

TIBURON PENINSULA



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

45 MINUTES AGO

- The San Francisco Bay Area suffered an 6.7 Earthquake on the Hayward Fault.
- The entire Bay Area has sustained catastrophic damage to buildings, roads Bridges and Infrastructure
- Numerous deaths and injuries are being reported throughout the region
- Many Hospitals are severely damaged

Marin County

- 101 closed all direction
- Marin General closed due to damage
- Numerous fires
- Hundreds of injured
- Motorist are stranded
- Numerous vehicle accidents



Richardson Bay Bridge

Tiburon Peninsula

Paradise Drive



Belvedere



What Would You Do ?

- How would you get home?
- Is your home safe?
 - Would you know how to evaluate it?
 - How would you shut off your gas / electric or water?
 - Do you have food/water?
 - Do you have first aid supplies?

What would you do ?

- Where are your family members and where will you meet?
 - If your kids are in school
 - Your spouse is at work
- Do you have a plan?
- How will you survive for the next 3-5 days?

If you cannot answer these
questions

You and your family need to:

GET READY!

SECTION 1

- BEFORE THE DISASTER
 - PREPARING YOURSELF
 - YOUR HOME
 - YOUR FAMILY
 - YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD
 - YOUR COMMUNITY

Section 1 Introduction

page 1

- According to the US Geological Survey
We have a 62% chance of a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake in the next 26 years.
- We have a history of localized fires, floods and severe storms.

What we can expect from a 6.7 Earthquake

Page 2

- Emergency officials will be overwhelmed.
- Utilities may be out for several days.
- Roads, Bridges and slides will make travel extremely difficult or impossible.
- Health facilities may be overwhelmed.
- Water and food distribution will be interrupted for several days.
- Citizens must prepare for themselves.

On a personal level

page 3

- You may not be able to get home for several days.
- Your children may be at home or alone.
- Your home may be seriously damaged or destroyed.
- You or someone you know may experience serious injury or death.
- You must prepare to be a SURVIVOR.

Preparing Yourself & Home

page 3

- Food Supply:
 - **Maintain at least 3-5 days supply**
- Choose foods that:
 - **Your family will eat**
 - **Require little or No cooking and little water**
 - **Require No refrigeration**
 - **Do not increase thirst**
 - **Meet dietary needs of family (infants,diabetics,etc.)**
 - **Remember food for your pets**

Preparing Yourself & Home

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- How to store your food
 - Keep food supply in one place easily accessible (typically the garage is the best).
 - Store food in a cool, dark, dry place (40-60 degrees).
 - Don't store food near gas or petroleum products that will absorb into food.
 - Store food in airtight or vacuum packed containers to prevent against insects or rodents.

Preparing Yourself & Home

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- Emergency Water Supply:
 - A person can survive weeks without food but only days without water.
 - Store a Minimum of 1 gallon per person per day.
 - Water should be stored in sturdy plastic bottles or containers.
 - Bottled water will last 1-2 years. Regular tap water should be changed every 6 months

Preparing Yourself & Home

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- Emergency Water Supply Con't:
 - 8 drops of bleach per gallon of water will purify the stored water.
 - Your water heater contains 30-50 gallons of water. Know how to shut it off and use it.
 - Do not store water around oils and other petroleum fluids. They will absorb into plastics over time.

Preparing Yourself & Home

To purify your water, boil it vigorously for 10 minutes, or add liquid bleach with 5.25% sodium hypochlorite (chlorine bleach) as its sole ingredient in these amounts:

<u>Water Amount</u>	<u>Chlorine Bleach if Water is Cloudy</u>	<u>Chlorine Bleach if Water is Clear</u>
1 quart	4 drops	2 drops
1 gallon	16 drops	8 drops
5 gallons	1 teaspoon	1/2 teaspoon

Wait 30 minutes. The water should have a slight chlorine smell; if it doesn't, repeat dosage and wait 15 more minutes.

Preparing Your Car & Work

page 6

- Keep a backpack containing emergency supplies, food and water for yourself.
- Keep some cash available. ATM's may not work due to power failures.
- If you choose to walk home be careful. Try to go in a group. Be aware of persons around you. Disasters bring out the best and worst in people.

Emergency Supplies

In the event of a major disaster, you might need to rely on your own resources. You may be sleeping outdoors. Plan on what you will need to eat, sleep, cook, and generally survive on your own, with or without the shelter and comfort of your home, for a minimum of 2-3 days.

Eating & Cooking

- Paper/plastic plates, cups, utensils
- Paper towels (can double as napkins)
- Manual can opener
- Alternate cooking source & fuel
- Chlorine bleach & eye dropper to purify water
- Pet food & leashes

Health & Safety

- First Aid kit
- First Aid manual
- Soap, detergent, shampoo
- Toothbrush, toothpaste
- Medication
- Heavy work gloves
- Sturdy shoes
- Space blanket or sleeping bag
- Tent or other camping equipment
- Hearing aid batteries
- Dust masks
- Goggles or safety glasses
- Scissors

Sanitation

- Portable toilet or bucket with lid
- Toilet paper
- Disinfectant
- Feminine hygiene supplies
- Plastic garbage bags
- Twist ties
- Shovel
- Diapers & baby wipes

Tools

- Wrench (shut-off valves)
- 1/2" rope (20 ft)
- Duct tape
- Broom
- Axe
- Flashlight
- Extra batteries
- Portable radio
- Fire extinguisher (2-A:10-B:C)

Emergency Food

Food should be dated, require little or no water or cooking to prepare, not increase thirst (i.e. low sodium and low fat), and be things that your family will enjoy. For example:

- Canned fruits, vegetables (the liquid in which they are packed can also be consumed)
- Canned meat, stew, pasta
- Dried fruits
- Dry cereal
- Crackers (low sodium)
- Canned tuna
- Granola bars (fat free)
- Canned nuts (unsalted)
- Peanut butter
- Fruit or vegetable juices
- Powdered milk
- Bottled soft drinks
- Baby food and food for others on special diets
- Water (minimum of 1 gallon per person per day for 3 days)

Mini-Survival Kits

There is no guarantee that you will be home when disaster strikes. What would you need if you must stay at work for several days, or rely on your car for short-term shelter, or be forced to make your way home on foot?

