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INTRODUCTION

Living on the Olympic Peninsula is a unique experience. Each year we experience natural environmental phenomena in many mild forms. There is always the PROBABILITY that the “mild” will become “severe”, and we must be able to cope with what nature presents. The best lesson is

to prepare for the worst because it can, and might, happen. With this in mind, the following situations are probabilities:

- High wind (or other causes of) power failure
- Snow and ice
- Earthquakes
- Tsunamis (seismic sea waves)

When the above become severe, they are EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. We could be on our own for **DAYS**. When the above become catastrophic, they are DISASTER SITUATIONS. We could be on our own for **WEEKS**. Some estimates for life after a 9.0 earthquake forecast that we will not have a road repaired to reach us, or power supplied to us, for a **YEAR** or even longer. While supplies will eventually be flown in, we may end up feeling rather much like Puerto Rico since we will be such a low priority out here on the Peninsula, given our low population density.

ALSO – as of October 2015, courtesy of Ted Koppel’s book “Lights Out” – we have been informed of the threat of catastrophic power grid failure. Some folks, including Ted, conclude that this will happen someday – the question is when, not if. A nationwide grid failure, whether due to part failure, hacking, or terrorism, could mean the nation might not recover to anything resembling normalcy for up to a **YEAR**. All of this is difficult to comprehend.

This manual is meant to inform you of the DBR safety planning and items which have been purchased and put in place, and to aid you in your own preparations.

SELF RELIANCE

As residents of the Olympic Peninsula, we know our population is well below that of the Puget Sound area. This places our status on the list of priorities for immediate outside help below that of the more populated areas. For this reason, we must be prepared for significant self-reliance.

THERE ARE THREE CRITICAL FACTS of which we must be aware.

1. There is **ONE** main access road, US 101, from east to west. There are NO north – south roads between Hood Canal and Forks. Should any part of this highway close down for any reason, as it has in the past, we are either isolated or must drive hundreds of miles in the opposite direction, if that is possible. This also prevents people from returning home.
2. Along US101, as well as other roads, there are many rivers and streams over which there are bridges. These are notorious for failure caused by flooding, landslides, or earthquakes. In the event of multiple bridge failures, the area between each failed bridge becomes an independent community.
3. Normally, each day the peninsula is supplied by truck with the necessary commodities for everyday living. This includes food, medical supplies and gasoline, to name a few. Should there be an emergency in the Puget Sound or peninsula areas, these supplies cannot reach us.

FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) and the Red Cross have timelines for self-help as a minimum of 72 hours. A far more realistic timeline for our area is an absolute minimum of two weeks. This, then, should be the basis for the amounts of emergency equipment, supplies, and water for us to store. A prudent person will plan for much MORE time without outside help.

The information on the following pages is meant as a guide. All planning should be adapted to your individual situation. It will be helpful if you take time to read information provided by local authorities

– here is a link to Clallam County’s Emergency Preparedness Guide:

<http://mil.wa.gov/uploads/pdf/Publications/EmergencyPreparednessGuide.pdf>

It has some of the same information as this DBR manual, however it lacks some information specific to our park. But the more widely you read, the more you’ll know about how to go about beginning your own preparations.

General Safety Information

Reading about the safety-related aspects of our park and the Team’s Safety Plan, and implementing the steps and strategies in this manual will undoubtedly increase your general safety awareness. It will alter your approach to everyday activities so that in many situations, you’ll be more prepared to behave safely, and respond quickly should something happen.

DBR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Office Hours:

Mon – TH 10AM-2PM
Tue-Fri 10AM-2 PM

Park Manager Barb Gilger 509-263-0205

Except in an emergency, management should not be contacted after normal business hours. The office is for Discovery Bay business only and should not be used for personal messages or as a contact. There is an emergency 911 phone located outside the Laundry Building. This phone is for **"EMERGENCY ONLY"**.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Emergency	911
Sheriff-Jefferson County	360-385-3831
Washington State Patrol	800-283-7808
Hospital in Port Angeles	360 417-7000
Hospital in Port Townsend	360-385-2200
Sequim Animal Center: (24 hour Emergencies)	360-683-7286
Electricity: Jefferson Co. PUD	360-385-5800 or 800-700-7152
Resort Office/Fax	360-797-7222
DBR Office email	office@discoverybayresort.org
DBR Facilities email	dbrv-facilities@embarqmail.com

DBR HWY 101 ACCESS ADDRESS FOR EMERGENCIES

276875 Hwy 101, Gardiner, WA 98382

Gate Code to let emergency vehicles in is 9111*

PLANNING FOR SPECIFIC DISASTERS

HIGH WIND – CAUSING POWER FAILURE – Most of us on the Olympic Peninsula are dependent on electricity for all of our power. Whenever there is high wind, be prepared for power failure. Have several headlamps and/or flashlights available. Alternative heat sources are good to have such as fireplaces or a propane heater or two. When the power goes off, high-energy users (TV, heaters, refrigerators, etc.) should be turned off, or unplugged. This will prevent power surges when the power returns. Many of us who winter at DBR have generators to power their houses during such a failure. If you chose to use a propane heater which is not directly vented to the outside, be sure to crack a window so that you don't die of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Please see “**PORTABLE GENERATOR SAFETY**” on page 15. DBR now has a generator at Radclyffe (thank you, Barb Gilger), sitting on the deck outside the window near the propane fireplace. It can be run to power the fan for the propane fireplace, thereby circulating the heat more efficiently inside the building. Run an extension cord inside after removing the screen from the window. This generator can also be used to power an O2 concentrator or a CPAP machine. Check the wattage on the equipment you wish to power, and do not overload the generator with too many different items. This is a 5000 watt generator with a 6250 watt surge capacity.

