

Emergency Preparedness

Brooklyn, CT

Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

Guide to help families and individuals be more self-sufficient and able to provide for their short term needs

In any large scale disaster or emergency episode the first 24 to 72 hours are likely to be the most critical as it may take that time for organized relief efforts to become effective.

This guide is to help families and individuals be more self sufficient and able to provide for their short term needs.

A better-prepared populace during emergencies enhances individual survivability and allows emergency responders to focus on

more critical needs during the initial phases of the crisis.

This guide outlines the six basic items that should be included in the home or office emergency preparedness survival kit:

1. Water
2. Food
3. First aid supplies
4. Tools and supplies
5. Clothing and bedding
6. Specialty items

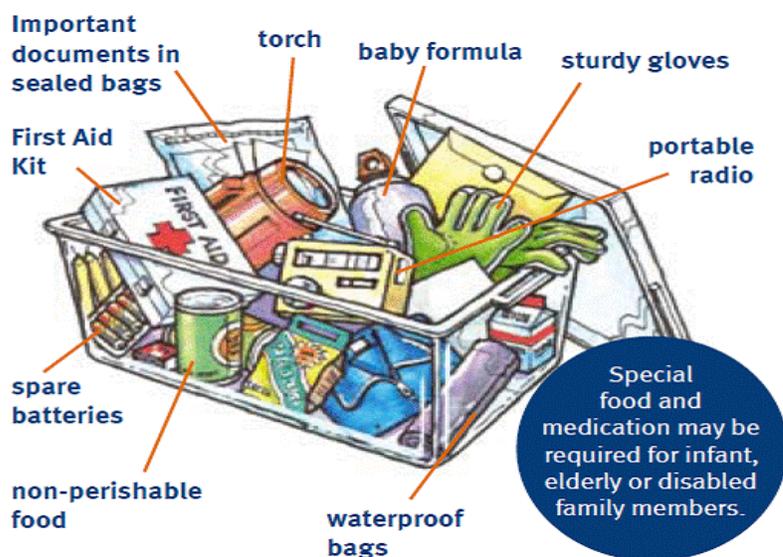
The guide also discusses evacuations and other resources that can benefit you and your family during emergencies.

To find more information on supplies and techniques to use during emergency situations, please consult FEMA's Emergency Preparedness Website:

www.ready.gov

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Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.

- Get a kit of emergency supplies.
- Make a plan for what you will do in an emergency.
- Be informed about what might happen.
- For more information about specific types of emergencies, visit www.ready.gov or call 1-800-BE-READY.

Water



It is highly recommended that you have a 72 hour supply of water for each person.

A person needs about one gallon of water per day. In an emergency situation, it is highly recommended that you have a 72 hour supply of water for each person. Under no circumstances should a person drink less than one quart (four cups) of water per day.

When preparing water supplies,

- Allow people to drink according to needs. Factors that change the amount of water that people will require are :
 - ◇ Age, physical activity, and condition levels
 - ◇ Climate, particularly in very hot temperatures

- ◇ Children, nursing mothers, and ill people require more water
- ◇ Medical emergencies
- Never ration drinking water unless ordered to do so by authorities.
- Drink water that you know is not contaminated first: it is recommended you purchase and use commercially bottled water and keep bottled water in its original container until needed (observe the expiration or “use by” date). You may also store water, but only in

thoroughly clean plastic, glass, fiberglass or coated metal containers.

- Do not drink carbonated beverages instead of drinking water: carbonated beverages does not meet drinking requirements; caffeinated and alcoholic beverages dehydrates the body and increases the need to drink water.
- Replenish stored water supply every six months (or by sell by date on store purchased bottles).

Purifying Water During an Emergency:

If you are not sure of the usability of the water you have, the following steps can be used:

- Heat water and boil for at least one full minute to disinfect it. After cooling, pour into a clean storage container and vigorously agitate; this will add oxygen back to the water and it will taste better.
- Use 2 drops of fragrance free household bleach (ideally from unopened container) to one gallon of water and mix well. Allow to stand for at least one hour before using.
- Commercial purification tablets may be used; follow manufacturer’s

Ratios for Purifying Water with Bleach

Water Quantity	Bleach Added
1 Quart	4 Drops
1 Gallon	16 Drops
5 Gallons	1 Teaspoon

Emergency Food Supply

Select food items that require no refrigeration, minimal preparation/cooking and little or no water. If food must be heated, pack a can of Sterno for indoors or use a barbecue, charcoal grill or camp stove outdoors. Include a manually operated can opener and disposable utensils. Suggested items to have in your supply :

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, vegetables
- Protein or fruit bars, crackers
- Dry cereal or granola
- Peanut butter
- Dried fruit
- Nuts
- Canned juices, non-perishable pasteurized milk
- High energy foods
- Vitamins
- Food for infants
- Comfort/stress foods



First Aid Supplies

A basic first aid kit and manual should be on hand. First aid supplies should include:

- Two pairs of Latex or other sterile gloves.
- Sterile dressings to stop bleeding
- Cleansing agent/soap and antibiotic towelettes.
- Antibiotic and burn ointment
- Adhesive bandages in a variety of sizes
- Eye wash solution to flush the eyes or as general decontaminant
- Thermometer
- Prescribed medical supplies
- Antacid/aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
- Laxative
- Scissors, tweezers
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant.

