient to kill pathogenic bacteria, viruses and protozoa (WHO, 2015).
  - If water is cloudy, let it settle and filter it through a clean cloth, paper towel, or coffee filter.
  - Bring water to a rolling boil for at least one minute. At altitudes above 5,000 feet (1,000 meters), boil water for three minutes.
  - Let water cool naturally and store it in clean containers with covers.
  - To improve the flat taste of boiled water, add one pinch of salt to each quart or liter of water, or pour the water from one clean container to another several times.



- ❑ **Disinfect water using household bleach**, if you can't boil water. Only use regular, unscented chlorine bleach products that are suitable for disinfection and sanitation as indicated on the label. Do not use scented, color safe, or bleaches with added cleaners.
  - If water is cloudy, let it settle and filter it through a clean cloth, paper towel, or coffee filter.
  - Locate a clean dropper from your medicine cabinet or emergency supply kit.
  - Locate a fresh liquid chlorine bleach or liquid chlorine bleach that is stored at room temperatures for less than one year. The label should say that it contains 8.25% of sodium hypochlorite.
  - Use the table on the next page as a guide to decide the amount of bleach you should add to the water, for example, add 6 drops of bleach to each gallon of water. Double the amount of bleach if the water is cloudy, colored, or very cold.
  - Stir and let stand for 30 minutes. The water should have a slight chlorine odor. If it doesn't, repeat the dosage and let stand for another 15 minutes before use.
  - If the chlorine taste is too strong, pour the water from one clean container to another and let it stand for a few hours before use.



**Table 1: Bleach to Water Dose Guidance**

Volume of Water	Amount of Liquid Bleach to Add†
1 quart/liter	2 drops
1 gallon	6 drops
2 gallons	12 drops (1/8 teaspoon)
4 gallons	1/4 teaspoon
8 gallons	1/2 teaspoon

† Bleach contains 8.25% sodium hypochlorite.

### ADDITIONAL WATER GUIDANCE FOR EMERGENCIES

**Prepare and store an emergency water supply.** Visit the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website [www.ready.gov/managing-water](http://www.ready.gov/managing-water) for additional guidance on preparing and storing an emergency water supply.

**Look for other sources of water in and around your home.** Although bottled water is your best choice, you may be able to find other sources of water by melting ice cubes or draining your hot water tank or pipes. You should not use water from toilet flush tanks or bowls, radiators, waterbeds, swimming pools, or spas.

You can also use river or lake water. It is generally better to use flowing water than still, stagnant water. However, do not use water with floating material in it or water that has a dark color or questionable odor.

Regardless of the source, treat the water by following the instructions on the previous page.

If you have a well on your property that has been flooded, make sure to disinfect and test the well water after the flood. Contact your state or local health department for advice or go to [water.epa.gov/drink/info/well/whatdo.cfm](http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/well/whatdo.cfm).

**Consider how the water looks and how to filter it if needed.** Disinfection does not work as well when



water is cloudy or colored. If water is cloudy, let it settle. Then filter the water through a clean cloth, paper towel, or coffee filter. Store the settled and filtered water in clean containers with covers.

### OTHER DISINFECTION METHODS

If you don't have liquid bleach, you can use one of the other disinfection methods described below.

- **Granular calcium hypochlorite.** The first step is to make a chlorine solution that you will use to disinfect your water. For your safety, do it in a ventilated area and wear eye protection. Add one heaping teaspoon (approximately ¼ ounce) of high-test granular calcium hypochlorite (HTH) to two gallons of water and stir until the particles have dissolved. The mixture will produce a chlorine solution of approximately 500 milligrams per liter. To disinfect water, add one part of the chlorine solution to each 100 parts of water you are treating. This is about the same as adding 1 pint (16 ounces) of the chlorine solution to 12.5 gallons of water. If the chlorine taste is too strong, pour the water from one clean container to another and let it stand for a few hours before use. CAUTION: HTH is a very powerful oxidant. Follow the instructions on the label for safe handling and storage of this chemical.
- **Common household iodine (or “tincture of iodine”).** You may have iodine in your medicine cabinet or first aid kit. Add five drops of 2% tincture of iodine to each quart or liter of water that you are disinfecting. If the water is cloudy or colored, add 10 drops of iodine. Stir and let the water stand for at least 30 minutes before use.
- **Water disinfection tablets.** You can disinfect water with tablets that contain chlorine, iodine, chlorine dioxide, or other disinfecting agents. These tablets are available online or at pharmacies and sporting goods stores. Follow the instructions on the product label as each product may have a different strength.