SNOW AND ICE – Best advice: stay home. If this is not possible, use studded tires on the drive wheels. Tire chains are available everywhere. They help, but are not always enough help to get you where you need to go safely. Driving on ice is above and beyond normal driving. Get instruction. Remember, there is nothing totally “skid proof”. Remove as much snow as possible for access to the street. Use care when spreading salt. It can disintegrate cement, and can be harmful to animals' paws.

Do not forget, decks get very icy. They may look wet but can be dangerously slippery.

EARTHQUAKES – There is no warning - they just happen. Moving around during an earthquake is very difficult. Duck under a table and hold onto a leg, or try to get to an inside hallway, sit on the floor and cover your head with your arms. Get away from windows because they IMplode. Move out of the kitchen, as it is the greatest source of flying objects. After the shaking stops, count to 100 (this will give falling objects time to stop falling) then get out of the building. Remember, there will be aftershocks for a prolonged period of weeks or months. What did not come down with the earthquake may fall with the aftershocks.

If you are anywhere near the ocean or ocean-connected water when an earthquake happens, start moving quickly to higher ground as soon as the quake stops, because a tsunami will be coming soon after

TSUNAMI – A Japanese word meaning “harbor wave”. This is NOT a tidal wave. “Tidal waves” are storm born and caused by wind. A tsunami is caused by seismic and other geophysical activities somewhere on the sea floor or in the oceans. Tsunamis caused by seismic activity are sometimes called “seismic sea waves”. This causes a series of waves, which travels 300 – 600 miles per hour.

The Alaska Tsunami Warning Service monitors the northern Pacific area. Prospects of warning are good – with one exception. If the seismic event is in or near the Strait of Juan de Fuca, there will be no warning. A minute or so before the waves begin to hit shore, the water will recede with a rush, making a hissing sound, and it will expose the sea bottom for a great distance. While it might be great on videotape, don’t stop. Get to higher ground as fast as you can.

According to experts, **the tsunami calculated for the Strait**, in the instance of a MAJOR earthquake, might reach a height of 100 feet or so. DBR’s edge along Old Gardiner Road is about 135 feet up from sea level; the edge at Hwy 101 is closer to 180 feet. Wherever you are, assume the worst and get to higher ground. Also, check out the inundation and evacuation map for Port Townsend, since you might be there when a tsunami is expected: http://file.dnr.wa.gov/publications/ger_tsunami_evac_port_townsend.pdf

FLOODING AND LANDSLIDES - There is usually warning of potential flooding with several days of rain and high surface water. Be aware of the weather. Get to higher ground as fast as possible. Flash flooding occurs very quickly. Landslides are a different matter. If the ground is saturated and you live on a hill, the land can slide at any time.

WILDFIRES – Evacuation might be recommended or ordered by local authorities (however you cannot be forced out). Be prepared to evacuate; pack the car at the first warning, and be ready to move out. If the park evacuates, you will be asked to exit either out onto Hwy 101, or via the meadow down to Old Gardiner Road, depending on the fire’s approach.

COMMUNICATING WITH OUTSIDE SERVICES

In the event of an emergency or a disaster, it can be important to communicate with the Emergency Management entities responsible for responding.

Ways to receive information:

The EAS (Emergency Alert System) can be found on most any radio frequency. The Port Angeles frequency is KONP 1450 AM but most all stations carry emergency information. To receive information by radio, tune in to FM stations 91.1 and 91.9. NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Alert radios (which individuals can purchase) give weather related warnings on a more localized basis. If you have a NOAA radio, you can listen to NOAA if you have a special receiver for it or a scanner. Here, the NOAA station is WWG24 which operates at 162.425 MHz.

You can sign up ahead of time with free **NIXLE** community notifications with Jefferson County, Clallam County, or both. NIXLE is a texting (standard text rates may apply) and emailing service which notifies you in the case of a local emergency. Local text and email message alerts will be sent as warnings of severe weather, tsunamis, major traffic closures, and other local emergencies. For Jefferson County NIXLE, go to www.jeffcoecoc.org, and click on the lime green phone on the home page to subscribe. For Clallam County, your options are more varied; you customize what kind of community notifications you'd like to receive, and you choose the method (text or email) for the different kinds of notifications. Go to http://www.clallam.net/sheriff/Nixle_Info.html Two-way communication with outside services:

CB radios will allow us to communicate with local truckers and anyone else nearby, but they do not have an extended range, so they just aren't terribly useful.

Ham radios are used by the local emergency responders; their range is, technically, global - if you know what you're doing. Use requires a license, and we have multiple DBR folks trained and licensed as HAM radio operators. Skye on 5th is the most experienced and she has a sophisticated setup with a tall antenna which means she can more readily reach other HAMs outside of DBR. Skye has agreed to act as a contact link with outside authorities after a major disaster such as a major quake.

FIRST AID

THE PARK HAS TWO DEFIBRILLATORS.

(Thank you, Susie and Lin.) We have one up at Radclyffe (on the wall to the left of the propane stove in the main area), and another down at the lower women's restroom (on the wall to your right as you walk in). Multiple leaseholders are already trained to use them. Feel free to open up the box and read the manual so you have an idea how to use one. The device talks to you once you turn it on, and reminds you how to use it. Just remember to turn it off, if you've turned it on to check it out.

