

Creating a Family Disaster Plan

Step-By-Step Guide-Fill in the Blanks

Provided to you by the
Grant County Health Department and the
Grant County Pandemic Flu Planning Committee

The _____ Family Disaster Plan

Last Updated _____

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Our Designated Meeting Places

In the event we need to immediately evacuate our house, or in the event that we come home and see the house in flames, it is important that we have a designated meeting place outside of our home so that we know that everyone is out and safe.

Our immediate outside place

is... _____

In the event that we would not be able to enter our neighborhood or had to leave our neighborhood for reasons such as a hazardous materials spill or other neighborhood evacuation,

Our meeting place outside of our neighborhood

is... _____

In the event that we would have to leave the entire vicinity, such as in the case of a national attack,

Our meeting place

is ... _____

Our Designated Out of Town Contacts

In many emergencies, it is easier to contact someone out of town than to make a local call. For this reason, it is necessary to designate an out of town contact that we will call to let know our condition and our whereabouts in time of emergency when we may not be able to get in touch with each other.

Designated Out of Town Contact.....

Name _____ **Phone** _____

In the event that we cannot contact _____, the back up contact is:

Name _____ **Phone** _____

Floor Plan of Our Home

(Draw the Floor Plan of Your Home here. Designate 2 escape routes from each room)

Emergency Telephone Numbers

For All Emergencies (Grant Com)..... 9-1-10 or **304-257-1212** or **304-693-7171**
(TTY available)

Poison Control Center.....1-800-222-1222
American Red Cross, Grant County Chapter..... .304-263- 5421
Salvation Army.....304-267-4612
WV State Police, Grant County.....304-257-1411
FBI.....304-624-6200
1-412-432-4000
US Marshal Service.....304-623-0486
US Secret Service.....304-347-5188
Grant County Health Department (daytime)..... 304-257-4922
Emergency after hours...9-1-1 or 304-257-1212
Grant Memorial Hospital.....304-257-1026
WV Dept. of Heath & Human Services.....304-257-4211
National Response Center (Chemical, Oil Spills, Chemical/Biological
Terrorism).....800-424-8802
State Emergency Spill Notification.....800-642-3074

Cellular statewide *77

Allegheny Power Emergency Number.....800-255-3443
Acct. # _____

Telephone _____

Cellular Phones _____

TV Cable _____

For heating fuel, call

For propane, call _____
Act. # _____

To pump septic tank, call

Water Pump Service

Other Important Numbers (for example: water, sewer, and trash service)

Emergency Radio Stations

In times of emergency, we should listen to the following radio stations for emergency information, evacuation routes, sheltering information and other emergency information that needs to be relayed to us. It is also recommended that all households have a battery-operated radio with NOAA (weather alert) capability.

Additionally, the County Emergency Operation's Plan calls for sirens to alert us to turn on one of the stations for some emergencies i.e., tornadoes. If we hear the public address system, we should immediately turn to one of these stations for further information.

WELD 97.1 AM
WFRB 105.3 FM

WELD 101.7 FM
WQWV 103.7 FM

Our Neighbors' Telephone Numbers

Name: _____

Address _____

Phone Number _____

Name: _____

Address_____

Phone Number_____

Name:_____

Address_____

Phone Number_____

Name:_____

Address_____

Phone Number_____

Name:_____

Address_____

Phone Number_____

Name:_____

Address_____

Phone Number_____

Our Insurance Policies

Health Insurance Information:

Company Name_____

Group Name or Number_____

Subscriber_____

Subscriber Social Security #_____

Telephone Number_____

Other
Information_____

Health Insurance Information:

Company Name _____

Group Name or Number _____

Subscriber _____

Subscriber Social Security # _____

Telephone Number _____

Other
Information _____

Dental Insurance Information:

Company Name _____

Group Name or Number _____

Subscriber _____

Subscriber Social Security # _____

Telephone Number _____

Other
Information _____

Optical Insurance:

Company Name _____

Group Name or Number _____

Subscriber _____

Subscriber Social Security # _____

Telephone Number _____

Other
Information _____

Life Insurance Information

Company Name _____

Group Name or Number_____

Subscriber_____

Subscriber Social Security #_____

Telephone Number_____

Other

Information_____

House Insurance Information

Company Name_____

Group Name or Number_____

Subscriber_____

Subscriber Social Security #_____

Telephone Number_____

Other

Information_____

Business Insurance:

Company Name_____

Group Name or Number_____

Subscriber_____

Subscriber Social Security #_____

Telephone Number_____

Other

Information_____

Vehicle Insurance Information

Company Name_____

Group Name or Number_____

Subscriber_____

Subscriber Social Security #_____

Telephone Number_____

Other

Information_____

Vehicle Make & Model_____

Vehicle Year & Color_____

License Plate Number & State_____

Vehicle Identification Number_____

Medical Information-(Name)_____

Date of Birth_____

Medical History (Illnesses & Major Surgeries) _____

Doctor's Name & Phone Number_____

Dentist's Name & Phone Number _____

Pharmacy Name & Phone Number _____

Prescriptions:

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

Attached is a recent photo with this person's name and the date of the photo.