Storing your supplies in a small backpack will make them convenient to carry if you need to walk home.

Car Mini-Survival Kit

- Nutritious low sodium, low fat snack food
- Bottled water
- Local maps and compass
- Comfortable shoes and socks
- Sweats or jogging pants
- Heavy work gloves
- Coins for pay phone
- Cash (\$50-\$100)
- Flashlight & batteries
- Waterproof matches
- Portable AM radio
- Extra batteries
- Toilet paper and sanitary supplies
- Small first aid kit
- Mylar space blanket
- Tools: screwdriver, pliers
- Fire extinguisher: A-B-C type
- Flares
- Reading material
- Pencil and pad of paper
- Heavy-duty trash bags
- Duct tape
- Scissors

Work Mini-Survival Kit

- Nutritious snack food
- Bottled water
- Comfortable shoes and socks
- Small first aid kit
- Blanket
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- Portable AM radio
- Heavy work gloves
- Toilet paper and sanitary supplies
- Whistle
- Cash and coins for phone calls
- Heavy-duty trash bags
- Duct tape
- Scissors

TIP...

Never let your gas tank fall below one quarter full.

Preparing Yourself & Home

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- Utility Shut off (When and How)
 - Locate Your gas, water & electric utilities.
 - Teach all family members how to shut them off and when to do so.
 - Show your neighbors where your meters are and make arrangements with them if you are not home
 - Do not shut off utilities unless they are a problem (broken, leaking, sparking)

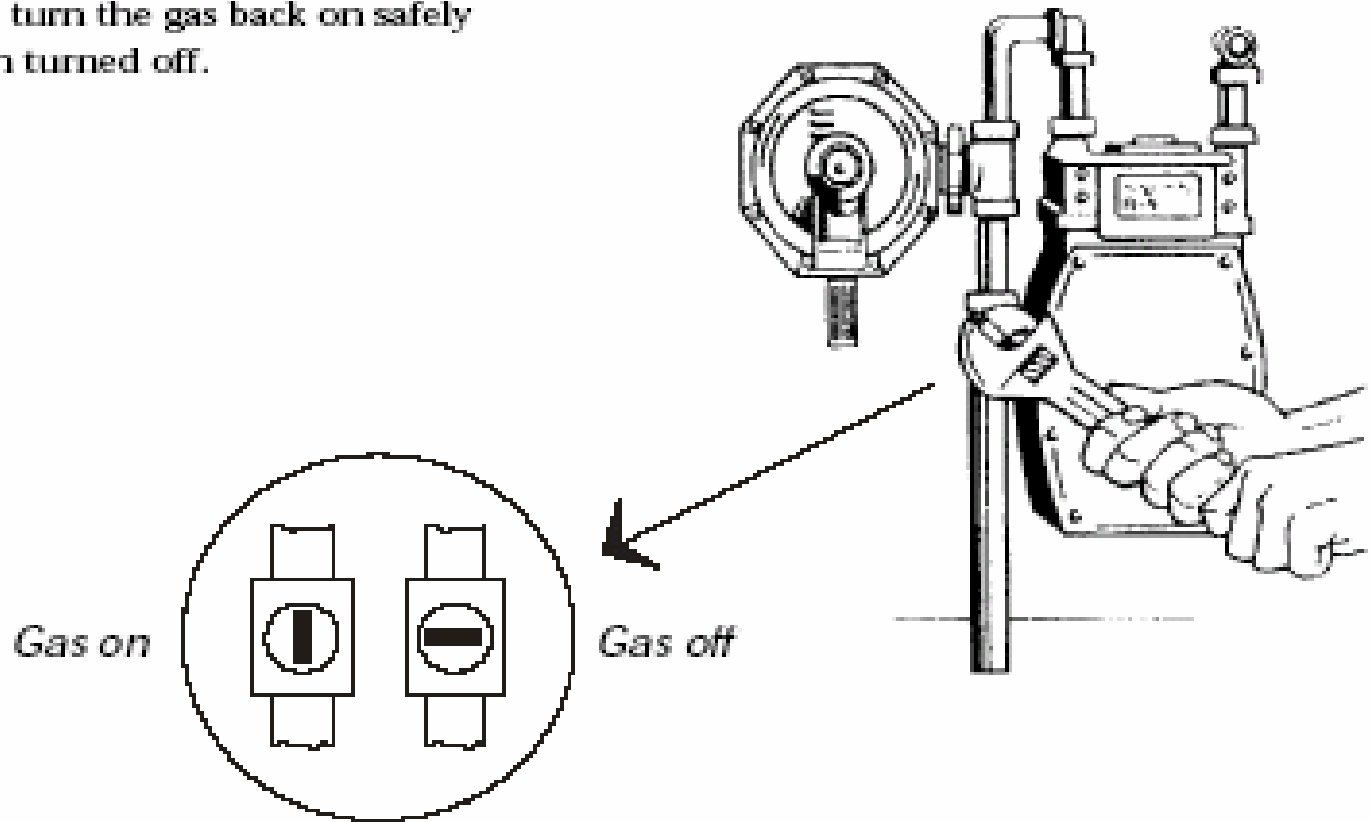
Preparing Yourself & Home

page 9

- Shutting off your gas meter
 - Attach a gas shut off wrench to the meter.
Tape or strap it to the meter, so it is available.
 - Only shut down gas if you smell it or you see the meter flowing a lot of gas
 - If you shut it off only PG&E or a professional can turn it back on.