FIRST AID TRAINING IS IMPORTANT – Please read !!!

Whenever possible, always enlist the aid of trained personnel. However, in any disaster, knowing CPR and First Aid is advantageous. To train, there are numerous online certification programs, such as:

[Online CPR Certification - \\$12.95, First Aid, BBP, BLS, Renewal - HCP \(nationalcprfoundation.com\)](http://nationalcprfoundation.com)

[CPR Online Classes](#) | [Online CPR Class](#) | [Red Cross](#)

FIRST AID KIT

For any first ministrations, ALWAYS use clean, and where possible, sterile procedures. There are several hand sterilizers on the market such as Purell. No hand washing and drying is necessary with these products.

A suggested list for an extensive first aid kit follows. We suggest that you make your own kit, as prepared kits are expensive and the contents usually do not fit your needs. When buying any kind of supplies, CHECK EXPIRATION DATES. Purchase amounts to sustain you and your family for a minimum of 14 days.

A good container for your supplies is a fishing tackle, or similar type box. A medium size is recommended, but it depends on the contents. Mark the top with a red cross using either paint or red tape.

CONTENTS LIST

CLEANING AGENT

Hand sterilizer liquid/gel

DRESSINGS

Adhesive tape, 2" roll, several

Triangular bandages 2

"Band-aid" type bandages

Gauze pads, including 4" x 4" s

Sanitary napkins (excellent compresses)

Roll bandages, 2" and 4"

Cotton swabs

Cotton balls

Elastic bandages

BURNS

"Water Jell" in bottle, and sterile compresses

DRUGS

Aspirin or substitute

Laxative

Nose drops

Diarrhea medication

Eye drops

Antacids

Prescription medications

Pepto or other similar

Vitamins

OTHER SUPPLIES

Tweezers

Needles, for splinters

Baking soda

Skin lotion, sun screen

Pocket knife

Single edge razor blades

Needles for sutures

Tissues

Silk thread for sutures

Scissors

Petroleum salve

Cold/hot packs

Soft clean towels

(sealed in a plastic bag)

VEHICLE SUPPLIES

Starting today, keep your gas tank at least ½ full at all times. Gas pumps are run by electricity. If there is no power, there will be no gasoline supply.

Considering this area and our sometimes erratic weather, the following items should ALWAYS be carried in your vehicle(s) – they are in addition to “**GO BAG**” items. After all – if your wife takes the car to town she needs these items, but you also need some of them if you are at home.

Usual tire changing tools	“Snack can” (coffee can or glass jar to keep critters out)
Blankets	Snack bars and trail mix (refresh monthly)
1 or 2 gallons of water, water bottle filter	Matches and waterproof container
Flashlight and extra batteries	Candles
Knife	Sturdy shoes or boots
First Aid kit, sunscreen	Large sturdy plastic yard bags
Wrenching bar (crowbar)	Rope
Money (coins /small bills)	Warm socks (wool)
Ready-to-eat canned food	Flares
Waterproof clothing, warm clothing	Personal hygiene items incl. toilet paper

ITEMS TO KEEP BESIDE THE BED

There are a few items that you are advised to keep beside your bed, should a major quake happen during the night. They might save you from serious injury or death, due to things falling on you or how you are able or unable to get out from under things, including broken glass. They are:

Hardhat or bike helmet	Sturdy shoes	Leather gloves
Flashlight	Whistle	Crowbar
Purchased bottle of water		

TO GO BAG WITH PERSONAL ITEMS

Keep a packed backpack near your front door. Don’t assume that you’ll be “going” by car; you may end up leaving on foot, depending on the emergency. Consider including the following:

Sturdy shoes (beside bed)	Leather gloves (beside bed)	Pants & shirt & hat
Flashlight (beside bed)	Whistle (beside bed)	Personal hygiene items
Sweater/jacket	Wind shell (waterproof)	Playing cards & book
Socks & underwear	Pocket knife	Cash – small denominations and change*
Purchased bottled water	Small First Aid kit	Copies of important documents
filter (see next section “Water”)		Water bottle

*This can be disguised in a dark vitamin or prescription bottle.

Keep a two-week supply ahead of all medications. It might work to ask your Dr. for a “vacation” two-week supply to keep on hand. You must check with your doctor or pharmacist on storage life of these medications.

WATER

THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM OF SURVIVAL IN ANY EMERGENCY.

Store 1 gallon per person per day times 14. Include your animals in your calculations. Large animals, like golden retrievers, need far more than small animals.

STORAGE of Drinking Water

The FDA has stated that water purchased in clear plastic containers and left unopened can be stored INDEFINITELY. Store tap water in STURDY plastic containers; add 8-10 drops of liquid, unscented chlorine bleach to two cups of water, and use this to rinse containers before filling with tap water. Cap the containers tightly. Date the containers and store in a cool, dry place. DO NOT USE plastic milk jugs or plastics #3 or 6. Plastics #2, 4, and 5 are the most safe.

RAIN BARRELS

Some homes and buildings in the park have rain barrels collecting from gutter downspouts. This water could be purified and used for drinking water (see below), or crudely filtered to remove debris, and used for general sanitation. Consider installing one or more rain barrels on your own property.

HIDDEN SOURCES OF WATER in your home

Water can be found in your hot water heater (if you secured it and it is intact). To use this water be sure the power (electricity and/or propane) has been turned off. Turn off the intake valve (usually at the top of the tank), open a hot water faucet somewhere in the house, and then use the lower drain as a faucet. Water may also be found in toilet tanks, freezer ice trays, canned food, and canned or bottled beverages.