Medical Information-(Name) _____

Doctor's Name & Phone Number _____

Dentist's Name & Phone Number _____

Pharmacy Name & Phone Number _____

Prescriptions:

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

RX # _____ Drug Name & Dose _____ Dr. _____

Medical Information-Animals

Animal's Name _____

Species: _____

Breed or Type: _____

Age as of _____: _____

Sex _____ Date Spayed or Neutered _____

Color/Markings: _____

Rabies Tag # _____

Last Trip to the Vet _____

Any illnesses or major surgeries _____

Veterinarian: _____

Address &

Phone _____

Pet-friendly hotel _____

Boarding Kennel _____

Animal Hospital for Boarding _____

Friend or pet sitter _____

Pictures of pet alone and with her/his family are attached.

Our Disaster Supply Kit Supplies

We may need to survive on our own for three days or more. This means having our own water, food and emergency supplies. If the power is off and your heating system requires electricity, do you have a secondary heat source? What about a way to cook without electricity?

Assembling the supplies we might need following a disaster is an important part of our disaster plan. We should prepare emergency supplies for the following situations:

- A disaster supply kit with essential food, water, and supplies for at least three days—this kit should be kept in a designated place and be ready to “grab and go” in case we have to leave our home quickly because of a disaster, such as a flash flood or major chemical emergency. All household members know where the kit is kept.
- We need additional supplies for sheltering or home confinement for up to two weeks.
- We should also have a disaster supply kit at work. This should be in one container, ready to "grab and go" in case you have to evacuate the building.

- A car kit of emergency supplies, including food and water, to keep stored in your car at all times. This kit would also include flares, jumper cables, and seasonal supplies.

The following checklists will help us assemble disaster supply kits that meet the needs of our household. The basic items that should be in a disaster supply kit are water, food, first-aid supplies, tools and emergency supplies, clothing and bedding, and specialty items. We will need to change the stored water and food supplies every six months, so be sure to write the date you store it on all containers.

We should also re-think our needs every year and update our kit as our household changes. Keep items in airtight plastic bags and put our entire disaster supply kit in one or two easy-to carry containers such as an unused trash can, camping backpack or duffel bag.

Water: the absolute necessity

1. Stocking water reserves should be a top priority. Drinking water in emergency situations should not be rationed. Therefore, it is critical to store adequate amounts of water for our household.
 - Individual needs vary, depending on age, physical condition, activity, diet, and climate. A normally active person needs at least two quarts of water daily just for drinking. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people need more. Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.
 - Because we will also need water for sanitary purposes and, possibly, for cooking, we should store at least one gallon of water per person per day.
2. Store water in thoroughly washed plastic, fiberglass or enamel-lined metal containers. Don't use containers that can break, such as glass bottles. Never use a container that has held toxic substances. Sound plastic containers, such as soft drink bottles, are best. You can also purchase food-grade plastic buckets or drums.
 - Containers for water should be rinsed with a diluted bleach solution (one part bleach to ten parts water) before use. Previously used bottles or other containers may be contaminated with microbes or chemicals. Do not rely on untested devices for decontaminating water.
 - If your water is treated commercially by a water utility, you do not need to treat water before storing it. Additional treatments of treated public water will not increase storage life.
 - If you have a well or public water that has not been treated, follow the treatment instructions provided by your public health service or water provider.
 - If you suspect that your well may be contaminated, contact your local or state health department or agriculture extension agent for specific advice.
 - Seal your water containers tightly, label them and store them in a cool, dark place.
 - It is important to change stored water every six months.

Food: preparing an emergency supply.

1. If activity is reduced, healthy people can survive on half their usual food intake for an extended period or without any food for many days. Food, unlike water, may be rationed safely, except for children and pregnant women.
2. You don't need to go out and buy unfamiliar foods to prepare an emergency food supply. You can use the canned foods, dry mixes and other staples on your cupboard shelves. Canned foods do not require cooking, water or special preparation. Be sure to include a manual can opener.
3. Keep canned foods in a dry place where the temperature is fairly cool. To protect boxed foods from pests and to extend their shelf life, store the food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers.
4. Replace items in your food supply every six months. Throw out any canned goods that become swollen, dented, or corroded. Use foods before they go bad, and replace them with fresh supplies. Date each food item with a permanent marker. Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in front.

5. Food items that you might consider including in your disaster supply kit include: ready-to-eat meats, fruits, and vegetables; canned or boxed juices, milk, and soup; high-energy foods like peanut butter, jelly, low-sodium crackers, granola bars, and trail mix; vitamins; foods for infants or persons on special diets; cookies, hard candy; instant coffee, cereals, and powdered milk.

You may need to survive on your own after a disaster. Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it may take days. Basic services, such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment and telephones, may be cut off for days, even a week or longer, or you may have to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you. You probably won't have the opportunity to shop or search for the supplies you'll need. Your household will cope best by preparing for disaster before it strikes.