Preparing Yourself & Home

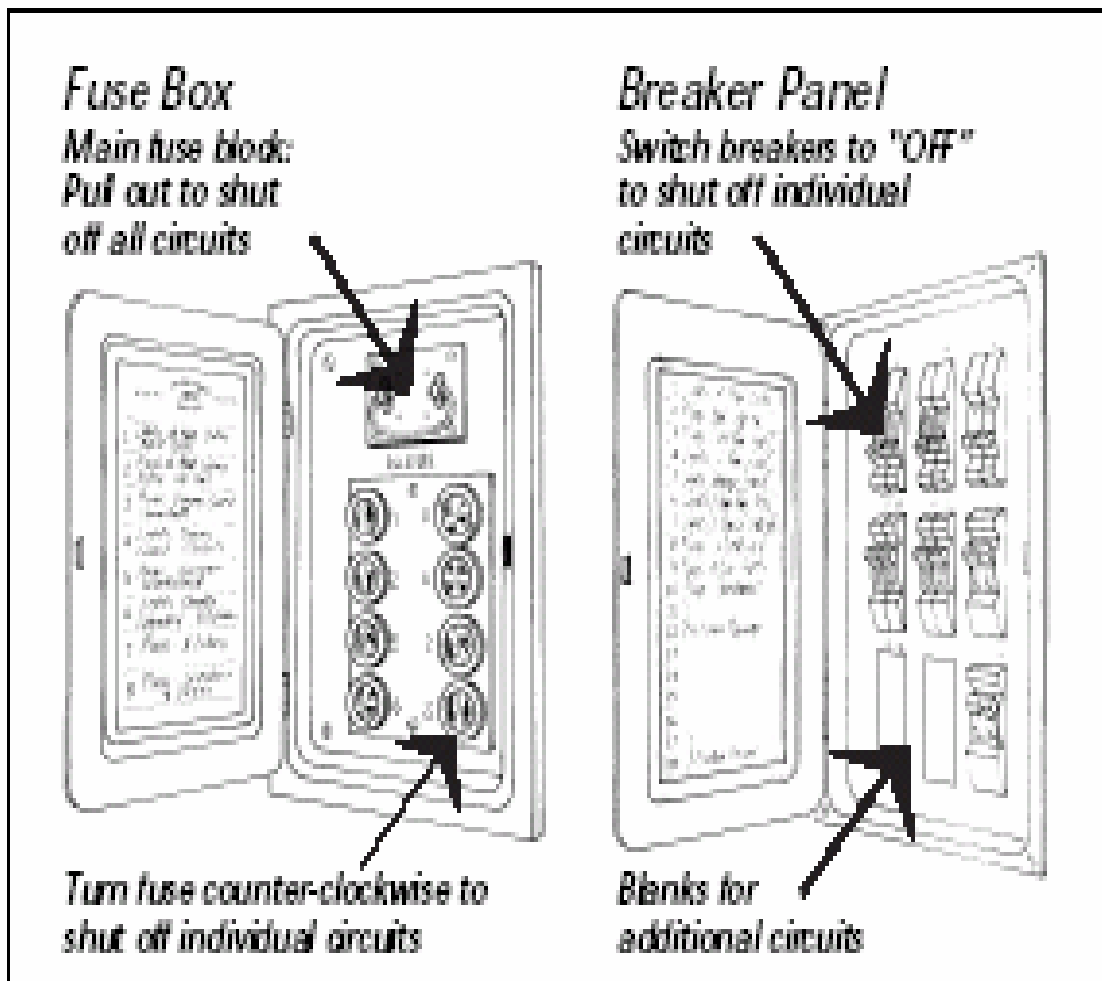
- ⚠ Remember, if the gas is turned off, do not turn it back on. Only a licensed plumber or PG&E can turn the gas back on safely once it's been turned off.



Preparing Yourself & Home

Electricity

- ▶ Know the location of your circuit breaker or fuse box.
- ▶ Know how to trip the breakers or remove the fuses if you need to turn off the electricity after an earthquake.
- ▶ Be sure that each circuit is properly labeled at the box.

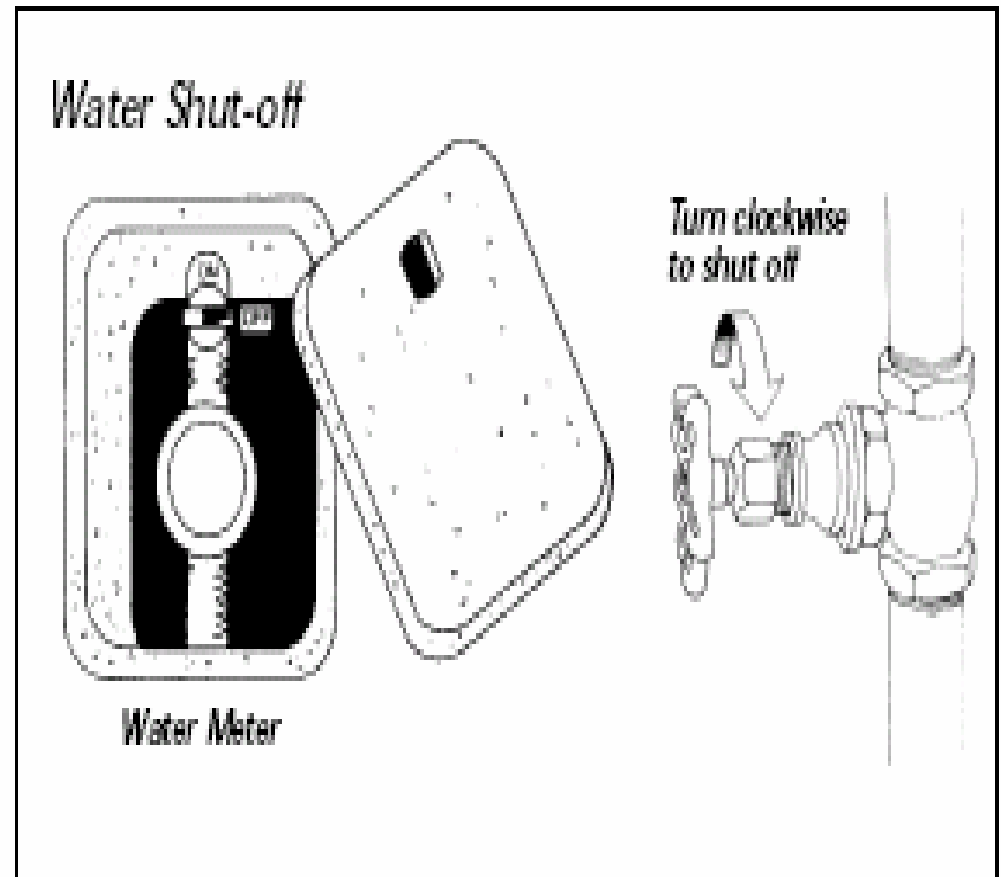


Preparing Yourself & Home

Water

Know how to turn off the water to prevent water damage and also to prevent polluted water from entering your home system. Water may be turned off at either of two locations:

1. At the main meter box (usually by the street), which controls the water flow to the entire property, or
2. At the water main leading into the house.



