

Emergency Preparedness Checklist



Federal Emergency Management Agency



American Red Cross

The next time disaster strikes, you may not have much time to act. Prepare now for a sudden emergency.

Learn how to protect yourself and cope with disaster by planning ahead. This

checklist will help you get started. Discuss these ideas with your family, then prepare an emergency plan. Post the plan where everyone will see it—on the refrigerator or bulletin board.

For additional information about how to prepare for hazards in your community, contact your local emergency management or civil defense office and American Red Cross chapter.

Emergency Checklist

Call Your Emergency Management Office or American Red Cross Chapter

- Find out which disasters could occur in your area.
- Ask how to prepare for each disaster.
- Ask how you would be warned of an emergency.
- Learn your community's evacuation routes.
- Ask about special assistance for elderly or disabled persons.

Also...

- Ask your workplace about emergency plans.
- Learn about emergency plans for your children's school or day care center.

Create an Emergency Plan

- Meet with household members to discuss the dangers of fire, severe weather, earthquakes and other emergencies. Explain how to respond to each.
- Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.

- Discuss what to do about power outages and personal injuries.
- Draw a floor plan of your home. Mark two escape routes from each room.
- Show family members how to turn off the water, gas and electricity at main switches when necessary.
- Post emergency telephone numbers near telephones.
- Teach children how and when to call 911, police and fire.
- Instruct household members to turn on the radio for emergency information.
- Pick one out-of-state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated during a disaster (it is often easier to call out-of-state than within the affected area).
- Teach children your out-of-state contact's phone numbers.
- Pick two emergency meeting places.
 - 1) A place near your home in case of a fire.
 - 2) A place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home after a disaster.
- Take a basic first aid and CPR class.
- Keep family records in a water and fire-proof container.

Prepare a Disaster Supplies Kit

Assemble supplies you might need in an evacuation. Store them in an easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or duffel bag.

Include:

- A supply of water (one gallon per person per day). Store water in sealed, unbreakable containers. Identify the storage date and replace every six months.
- A supply of non-perishable packaged or canned food and a non-electric can opener.
- A change of clothing, rain gear and sturdy shoes.
- Blankets or sleeping bags.
- A first aid kit and prescription medications.
- An extra pair of glasses.
- A battery-powered radio, flashlight and plenty of extra batteries.
- Credit cards and cash.
- An extra set of car keys.
- A list of family physicians.
- A list of important family information; the style and serial number of medical devices such as pacemakers.
- Special items for infants, elderly or disabled family members.

Emergency Plan

Out-of-State Contact

Name _____

City _____

Telephone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Local Contact

Name _____

Telephone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Nearest Relative

Name _____

City _____

Telephone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Family Work Numbers

Father _____ Mother _____

Other _____

Emergency Telephone Numbers

In a life threatening emergency, dial 911 or the local emergency medical services system number

Police Department _____

Fire Department _____

Hospital _____

Family Physicians

Name _____ Telephone _____

Name _____ Telephone _____

Name _____ Telephone _____

Reunion Locations

1. Right outside your home _____

2. Away from the neighborhood, in case you cannot return home _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Route to try first _____

Escape Plan

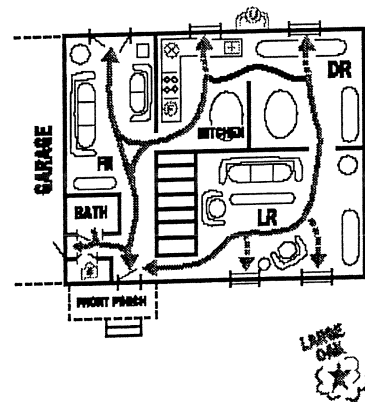
In a fire or other emergency, you may need to evacuate your house, apartment or mobile home on a moment's notice. You should be ready to get out fast.

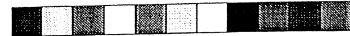
Develop an escape plan by drawing a floor plan of your residence. Using a black or blue pen, show the location of doors, windows, stairways, and large furniture. Indicate the location of emergency supplies (Disaster Supplies Kit), fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, collapsible ladders, first aid kits and utility shut off points. Next, use a colored pen to draw a broken line charting at least two escape routes from each room. Finally, mark a place outside of the home where household members should meet in case of fire.

Be sure to include important points outside such as garages, patios, stairways, elevators, driveways and porches. If your home has more than two floors, use an additional sheet of paper. Practice emergency evacuation drills with all household members at least two times each year.

