

MYN

Map Your Neighborhood



Designed to improve disaster readiness at the neighborhood level (generally neighborhoods = 15-20 urban homes; 5-7 in rural areas and can be implemented in condos and apartment complexes).

Teaches neighbors to rely on each other during the hours or days before fire, medical, police, or utility responders arrive.

Takes just one person to begin this process by inviting the neighborhood to his or her home for a 90-minute meeting, facilitated by the program DVD.

Craig Fugate, FEMA Director commented that there needs to be something to “fill the gap” between CERT and individual preparedness - **MYN** is that program.

- IAEM's first place in the State/Regional Public Awareness Category, 2009
- FEMA's Challenge Award: <http://blog.fema.gov/2011/06/and-challengegov-winner-is.html>, 2011
- FEMA's Individual & Community Program Award: Innovative Training and Education Programs <http://www.citizencorps.gov/councils/awards/2011/awardwinners2011.shtm>, 2011

Program Components (*accomplished in a 90-minute neighborhood meeting*):

- 9-Step Response Plan begins at home and then reaches throughout the neighborhood. It teaches what to do to save a life, reduce the severity of injuries, reduce emotional distress, and decrease property and environmental damage.
- Skill & Equipment Inventory saves response time by identifying who in the neighborhood has relevant response skills and equipment.
- Neighborhood Map created during the neighborhood meeting pinpoints the exact locations of natural gas meters and propane tanks, recognizing the single biggest source of neighborhood fire (about 67%) following disaster is natural and propane gas leaks.
- Contact List identifies who in the neighborhood may have specific needs following the disaster, including those who are elderly, neighbors with disability, or those home alone.

Program Materials:

- MYN Neighbor Handout: contains the 9-Step Response Plan, Skill & Equipment Inventory, Neighborhood Map & Contact List, Help / OK card. Available in English and Spanish.
- MYN Discussion Guide: designed as a ‘script’ for MYN's DVD and can be easily read if a DVD player is not available.
- MYN DVD: produced in a play-pause-discuss format and is subtitled in English, Spanish, Russian, Korean, Chinese, and close-captioned for the hearing impaired.
- MYN CD: supporting materials (also available online) – includes Discussion Guide, meeting invitation, promotional flyer, brochure, reporting tool, and database.
- Personal Preparedness: Prepare in a Year (PIY) and Getting Ready Home programs offer step-by-step instructions, compelling photos, and streaming videos which educate people on how they can prepare their families and homes to better survive disasters (only available online).
- Preparedness Website: conceptualized to support the Preparedness Strategic Plan of “enabling and empowering preparedness activity in communities,” averaging 900,000 hits per month.

Additionally:

- Partners in forty-three (43) states, including Washington, have found MYN to be a cost effective and time efficient approach to neighborhood preparedness. MYN has partners in the following states: AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IO, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NC, NE, NH, NV, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, and WV.
- MYN has a proven track record. The program was first utilized during the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake in Sunnyvale, California. During the 2001 Nisqually earthquake, 92% of 460 organized neighborhoods in Seattle reported responding in a timely and organized manner to the needs of their neighbors.

MYN

Map Your Neighborhood



- Remember -

*In a disaster your most immediate source of help
are the neighbors living around you.*



Prepare

Neighborhoods that are prepared for emergencies and disaster situations save lives, reduce the severity of injuries and trauma, and reduce property damage. In addition, contributing as an individual and working together as a team helps develop stronger communities and improve the quality of life in the community.

Learn

- Learn the first *9 Steps to Take Immediately Following a Disaster* to secure your home and protect your neighborhood. It is hard to think clearly following disaster. These steps will help you to quickly and safely take actions that can minimize damage and protect lives.
- Identify the *Skills and Equipment Inventory* each neighbor has that are useful in an effective disaster response. Knowing which neighbors have supplies and skills ensures a timely response to a disaster and allows everyone to contribute to the response in a meaningful way.
- Create a *Neighborhood Map* identifying the locations of natural gas and propane tanks for quick response if needed.
- Create a *Neighborhood Contact List* that identifies those with specific needs such as the elderly, those with a disability, or homes where children may be alone during certain hours of the day.
- Work together as a team to evaluate your neighborhood after a disaster and take the necessary actions.

360-417-2525 CLALLAM COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Taking it one step
at a time.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

in Your Home and Community



While the United States has a body of law governing the safe handling, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials, accidents can and do occur throughout the country on a regular basis.

WHAT ARE "HAZARDOUS MATERIALS"?

By law, a hazardous material is "any product that corrodes other materials, explodes or is easily ignited, reacts strongly with water, is unstable when exposed to heat or shock, or is otherwise toxic to humans, animals, or the environment." Hazardous materials can include: explosives, flammable gases and liquids, poisons and poisonous gases, corrosives and caustics, nonflammable gases, oxidizers, water-reactive materials, and radioactive materials.

WHAT TYPES OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ARE FOUND IN A "TYPICAL" HOME?



- **Cleaning Products:**
 - Bleach (liquid, powdered cleanser, etc.) - reactive and can form toxic vapors when mixed with other cleaners - especially ammonia or any acid, including vinegar. Irritant to eyes and mucous membranes. Corrosive.
 - Ammonia (liquid, glass cleaner, etc.) - reacts with acids (such as vinegar) to form a flammable vapor. Skin, eyes, nose, and throat irritant. Corrosive if swallowed.
 - Oven cleaner - skin irritant, inhalation hazard, caustic substance.
 - Laundry detergent - harmful if swallowed. Mild to severe irritant to skin and eyes.
 - Aerosols - container may explode if heated. Contents may be highly flammable, irritants, corrosives, toxins, or poisons.
- **Beauty Aids:**
 - Hair spray (pump or aerosol) - most contain alcohol, which is flammable. Aerosol types have inherent propellant flammability.
 - Nail polish and removers - flammable
 - Perfume, cologne - flammable
 - Deodorant (aerosol) - flammable
- **Garage or Garden Shed Products:**
 - Paints, varnish, paint thinner - flammable
 - Gasoline - flammable and irritant
 - Diesel - combustible and suspected carcinogen
 - Pesticides, herbicides - poison
 - Fertilizer - poison, caustic, oxidizer. Explosive when mixed with hydrocarbons (such as diesel).
 - Lighter fluid - flammable
- **Other Materials:**
 - Propane tanks - flammable gas. Exposure to heat may cause venting or vapor ignition.
 - Oily rags - spontaneously combustible when stored in other than airtight containers.

For more information on hazardous household products and effective alternatives, call Metro Recycling Information at 234-3000 and request copies of "The Hazardless Home Handbook" and "Common Sense Gardening."



