



Emergency Preparedness Guide

JANUARY—FEBRUARY—MARCH

Power Outage Preparedness

APRIL—MAY—JUNE

Pet Preparedness



JULY—AUGUST—SEPTEMBER

**Persons with Additional Preparedness
And Mobility Needs**

OCTOBER—NOVEMBER—DECEMBER

Car Emergency Kit

Your Preparedness Helps Us All

A Message from the Northumberland Emergency Management Coordinators

Northumberland County's Community Emergency Management Coordinators (CEMC's) have developed a program to bring emergency awareness and education to residents across the County. Our campaign will bring **YOU** checklists to ensure **YOU** have what **YOU** need. This Emergency Preparedness Guide was designed as a resource to help you plan how you will manage before, during, and immediately following such an event.

Should an emergency situation occur, the Northumberland Emergency Management Coordinators will assist the emergency response services. This team will coordinate Fire Services, Paramedics Services, Public Works, Emergency Social Services, Police Services and Public Health Unit.

You can assist emergency personnel by being self-sufficient for the first 72 hours of an emergency. This will allow time for emergency services to prioritize response. You are encouraged to complete the checklists and plans in this guide – such as the Family Emergency Plan and the 72 Hour Emergency Kit – so that you have the security of knowing that your most pressing needs, and those of your family, will be met in the initial stages of an emergency.

For more information on how you can prepare for an emergency, visit the Northumberland County website at: www.northumberlandcounty.ca/emergencyplanning or each municipality's website.

If each of us participates in emergency readiness, a crisis may interrupt, but not eliminate, the quality of life we enjoy in Northumberland County.

Sincerely,

Northumberland Emergency Management
Coordinators (CEMC)



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This Emergency Preparedness Guide is available in an alternate format upon request.

How You Can Be Prepared

Be Prepared

Make sure everyone in your family knows what to do before, during and after an emergency. As a family, make a plan and discuss how you can best prepare for the most likely hazards that will affect your home. If you live alone, make a plan for yourself and make sure you talk about it with your neighbours and friends. This guide will provide you with information, lists and templates to use to make sure you are prepared for any emergency.

Make a Plan

On the back page of this guide you will find a template for a Family Emergency Plan. Take the time to fill it out and make sure your family is familiar with it.

Keep a list of emergency phone numbers handy. Put a copy of important phone numbers in your “Ready to Go” Kit (pg 23). Select a friend or family member who lives a distance away from you to be the contact person in the event you are separated from your family. Make sure everyone in the family has this person’s phone number – put a copy in purses, briefcases, school backpacks, or make sure it is stored in electronic devices such as iPods, cell phones or laptops.

You can also attach floor plans for your home to the Emergency Plan that show exits and escape routes from each room.

Don’t forget your pets!! Make sure you have Pet Emergency Kit (pg 9) and have a list handy of pet-friendly hotels, kennels, veterinarians or friends who can take your animal or who you can stay with if you need to evacuate your home.

How You Can Be Prepared

Personal Emergency Information Sheet

In the centre of this guide you will find a template for your Personal Emergency Information. Prepare one per family member and have readily available in case of an emergency. Keep a copy in your emergency preparedness kit.

Prepare your Kit

Make sure you have supplies in your home to be self sufficient for **AT LEAST 72 hours** (pg 6). You should also prepare a “Ready to Go” Kit (pg 23) that has all the supplies and information you will need if you have to evacuate quickly, a Pet Emergency Kit (pg 9) and make sure your car has a Car Survival Kit (pg 8) in case you are stranded or need to travel a long distance.

Know your Hazards

Make a list of all the hazards that may affect you and your home. Contact your local Community Emergency Management Coordinator for information on the top local hazards in your community. Find out how you can prevent, mitigate or prepare for these hazards to make sure your family can remain safe and calm during an emergency.



72-Hour Survival Kit

Food and Water

- 3-5 gallons of water (4L per adult, per day)
- Canned or freeze dried food
- One manual can opener
- Instant drink or juices
- Water purifying tablets

Warmth and Shelter

- Tent/trailer or other shelter
- Wool blend blanket or sleeping bags
- Emergency reflective blanket
- Lightweight stove and fuel/camp stove (to be used OUTDOORS ONLY)
- Hand and body warm packs
- Poncho (a large garbage bag can make a great rain poncho)

Tools and Equipment

- Pocket knife
- Flashlight, lantern or candles (including windproof/waterproof matches)
- Shovel, hatchet or axe
- Sewing kit
- Nylon rope and duct tape
- Cooking utensils
- Radio and batteries or crank radio
- First aid kit
- Pen/pencil and writing pad
- Whistle to make noise with
- Hand sanitizer
- Water resistant duffel bag or tote in which to store everything

72-Hour Survival Kit

Special Items

Keep copies of important documents and family records in a waterproof, fireproof, portable container.