Preparing Yourself & Home

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- Structural Hazards
 - Imagine your home on wheels. An earthquake will have similar effect.
 - Next to loss of life your home could be your greatest catastrophe.
 - Most people are not insured for earthquake coverage due to cost.
 - How well will your home perform?

Preparing Yourself & Home

- The most important things you can do to mitigate the effects of an earthquake are:
 - Maintain your home.
 - Insure its structural integrity by having regular inspections for pest and decay.
 - Have your home evaluated for seismic safety by a licensed engineer.
 - Contact the Town or City Building Official for information about seismic upgrades and ensure work is completed by licensed professionals.

Preparing Yourself & Home

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- Non-Structural Hazards
 - Take time to look at each room in your home and workplace.
 - Most people injured or killed in earthquakes are hit by falling objects.
 - Ask yourself, what's in this room that could fall during an earthquake and injure me or a loved one?

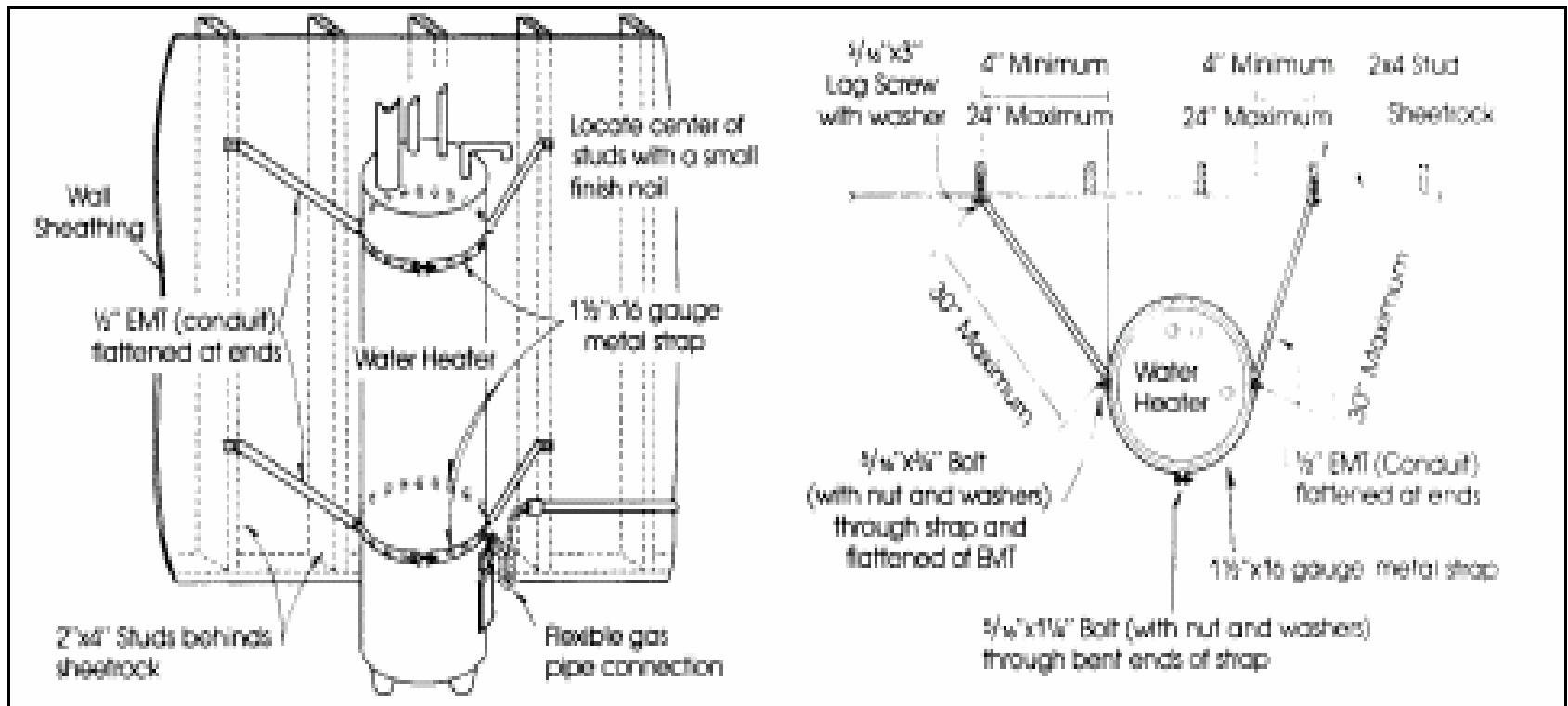
Preparing Yourself & Home

page 13

- Securely fasten heavy objects to walls.
- Do not have heavy objects above beds couches or sitting areas.
- Do not place heavy swinging objects close to windows or sliding glass doors
- Fasten water heater to framing
- Make sure flexible connectors are used on all appliances (gas & water)