HOME HAZARD HUNT

Garage/Attic/Shed

Yes/No

- ☐ ☐ Use gasoline as a motor fuel only and never use or store it inside the home
- ☐ ☐ Keep only a small quantity of gasoline, if necessary, in an approved container locked in the garage or shed
- ☐ ☐ Keep flammable liquids such as paints and thinners in their original containers and store on or near the ground and away from sources of heat, sparks, or flame
- ☐ ☐ Store used oily rags in sealed metal containers
- ☐ ☐ Never store combustibles such as newspapers and magazines in your attic

Heating Equipment

Yes/No

- ☐ ☐ Ensure fireplace inserts and gas/wood stoves comply with local codes
- ☐ ☐ Clean and inspect chimney annually
- ☐ ☐ Dispose of ashes in metal container
- ☐ ☐ Keep clothes, furnishings, and electrical cords at least 12" from wall heaters and 36" from portable heaters
- ☐ ☐ Service furnace annually
- ☐ ☐ Set water heater thermostat at 120° F
- ☐ ☐ Elevate new or replacement gas water heaters at least 18" above the floor

Bathrooms

Yes/No

- ☐ ☐ Store poisonous cleaning supplies and medicines in "child-proofed" cabinets
- ☐ ☐ Replace glass bottles with plastic containers
- ☐ ☐ Ensure all outlets are GFI equipped

Family Preparedness

Yes/No

- ☐ ☐ Plan two unobstructed exits from every room, including the second floor, and make sure everyone knows them
- ☐ ☐ Designate a meeting place outside
- ☐ ☐ Have an out-of-state contact for family check after a disaster/emergency
- ☐ ☐ Develop an escape plan and practice it regularly
- ☐ ☐ Store important papers and valuables in a fire proof safe or cabinet
- ☐ ☐ Maintain proper insurance coverage for your home and its contents (earthquake, flood, renter's, fire)

Fire Extinguisher

Yes/No

- ☐ ☐ Verify that an all purpose fire extinguisher (Class ABC) is maintained in an accessible location
- ☐ ☐ Ensure that all occupants know how to use it
- ☐ ☐ Are additional fire extinguishers kept in the kitchen, garage, basement, and sleeping area?

Smoke Detector

Yes/No

- ☐ ☐ Installed properly on every level?
- ☐ ☐ Tested 1st Tuesday of each month?
- ☐ ☐ Battery replaced every year?

Earthquake Hazards (All Rooms)

Yes/No

- ☐ ☐ Bolt heavy, tall, upright furniture to wall studs
- ☐ ☐ Lock or remove rollers on beds, furniture and appliances
- ☐ ☐ Secure hanging plants and light fixtures with one or more guy wires to prevent swinging into walls or windows and breaking
- ☐ ☐ Locate beds away from windows and heavy wall-mounted objects
- ☐ ☐ Secure kitchen and bathroom cabinets with "positive" (self-closing) latches
- ☐ ☐ Secure items on shelves with quake mats, Velcro™, low shelf barrier, etc.
- ☐ ☐ Store heavy and/or breakable items on lower shelves
- ☐ ☐ Strap water heater to wall studs
- ☐ ☐ Use flexible connections on gas appliances
- ☐ ☐ Check chimney for loose bricks and repair as needed
- ☐ ☐ Check foundation for cracks and repair as needed
- ☐ ☐ Bolt home to foundation to prevent shifting during an earthquake
- ☐ ☐ Secure mirrors and pictures to the wall or hang them with heavy wire, looped through eye screws or tongue-in-groove hangers

Practice drills are a great way to help your family plan and remember what to do in case of a disaster or emergency



For more
information call

649-8577

**Washington State Patrol
Media Release
Chief John R. Batiste**



State Fire Marshal's Office
State Fire Marshal Charles M. Duffy

Captain Monica Alexander
Government and Media Relations
(360) 596-4010 – office
(360) 596-4015 – fax
<http://www.wsp.wa.gov>

*** For Immediate Release ***

Date: August 3, 2016
Contact: Deputy State Fire Marshal Lysandra Davis
Phone: (360) 596-3929
E-mail: Lysandra.Davis@wsp.wa.gov
Twitter: @wafiremarshal

Wildfire Emergency Plans – Include Your Pets

Every family benefits from having an emergency safety plan; this plan must include your pets! You are responsible for their safety and well-being. Pets often sense disasters before they happen and can become confused, agitated and fearful. During fire season, be on the alert for this type of behavior and secure your pet as soon as possible to prevent them from running off in panic.

Just as with your family's emergency supply kit, pet owners should also have a pet survival kit. The State Fire Marshal's Office recommends the following tips for assembling your pet's survival kit:

Pet Survival Kit Checklist

- Food, water and medicine(s) for five days.
- Medical and veterinary records in a waterproof container. Most boarding kennels, veterinarians and animal shelters will need records to verify all vaccinations are current.
- First aid kit.
- ID your pet. Make sure your pet's tags are up to date and securely fastened; if lost, this is their ticket home! Also consider microchipping your pets.
- Crate or other pet carrier. Carriers should be large enough to house your pet comfortably for several hours.
- A current photo of you and your pet together. This will aid in locating your pet if lost and also in establishing ownership.
- Familiar items. These will help to reduce stress.
- Special feeding, exercise or medication instructions.
- Sanitary supplies.

Pet-friendly facilities or lodgings should be identified in your plan, as many emergency shelters cannot accept pets for public health reasons. Some options are boarding kennels, veterinary hospitals, emergency animal shelters and some hotels or motels. The Humane Society advises that pets turned loose or left behind to fend for themselves are likely to become victims of starvation, predators, contaminated food or water, accidents or exposure to the elements.

If it is necessary to leave your pet at home during a wildfire, there are some precautions you must take. Identify a safe room and confine your pet to that area – never leave your pet chained outside. Place stickers on the front- and backdoors to notify neighbors, firefighters, police and other emergency service personnel of the

number and type of animals that are in the house and where they are located. Also provide a number where you or another appropriate contact can be reached as well as the name and number of your vet.

Be sure to familiarize yourself and your family with the evacuation levels for your county and check with local law enforcement regarding evacuations and returning to your home. You may not be able to retrieve your pet during certain evacuation levels.

It is also important to check with local health services and animal hospitals about any diseases spreading as a result of the wildfire and their suggested preventative measures. For more information on disaster preparedness for your pet contact the Humane Society of the United States (www.hsus.org), the American Veterinary Medical Association (www.avma.org), the American Red Cross (www.redcross.org) or your veterinarian.

For more information, please visit the Ready.gov website at: www.ready.gov/animals.

The State Fire Marshal's Office is a Bureau of the Washington State Patrol, providing fire and life safety services to the citizens of Washington State including inspections of state licensed facilities, plan review of school construction projects, licensing of fire sprinkler contractors and pyrotechnic operators, training Washington States firefighters, and collecting emergency response data.