- Passports
- Copies of Health Cards, drivers licences, birth certificates
- Bank account and credit card info, a small amount of cash
- Photos of family members in case you are separated in an emergency
- Games and toys for kids
- Extra keys for house and car
- Cell phone battery charger and car adapter – keep your cell phone charged!
- Insurance policy information



Car Survival Kit

- Shovel
- Sand or kitty litter
- Traction mats
- Tow chain
- Compass
- Cloth or roll of toilet paper
- Warning light or road flares
- Extra clothing and footwear
- Emergency food pack
- Booster cables
- Ice scraper and brush
- Matches and “survival” candle in a deep can (to warm hands, heat drink or use as emergency light)
- Fire extinguisher
- Extra windshield washer fluid
- Fuel line antifreeze
- Road maps
- Flashlight
- First Aid kit
- Duct tape
- Blankets (special “survival” blankets are best)



Pet Emergency Kit

- 72-hour supply of food, bowls, and can opener
- 72-hour supply of bottled water
- Blankets/towels (more than one in case they get soiled)
- Small toy
- Leash, muzzle, harness
- Litter pan, litter, plastic bags and scooper
- Pet carrier for transportation
- Medical records, especially proof of vaccinations (most boarding facilities will not accept pets without proof of current vaccination records)
- Medications and pet First Aid kit
- Current photo of your pet in case it gets lost
- Information on your pet's feeding schedule, behavioural or medical concerns, and special instructions, in case you have to board your pet
- List of boarding facilities in your area, hotels/motels that accept pets and friends and relatives that you and your pet can stay with (pets are generally not allowed inside emergency shelters designated for people, with the exception of service animals such as guide dogs)
- ID tag (micro-chipping is also recommended)



Building a 72-Hour Emergency Kit Calendar of Purchases

With a 72-hour kit in place, you will have the security of knowing that your most pressing and immediate needs will be met in the event of an emergency. Purchase a few items over time, with a plan to have a complete kit within one year.

<p>January</p>  <p>Storage container, flashlight, radio</p>	<p>February</p>  <p>First Aid kit, emergency blanket, First Aid/CPR class</p>	<p>March</p>  <p>Cash, extra keys, important documents</p>
<p>April</p>  <p>Water, non-perishable food, manual can opener</p>	<p>May</p>  <p>Emergency Preparedness Guide, medication, out-of-area contact, alternate living accommodations</p>	<p>June</p>  <p>Sleeping bags, blanket, rain gear, utility knife</p>
<p>July</p>  <p>Whistle, photo of pet, pet supplies</p>	<p>August</p>  <p>Smoke/carbon monoxide alarms, fire extinguisher, evacuation plan</p>	<p>September</p>  <p>Change of clothes, comfortable shoes, entertainment</p>
<p>October</p>  <p>Personal care items toiletry kit</p>	<p>November</p>  <p>Duct Tape, tools, plastic sheeting</p>	<p>December</p> <p>YOUR PREPAREDNESS Helps Us All</p> <p>CONGRATULATIONS!! You are Ready!!</p>

Know Your Hazards

The following are some common hazards that are experienced throughout Northumberland County:

Power Outage

- If prolonged, prevent pipes from bursting by draining them and turning off main water supply.
- Turn off appliances that automatically come back on when power is restored.
- Keep a phone that does not require electricity.
- Open fridge and freezer doors as little as possible to preserve food.
- Never use camp stoves, burners or barbecues indoors. They can produce dangerous levels of carbon monoxide.
- If using candles, never leave them unattended.

Extreme Cold

- Dress warmly in layers and stay dry.
- Cover face and mouth to protect lungs from cold air.
- Avoid overexertion when shoveling snow - take breaks.
- Always let people know when are travelling in inclement weather. Give them your route and expected arrival time. Keep an emergency car kit in your vehicle and the gas tank half full at all times.
- Inside, only use heating equipment approved for indoor use.
- Keep combustible materials away from portable heaters.
- Be careful not to overload electrical circuits.