Preparing Yourself & Home

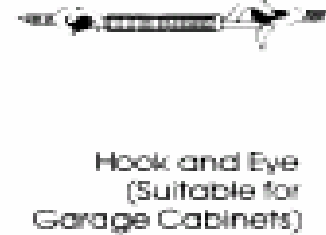
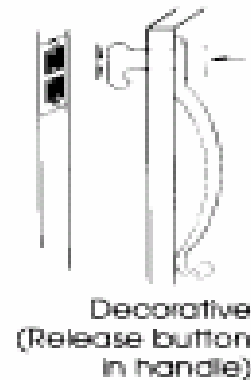
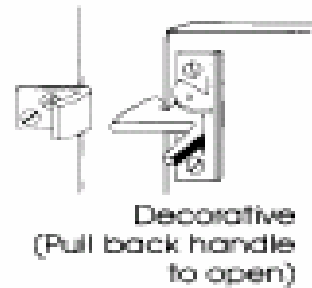
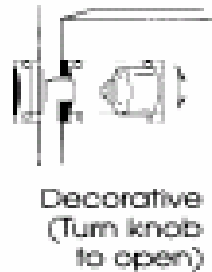
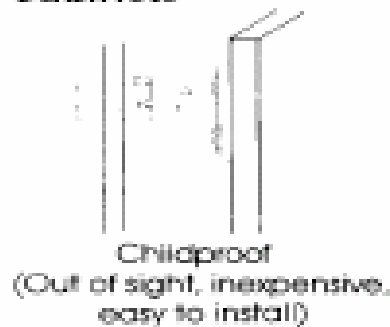
Strap Water Heater



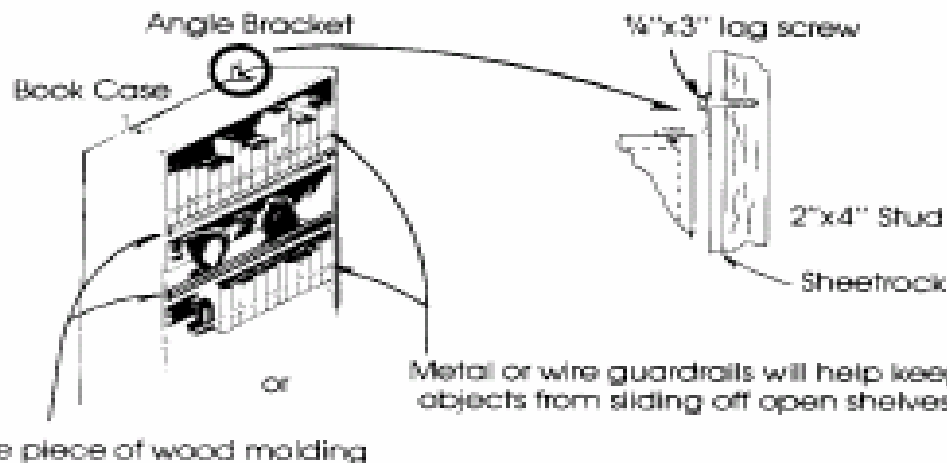
Preparing Yourself & Home

Secure Furniture

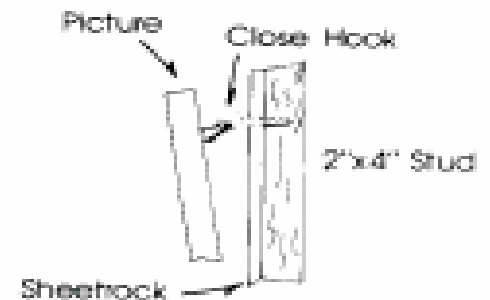
Cabinets



Tall Furniture or Open Shelves



Hanging Pictures



Preparing Yourself & Home

page 15

- First Aid Training
 - The most typical type of injuries are broken bones, head and facial injuries and crush injuries.
 - Keep a First Aid kit at home and in your car.
 - Take a Red Cross First Aid and CPR course.
 - The Telephone Book contains a guide on First Aid and Survival. Mark the section with a clip or marking tape. Refer to it if needed.

First Aid Supplies

The items suggested below should be tailored to meet your needs.

Store these items in a small tool kit or fishing tackle box.

Dressings

- Band-Aids
- Ace bandages
- Butterfly bandages
- Rolled gauze (1 each of 1", 2", and 3")
- Cotton-tipped swabs

TIP...

Bandages can also be made from disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, and clean sheets. They can be held in place by men's ties, plastic bags, and nylon stockings)

Drugs

- Hydrogen peroxide to wash & disinfect wounds
- Antibiotic ointment for dressing wounds
- Individually wrapped alcohol swabs
- Antacids
- Aspirin
- Acetaminophen (generic Tylenol): chewable tablets for small children
- Diarrhea medicine
- Syrup of Ipecac (to induce vomiting)
- Eye drops and eye wash
- Prescriptions from doctor for any long-term medications (keep these current)
- Diphenhydramine (generic Benadryl) to help sleep and anti-allergy

Other Supplies

- First Aid book
- Writing material (pen, pencils, and paper)
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Thermometer
- Cotton balls
- Bar soap
- Tissues
- Skin lotion
- Sunscreen lotion
- Paper cups
- Plastic bags
- Plastic spoons
- Safety pins
- Instant cold packs for sprains and bumps
- Sanitary napkins
- Ammonia inhalant (smelling salts)
- Mylar space blankets
- Pocket knife
- Pre-moistened towelettes
- Splinting materials
- Sling
- Waterproof matches

Your Personal Disaster Plan



Your Personal Disaster Plan

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- Make Your Family Plan
 - Sit down with family members and make a plan. Decide such things as:
 - How to protect yourself.
 - How and when to evacuate.
 - Where you will rendezvous.
 - How you will communicate.
 - Fill out your Disaster Plan Worksheet (page 1).
 - Develop your 10 minute Evacuation List.

Your Personal Disaster Plan

page 19

- Household Drills
 - Earthquake Drills
 - Duck and cover next to or under a heavy piece of furniture or in a strong doorway.
 - Teach children to recognize unsafe areas of the home such as windows, mirrors, refrigerators and tall unsecured furniture.
 - Play the “what if” game with your children to help them develop their ability to recognize unsafe situations.

Your Personal Disaster Plan

page 19

- Household Fire Drills
 - Begin your drill by testing your smoke detector.
 - Identify 2 ways to get out of every room.
 - Make sure all family members know how to STOP, DROP, and ROLL.
 - Decide on where to meet outside the home.
 - Remember, most home fires occur at night.

