

Work together with your family to develop a family plan so that the adults and children know what to do.

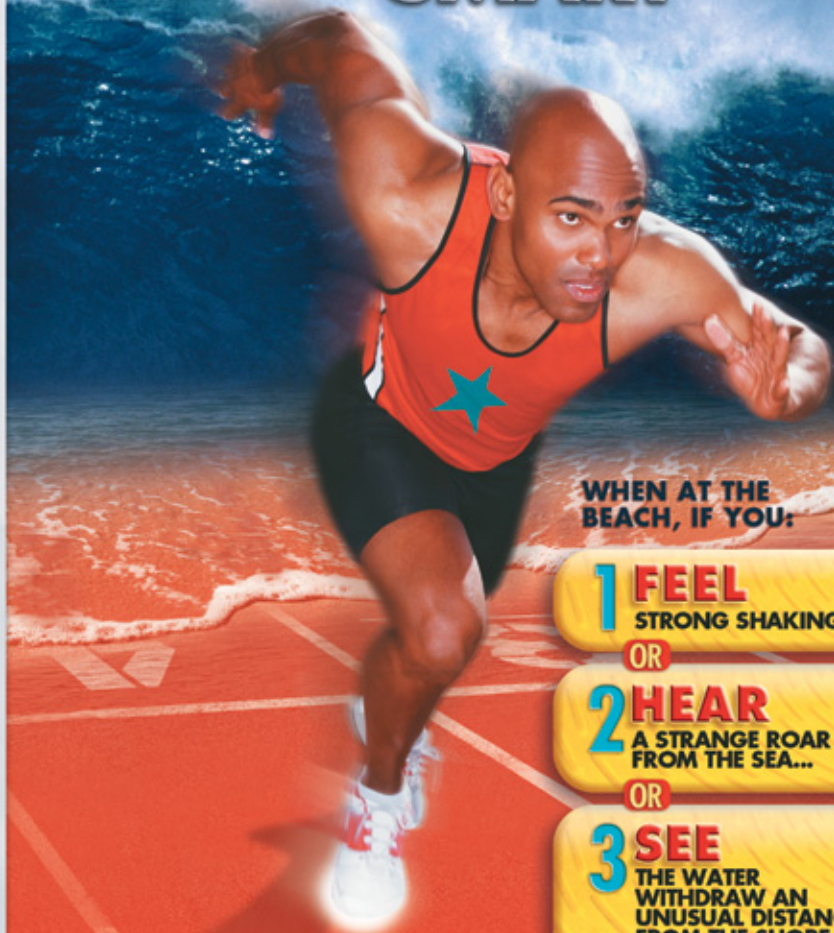
Use the checklist to ensure that your Disaster Survival Kit is well prepared.

DISASTER SURVIVAL KIT CHECKLIST

- 1 gallon of commercially bottled water per person daily
- Canned, boxed or plastic bottled juice
- Canned foods: meat, fish, fruits, vegetables
- Dried food like bread, cookies, biscuits
- Baby food and formula (if needed)
- Disposable plates, cups, utensils and garbage bags
- Cooking tools and fuel
- Insurance papers, medical records and identification stored in a waterproof bag
- First Aid Kit with mosquito repellent
- Prescription Medicine (min. a week's supply)
- Infant care supplies, diapers, etc.
- Special items for elderly or disabled family members
- Flashlights, extra batteries
- Battery operated radio and clock
- Manual can opener
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Water purification kit or bleach (4 drops per qt)
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape
- Toiletries and personal hygiene items including feminine supplies
- Toilet paper, moist towelettes and soap
- Fire extinguisher
- Tools including a wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Sturdy shoes, extra clothing, eyeglasses
- Pillows, blankets, sleeping bags
- Small amount of cash in small bills
- Pet care items, food, water, medications, carrier, muzzle and leash.



BE TSUNAMI SMART



WHEN AT THE BEACH, IF YOU:

1 FEEL
STRONG SHAKING...

OR

2 HEAR
A STRANGE ROAR FROM THE SEA...

OR

3 SEE
THE WATER WITHDRAW AN UNUSUAL DISTANCE FROM THE SHORE...

...DON'T WAIT!

RUN!

TO HIGHER GROUND!

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BEFORE

- ✓ Ensure that all family members can recognise natural tsunami signs as timely, official Tsunami Warnings may not be possible.
- ✓ Be aware of concrete, reinforced multi-storey buildings nearby that can be used for evacuation to upper floors if necessary.
- ✓ If you live in a low-lying area – for instance near to the beach – identify the quickest way to get to high ground.
- ✓ Teach and practice your evacuation plan with all family members. Everyone needs to know what to do in case all members are not together.
- ✓ Emergency supplies, equipment and First Aid Kits should be readily available.

AFTER

- ✓ If possible, stay tuned to a radio or television to get the latest emergency information.
- ✓ Help injured or trapped people and call for help if necessary.
- ✓ Open windows and doors to help dry buildings.
- ✓ Remove mud while it is still moist to give walls and floors an opportunity to dry.
- ✓ Check food supply and test drinking water. Fresh food that has come in contact with flood water may be contaminated and should be discarded.
- ✓ Check for damage to sewer and water lines.

DURING A TSUNAMI

- ✓ If you are at the beach and recognise signs of a tsunami, leave the area and move immediately to higher ground.
- ✓ If swept away by a tsunami, look for something to use as a raft.
- ✓ A tsunami is not a single wave but a series of waves that can come ashore for hours. The first wave may not be the largest so stay out of danger areas until an “all-clear” is issued by a recognised authority.

DON'Ts

- ✗ Do not wait for an official warning before evacuating; authorities may not have enough time to issue a Tsunami Warning.
- ✗ If a Tsunami Warning is issued, NEVER go down to the beach to watch the waves.
- ✗ Do not try to surf the tsunami.

A **STORM SURGE** is sea or lake water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm and/or reduced atmospheric pressure of the storm.

COASTAL EROSION occurs along beaches and shorelines. It takes land away from one area to deposit it someplace else.

SHORELINE OR BEACH EROSION is the removal of sand or gravel caused by wave action and long-shore currents.

COASTAL HAZARDS are natural and manmade events that impact the boundary between the ocean and the shoreline.