Extreme Heat

- Stay in the shade - when in the sun, use minimum SPF 15 sunscreen.
- Wear light-coloured, lightweight and loose fitting clothes.
- Drink plenty of water and avoid alcohol and caffeine.
- Avoid strenuous activity.
- NEVER leave children or pets in a car unattended for any length of time.
- Listen to the radio for locations for cooling centres in your neighbourhood.
- Be sure and check on your neighbours or those who may be at risk to extreme heat:
 - Children and seniors
 - People with chronic health issues
 - Outdoor workers

Know Your Hazards

Thunderstorms

- If outdoors, get inside. If that's not possible, squat low to the ground. Do not lie down
- Take shelter in a ditch or low depression if unable to shelter in a building
- If in a boat or in the water, get back to shore immediately
- Avoid handling electrical equipment, faucets, telephones, etc. – lightning can follow wires and pipes
- If you are in a car, stay there

Tornados

- Go to the basement or an interior room on the ground floor such as a washroom or closet
- Stay away from windows and exterior walls
- If outdoors, get inside if possible. If not, take cover in a ditch or recessed area

Floods

- Move furniture and valuables from lower levels to higher ones
- Make sure basement windows are closed
- Seek higher ground if water is rising rapidly
- Check www.ontario.ca/flooding for more information about conditions throughout the province



Health Emergencies

The Haliburton Kawartha Pine Ridge District Health Unit (HKPR) is a valuable resource during many types of health-related emergencies, including those related to food and water safety. Public Health works in concert with local emergency planning groups, hospitals and paramedic services. For more information, you can contact the **HKPR Health Unit** at **1-866-888-HKPR (4577)** or info@hkpr.on.ca.

REMEMBER: Listen to local radio for information during an emergency regarding evacuations, safety tips and where to get more information.

Weather alerts: Visit www.theweathernetwork.com. You can also follow this organization on Twitter, or download a desktop program or a mobile app that delivers weather information right to your device.

Other emergency information in Ontario: You can subscribe to e-mail alerts for emergencies happening in the Province of Ontario at www.ontario.ca/emo. You can also follow this organization on Twitter.



Feature Hazard — Power Outages

(Source: www.getprepared.gc.ca)

Most power outages will be over almost as soon as they begin, but some can last much longer – up to days or even weeks. Power outages are often caused by freezing rain, sleet storms and/or high winds which damage power lines and equipment. Cold snaps or heat waves can also overload the electric power system.

During a power outage:

- First, check whether the power outage is limited to your home. If your neighbours' power is still on, check your own circuit breaker panel or fuse box. If the problem is not a breaker or a fuse, check the service wires leading to the house. If they are obviously damaged or on the ground, stay at least 10 meters back and notify your electric supply authority. Keep the number along with other emergency numbers near your telephone.
- If your neighbours' power is also out, notify your electric supply authority.
- Turn off all tools, appliances and electronic equipment, and turn the thermostat(s) for the home heating system down to minimum to prevent damage from a power surge when power is restored. Also, power can be restored more easily when there is not a heavy load on the electrical system.
- Turn off all lights, except one inside and one outside, so that both you and hydro crews outside know that power has been restored.
- Don't open your freezer or fridge unless it is absolutely necessary. A full freezer will keep food frozen for 24 to 36 hours if the door remains closed.
- Never use charcoal or gas barbecues, camping heating equipment, or home generators indoors. They give off carbon monoxide. Because you can't smell or see it, carbon monoxide can cause health problems and is life-threatening.

Feature Hazard — Power Outages

(Source: www.getprepared.gc.ca)

- Use proper candle holders. Never leave lit candles unattended and keep out of reach of children. Always extinguish candles before going to bed.
- Listen to your battery-powered or crank radio for information on the outage and advice from authorities.
- Make sure your home has a working carbon monoxide detector. If it is hard-wired to the house's electrical supply, ensure it has a battery-powered back-up.
- Protect sensitive electrical appliances such as TVs, computer, and DVD players with a surge-protecting powerbar.



Feature Hazard — Power Outages

(Source: www.getprepared.gc.ca)

If you have to evacuate:

Evacuation is more likely during winter months, when plummeting temperatures can make a house uninhabitable. Although a house can be damaged by low temperatures, the major threat is to the plumbing system. If a standby heating system is used, check to see that no part of the plumbing system can freeze.