###

**PREVENT FIRES
IT'S YOUR JOB!**



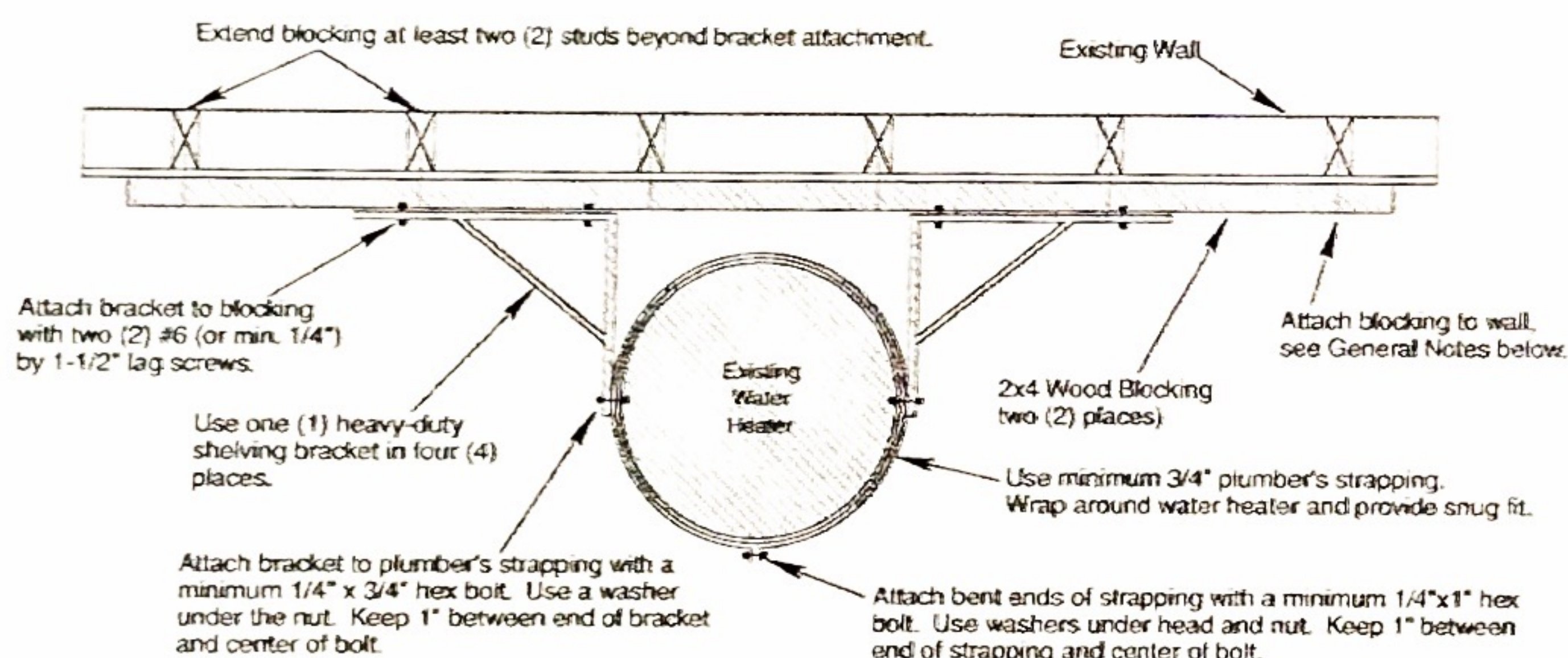
Reduce Six Common Earthquake Risks for Less than \$70

The most common sources of damage and injury during earthquakes in the United States are falling objects, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) wants to help you identify affordable ways to secure five items commonly found in homes. Most of these projects you can do yourself or with the help of someone who is handy with household tools. Before beginning project 1 or 2, check with your local building department and make sure that the solution is approved for use in your area, or superior to what is required by your local building code. If you need to add flexible water or gas connections, you should have this done by a licensed contractor who has experience with these connections. For detailed guidance, download a free copy of the IBHS guide "Earthquake Risks around the U.S.: How to Protect your Property" at www.DisasterSafety.org.

WATER HEATER

For \$25 you can brace a water heater up to 50 gallons in capacity. The goal is to reduce the risk of movement or tipping, which can lead to water damage from a broken water pipe or spark a fire from a dislodged gas line.

Supply List: two 2" x 4" wood blocking strips, heavy-duty shelving brackets, stud finder, plumber's strapping (metal strapping with holes), and flexible water and gas connectors (if needed).



General Notes: Blocking Attachment to Wall

- 1) Wood Stud Wall: Use two (2) #16 (or minimum 1/4") x 3-1/2" lag screws with hex head and washer under head of screw.
- 2) Concrete or Masonry Wall: Use 3/8" masonry anchors with 1-5/8" embedment into existing wall at 12" - 16" on center.
- 3) Steel Stud Wall: Use two (2) #10-16 self-drilling sheet metal screws with hex head and washer under head of screw.
- 4) Wood and Steel Stud Walls: Center screws on studs.

-Method recommended by NIST. See NIST Report GCR 97-732 reference pg. 37.
-y refers to the connector's diameter.

© Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety

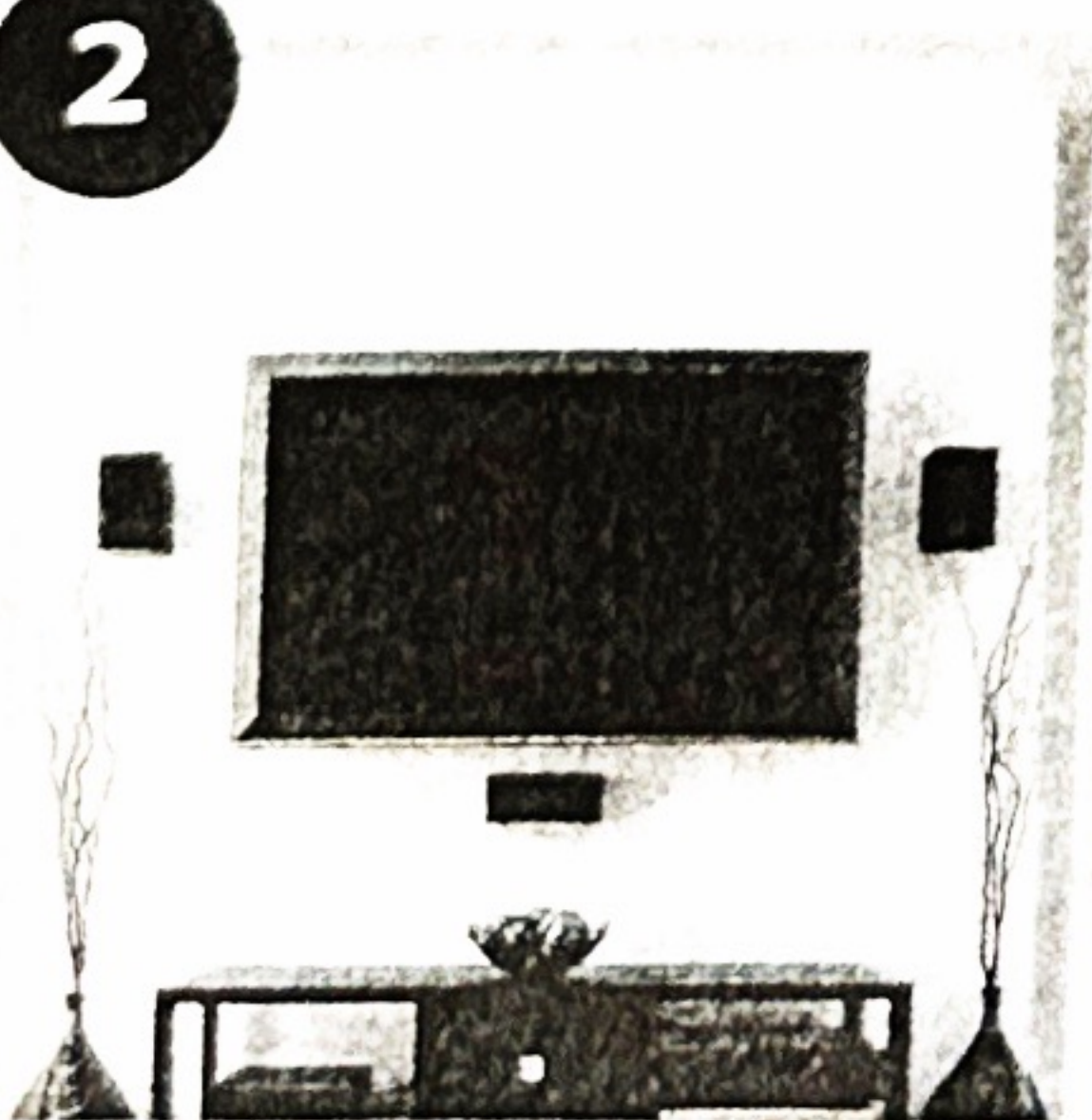


2

WALL-MOUNTED FLAT PANEL TELEVISION

For \$18 you can secure your television to the wall. The goal is to reduce the risk it will fall on someone sitting or standing nearby. This project is appropriate for a television weighing less than 110 lbs. with a 60-inch diagonal screen size or smaller. The framing studs behind the drywall where the television is mounted should be no more than 24 inches on center apart. If one or more of these conditions is not met have the television professionally installed.