POOL OR HOT TUB

This water may be used for drinking *ONLY* after the first day, and only on days 2 and 3 after the event. DO NOT use for cooking or drinking after that time as salts and acids concentrate. The water may be used for sanitation and washing. Water from waterbeds is NOT SAFE FOR ANY PURPOSE.

CREEKS, RIVERS AND STREAMS

Water from creeks, rivers, and streams will NOT be safe for drinking unless purified by one of the methods described below.

Note that some of the water sources listed above might be difficult to access. The DBR Safety Team has purchased a siphon pump (thank you, Sierra Moon) which is stored in the CERT shed and can be used to transfer water out of awkward spots. This siphon will not be able to access water in our well, however. Once we run out of gasoline to run a generator to run the well pump, we're up a creek. We'll then need to rely on rainwater from rainbarrels, springs, and surface water.



If you suspect that your water source is contaminated by microorganisms or chemicals, you have options to purify the water:

FILTER PURIFICATION

PURCHASE IN ADVANCE AND USE a water filter which is guaranteed to purify contaminated water to the point of drinking water quality.

DBR's Safety Team purchased several filters (thank you, Bev Jones), and each will filter up to 4250 gallons of water, at the rate of 54-72 gallons of water each day. This will be enough drinking water for as many as 42 people for 200 days, or for up to 100 people for 85 days. They are kept in the CERT shed.



BOILING and BLEACHING

Boil the water for 10 minutes, then cool for 30 minutes or more. Add liquid bleach (without additives such as soap, scents, or thickener) at the rate of 1/8th teaspoon per gallon, or 8 drops per 2 liters. Mix and let sit 30 minutes. If the treated water smells of chlorine after 30 minutes, you may drink it. If it doesn't, treat again with 16 drops per gallon and let it sit another 30 minutes. If it still doesn't smell like chlorine, discard it and find another water source.

Keep in mind that bleach loses its potency over time; it's best kept below 70F, and replaced after a year.

PURCHASE IN ADVANCE AND USE a product like AQUATABS, which can chemically kill microorganisms and viruses, generally by mixing and letting sit for 30 minutes.

DISTILLATION

Distillation involves boiling water and then collecting the vapor that condenses back to water. The condensed water will not include salt and other impurities. To distill, fill a pot halfway with water. Tie a cup to the handle on the pot's lid so that the cup will hang right side up when the lid is upside down (make sure the cup is not dangling into the water) and boil the water for 20 minutes. The water that drips from the lid into the cup is distilled; it is pure water.

YOUR VERY BEST OPTION:

The Safety Team recommends that each person purchase a **water bottle filter**. Please read the information below if you are not familiar with this device. A water bottle filter can be critical for your survival if a major quake hits while you're away from home, so be sure to carry it in your car. It will allow you to filter-purify all types of water sources that you may need to use – streams, ponds, springs, ditch water – even tap water which may be contaminated.

PERSONAL WATER BOTTLE FILTERS

FIRST – we are NOT talking about a Brita type filter – those are not designed to filter anything except tap water or they'll clog right up. They remove contaminants that affect taste and odor and sometimes they will remove heavy metals and harmful chemicals. Don't make the mistake of buying something that will not get rid of bacteria etc. There are now water bottle filters that will remove chemical contaminants from tap water, in a process similar to Brita-type filters. They are meant to get people to stop buying cases upon cases of bottled water and drinking it every day of their lives, at great cost to the people and our environment.

- **you need a filter that will be able to purify dirty surface water from a pond or a stream or a ditch**
- **you will not be able to filter saltwater (using ANY filter) and end up with drinking water – these filters won't get rid of the salts**
- **your water bottle filter must filter out bacteria and other harmful organisms that could make you sick or kill you**
- **the ability of the filter to purify the water of different organisms is based on the “micron” size of the tiny holes in the filter**
- **the smaller the “micron” number, the smaller the organisms it will filter out**

Personal water bottle filters can be kept in your car, so that whenever a major forest fire or quake happens, you'll be prepared. Simply remove the lid (to which the filter is attached), scoop or pour unsafe water into the bottle, replace the lid (with filter) and suck on the straw. Most bottles will allow you to squeeze the bottle and force the water up through the straw, also – which you might need to do for your pet, for example. You can force the water out into a separate container for your pet.

Unfortunately for us, **there are MANY water bottle filters** – and their differences can be confusing! Look for one with the following characteristics:

- removes bacteria, and protozoa such as Giardia

- removes viruses – not as critical as the bacteria and protozoa
- can filter a reasonable volume before the filter needs replacement**
- gets great reviews – and read some of them

** Assume that you will need 1 gallon of clean water/day, and gauge your pet's needs also. A minimum of 60 days might be OK – but of course 300 would be better. If your filter doesn't have an estimated volume ("can filter up to") large enough, check to see if you can purchase a replacement filter, and if you anticipate needing it within 60 days post-emergency, purchase the extra filter and keep it in your GO BAG.

The estimated "can filter up to" volume that you might get from any water purification filter is based on the cleanliness of the source water; if you use ditch water, it will clog up your filter much faster than if you find a cleaner water source. Also, with ANY filter of ANY design, you must periodically backflush the filter to push the crud off of it so you can prevent it from clogging. Your product will come with instructions and any necessary parts to perform the backflushing.