If the house must be evacuated, protect it by taking the following precautions:

- Turn off the main breaker or switch of the circuit-breaker panel or power-supply box.
- Turn off the water main where it enters the house. Protect the valve, inlet pipe, and meter or pump with blankets or insulation material.
- Drain the water from your plumbing system. Starting at the top of the house, open all taps, and flush toilets several times. Go to the basement and open the drain valve. Drain your hot water tank by attaching a hose to the tank drain valve and running it to the basement floor drain.
 - **Note:** If you drain a gas-fired water tank, the pilot light should be turned out – call the local gas supplier to re-light it.
- Unhook washing machine hoses and drain.
- Do not worry about small amounts of water trapped in horizontal pipes. Add a small amount of glycol or anti-freeze to water left in the toilet bowl, and the sink and bathtub traps.
- If your house is protected from groundwater by a sump pump, clear valuables from the basement floor in case of flooding.

Feature Hazard — Power Outages

(Source: www.getprepared.gc.ca)

After the power returns:

- Do not enter a flooded basement unless you are sure the power is disconnected.
- Do not use flooded appliances, electrical outlets, switch boxes or fuse-breaker panels until they have been checked and cleaned by a qualified electrician.
- Replace the furnace flue (if removed) and turn off the fuel to the standby heating unit.
- Switch on the main electric switch (before, check to ensure appliances, electric heaters, TVs, microwaves computers, etc. were unplugged to prevent damage from a power surge).
- Give the electrical system a chance to stabilize before reconnecting tools and appliances. Turn the heating-system thermostats up first, followed in a couple of minutes by reconnection of the fridge and freezer. Wait 10 to 15 minutes before reconnecting all other tools and appliances.
- Close the drain valve in the basement.
- Turn on the water supply. Close lowest valves/taps first and allow air to escape from upper taps.
- Make sure that the hot water heater is filled before turning on the power to it.
- As a general precaution, keep a bag of ice cubes in the freezer. If you return home after a period of absence and the ice has melted and refrozen, there is a good chance that the food is spoiled. When in doubt, throw it out!
- Reset your clocks, automatic timers, and alarms.
- Restock your emergency kit so the supplies will be there when needed again.

Using technology during a disaster

We rely on technology more and more to keep in touch with our family, friends, and colleagues with the click of a button. But what happens in the event of a major emergency? Suddenly these tools can become vital in helping you and your family to get in touch and stay informed. So here are some tips on the use of technology in an emergency:

- If possible, use non-voice channels like text messaging, email or social media. These use less bandwidth than voice communications and may work even when phone service doesn't.
- If you must use a phone, keep your conversation brief and convey only vital information to emergency personnel and/or family. This will also conserve your phone's battery.
- Unable to complete a call? Wait 10 seconds before redialing to help reduce network congestion. Note, cordless phones rely on electricity and will not work during a power outage. If you have a landline, keep at least one corded phone in your home.
- Keep extra batteries or a charger for your mobile device in your emergency kit. Consider getting a solar-powered, crank, or vehicle phone charger. If you don't have a cell phone, keep a pre-paid phone card in your emergency kit.
- Keep your contacts up to date on your phone, email and other channels. This will make it easier to reach important contacts, such as friends, family, neighbours, child's school, or insurance agent.
- If you have a smartphone, save your safe meeting location(s) on its mapping application.
- Conserve your smartphone's battery by reducing the screen's brightness, placing your phone in airplane mode, and closing apps you are not using. You never know how long a power outage will last!
- Remember, in an emergency or to save a life, call 9-1-1 for help. You cannot currently text 9-1-1. If you are not experiencing an emergency, do not call 9-1-1. If your area offers 2-1-1 service or another information system, call that number for non-emergencies.

Shelter-in-Place

In the event of an emergency, such as the accidental or intentional release of dangerous goods into the atmosphere (e.g. chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear contaminants), persons in the threatened area may be instructed to shelter-in-place.

What is Shelter-in-Place?

Unlike seeking refuge at a shelter outside of your home or place of work, as might occur during an evacuation, shelter-in-place is a precaution to help keep you safe by remaining indoors.

How will I be notified?

Typically by the media.

Alternately, emergency services might drive through your neighbourhood and provide instructions over a loud speaker or by going door-to-door.

