

DISASTER PLAN INFORMATION

ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

FAX: _____

E-MAIL: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACT & PHONE: _____

HOME OFFICE/BUSINESS OFFICE INFORMATION

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

FAX: _____

E-MAIL: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACT & PHONE: _____

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FACT SHEET

FOOD SAFETY

With the freezer closed, food in a fully loaded chest will stay frozen about two days. A half loaded chest will hold one day or less.

When checking refrigerators or freezers, a thermometer is important in making a decision about what foods you keep and what foods you throw out. If the temperature is 41 degrees F or colder, the food should be safe.

If no thermometer is available, but frozen food still contains ice crystals, it can be refrozen safely. Thawed but still cold (41 degrees F or below) foods may be cooked. The cooked food should be eaten right away or immediately be refrozen.

Dry ice may be used to keep temperatures below 41 degrees F, but must be handled carefully.

Twenty-five pounds of dry ice would normally hold the temperature of a half-full 10-cubic-foot freezer below freezing for 2 to three days. A fully loaded cabinet will stay frozen 3 to 4 days, if dry ice is added shortly after the power goes off. Avoid all skin contact with dry ice.

Refrigerator/freezer thermometers may be purchased at most grocery stores. Locating a thermometer in each refrigerator or freezer will take the guess work out of keeping your food or throwing it out.

Remember, some quality of taste may be lost in refreezing foods which were kept at 41 degrees F or colder, but they should be safe.

DON'T TAKE RISKS. IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBTS, THROW IT OUT.

DRINKING WATER SAFETY AND SUPPLY

ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCES:

- 1) Water heater – must be disinfected as described below.
- 2) Friends, neighbors and relatives on the municipal distribution system.
- 3) Bottled water – available at most retail food markets and drug stores.

PURIFYING WATER:

- 1) CHLORINATION – It may not be possible to boil your drinking water due to the failure of gas or electric power, or damage to your stove. Under these conditions, it would be better to chlorinate your drinking water.

PRODUCT	AVAIL. CHLORINE	1 QT.	1 GAL.	5 GAL	20 GAL
Bleach	5.2%	2 drops	4 drops	¼ tsp	1 tsp.

Before using, stir and let water sit for 30 minutes after chlorine has been added.

- 2) **BOILING** – Most water can be purified for drinking purposes by boiling it for 10 minutes. This will destroy the germs. The flat taste caused by boiling the water is easily removed. Simply add a pinch of salt. Or, if you prefer, pour the boiled water from one container to another until it picks up enough air to restore its normal taste.

GARBAGE STORAGE

- 1) Drain liquids from the garbage.
- 2) Put garbage in plastic bags or large containers with tight fitting lids to keep out flies, rats and dogs.
- 3) Hold rubbish such as tree branches until after all other garbage has been removed.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Toilets will not be working in homes on well or cistern water if the electricity is out.

- 1) Use working toilets in other locations whenever possible.
- 2) Use a large metal or plastic can with a lid for a toilet.
- 3) Homemade soil bags can be used for a toilet by putting on grocery bag inside another with a layer of shredded newspaper inside between the two.
- 4) Insecticides and deodorants should be used to control odor and insect breeding.
- 5) Disinfect areas with a solution of household bleach and water (2 Tbs./gallon).

SAFETY

POWER LINES:

Do not touch downed power lines. Be sure to check for power lines before cutting up trees.

CHAIN SAWS:

Chain saws are extremely dangerous. If you don't know how to use a chain saw, the safest plan is to contact a commercial tree trimming service. Sturdy gloves and boots should be worn. Avoid wearing loose clothing. Safety glasses are a must to prevent eye injury from flying chips. Always maintain a firm footing; wet growth, tree limbs, etc. are particularly slick and demand special caution.