Just to get you started, here are some links to some personal water bottle filters:

LifeStraw's 2 stage integrated backpacking water bottle filter:

https://www.amazon.com/LifeStraw-Filter-2-Stage-Integrated-Backpacking/dp/B01G7SQ8GS/ref=sr_1_3?s=sporting-goods&ie=UTF8&qid=1502332812&sr=13&keywords=water+bottle+filter

https://www.amazon.com/LifeStraw-Filter-2-Stage-Integrated-Backpacking/dp/B01G7SQ8GS/ref=sr_1_3?s=sporting-goods&ie=UTF8&qid=1502332812&sr=13&keywords=water+bottle+filter

https://www.amazon.com/LifeStraw-Filter-2-Stage-Integrated-Backpacking/dp/B01G7SQ8GS/ref=sr_1_3?s=sporting-goods&ie=UTF8&qid=1502332812&sr=13&keywords=water+bottle+filter

This one has the advantage of removing bad tastes and odors in addition to the microscopic critters – and it's good for "up to 264 gallons". But read the fine print: there are two filters, and the filter that removes the bad tastes and odors is the carbon filter part - which is only good for "up to 26.4 gallons", or 1/10 the volume of the other filter that removes the bacteria and other critters! You can purchase extra carbon filters and keep them with your bottle, but they aren't cheap. Also - this water filter bottle does not remove viruses. It has a 0.2 micron filter.

Sawyer makes many filters – this is one:

https://www.amazon.com/Sawyer-Products-SP140-Personal-34Ounce/dp/B005SO8VAE/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1502329341&sr=81&keywords=sawyer+water+bottle+filter

https://www.amazon.com/Sawyer-Products-SP140-Personal-34Ounce/dp/B005SO8VAE/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1502329341&sr=81&keywords=sawyer+water+bottle+filter

https://www.amazon.com/Sawyer-Products-SP140-Personal-34Ounce/dp/B005SO8VAE/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1502329341&sr=81&keywords=sawyer+water+bottle+filter

https://www.amazon.com/Sawyer-Products-SP140-Personal-34Ounce/dp/B005SO8VAE/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1502329341&sr=81&keywords=sawyer+water+bottle+filter

Aquamira filters are red (for everything including viruses, which are VERY small) and green (do not filter out viruses). <http://www.aquamira.com/product/frontier-flow-filtered-water-bottle-red-line/> The filters are only good for "up to 120 gallons". These filters use a unique technology, therefore they make no statements about micron size. **Update Nov2018** – unfortunately I have found this filter to be **rather challenging to use** – drinking requires you to pinch a ball in the end of the straw with your teeth while sucking – a technique that takes time and effort to master. **The Sawyer one above is much better.**

Those three water bottle filters are all between 40-50 dollars. Yet they have important differences. It's good to be an informed buyer.

GREAT WATER PURIFIER FOR YOUR “GO BAG” – even though it is not a water bottle style: Sawyer makes a lot of filters and this one is exceptionally inexpensive, lightweight, and easy to use. On Amazon, search “Sawyer filter mini” and look for the “Sawyer products MINI water filtration system”. It’s usually \$19.95. Watch the video (click on the video option to the left of the main photo) to see exactly how to use it. Very simple. You can also look for a set of 3 extra pouches if you like the option of filtering extra water at the source and taking it with you:

https://www.amazon.com/Sawyer-Products-SP113-Squeezable-Filtration/dp/B005SO8RQM/ref=sr_1_5?dchild=1&keywords=sawyer+mini+water+filter+extra+pouches&qid=1578335642&sr=8-5

FOOD

It is wise to consider setting aside non-perishable foods such as canned goods, freeze-dried or dried foods, nut butters, etc. Calculate that you will need 1500 -1800 calories per day, and begin to set aside extra food each month. (Don’t forget coffee!) Date the food so that you can rotate your stocks as time passes, replacing foods that you gradually eat, but still building up your supplies. Also, consider purchasing seeds each year and keeping them sealed in your refrigerator. Replace them each year to be sure that you have an optimal set of seeds to plant should you require a garden at some point: greens, cabbage, carrots, broccoli, kale, corn, etc.

Check these links for supplies you can purchase, and for suggested lists of foods to collect:

BePrepared.com

sosproducts.com

<https://www.usaemergencysupply.com/emergency-supplies/food-storage-equipment/mylar-bagsfor-food-storage>

<http://www.nutritionlifestyles.com/s/1/food-dehydrator>

http://readynutrition.com/resources/first-time-shopping-list-for-an-emergency-foodsupply_03022011/

While poking around online with these websites, you will surely run across “Prepper” language and websites – there is a whole subculture out there of people who actively prepare for a wide variety of “eventualities” by doing things like digging bunkers and training to hunt wild animals with bow and arrow, spear and snare. Keep your head and stay on track – the last thing we need is BOD meetings about where to dig our bunkers!

SANITATION

If there has been damage to the water lines, toilets will NOT be working. The pipes to your septic tank may have ruptured. You may have to provide for safe and proper disposal of bodily waste, garbage, and in severe emergencies, the deceased. **BODILY WASTE**

If a disaster is short-lived, we'll still be using our septic system. By running the gas-powered generator, we can pump the sewage out into the septic lines. But once our gas is gone, we have no way to do this, and the sewage will not move out into the lines on its own. Digging an old-fashioned latrine is not a good idea because we could contaminate the groundwater.

We have, by some authorities, been advised to follow a two-bucket system for bodily waste. One bucket is for liquids and one is for solids. If you keep them separate, the odor is significantly reduced. All paper goes into the solids bucket.