Supply List: stud finder, electric drill and 3/4-inch thick-12" x 28" wood board (plywood or solid wood). If you are working with wood studs, you will need 10, No.14 1/4 inch wood or deck screws. For metal stud applications, use 14 1/4" x 2" self-tapping screws intended for sheet metal applications. You will also need bolts to connect the wall mount bracket to the wood board. This can usually be accomplished with four, 5/16 inch carriage bolts at least 1 inch or longer, depending on the thickness of the wall mount bracket, with flat washers and lock washers or lock nuts.



BOOKCASES

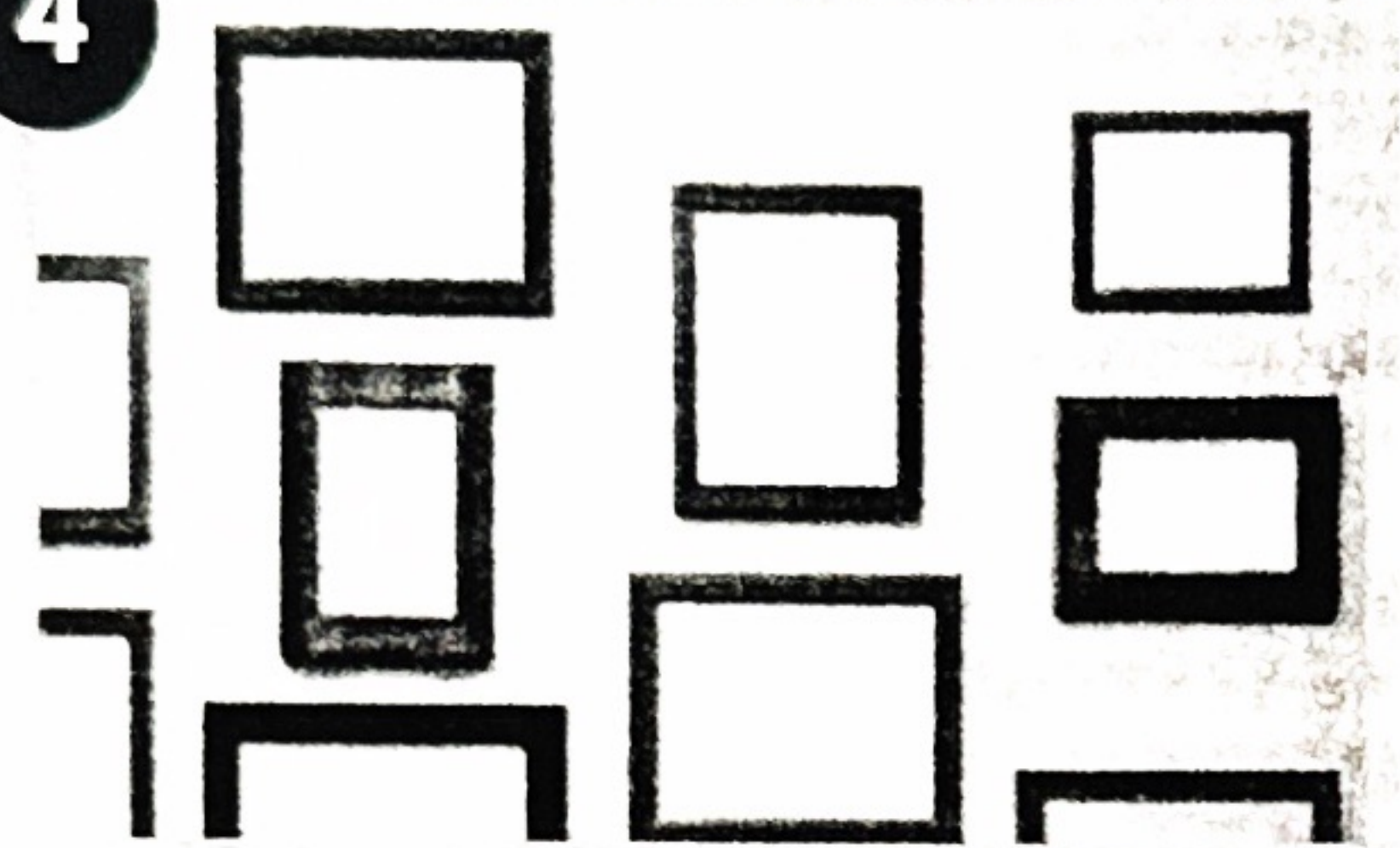
For \$8 you can secure your bookcase and its contents. The goal is to prevent tipping over and spilling of contents, which can block exits and cause injuries and damage. Also try to avoid positioning bookcases facing each other in a room or hallway to help keep the exits clear.

Supply List: Stud finder, L- or Z-brackets, fasteners, plastic anchors for masonry walls, electric drill, screwdriver, wood, plastic or metal strips for shelf edges and heavy-duty Velcro® or museum gel/wax. The Velcro® or museum gel/wax also can be used to secure items on top of cabinets and elsewhere.

3



4



WALL HANGINGS (PICTURE FRAMES, MIRRORS)

For \$6 you can secure up to three pictures, mirrors and other wall hangings. The goal is prevent these objects, which may have sharp edges or be heavy, from falling and injuring anyone nearby or causing damage.

Supply list: stud finder, screwdriver, electric drill, screw-eyes, heavy picture wire and pliers.