Evacuation page 20

- If you are forced to Evacuate during a fire or after an earthquake do not hesitate.
 - A wildfire can out run you.
 - Learn your neighborhood. Paths, trails and stairs connect many Peninsula neighborhoods. Take a family walk.
 - Prepare your 10 minute Evacuation List so you know what you will be taking.
 - Identify at least 2 routes for vehicle and foot.

Your Personal Disaster Plan

Tip...10 Minute Evacuation List

Create a list of personal items you would take with you if you only had 10 minutes to evacuate your home.

Make duplicates of important papers and documents and store them in in a safe deposit box or away from the home.

**Keep this list with your
"EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST"**

Your Personal Disaster Plan

page 21

- Family Reunification
 - Identify 2 –3 reunion locations. Make sure all family members are familiar with them.
 - Have a communications plan. Tip, most phones will not work if there is a power failure.
 - If children become stranded tell them to go to the local Police Stations until they can be reunited with family members.

Your Personal Disaster Plan

page 21

- Communications
 - Make a plan that minimizes the use of telephones.
 - Identify a relative or friend outside the area (at least 200 miles) who can relay information and coordinate reunification.
 - Inform friends and relatives of the out of area contact.
 - Make sure family members and children carry that number with them.

Your Personal Disaster Plan

page21

- **Communications**
 - Prepare yourself to receive information.
 - Maintain a battery operated radio to obtain information about the disaster.

Preset one of the stations on your car and home radios to one of the following emergency broadcast stations:

BEARS	840	AM
KCBS	740	AM
KGO	810	AM

Note: Emergency broadcast stations vary from time to time, and those listed are subject to change.

Your Personal Disaster Plan

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- Telephone Emergency Notification System
 - TENS (Countywide system)
 - Emergency notification by public officials for geographic areas.
 - High Speed; up to 22,000 calls per hour.
 - Uses include, evacuations, storms, missing persons, shelter in place etc.
 - Controlled by Marin County Sheriff's Office

Your Personal Disaster Plan

page 22

- Vital Documents
 - Make 2 sets of important documents. Store them in different locations so one set will survive.
 - Photograph or video and document your house and contents for insurance purposes.
 - Make a written inventory of valuables and date of purchase.
 - Make back up of all computer files and maintain back up copies.

Your Personal Disaster Plan

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Suggested Storage Sites for Documents:

- *Safety deposit box*
- *At home, near a primary exit*
- *At your workplace*
- *Friend or relative at least 200 miles away*
- *Water-tight zipper style plastic bags in your freezer (don't include photos or videos)*
- *Garbage can in garage or storage shed*

Important Documents:

- *Insurance policies*
- *Deeds/home loan papers*
- *Medical/Medicare cards*
- *Birth/death certificates*
- *Social Security numbers*
- *Passports*
- *Tax returns (3 years)*
- *Will/trust documents*
- *Title to vehicles*
- *Professional licenses/ credentials*
- *Medical information*
- *Bank account numbers*
- *Household inventory*

Your Personal Disaster Plan

page 23

- Local School Plan
 - Familiarize yourself with the disaster plan at your child's school, including post disaster release policies.
 - Authorize a neighbor or relative to pick up and care for your child in your absence.
 - Make sure to communicate with your child and ensure they know the plan.

Your Personal Disaster Plan

page 24

- Insurance
 - Take the time to investigate the various types of insurance. Fire, Flood, Earthquake are available in most areas.
 - If you are renting make sure you have “Renters Insurance”.
 - Make sure of the limits and deductible of your policy. Review your policy with your agent every 1-2 years to make sure you have proper coverage.

During the Earthquake



During the Earthquake

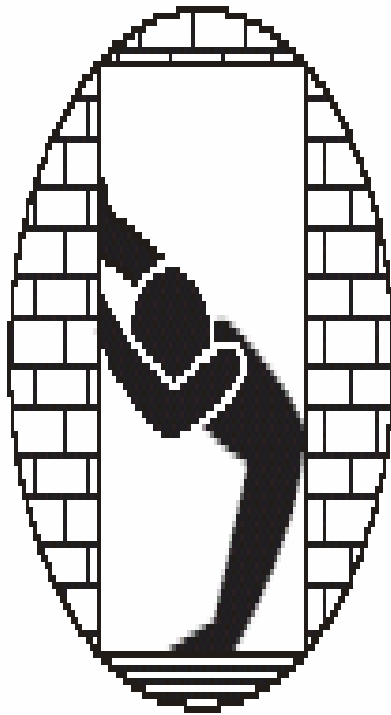
page 26

- If you are indoors:
 - Stay there! Unless the building is in danger of collapsing, it is the SAFEST place to be.
 - Seek shelter next to or under a strong heavy object such as a table or desk. Duck, cover and hold until the shaking stops.
 - Stay away from tall bookcases, windows and glass doors.
 - Brace yourself in a doorway.

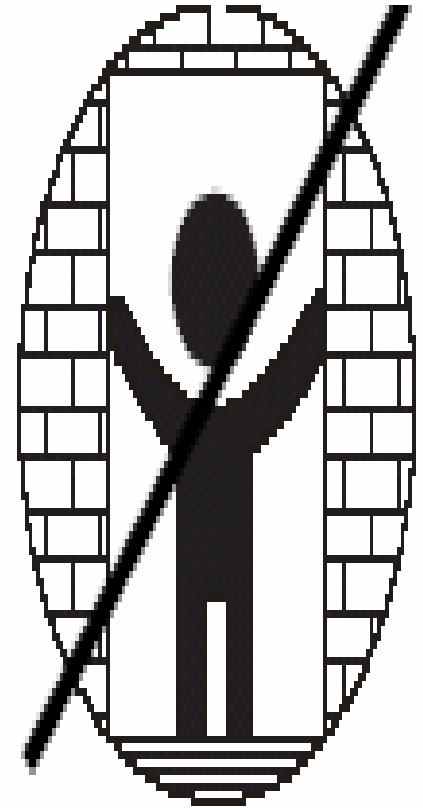
During the Earthquake

page 26

Do this ...



NOT this ...