See Jefferson County's flyer description of sanitation for folks like us on a septic system:

<https://www.co.jefferson.wa.us/DocumentCenter/View/3282/Trifold-Brochure-Sanitation-for-SepticSystem-user?bidId=>

The feces bucket contents are placed in a heavy-duty trash bag and mixed with an equal part of sawdust, peat moss or wood chips. Store the bag in a sheltered place until it can be collected. Urine can be disposed of in a designated place in your garden or neighborhood.

However, if we have been building a composting toilet WHILE we have done all of the above, we will at some point be able to begin using the composting toilet, and we'll be fine. Several people in the park have plans that will guide us in constructing this composting toilet, either in books or from downloading plans from online.

GARBAGE

Burn combustibles. Separate out food waste, and compost in a rodent-proof situation – this will help us as we create a garden to grow some veggies! Bury the rest. Never leave refuse on open ground. It attracts rodents and other unwanted guests.

THE DECEASED

New instructions: Notify the County Coroner if possible, by HAM radio or 911. (In Jeff. Co., call 360-

385-9180). Follow that person's instructions.

Old instructions: In a major, catastrophic disaster, it is expected that death will occur. The coroner advises that bodies should be wrapped in clean sheets and stored in a cool place. If possible, notify authorities immediately. If the catastrophic situation is prolonged, bury the dead until proper arrangements can be made. Also bury any animal which has died. Use the same method as for sanitation, except increase the depth to 3 feet.

UTILITIES GAS

Locate your propane tank and valve, and learn to turn off the propane.

If you ever smell propane, evacuate immediately and turn off the propane at the valve on the tank. Do not use matches, lighter, or open flame appliances, or operate electrical switches. Sparks could ignite the propane, causing an explosion.

It is possible that, in an earthquake, the line from your tank to your house might be severed or damaged. This could be very dangerous! To prevent this situation, you can have a breakaway switch installed, which would automatically seal the line and prevent any leaking or explosion. The cost might be around \$250 to do this. Check with your propane service provider to get more information.

WATER and SEWER

In any power outage, conserve water. Our septic system uses a pump to push the wastewater from a reservoir in the meadow out into the septic lines. Without electricity, the wastewater collects in the reservoir and it will eventually overflow onto the surface of the meadow, so we run a gasoline powered generator to power the pump during any electrical outage longer than a few hours. The less wastewater we produce – through dishwashing, hand-washing, etc. - the less gasoline we need to use to power the pump. The same goes for pumping water up out of our well; if we use up all of our gasoline for the generator to pump the water, we won't have any water supply to our park. Of course, in a short-term power outage this is less critical than in a prolonged event.

ELECTRICITY

1. If your house is the only one without power, check your fuse box or circuit breaker panel.
2. Register any life-sustaining equipment you need with the utility company. Consider purchasing a small generator, or know where to rent one if you use life sustaining equipment that requires electrical power.
3. Prepare a power outage kit. For short duration outages consider having glow light sticks, flashlights, a battery-powered radio, extra batteries, and a wind-up clock on hand.
4. Have a corded telephone available.
5. Turn off large appliances before replacing fuses or resetting circuits. Unplug computers and other voltage sensitive equipment to protect them against possible surges when power is restored.
6. Conserve water, especially since we are on a well.
7. Keep doors, windows and draperies closed to retain heat in the home. Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed; a fully loaded freezer can keep foods frozen for two days.
8. Be extremely careful of fire hazards caused by candles or other flammable light sources. When using kerosene heaters, gas lanterns, or stoves inside the house, maintain ventilation to avoid a build-up of toxic fumes. *Never use charcoal or gas barbeques inside; they produce carbon monoxide and you could die.*

Notes: 1) Leave one light switch in the ON position to alert you when service is restored. 2) See Emergency Numbers for the number to call to report a power outage.

Generator Power for Heat & Electricity – at Radclyffe

DBR has a generator at Radclyffe (thank you, Barb Gilger), sitting on the deck outside the window near the propane fireplace. It can be run to power the fan for the propane fireplace, thereby circulating the heat more efficiently inside the building. Run an extension cord inside after removing the screen from the window. This generator can also be used to power an O2 concentrator or a CPAP machine. Check the wattage on the equipment you wish to power, and do not overload the generator with too many different items. This is a 5000 watt generator with a 6250 watt surge capacity.



Portable Generator Safety Information

- **Never** attach a generator directly to the electrical system of a structure (home, office, trailer, etc.) unless a qualified electrician has properly installed the generator with a transfer switch.
- Attaching a generator directly to a building electrical system without a properly installed transfer switch can energize wiring systems for great distances. This creates a risk of **electrocution** for utility workers and others in the area.
- **Always** plug electrical appliances directly into the generator using the manufacturer's supplied cords or extension cords that are grounded (3-pronged). Inspect the cords to make sure they are fully intact and not damaged, cut or abraded.
- **Never** use frayed or damaged extension cords. Ensure the cords are appropriately rated in watts or amps for the intended use. Do not use underrated cords—replace them with appropriately rated cords that use heavier gauge wires.
- **Do not overload a generator**; this can lead to overheating which can create a fire hazard.