5

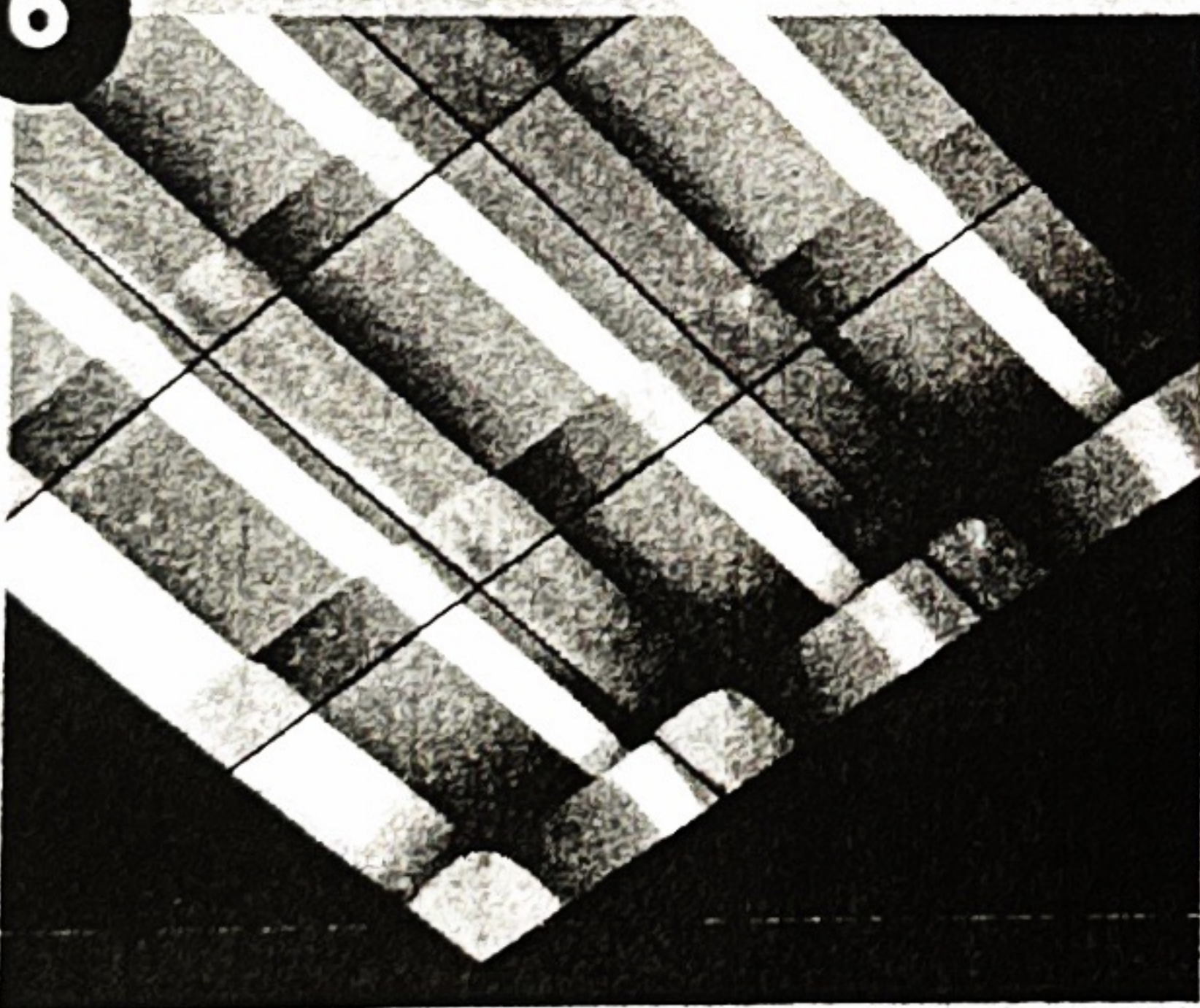


CABINET DOORS AND DRAWERS

For \$3 you can keeps six doors or drawers from opening in an earthquake. The goal is to keep contents, which may be heavy or fragile, from spilling out.

Supply list: Door or drawer latches, screwdriver or adhesive.w

6



STRAIGHT TUBE FLUORESCENT LIGHTS

For \$3 you can buy two plastic sleeves that can be installed over straight tube fluorescent lights. This will help to keep them from spreading glass shards everywhere if one falls out during an earthquake.

The Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) mission is to conduct objective, scientific research to identify and promote effective actions that strengthen homes, businesses, and communities against natural disasters and other causes of loss. Please visit our web site at www.DisasterSafety.org.



Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety
4775 East Fowler Ave.
Tampa, FL 33617
(813) 286-3400
DisasterSafety.org

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Disaster can strike quickly and without warning. You can be forced to evacuate your home or to be confined to your home or place of employment. What would you do if did not have water, electricity, gas or telephone after a major emergency? Emergency responders, including Fire and Police will respond, but they cannot reach everyone right away. Families need to be prepared to cope with any disaster as they may be on their own for up to 30 days. Building and maintaining an emergency supply kit for your home can make a difference.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES FOR YOUR HOME 30 DAYS - Many Ways

Emergency Supplies

- ☐ Water to last 30 days/smaller bottles are recommended
(one gallon/day/person for hydration & cooking; one gallon/day/person for washing)
- ☐ Water filtration pump/system
- ☐ Duffel bags, or other durable containers for all items listed below
- ☐ Non-perishable, ready-to-eat food/ write date on food kept in your kit
- ☐ Canned food is heavier, but supplies water with meals
- ☐ Dehydrated, freeze-dried foods, or Ready-to-eat foods in packages w/self-heating packets
- ☐ Manual can opener and basic food utensils
- ☐ Mess kits, or paper plates and cups, and plastic silverware
- ☐ Small camp stove or "Canned heat" (Sterno)
- ☐ Frito Chips as fire starters
- ☐ Household liquid bleach (unscented) and medicine dropper
- ☐ Reseal able plastic bags
- ☐ Flashlight with batteries and a spare bulb, or Crank-up Flashlight
- ☐ Portable radio with spare batteries
- ☐ Paper, pencil, permanent marker
- ☐ Pliers/wrench/screwdriver
- ☐ Small shovel
- ☐ Pocket knife
- ☐ Duct tape
- ☐ 'Rescue' Tape
- ☐ Whistle
- ☐ Small A-B-C type fire extinguisher
- ☐ Large Tarp/Tent
- ☐ Work Gloves
- ☐ Lighter/Matches
- ☐ Bucket

PERSONAL CARE SUPPLIES

- ☐ Toilet paper
- ☐ Pre-moistened towelettes
- ☐ Personal hygiene items such as soap, shampoo, toothbrush, hand sanitizer, etc.
- ☐ Feminine supplies
- ☐ Heavy-duty plastic garbage bags with ties

(2016.10)

- ☐ Medium size plastic garbage bags for toilets

INFANT AND CHILDRENS' ITEMS

- ☐ Formula and bottles
- ☐ Powdered milk
- ☐ Comfort Teddy Bear
- ☐ Disposable Diapers.
- ☐ Family Pictures (store in plastic zip bag)

FOR EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

- ☐ FIVE complete change of clothing
- ☐ ONE set of waterproof clothing
- ☐ Sturdy Shoes (keep by bed)
- ☐ Rain Poncho
- ☐ Warm cap and gloves
- ☐ Blanket or sleeping bag for each person
- ☐ Space blanket for each person

FIRST AID AND MEDICAL

- ☐ Basic First Aid Book
- ☐ Basic First Aid Kit
- ☐ 30 days of any prescription medications
- ☐ Personal list of medications (store in plastic zip bag)
- ☐ Denture needs
- ☐ Spare contact lenses and supplies
- ☐ Pair of extra eyeglasses
- ☐ Spare hearing aid batteries

OTHER

- ☐ **Chocolate covered espresso beans (Japan 2011)**
- ☐ Pet Food and extra water for pets
- ☐ Games, cards, books, other entertainment, especially for children
- ☐ Roll of quarters and dimes (*\$40.00 worth-minimum for pay phones; food purchases)- keep in spent prescription bottles, or old film canisters*)
- ☐ Insurance policy numbers
- ☐ Name and phone number of insurance agent and doctors
- ☐ Banking/Credit Card account & contact information
- ☐ Out of state contact number and numbers of people you want to contact
- ☐ Phone Card
- ☐ Photo Identification (old driver's license)

STORAGE OF SUPPLIES

Store emergency supplies in one location that is easily accessible, cool, and dry (such as garage corner, closet, or under a bed). Use clean portable containers such as a garbage can on wheels, plastic tubs with lids or duffle bags. If you evacuate, take your kit with you.

Replace stored food and water once a year.

What Should Be Discarded After A Power Outage?



As soon as the power returns, **check temperatures**. If the food in the freezer has ice crystals and is not above 40 degrees you can refreeze. Perishable foods in the refrigerator should not be above **40 degrees F** for more than two hours. **Use this chart** to see what has to be discarded and what can be kept.