Tip... Make sure the door is open

During the Earthquake

page 26

- If you are outdoors:
 - Move to an open area away from buildings, power lines, chimneys and trees.
 - Try to duck, cover and hold. If a large heavy object is available get under it.
 - If you are downtown or near tall buildings seek shelter inside the building doorway to escape falling glass and debris. Be careful before entering the street.

During the Earthquake

page 27

- If you are in a crowded public place:
 - Don't rush the door. Your chance of being trampled are greater than your chances of being injured by the quake.
 - Stay towards the center of the room away from glass walls and windows.
 - Move away from display shelving or objects that may fall.
 - Be aware of different exit ways. There are ALWAYS at least 2 ways out.

During the Earthquake

page 27

- If you are in a high rise building:
 - Stay away from the exterior walls.
 - Seek shelter under a doorway or desk.
 - Don't be surprised if the power fails or the fire alarm system activates.
 - **DO NOT USE THE ELEVATORS.**
 - Remember there are always at least 2 ways out. Find them.

During the Earthquake

page 27

- If you are in your car:
 - Immediately pull over to the side of the road and put on your flashers.
 - Turn off your ignition and set the parking brake.
 - Protect your face and head against possible breaking glass.
 - Stay in your car until the shaking stops.
 - **DO NOT CROSS BRIDGES OR OVERPASSES THAT MAY BE DAMAGED.**

After the Earthquake

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- Immediately after the quake:
 - Check your self and people around you for injuries. Give first aid if needed.
 - Do not turn on light switches or light matches until you are certain there are no gas leaks.
 - Check for fire and damage to your utilities.
 - Check your building for structural stability.
 - Protect your water supply. Shut down the meter if necessary.

After the Earthquake

page 28

- Immediately after the quake:
 - Clean up any hazardous materials.
 - Retrieve your children from school.
 - Retrieve your emergency supplies.
 - Check on your neighbors and with your neighborhood block captain, if established.
 - Listen to the radio for emergency news.
 - GET READY FOR AFTERSHOCKS!

After the Earthquake

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- If your home is not safe:
 - Seek shelter with a neighbor.
 - Listen to the radio for your area's Red Cross shelter.
 - Shelters will be designated as needed.

Local Shelter Locations

Belvedere Community Center

Tiburon Town Hall

Local Schools (may not be available)

St. Stephens Church

St. Hilary's Church

Tip:

*The best place to seek
Shelter is your own home
provided it is safe
to do so*

Examples of Damaged Buildings:

- Walls are cracked
- Doorways are crooked
- Windows are broken
- Roofs are compromised

-Attached structures like chimneys and porches become unattached



Houses that aren't bolted to their foundations shift off them.



Unbraced cripple walls collapse.



Chimney collapse is a widespread problem.



Porches and balconies can collapse if not properly attached.

Fire!



Photo: Courtesy of Tiburon Fire District

Tiburon Fire District Engine Company 611 at the Point Reyes Fire 1998

The fire generated incredible winds. The fire came through the residential neighborhood of Drakes View Dr. with such intensity, all we could do was seek shelter in the homes until the flames past by. After it was safe we exited the homes and put out all the spot fires that had started around the home

Ed Lynch, Battalion Chief

Tiburon Fire District

When the Flames Come

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- If and when the flames come, your life may well depend on making correct decisions, especially about when and how to evacuate.
 - Listen to the radio for emergency news.
 - If ordered, evacuate at once!
 - Alert neighbors to the danger if possible.
 - Move your car off the street to keep them clear for emergency vehicles.

When the Flames Come

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Do not call 911 unless you have a life-threatening emergency.



A face mask or damp towel will filter smoke from the air you breathe. Goggles will protect your eyes from smoke and wind-borne debris.

- If there is time before you evacuate:
 - Get dressed in cotton or wool long pants, long sleeved shirt, gloves and sturdy shoes.
 - Begin assembling irreplaceable possessions for evacuation (10 minute list).
 - Confine your pets.

When the Flames Come

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- If time, prepare your house before leaving:
 - Shut off the gas.
 - Remove curtains and drapes.
 - Close all interior doors.
 - Move flammable items away from the windows and into the center of the room.
 - Connect garden hoses to outside faucets.
 - Place ladders, shovels, rakes, etc. in a visible place to help firefighters do their job.



You may be strongly tempted to stay and fight the fire. Don't do it. You will be endangering your life only to face the real possibility that there will be no water coming from your garden hose when the flames arrive. The wiser choice is to evacuate quickly and calmly when requested to do so.

What if you've waited too long to escape, or you become trapped by fast-moving flames on your way out?

⚠ *If the roads out of your neighborhood become impassable due to abandoned vehicles or the approaching fire, evacuate on foot or bicycle using the trails and stairs which connect many neighborhoods.*

⚠ *If you are evacuating by car and become trapped by fire, park clear of vegetation, close the windows and vents, cover yourself and lie on the floor. Do not leave the vehicle.*

⚠ *If you are evacuating on foot or bicycle and become trapped by fire, find an area clear of vegetation along a road or lie in a ditch and cover all areas of exposed skin.*

⚠ *If you are trapped in your home and have no escape route, close all windows and doors, leave them unlocked. Stay away from outside walls. Use a damp towel to filter smoke from the air you breathe.*

When the Flames Come

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- Protecting Lives from Fire
 - Your Part:
 - Make sure you have smoke detectors placed where they will be most effective.
 - Regularly conduct a home hazard check.
 - Keep multi-purpose fire extinguishers (2-A: 10 B:C Rated) in the kitchen and garage.
 - Encourage neighborhood cooperation to organize for mutual protection and benefit.

When the Flames Come

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TIP...

The East Bay Municipal Utility District has produced an excellent booklet titled Firescape, Landscaping to Reduce Fire Hazard. It is available at a nominal charge by calling the Water Conservation Office at (510) 287-0590.

TIP...

Clear your rain gutters of debris during the fire season as well as the rainy season. Many houses are lost in fires when embers ignite litter in the rain gutters, even when the roofs are fire retardant.