These links offer great information on everything from how to buy a generator that suits your needs, to how to store and operate a generator safely

<http://www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster/power-outage/safe-generator-use>

http://www.nsc.org/NSCDocuments_Advocacy/Fact%20Sheets/Portable-Generator-Safety-Tips.pdf

PROPANE SAFETY

Two excellent propane safety brochures are linked below. Created by The Propane Council and AmeriGas, respectively, they can answer virtually any question a consumer might have about propane, including carbon monoxide generation and associated hazards.

http://www.propanecouncil.org/uploadedFiles/Council/Site_Sections/Marketer_Resources/Safety_and_Training/Consumer_Safety_-_Duty_to_Warn/safety_messages-full_page-color.pdf

<http://www.propanesafetyfirst.com/pdf/AmeriGas-Propane-Safety-Brochure.pdf>

REMEMBER TO PREPARE FOR YOUR ANIMALS

Review this checklist modified from the one provided by Jefferson County's Emergency Management folks at

<http://www.jeffersoncountypublichealth.org/pdf/pet.pdf>

1. COLLAR or HARNESS with ID tags & LICENSE attached
2. LEASH
3. MEDICATIONS and MEDICAL RECORDS (include rabies and other shot records) along with a Pet First Aid kit stored in ziplock bags
4. FOOD and WATER with bowls, can opener, and spoon
5. A favorite PET TOY
6. TAG = YOUR VETERINARIAN'S name and phone #
7. TAG = CONTACT name, phone #, and address outside the area in case you are separated from your pet
8. TAG = PETS name and OWNERS name, phone #, and address
9. Small plastic bags for collection of pet waste
10. A recent PICTURE of you and your pet placed inside the pet carrier in a ziplock bag
11. LITTER for cats and a shallow cardboard box or a small plastic litter box – with trash bags to line it
12. PORTABLE KENNEL large enough for your pet to stand, turn around and lie down comfortably – a pet bed or towel inside

AND CONSIDER: food and water, and chipping of your pet

- At home, have on hand enough pet food for the same amount of days as you have set aside for yourself, or more. Note any expiration dates, and rotate your stock.
- When you prepare at home by stocking water for yourself, be sure to stock water for your pets, also.
- Whenever possible, chip your animals. Ask your vet about this if you don't know what "chipping" is about. It could save your animal's life.

SAFETY IN YOUR HOME

DEVELOP A PLAN, and ensure your safety in your own home.

- Be sure that **your fire extinguisher** is accessible, and charged. Arrange for service if it needs charging. Be sure you know how to use it – get a lesson if you don't.
- Check **your smoke and carbon monoxide alarms** to be sure they are working. Change batteries at least once a year.
- Locate **all the exits** both at home, and at the common areas you use in the park.
- What is immediately available to **break a window** and escape? (After breaking the window, you would want to cover the ledge with a blanket, rug, or clothing to protect against glass shards as you get out.)
- Take note of where to turn off **utilities** at your home.

- Plan where to meet should the family be separated.
- Plan an alternate route home for when you are away from the park (this might not include driving).
- Decide whom to check in with after an emergency – whether you are in or out of town.

HOME PREPARATION TO BE DONE NOW - REMOVING THE HAZARDS

- Heavy objects (plants, large books, pottery, etc.) on high shelves should be removed or be secured.
- Secure top-heavy furniture (book cases, clocks, china closets, etc.) to wall with anchor screws.
- Install latches to kitchen cabinets to hold doors closed. A small dowel through the handles will work.
- Secure hanging plants. They will swing during an earthquake and may pull out of the ceiling or swing off their hooks.
- Look around your home. There are probably other areas of possible danger. Secure or remove any item that will fall or fly through the air.

PREPARING YOURSELF AND YOUR PET(S) – VACCINATIONS!

- Be sure that you are up-to-date on your vaccinations. DTP covers three infectious diseases in humans: diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus. You would also be wise to get flu shots each year as soon as they are available, and the shingles vaccination when you turn 60. The shingle vaccine protects someone for about 5 years.
Also, there are two pneumococcal vaccines – PCV13 and PPSV– check with your doctor if you are 65 or older and have not received both vaccines.
- Be sure that your pets are also up-to-date on their vaccinations, especially their rabies. Make copies of their vaccination records and keep them with your to-go bag documents. If you end up in a shelter, you may need to provide proof of their vaccinations before your pets are accepted into the shelter.

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Please complete and give a copy to a neighbor

Out-of-Area Contact*

Name _____
City _____ Telephone _____
(day) (____) _____ (evening) (____) _____

Local Contact

Name _____
City _____ Telephone _____
(day) (____) _____ (evening) (____) _____

Nearest Relative

Name _____
City _____ Telephone _____
(day) (____) _____ (evening) (____) _____

Family Work Numbers

Household Member One: (____) _____
Household Member Two: (____) _____

Emergency Telephone Numbers

In a life threatening emergency, dial 911 or local emergency medical services system number. See page 2.

Physicians

Name _____ Telephone (____) _____
Name _____ Telephone (____) _____
Name _____ Telephone (____) _____