Frozen Foods

Meat and Mixed Dishes:

Beef, veal, lamb, pork, poultry, ground meat and poultry
Casseroles with meat, pasta, rice, egg or cheese base,
stews, soups, convenience foods, pizza
Fish, shellfish, breaded seafood products

Dairy:

Milk
Eggs (out of shell), egg products
Ice cream, frozen yogurt
Cheese (soft and semi soft), cream cheese, ricotta
Hard cheese (Cheddar, Swiss, Parmesan)

Fruits/Vegetables:

Fruit juices
Home or commercially packaged fruit
Vegetable juices
Home or commercially packaged or blanched vegetables

Baked Goods/Baking Ingredients:

Flour, cornmeal, nuts
Pie crusts, breads, rolls, muffins, cakes (no custard fillings)
Cakes, pies, pastries with custard or cheese filling, cheesecake
Commercial and homemade bread dough

Still Contains Ice Crystals, Not Above 40° F

Thawed, Held Above 40° F For Over 2 Hours

REFREEZE

DISCARD

REFREEZE

DISCARD

REFREEZE. MAY BE SOME TEXTURE & FLAVOR LOSS

DISCARD

REFREEZE. MAY LOSE SOME QUALITY

DISCARD

REFREEZE

DISCARD

DISCARD

DISCARD

REFREEZE. MAY LOSE SOME TEXTURE

DISCARD

REFREEZE

REFREEZE

REFREEZE

REFREEZE. DISCARD IF MOLD, YEASTY SMELL OR SLIMINESS DEVELOPS.

REFREEZE. WILL CHANGE TEXTURE & FLAVOR

REFREEZE. DISCARD IF MOLD, YEASTY SMELL OR SLIMINESS DEVELOPS.

REFREEZE

DISCARD IF ABOVE 50° F FOR OVER 8 HOURS

REFREEZE. WILL CHANGE TEXTURE & FLAVOR

DISCARD IF ABOVE 50° F FOR OVER 8 HOURS

REFREEZE

REFREEZE

REFREEZE

REFREEZE

REFREEZE

DISCARD

REFREEZE. MAY LOSE SOME QUALITY

REFREEZE. CONSIDERABLE QUALITY LOSS

Refrigerator Foods

Dairy/Eggs/Cheese:

Milk, cream, sour cream, buttermilk, evaporated milk, yogurt
Butter, margarine
Baby formula, opened
Eggs, egg dishes, custards, puddings
Hard & processed cheeses
Soft cheeses, cottage cheese

Fruits/Vegetables:

Fruit juices, opened; canned fruits, opened; fresh fruits
Vegetables, cooked; vegetable juice, opened
Baked potatoes
Fresh mushrooms, herbs, spices
Garlic, chopped in oil or butter

Meat/Poultry/Seafood:

Fresh or leftover meat, poultry, fish or seafood
Lunchmeats, hot dogs, bacon, sausage, dried beef
Canned meats (NOT labeled "Keep Refrigerated" but refrigerated after opening)
Canned hams labeled "Keep Refrigerated"

Mixed Dishes/Side Dishes:

Casseroles, soups, stews, pizza with meat
Meat, tuna, shrimp, chicken, egg salad
Cooked pasta, pasta salads with mayonnaise or vinegar base
Gravy stuffing

Pies/Breads:

Cream- or cheese-filled pastries and pies
Fruit pies
Breads, rolls, cakes, muffins, quick breads
Refrigerator biscuits, rolls, cookie dough

Sauces/Spreads/Jams:

Mayonnaise, tartar sauce, horseradish
Opened salad dressing, jelly, relish, taco and barbecue sauce,

Food Still Cold, Held At 40° F Or Above Under 2 Hours

Held Above 40° F For Over 2 Hours

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

KEEP

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

KEEP

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

KEEP

KEEP

DISCARD AFTER 6 HOURS

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

KEEP

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

KEEP

KEEP

KEEP

KEEP

DISCARD

KEEP

DISCARD IF ABOVE 50° F FOR OVER 8 HOURS

KEEP

KEEP



Make Water Safe

After a natural disaster, water may not be safe to drink.

Listen to local officials to find out if your water is safe.



Adding some bleach helps make water safe to use.

If tap water is clear:

1. Use bleach that does not have an added scent (like lemon).
2. Add 1/8 teaspoon (8 drops or about 0.75 milliliters) of household liquid bleach to 1 gallon (16 cups) of water.
3. Mix well and wait 30 minutes or more before drinking.



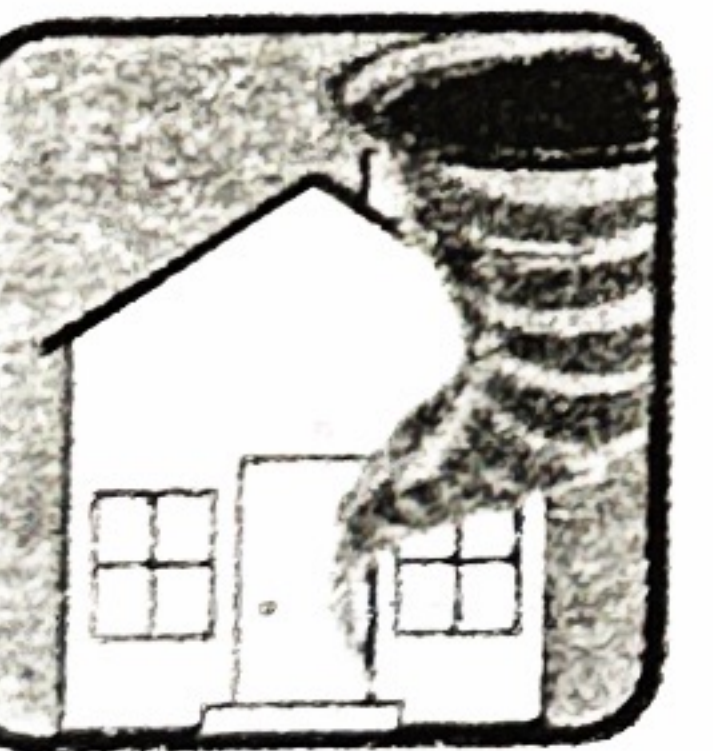
If tap water is cloudy:

1. Use bleach that does not have an added scent (like lemon).
2. Add 1/4 teaspoon (16 drops or 1.5 milliliters) of household liquid bleach to 1 gallon (16 cups) of water.
3. Mix well and wait 30 minutes or more before drinking.



Remember that containers may need to be sanitized before using them to store safe water:

1. Use bleach that does not have an added scent (like lemon).
2. Add 1 teaspoon (64 drops or 5 milliliters) of household liquid bleach to 1 quart (32oz, 4 cups, or about 1 liter) of water.
3. Pour this into a clean storage container and shake well, making sure that the solution coats the entire inside of the container.
4. Let sit at least 30 seconds, and then pour out solution.
5. Let air dry OR rinse with clean water that has already been made safe, if available.



- **Never mix bleach with ammonia or other cleaners.**
- **Open windows and doors to get fresh air when you use bleach.**

For more information on water use after a natural disaster, please visit

http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/emergency/safe_water/personal.html



CDC
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

The interactive map component of the Washington State Geologic Information Portal was developed by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The development of this product was a collaborative effort between the Geology and Earth Resources Division and Information Technology Division of DNR.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Do I need to understand GIS?

Although Geographic Information System (GIS) experience would be nice, you do not need to be a GIS professional to use the Portal.