### MORE INFORMATION

World Health Organization (WHO), 2015. *Technical Briefing on Boil Water*.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791  
[water.epa.gov/drink/hotline](http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline)

## When Disaster Strikes – Know What to do Next

### Immediate Reaction – First 15 minutes

- Earthquake or storm – duck and cover
- Gather your family in a safe room
- Determine the condition of all family members and pets

### First Response – First 30 minutes

- Prepare for aftershocks
- Put shoes on
- Move your car to the end of the driveway facing outward
- Vehicles can be used for sleeping, security and power (using an inverter)
- Move your “To Go” Bags (one for each family member) to your car or near the front of your house. If your home or building is not safe, move yourself and your “To Go” Bag to a location on your block that is safer.

### Second Response – Next 30 minutes

- Carefully walk around your home in a perimeter check:
  - Look for gas leaks
  - Look for fire
  - Look for water leaks
  - Look for structural damage
  - Look for downed power lines
- If your home has structural damage, do not re-enter
- Place a large sign on your front door or in a window that can be seen from the street indicating your family’s status. Is everyone safe? Does someone need emergency medical care?
- All family members should attempt to call your out-of-state contact to check in
- If you have electrical power, use the American Red Cross’s “Safe and Well” website to inform people of your status: <https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms/index.php>
- Turn on battery operated radio and/or your TV to find a local channel providing information

### Third Response - First 3 hours

Continue to prepare for aftershocks

Neighbors should gather at your block’s designated “safe area.” If that area is not safe, move to a safe and visible location

- The Neighborhood Coordinator will organize those neighbors that are present. If the Neighborhood Coordinator are not available, a new Neighborhood Coordinator should be identified and his or her directions followed
- Establish Rescue Teams of 2 people per team
- Search for and rescue victims safely
- Check for gas leaks, fire, and other hazards at each residence

- Document your findings. Proceed from one end of the block to the other
- Establish a Medical Team of neighbors who are trained medical personnel
- Organize a Medical Center for triage
- CERT recommends gathering all of the injured into one area and separating into three groups –those needing immediate treatment, those needing delayed treatment and the deceased

**Establish a Logistics Team to coordinate street resource acquisition:**

- Gather neighborhood tools (identified in advance) Secure
- water resources
- Secure fire and heat resources – barbecues and blankets
- Secure temporary shelters – tarps, tents and rain gear
- Secure transportation resources
- Ensure that people take breaks to hydrate themselves

**Establish an Operations Team and a Block Operations Center. Some areas may have several blocks working together due to their adjacency. The Operations Team will:**

- Focus on block security
- Shelter
- Sanitation
- Street clearance
- Food and barbecue scheduling and distribution
- Emotional Support for neighborhood response teams

**Establish Communications Team:**

- Set up ham radio
- Distribute walkie talkies to rescue team
- Designate runners/bikers to send to Atherton's Command Center (ACC) - *Location of ACC TBD*
- Collect clear information about the needs and condition of your block and report in to ACC, either through a runner or via HAM radio

**Under the direction of your Neighborhood Coordinator, continue to work together in your teams to:**

- Clear the roadway
- Keep area as clean as possible
- Maintain communication with ACC
- Care for and monitor the injured
- Maintain a positive attitude; be kind to one another
- With young children, present the disaster as an adventure to keep stress at a minimum