First aid supplies

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and for each vehicle:

- The basics for your first aid kit should include:
 - First aid manual
 - Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
 - Assorted sizes of safety pins
 - Cleansing agents (isopropyl alcohol, hydrogen peroxide)/soap/germicide
 - Antibiotic ointment
 - Latex or other disposable gloves (2 pairs)
 - 2-inch and 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6 each size)
 - Triangular bandages (3)
 - 2-inch and 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls each)
 - Cotton balls
 - Scissors
 - Tweezers
 - Needle
 - Moistened towelettes
 - Antiseptic

- Thermometer
 - Tongue depressor blades (2)
 - Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
 - Sunscreen.
- It may be difficult to obtain prescription medications during a disaster because stores may be closed or supplies may be limited. Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications. Be sure they are stored to meet instructions on the label and be mindful of expiration dates—be sure to keep your stored medication up to date.
 - Any special medical or personal needs, for example: hearing aids; oxygen; syringes for insulin; cane or walker; brace for a joint; or diapers.
 - Extra pair of prescription glasses or contact lens with case and solutions.
 - Have the following nonprescription drugs in your disaster supply kit:
 - Aspirin and nonaspirin pain reliever
 - Antidiarrhea medication
 - Antacid (for stomach upset)
 - Syrup of ipecac (use to induce vomiting if advised by the poison control center)
 - Laxative
 - Vitamins
 - Allergy medicine (if needed).

Tools and emergency supplies

It will be important to assemble these items in a disaster supply kit in case you have to leave your home quickly. Even if you don't have to leave your home, if you lose power it will be easier to have these items already assembled and in one place.

- Tools and other items:
 - A portable, battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries (also have a NOAA weather radio)

- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Signal flare
- Matches in a waterproof container (or waterproof matches)
- Shut-off wrench, pliers, shovel and other tools
- Duct tape and scissors
- Plastic sheeting
- Whistle
- Small canister, A-B-C-type fire extinguisher
- Tube tent
- Compass
- Work gloves
- Paper, pens, and pencils
- Needles and thread
- Battery-operated travel alarm clock
- Kitchen items:
 - Manual can opener
 - Mess kits or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils
 - All-purpose knife
 - Household liquid bleach to treat drinking water
 - Sugar, salt, pepper
 - Aluminum foil and plastic wrap
 - Re-sealing plastic bags
 - If food must be cooked, small cooking stove and a can of cooking fuel
- Sanitation and hygiene items:
 - Washcloth and towel

- Towelettes, soap, hand sanitizer, liquid detergent
- Tooth paste, toothbrushes, shampoo, deodorants, comb and brush, razor, shaving cream, lip balm, sunscreen, insect repellent, contact lens solutions, mirror, feminine supplies
- Heavy-duty plastic garbage bags and ties— for personal sanitation uses—and toilet paper
- Medium-sized plastic bucket with tight lid
- Disinfectant and household chlorine bleach
- Consider including a small shovel for digging a latrine
- Household documents and contact numbers:
 - Personal identification, cash (including change) or traveler's checks, and a credit card
 - Copies of important documents: birth certificate, marriage certificate, driver's license, social security cards, passport, wills, deeds, inventory of household goods, insurance papers, immunizations records, bank and credit card account numbers, stocks and bonds. Be sure to store these in a watertight container.
 - Emergency contact list and phone numbers
 - Map of the area and phone numbers of place you could go
 - An extra set of car keys and house keys.
 -

Clothes and bedding

- One complete change of clothing and footwear for each household member. Shoes should be sturdy work shoes or boots.
- Rain gear, hat and gloves, extra socks, extra underwear, thermal underwear, sunglasses.
- Blankets or a sleeping bag for each household member, pillows.

Cat Supplies

- Cat Food
- Litter
- Litter Pan
- bags for old litter
- cat collar
- cat carrier
- leash
- rabies tag & medical information
- towel for inside of carrier
- flea spray

-cat comb

-cat toys

It is important for you to be ready, wherever you may be when disaster strikes. With the checklists above you can now put together appropriate disaster supply kits for your household:

- A disaster supply kit kept in the home with supplies for at least three days;
- Although it is unlikely that food supplies would be cut off for as long as two weeks, consider storing additional water, food, clothing and bedding other supplies to expand your supply kit to last up to two weeks.
- A work place disaster supply kit. It is important to store a personal supply of water and food at work; you will not be able to rely on water fountains or coolers. Women who wear high-heels should be sure to have comfortable flat shoes at their workplace in case an evacuation requires walking long distances.
- A car disaster supply kit. Keep a smaller disaster supply kit in the trunk of you car. If you become stranded or are not able to return home, having these items will help you be more comfortable until help arrives. Add items for severe winter weather during months when heavy snow or icy roads are possible—salt, sand, shovels, and extra winter clothing, including hats and gloves.