What can I use the Portal for?

Interactive maps have two advantages over paper maps—they access the most current information and allow users to manipulate the data. You can:

- Zoom to a geographic area and specific coordinates
- Find information about rock types and geologic hazards
- Ask questions about an area
- Compare data layers by using a transparency slider tool
- Draw on your map
- Measure a distance or area

How can it improve my bottom line?

It can improve your efficiency and save you money by enabling you to find the information you need faster and without having to hire outside help. There is a vast amount of data available at your fingertips. What took hours or weeks to find before is now available in minutes.



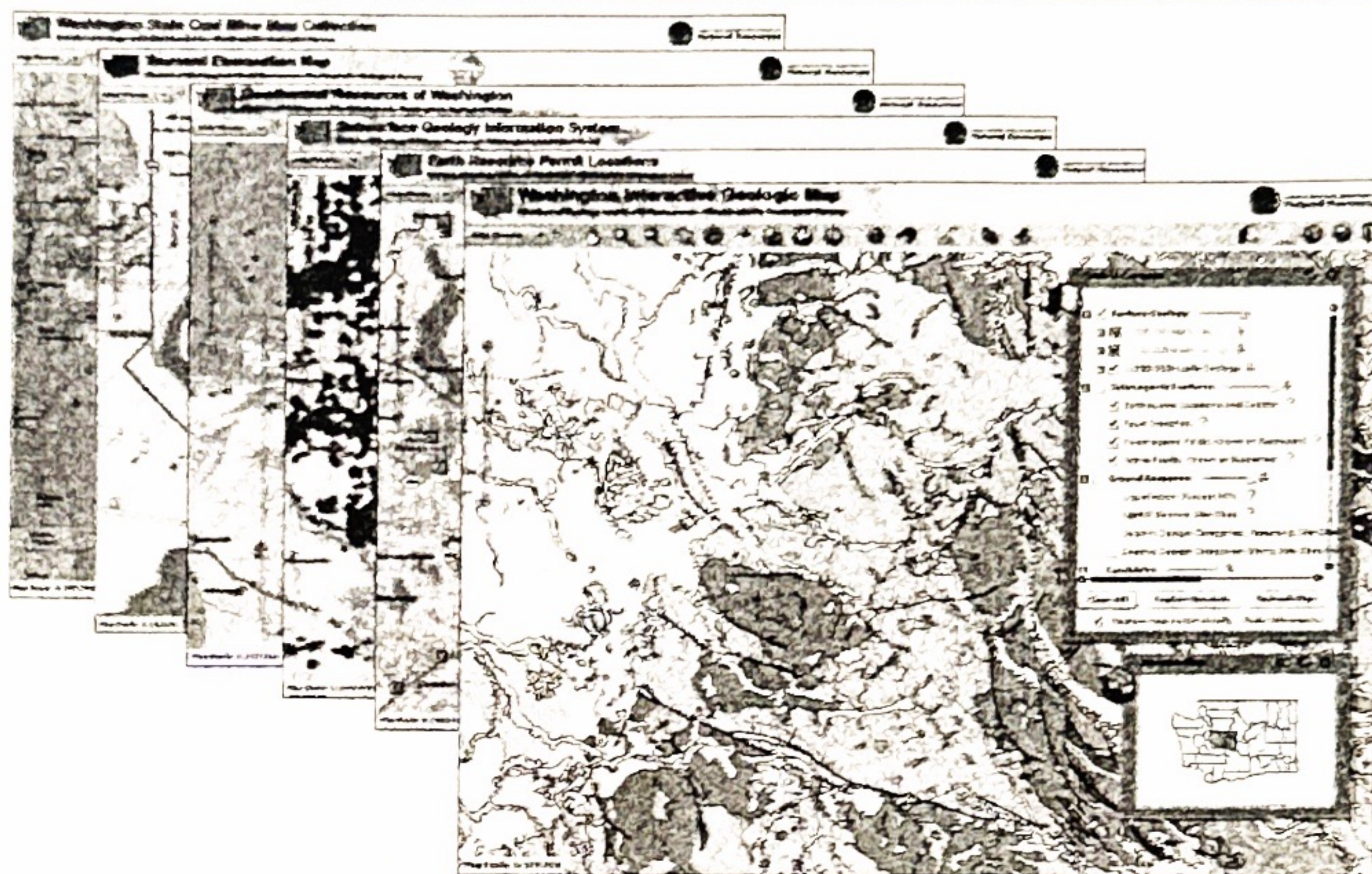
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources

Peter Goldmark - Commissioner of Public Lands

Division of Geology and Earth Resources
David K. Norman - State Geologist

www.dnr.wa.gov/

The Washington State Geologic Information Portal



Access the Geologic Information Portal at www.dnr.wa.gov/geologyportal.

What the Portal Can Do for You

Users of geoscience data often need the ability to overlay and compare multiple map layers to make informed decisions on issues such as the environment, natural resource protection and exploration, land use, and public or personal safety. Our Portal provides this capability to users in an intuitive way, regardless of geographic information systems (GIS) skills or resources. It was developed to give users the ability to: (1) create custom geoscience maps for online display; (2) use online tools to find out more about individual map features; and (3) download the corresponding geospatial data for their own use if they do have access to a GIS.

This application puts complex geologic and hazards information into the hands of everyone—citizens and community decision-makers as well as scientists and technical professionals—allowing them to quickly compare and synthesize data of different types (geology, hazards, resources, base maps) to help solve a variety of problems.

BASE MAPS

- Cities, towns, and roads
- County and 30 x 60-minute and 7.5-minute quadrangle boundaries
- Township, range, and section
- Elevation contours
- Major public and tribal lands
- Aerial photography
- Shaded relief
- USGS topographic maps
- National Geographic World Map
- Bathymetry

MAP THEMES

Interactive Geologic Map – geologic and geologic hazards mapping:

- Geologic mapping
- Landslides
- Earthquake locations and depths
- Active fault and fold locations
- Liquefaction susceptibility mapping
- Seismic site class and seismic design category mapping
- Geophysical data

Seismic Scenarios Catalog – scenario earthquakes on 20 known fault zones in Washington State. Linked PDFs contain earthquake descriptions and damage estimates.

Natural Hazards – landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanoes

Tsunami Evacuation Map – tsunami hazard zones, evacuation routes, and assembly areas—if you live in a tsunami hazard area, you can find evacuation routes and assembly areas near you using the address locator tool.