Reunion Locations**

Right outside your home _____

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

Address _____

Telephone _____

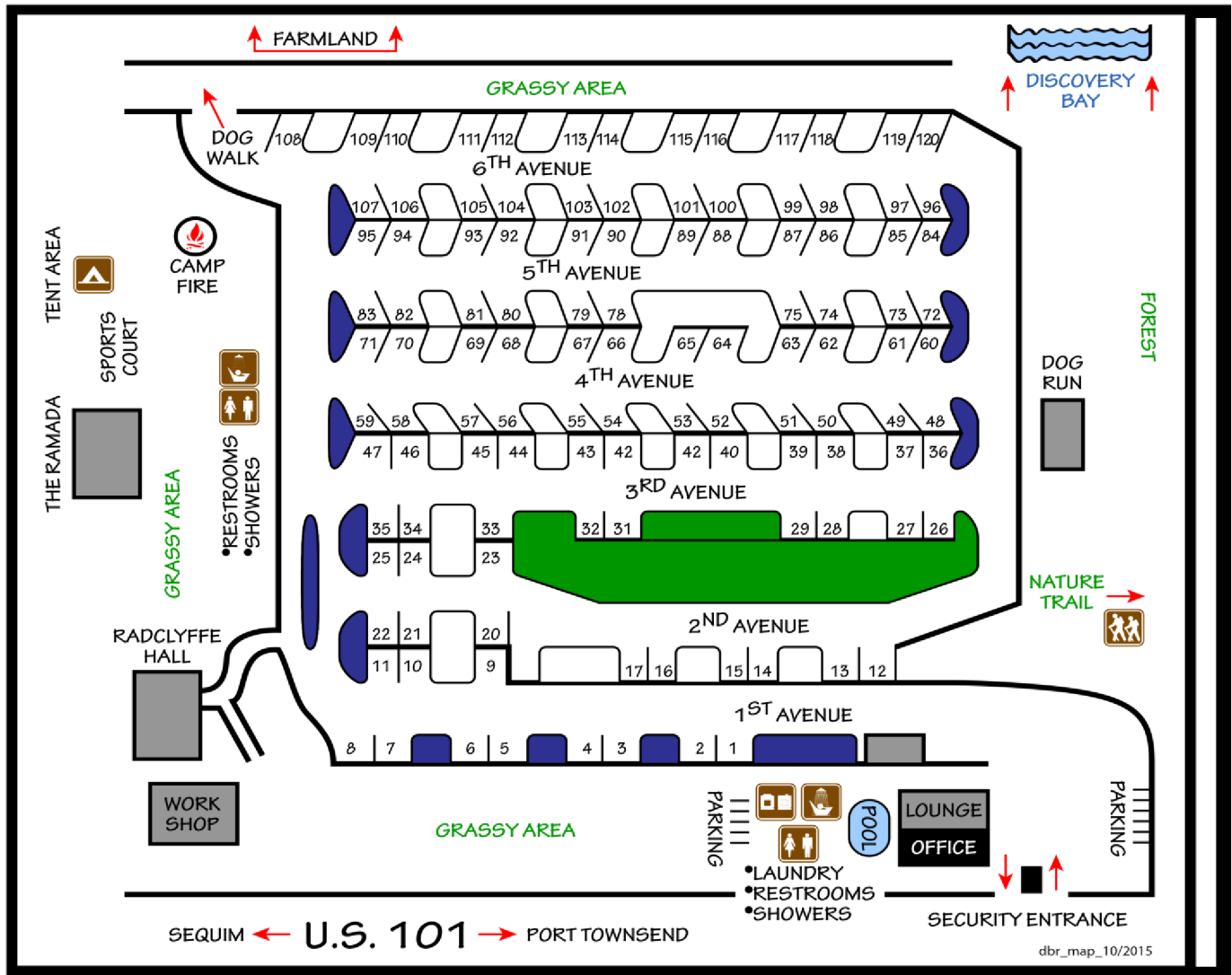
Route to try first _____

*The Out-of-Area Contact is one of the most important concepts in your disaster plan. When disaster occurs, you will be concerned about the welfare of your loved ones.

In a disaster, local telephone services may be disrupted. However, long distance lines, because they are routed many different ways out of your community, may be open. It is also important to remember that the telephone company's emergency telephone network is the pay telephone system. They will restore it before the rest of the system. So, if you have a chance to make a pay telephone call

to an out-of-area contact, you may be able to communicate with loved ones in the disaster area directly through your out-of-area contact.

****Reunion locations.** After a disaster it may be impossible for family members to return home for one reason or another. It is very important that you select a meeting point in the community where you can once again join the members of your household.



In the event of a disaster which does not require evacuation (ex. - after an earthquake), please gather if you are physically able at the fire pit area. Once gathered, we will account for people, and send help to residents in the park that cannot gather with us.

In the event of a disaster which requires evacuation (ex. - an approaching fire), drive to the Hwy 101 exit or down to the meadow and out the gate onto Old Gardiner Rd. as the fire's approach requires.

Locations of fire extinguishers, First Aid Kits, defibrillators, and emergency lanterns in the common use areas of the park

Please take this sheet with you on a brief tour of the common areas, to be sure you can readily locate these important safety items in an emergency. Double check that you know all of the available exits, also.

Emergency lanterns are in the original boxes. Inside each box, the batteries are in a Ziploc to prevent corrosion in the lantern.

	Fire Extinguisher	First Aid Kit	Defibrillator	Emergency Lantern
Office	1. end of the wall that separates the TV area from the mailbox area	1. just left of the fire extinguisher		on information table to left as you walk in
		2. under the restroom sink		
Pool area and upper restrooms/showers		large kit on exterior wall of restrooms, facing the pool		
Laundry & exercise rooms	on wall to left of washers, below the phone			on top of washers
Radclyffe	1. on wall right of the sliding door to the deck	under the sink in the restroom back of the kitchen area	on the wall to the left of the propane stove in the main room	in main area – on top of piano
	2. on wall to the right of the restroom door that is back of the kitchen area			
Workshop	on wall behind pedestrian door	on cabinet to right of radio on South wall		
Garden shed	on left wall just inside the doors			
Lower restrooms/showers			on the wall as you first walk in, on the right.	only in women's – on sink counter

In the case of an emergency, fold the HELP/OK sign in half and place in a window facing the road.

HELP

OK