Some municipalities have installed public alerting systems, such as sirens, tone-alert radios, and automated phone calling. Please contact your local Emergency Management Coordinator for information on any such systems in your community.



Shelter-in-Place

What should I do if at home?

- If instructed by local officials to shelter-in-place, close and lock all windows and exterior doors. If there is danger of an explosion, close all window coverings (e.g., shades, blinds, curtains). Also turn off all fans, vents, and heating and air conditioning systems and close any fireplace dampers.
- If possible, take refuge in a small, interior room, with no or few windows. In case of a chemical threat, an above ground location is preferable, as chemicals heavier than air may seep into the basement even with the windows closed.
- Although most shelter-in-place orders usually last only a few hours, take your family emergency survival kit (pg 6) into the room with you so you and your family and pets have a supply of food, bottled water, first aid supplies and medications on hand.
- Have a working radio available so you can listen to the media to know when it is safe to come out or if you will need to evacuate the area.
- Try to have a hard-wired telephone inside the room in which you are seeking shelter. This will provide a backup to any cellular equipment you may have.
- Avoid using the telephone unless you are reporting an emergency or it is absolutely necessary. Emergency responders and those who need immediate emergency assistance will need all available lines.

What should I do if advised to shelter while at work?

- Close the business and ask all staff, customers or visitors to stay inside the building.
- Close and lock all doors, windows and any other openings to the outside.

Shelter-in-Place

- Turn off, seal or disable all building mechanical systems such as fans, heating and air-conditioning systems, and systems that automatically supply fresh air.
- In cases of a chemical threat try to seek shelter in above ground rooms (e.g., conference rooms, large storage closets, copy or pantry rooms) that will prevent overcrowding and will have access to a hard-wired telephone.
- Avoid rooms with large windows or mechanical equipment like ventilation blowers or pipes, as it might not be possible to seal off this equipment from the outdoors.
- Write down the names of everyone in the room, and call your business' designated emergency contact person to report who is in the room and their affiliation with the business.
- Listen to the media for further instructions from local authorities.

What should I do if driving?

- Follow the directions issued by local authorities. If you are unable to get inside a building or easily leave the affected area, it may be best to pull your car over to the side of the road, turn off the engine and stay inside your vehicle, unless there is a tornado or hurricane approaching.
- In hot weather, try to stop under a bridge or in a shady spot to avoid becoming overheated.
- In the event of a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) incident, close all car windows and vents and seal the heating/air-conditioning vents with duct tape or any other suitable material.
- Listen to the radio regularly for updated advice and instructions.

Evacuations

What should you do if ordered to evacuate?

- Offer to assist neighbours who may not be able to evacuate on their own. **If possible, make these arrangements in advance.**
- Take your family **Ready-to-Go Kit** (pg 23).
- Evacuate the area affected by the emergency exactly as directed. Remain calm, do not speed, and obey official directions as some roads may be closed or rerouted.
- Don't take shortcuts. Doing so might lead you to a blocked or dangerous area.
- During some evacuations, you may be asked to report to a reception centre. These may be set up to check people and vehicles for contamination, record evacuee contact information, or arrange for temporary housing. **Even if you have somewhere else to go in long-term evacuations, consider attending the shelter for registration and inquiry purposes.**
- Listen to media reports to stay informed about further announcements from your local emergency officials.

When arriving at a reception centre operated by Northumberland County Community and Social Services, staff in clearly marked BLUE vests will greet you. These vests identify our staff as someone who can help you. If you require medical assistance, notify staff immediately.

You and your family will be required to register with your full names and contact information. This will assist in reuniting you with any family members you may have been separated from. You will be issued a photo ID and will be asked to sign in and out if you leave the centre for any reason.

Evacuation and reception centres typically provide food, shelter, clothing, emergency financial assistance, and other personal supports. They also act as an agent for family reunification, and as a location to obtain information about the emergency. If the emergency requires an overnight stay, cots, blankets, and comfort kits may be provided by the Canadian Red Cross.

Evacuations

Northumberland County Community and Social Services also works closely with agencies and volunteer groups throughout the County to provide these services. Haliburton Kawartha Pine Ridge District Health Unit, Canadian Red Cross, Salvation Army, St. John Ambulance, and many other community groups will also be available to provide valuable support during an emergency.

For more information about Northumberland County Evacuation Services and their role in emergency evacuations, contact emergencymanagement@northumberlandcounty.ca.