Example:

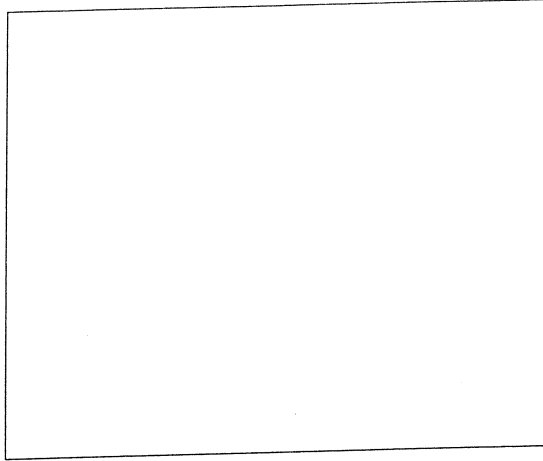
Floor one



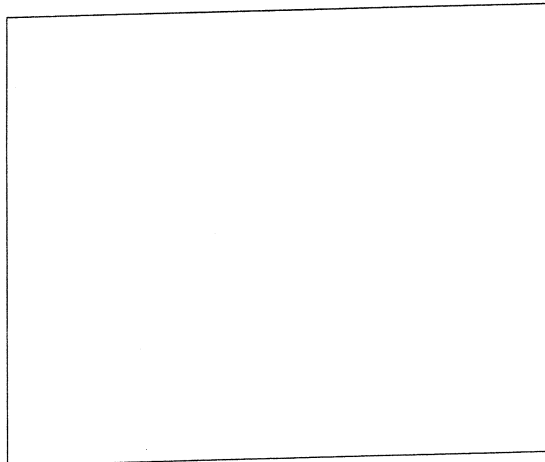


Floor Plan

Floor One



Floor Two



Normal Exit Route



Emergency Exit Routes



Fire Extinguisher



Smoke Detectors



Disaster Supplies Kit



Doors



Collapsible Ladder



Reunion Location (Outside)



Stairways



Utility Shut Off



Windows



First Aid Kit





Home Hazard Hunt

In a disaster, ordinary items in the home can cause injury and damage. Anything that can move, fall, break or cause a fire is a potential hazard.

- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
- Fasten shelves securely and brace overhead light fixtures.
- Place large, heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Hang pictures and mirrors away from beds.
- Strap water heater to wall studs.
- Repair cracks in ceilings or foundations.
- Store weed killers, pesticides and flammable products away from heat sources.
- Place oily polishing rags or waste in covered metal cans.
- Clean and repair chimneys, flue pipes, vent connectors and gas vents.

If You Need to Evacuate

- Listen to a battery powered radio for the location of emergency shelters. Follow instructions of local officials.

- Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Take your Disaster Supplies Kit.
- Lock your house.
- Use travel routes specified by local officials.

If you are sure you have time ...

- Shut off water, gas and electricity, if instructed to do so.
- Let others know when you left and where you are going.
- Make arrangements for pets. Animals may not be allowed in public shelters.

Prepare an Emergency Car Kit

Include:

- Battery powered radio, flashlight and extra batteries
- Blanket
- Booster cables
- Fire extinguisher (5 lb., A-B-C type)
- First aid kit and manual
- Bottled water and non-perishable high energy foods such as granola bars, raisins and peanut butter

- Maps, Shovel, Flares
- Tire repair kit and pump

Fire Safety

- Plan two escape routes out of each room.
- Practice fire drills at least twice a year.
- Teach family members to stay low to the ground when escaping from a fire.
- Teach family members never to open doors that are hot. In a fire, feel the bottom of the door with the palm of your hand. If it is hot, do not open the door. Find another way out.
- Install smoke detectors on every level of your home. Clean and test them at least once a month. Change batteries at least once a year.
- Keep a whistle in each bedroom to awaken household in case of fire.
- Check electrical outlets. Do not overload outlets.
- Purchase and learn how to use a fire extinguisher (5 lb., A-B-C type).
- Have a collapsible ladder on each upper floor of your house.
- Consider installing home sprinklers.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community and Family Preparedness Program and the American Red Cross Community Disaster Education Program are nationwide efforts to help people prepare for disasters of all types. For more information, please contact your local emergency management office and American Red Cross chapter. This brochure and other preparedness materials are available by calling FEMA at 1-800-480-2520, or writing: FEMA, P.O. Box 2012, Jessup, MD 20794-2012.