At least three days of required prescriptions should be kept with the individual at all times. Diabetics that use Insulin should keep a small insulated bag on hand that can be filled with ice to keep the medication cool. If you require eye glasses/contacts, keep a backup pair with your supplies.

Clothing and Bedding

A complete change of clothes and footwear per person should be kept available. Additionally, the following should be on hand:

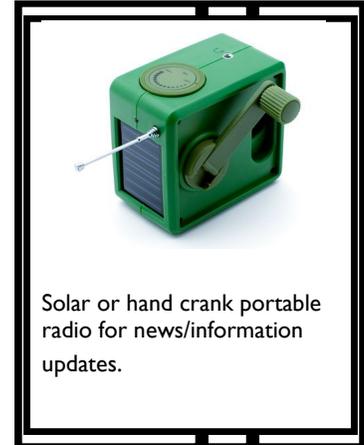
- Shoes or work boots
- Rain gear
- Sleeping bag or two blankets
- Hat and gloves
- Thermal underwear
- Sweater(s)
- Jacket



Tools and Supplies

Recommended items to have on hand:

Shovel and rope
Emergency blanket
Paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils
Plastic storage containers
Battery powered or hand crank radio, flashlight, extra batteries
Lantern, camp stove, fuel, candles
Toilet paper, towelettes and paper towels
Plastic sheeting
Plastic garbage bags (for personal sanitation)
Plastic bucket with tight lid
Fire extinguisher
Pliers, hammer, crowbar, crescent wrench, nails and duct tape
Paper, pencil/pen, needles and thread
Mosquito repellent
Soap, liquid detergent, unscented household bleach
Local community map (for location area shelters)
Compass, matches in waterproof container/or cigarette lighter
Flares, whistle
Hand saw
Pet food, extra water, supplies for your pet or service animal



Specialty Items

Keep important family papers, records and documents in a waterproof, portable container or in a bank safety deposit box. Some examples are:

- Passports
- Birth certificates
- Health cards
- Family photos
- Bank account numbers, credit card numbers
- Small amount of cash

People with Disabilities and Special Needs

Keep extra wheel chair batteries, oxygen, medications, catheters
List of emergency contacts
List of style and serial numbers of medical devices such as pacemakers
If you require extra travel time or need transportation assistance in case of an evacuation, make these arrangements in advance.

For more information about pet preparedness, visit www.ready.gov.

Plan ahead for pets, too. If you need to evacuate, it will be easier if pets have a sturdy, safe, comfortable crate or carrier ready to transport them. It should be large enough for your pet to stand, turn around, and lie down. Include pet litter and a litter box if appropriate.

Evacuation

If an evacuation order is given, consider taking the following items:

Eye wear such as glasses or contact lens
Prescription medications
Important family documents and papers
Cell phone with charger and extra batteries
List of family phone numbers
Extra clothing; at least one change of clothes
Toiletry items
House/car keys
Paper, pencils and or pens
Emergency survival kit (see page 1)
Small amount of cash and credit cards
Only essential items
Small portable radio

Emergency Tip: Keep your car's gas tank at least half full to insure your ability to evacuate in the advent of an emergency.

Listen to local radio stations and television news networks. In cases of emergencies local radio and television will broadcast information concerning sheltering, evacuation, road closures, etc.

CT Alert Emergency Notification System (ENS) - Reverse 911:

In 2009 the state of Connecticut was the first in the nation to establish a statewide emergency notification system. This allows state and local officials to alert the population of Connecticut, of a specific town, or even part of a town during an emergency or dangerous situation. This is an invaluable tool to remain informed in times of emergency.

CT Alert ENS will alert you in the manner of your choosing; this includes:

- Cell Phones
- Text Messages
- Voice over IP landlines
- Email
- Instant messaging

CT Alert ENS also allows you to sign up for alerts concerning your town, as well as three additional locations in the state. For example, these locations could include towns where family or friends may be located, or where your children go to school.

To sign up for alerts please go to the following website and click on "Register for Alerts

<http://www.ct.gov/ctalert/site/default.asp>

BEMHS Facebook and Twitter

To keep the town informed of emergency situations as they are developing, the town of Brooklyn has created a town emergency management Twitter page.

- Twitter Page: @BrooklynCT_EMHS

**NOTE: THESE PAGES ARE NOT FOR REPORTING EMERGEN-
CIES, IF EMERGENCY SERVICES ARE NEEDED CALL 911**

During an emergency that requires opening the town's Emergency Operations Center, we will update these pages with information as it becomes available. Please feel free to write on our Facebook wall, or to tweet us so that we can remain informed of non-emergency situations going on in your neighborhood as well.