Preparations such as packing a **"Ready To Go"** bag can make a big difference in the event of an emergency. The key point about the **"Ready To Go"** bag to remember is that most items won't need to be purchased; look around your home for items that you already own.

- Pack healthy foods with a long shelf life and water.
- Remember to pack supplies for your pets.
- Consider including a few personal photos of family members.
- Identify a person who is willing and able to act as your family's out-of-area contact person.
- Keep your out-of-area contact card in your wallet, **"Ready to Go"** bag or other readily accessible location.
- Twice per year when you change your clocks for daylight savings time replace items in your kit.

Here are some suggested supplies:

- * Flat, Comfortable Shoes
- * Pajamas, Slippers and Housecoat
- * Change of Clothing
- * Small First Aid Kit
- * Toilet Tissue
- * Wind-up Radio & Flashlight with Batteries
- * Identification - Passport, Driver's Licence, etc.
- * Cash - Minimum \$25 in Small Denominations
- * Medication - List of all Medication & Allergies
- * List of Emergency Contact Numbers
- * Travel Blanket
- * Bottled Water

The Role of Northumberland County in an Emergency

Non-emergency Support and Activities

Northumberland County supports its member municipalities prior to an emergency by participating with them and supporting them in exercises, training, and public education and awareness initiatives. The County is also required to conduct its own training and exercises for the County Control Group, as well as developing and delivering public education and awareness information.

Emergency Support and Activities

In the event of a single municipality activating its emergency plan, Northumberland County provides support by sending representation from its Paramedic and Social Services teams to the municipal Emergency Operations Centre as required.

In the event of a large scale, multi-municipal emergency situation, Northumberland County activates its Community Control Group to provide assistance and support by coordinating resources, liaising with non-governmental stakeholders, liaising with provincial and federal partners through the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PEOC), and providing County services to the municipalities as requested, such as paramedic services and emergency social services.

For any questions on personal preparedness or emergency management in Northumberland County, contact emergencymanagement@northumberlandcounty.ca 905-372-3329.

For more information, visit these websites:

www.northumberlandcounty.ca

www.hydroone.com

www.getprepared.ca

www.ontario.ca/emo

www.theweathernetwork.com/ca

www.weatheroffice.gc.ca

www.mto.gov.on.ca/english/traveller/trip/

Contact your Community Emergency Management Coordinator to discuss your emergency plan:

Alderville First Nation

905-352-2011

www.alderville.ca

Township of Alnwick/Haldimand

905-349-2542

www.alnwickhaldimand.ca

Municipality of Brighton

613-475-1744

www.brighton.ca

Town of Cobourg

905-372-9789

www.cobourg.ca

Township of Cramahe

905-355-2821

www.visitcramahe.ca

Township of Hamilton

905-342-2810

www.hamiltontownship.ca

Municipality of Port Hope

905-753-2230

www.porthope.ca

Municipality of Trent Hills

705-653-1900

www.trenthills.ca

Northumberland County

905-372-3329

www.northumberlandcounty.ca



Personal Emergency Information Sheet

REMEMBER: The objective of a family emergency plan is to be prepared to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours as well as being able to reunite and have a plan in the event of an evacuation.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CALL 911

Family Emergency Plan Template

Out of Area Contact:

(A person far enough away so as not to be affected by the same situation – someone each member of the family can call or email in case of emergency)

Name: _____

Address: _____ Apt.#: _____

City: _____ Postal Code: _____

Main Home Phone: (____) _____ - _____

Work Phone: (____) _____ - _____

Cell Phone: (____) _____ - _____

Email Address: _____

Temporary Accommodation:

(A place where your family will be able to stay for a few days in case of evacuation)

Location: _____

Telephone: (____) _____ - _____

Telephone: (____) _____ - _____

Email Address: _____

Emergency Meeting Place:

(A place for your family to meet if you are all in different locations when your home is evacuated, such as work or school)

Location: _____

Alternate Location: _____

Family Contact Information:

Family Member:

Usual Weekday Location:

Contact Information:

Special Health Information:

Insurance / Security Company Contact Information:

Ready-to-Go Bag Location:

Pet Emergency Kit Location:

Type of Pet:	Pet's Name:

Pet Care contact Name: _____.

Telephone: (_____) _____ - _____

Completed by _____ Date: _____