Publications are also available on the World Wide Web at:

FEMA's Web site: <http://www.fema.gov>

American Red Cross Web site: <http://www.redcross.org>

Your Local Contact is:

L-154
ARC 4471
Aug. 1993

HURRICANE • FIRE • HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL

Federal Emergency Management Agency



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST



TORNADO • FLASH FLOOD • EARTHQUAKE • WINTER STORM



Your Search...

SEARCH

Phone Numbers

Mobile

Help

Size

Print

Email

DSHS | Delaware Emergency Management Agency (DEMA)

HOME**SERVICES**

Brochures
 Citizen Corps
 Disaster
 Preparedness
 State of Emergency
 Driving Information
 Training and
 Education

INFORMATION**PET TIPS**

Your pet should be part of your Hurricane Plan. During Hurricane Ivan there were reports of people who refused to evacuate and leave their pets behind. There is no reason to put yourself or your pet in that kind of danger. Here's a checklist of things to consider to take care of your pet in the event of a hurricane.

Preparing Your Pet For A Hurricane

- If you will evacuate, determine where your pet will stay.
- If you will be staying with friends or relatives, make sure you may bring your pet.
- If you will stay in a hotel, confirm in advance that they will allow pets.
- Pets are not allowed at Red Cross shelters. Exceptions are service animals, such as Seeing Eye dogs.
- If you cannot take your pet with you, reserve space at an animal clinic or boarding kennel. Call early, space maybe limited. Ask about any required vaccinations and additional fees, if you cannot return immediately to pick up your pet.
- The final option is one that no pet owner should have to exercise. If you evacuate (and leave your pet) and your home is even partially destroyed, you should prepare your family for the possible loss of your pet. That's not a very pleasant thought and frankly it's just not necessary. But, if you are forced to leave your pet, confine it to a pet carrier in an interior closet or bathroom with an ample supply of drinking water and food. Include other familiar items such as chew toys, blankets, etc.
- Include pet food, water and your pet's other needs (i.e., medication) in your Hurricane Plan.
- Consider spaying or neutering your pet.
- A portable pet carrier is a must for each pet. It should be large enough to allow the pet room to stand up and turn around.
- Vaccinate your pet by mid-May.
- Identify your pet by current license and rabies tags and/or microchipping, tattooing, or freeze branding.
- Take clear photos of your pet(s), and store them with ownership papers and license information.

Shelter for Your Pet

If you live in an evacuation zone, have a hurricane plan for your pet prior to the start of hurricane season (June 1st till November 30th). Contact veterinary clinics and boarding facilities in your area to reserve space for your pet. Call early, space is always limited.

- Make sure your pet is wearing a collar with an ID and a leash.
- Pet shelters cannot accept unvaccinated animals. Proof of inoculation is required.
- Bring pet food (enough for at least three days), bottled water and all necessary medications.
- Small animals should be transported in a carrier. If you have a spacious crate, bring it.

Preparing Livestock For A Hurricane

- Livestock should only be boarded in barns that are strong enough to withstand the full storm surge (e.g.: concrete structures). If not leave livestock in a fenced pasture.
- Our area has a horse and poultry population. Most stables and barns are very vulnerable to hurricane force winds. Trailering horses and poultry to other locations can be very time consuming, so leave plenty of time in your hurricane plan.
- Horse and cattle food: place hay and grain in solid, protected areas; store water in "storm-proof" tubs.
- Include antibiotic ointment, betadine scrub solution, neosporin ointment, gauze, and tape in animal First Aid Kits.
- Proper ID should be worn by livestock at all times in case they get lost or injured during a storm.
- Waterproof nametags on a collar are ideal.
- The best bet for large animals is a plastic collar, unless the animal is freeze

- Exotic pets, such as snakes and birds, require special containers (not glass!) If they escape during the storm, the odds of getting them back are poor.
- The universal microchip computer ID system is also available.

After The Storm

- Use caution in allowing your pet outdoors after a storm has passed. Familiar scents and landmarks may be altered, leaving your pet confused and consequently lost.
- Downed power lines, broken glass and other hazards could present real dangers to your pet.
- Try to prevent your pet from consuming water or food outside your home. It may have become contaminated.
- If your pet is lost, you'll need to work quickly, since Animal Control may be forced to destroy some strays gathered after a devastating storm. Contact the Veterinary clinics, boarding facilities, the Humane Society, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in your area. If you find someone else's pet contact the entities above.

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