Geothermal Resources – thermal springs, temperature-gradient wells, and geothermal potential models

Subsurface Geology – database of subsurface geologic information from geotechnical boring logs throughout Washington

Earth Resource Permit Locations –

- Active surface mines
- Oil and gas exploration wells

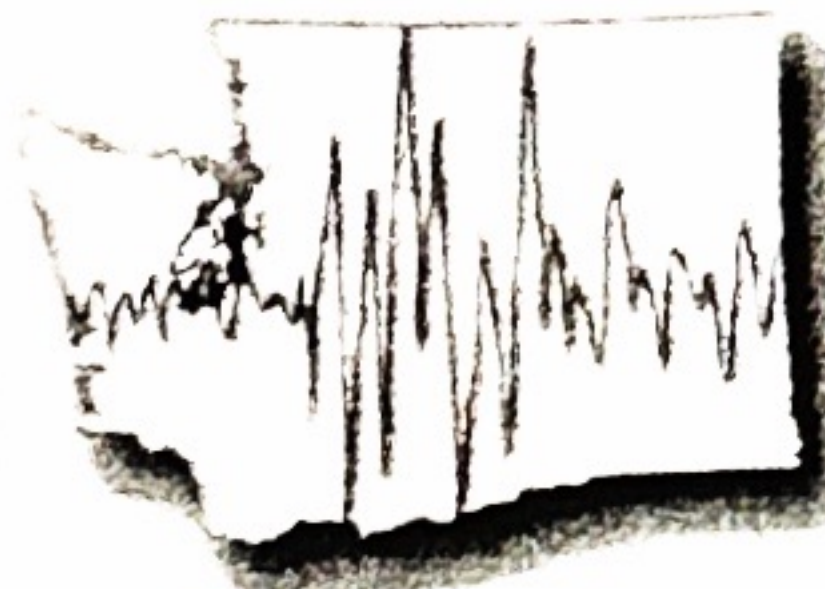
Washington State Coal Mine Map Collection – scanned archival coal mine maps

The Interactive Web Mapping Application— Make Your Own Map

The interactive map application (<https://fortress.wa.gov/dnr/protectiongis/geology/>) allows you to choose which layers to overlay (for example, compare hazard zones with the underlying geology). The application currently has eight different map themes, each of which can be accessed through the mapping application itself, or the Washington State Geologic Information Portal main page.



**Washington Interactive
Geologic Map**
[\[Launch\]](#) | [\[About\]](#)



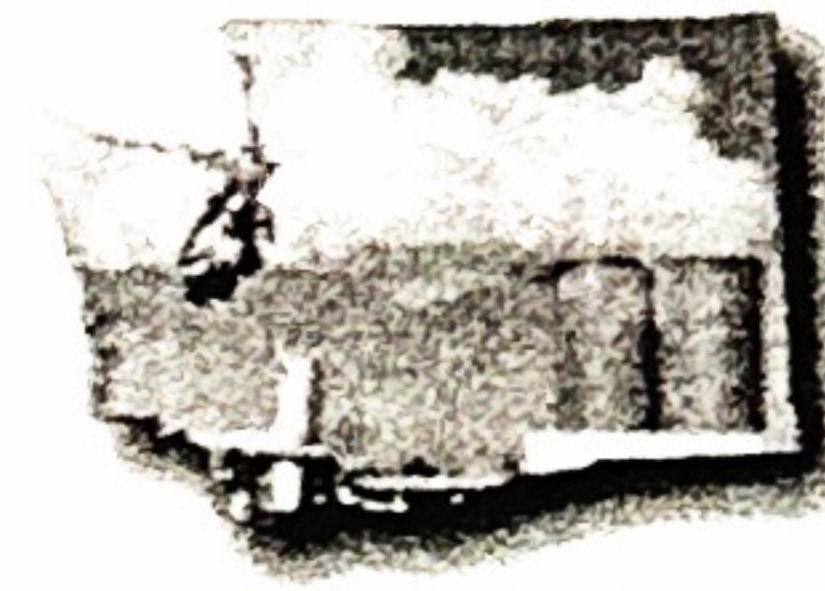
**Seismic Scenarios
Catalog**
[\[Launch\]](#) | [\[About\]](#)



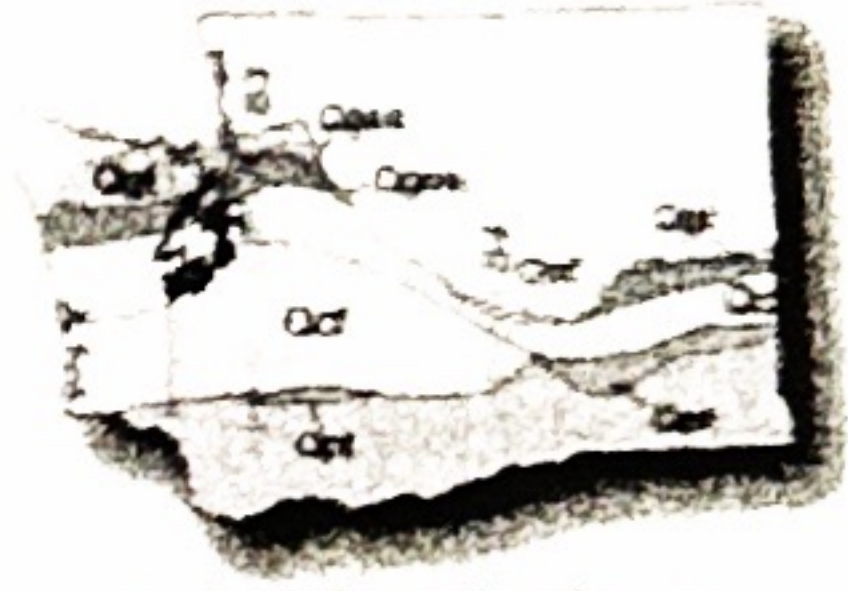
Natural Hazards
[\[Launch\]](#) | [\[About\]](#)



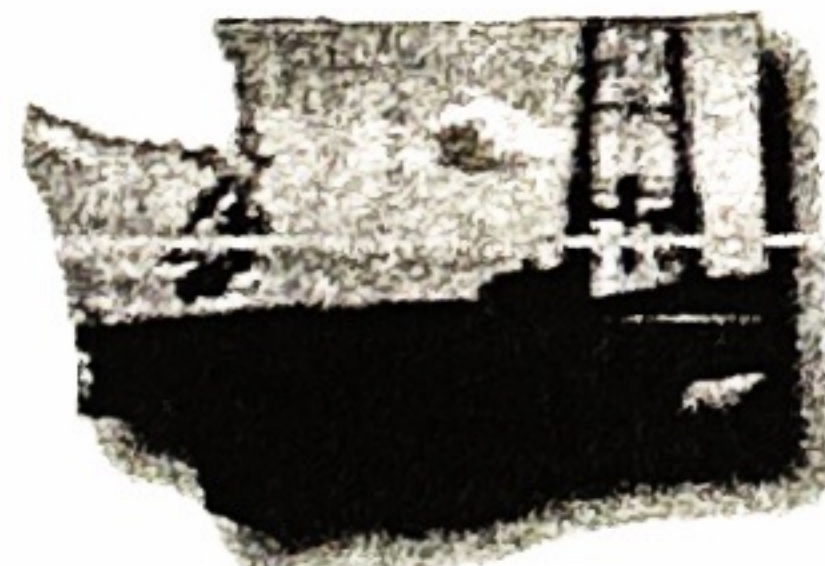
**Tsunami
Evacuation Map**
[\[Launch\]](#) | [\[About\]](#)



**Geothermal Resources Of
Washington**
[\[Launch\]](#) | [\[About\]](#)



**Subsurface Geology
Information System**
[\[Launch\]](#) | [\[About\]](#)



**Earth Resource
Permit Locations**
[\[Launch\]](#) | [\[About\]](#)



**Washington State
Coal Mine Map Collection**
[\[Launch\]](#) | [\[About\]](#)

GEOSCIENCE DATA AND COLLECTIONS

The Division of Geology and Earth Resources has assembled and maintains a wide range of geoscience data and collections that provide information to improve state and local government planning and help protect people, infrastructure, and other important resources. Geoscience data and collections (such as rock and sediment cores, geophysical data, engineering records, historical coal mine maps, and fossils) are used to discover and develop natural resources, such as geothermal energy, and to determine the availability of a earth material, such as sand and gravel for road building.