- **Protect landscapes with Vegetation Management:**
 - Clear brush, weeds, etc. within 30-100 feet of your home.
 - Space the remaining vegetation to create fuel breaks.
 - Eliminate highly flammable plants from your yard.
 - Prune dead tree branches and ones that hang over roofs.
 - Keep landscape watered.

When the Flames Come

page 37

- Home Maintenance and Construction:
 - Display easy-to-read house numbers which should be clearly visible from the street, day or night.
 - Install spark arresters on the chimneys.
 - Incorporate fire resistive building practices and materials if remodeling or building a new home.

Storms:

Flood, Landslide & Power Outages



Photo: Courtesy of Tiburon Fire District

Tiburon Fire District sand bagging San Rafael Ave during 1982 floods

When the Water Comes

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Photo: Courtesy of MO44



Photo: Downtown San Anselmo 12/31/06

- If your home is in the path of runoff, keep plywood, plastic sheeting, and lumber on hand to divert water.
- If your basement is subject to flooding, consider installing a sump pump with generator backup.
- If water might engulf gas or electrical outlets, turn them off at the meters.

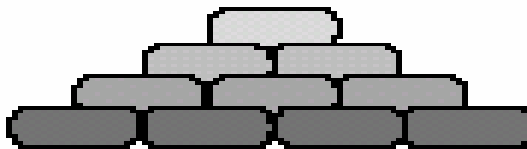
When the Water Comes

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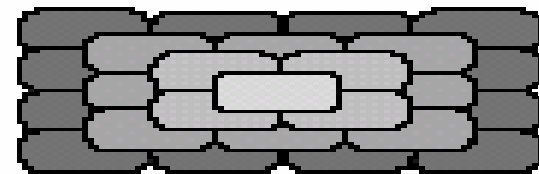
- If sandbags are needed to keep water at bay, purchase the sand and the bags before the rainy season. Stockpile as many filled bags as you think you may need.

How to Fill and Stack Sandbags:

- Fill bags $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full and tie at the top. Overfilled bags will not lie flat, and will leave gaps.
- Sandbags should be stored or placed as close as possible to the point of use. They should be covered and kept dry when not in use.
- Stack sandbags flat on ground, overlapped and overstepped. Tamp down.



Side view stairstepped



From above, overlapped

- Do not stack them against outer walls of the building. Wet sandbags can add extra pressure to a structure.

When the Water Comes

- Landslides Page 40
 - Inspect your property for land movement, retaining wall damage and blocked drainage ditches, storm water pipes or down spouts.
 - If you suspect a potential for landslide, contact a licensed engineer.
 - Review an escape route to adjacent property or city streets.
 - Discuss with neighbors mutual drainage problems.



When the Water Comes

How to get Information

During an emergency or a lengthy power outage, call PG&E at 1-800-743-5000 for information on progress being made to restore power in your area.

TIP...

Resist the urge to keep checking inside your freezer or refrigerator. Every time you do, you let in warm air which reduces the unit's effectiveness. You may want to keep a supply of canned foods handy in case your power is off for a long time.

- **Life Without Power**

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- Treat all downed power lines as if they are “live” or carrying electric current. **DO NOT TOUCH THEM!**
- If you have a generator, you must inform PG&E.
- If you have a fireplace, be sure it is safe to use. Burn only wood or logs of newspaper...**NO CHARCOAL!**
- Disconnect electric garage doors to operate manually.

Living In a Disaster Area



People in Watsonville, the Santa Cruz mountains, and the Marina district were displaced from their homes and lived in makeshift housing for a number of days or weeks.

Living in a Disaster Area

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- Sanitation
 - Don't flush toilets or dump water into sinks or bathroom drains until told sewer lines are intact.
 - Temporary toilets can be made by lining your toilet bowl with a large, extra-strength water-proof trash bag.
 - When possible, dispose of feces by burial.
- Using Emergency Food
 - First, use perishables from the refrigerator.
 - Second, use food from the freezer, but minimize the number of times you open the freezer.
 - Third, Use non-perishable food and staples from your pantry or emergency supplies.

Living in a Disaster Area

- Pets Pg 45
 - A safe, familiar place for a frightened pet might be your car.
 - Make sure it has enough water and adequate ventilation.
 - Be aware that animals might not be allowed in public shelters.
 - Following a disaster, the Marin Humane Society will pick up lost animals, as well as put out food for them.
- Recovery
 - Document damage with photos or signed statements from neighbors.
 - Keep records of all repairs or demolitions.
 - Losses can be tax deductible.
 - If your home requires repair, be sure to get a written contract and references from a licensed contractor.

Living in a Disaster Area

- Psychological Page 45
 - Disasters are terrifying experiences, so be aware of the trauma they cause.
 - Be patient with yourself and your family.
 - Talk with your family about their feelings.
 - Try to get your family back into a near-normal routine or constructive activity as soon as possible.

Neighborhood Preparedness



Photo: Tibouon Peninsula Foundation

Local fire officials meet with residents to review Disaster Cache and Get Ready Program

Working Together Pg 47

- General Neighborhood Disaster Planning
 - Neighbors must depend on neighbors for mutual assistance and protection.
 - Create a plan for disseminating information.
 - Identify neighbors who are disabled, elderly, or children who are often home alone and establish emergency assistance procedures.
 - Organize into disaster response teams to perform response functions after major disasters like earthquakes.

Neighborhood Preparedness

- The City, Town and Fire Districts will be pleased to assist interested neighborhood groups by providing training materials and guidance.
- Contact the Disaster Preparedness Task Force at info@getready94920.org
- or Tiburon Fire District at info@tiburonfire.org.

Certification

- Congratulations
 - You have completed the first step towards becoming certified.



Certification

- There are 4 more steps to complete:
 - Acquire the necessary food, water, equipment and supplies to last 3-5 days
 - Store the “disaster cache” in one location.
 - Complete your Certification Form.
 - Turn your form into one of the 4 locations listed on the back of the form.

Thank You!

This program was created and developed
by the Tiburon Peninsula Disaster
Preparedness Task Force.

Special Thanks to all Task Force Members.