

Golden and Area Emergency Management Program



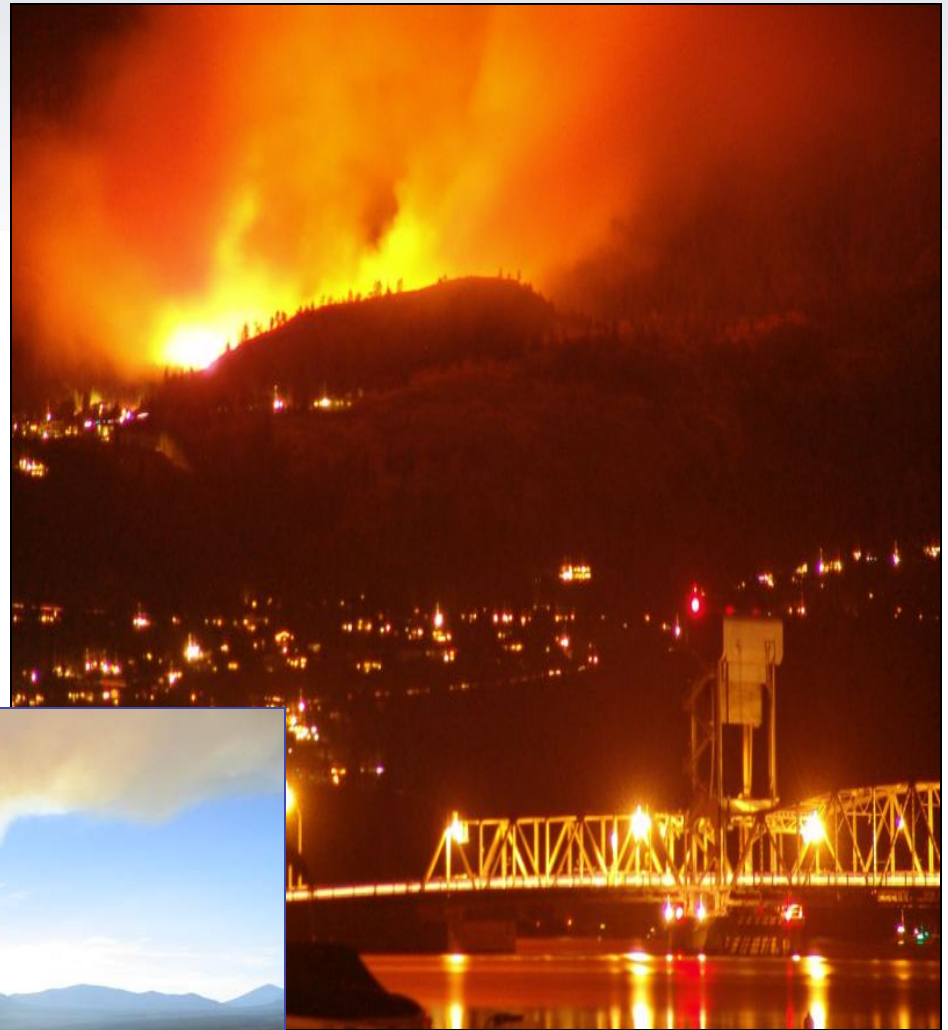
Personal and Family Emergency Preparedness



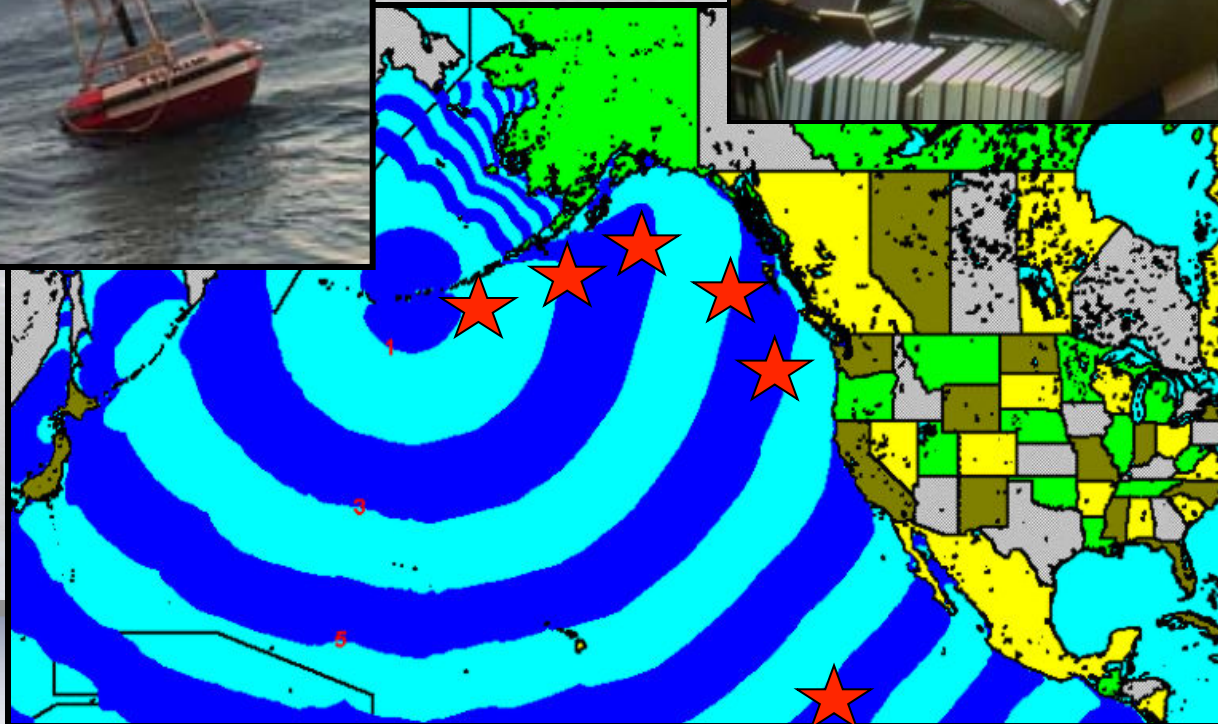
Why do we need to prepare?



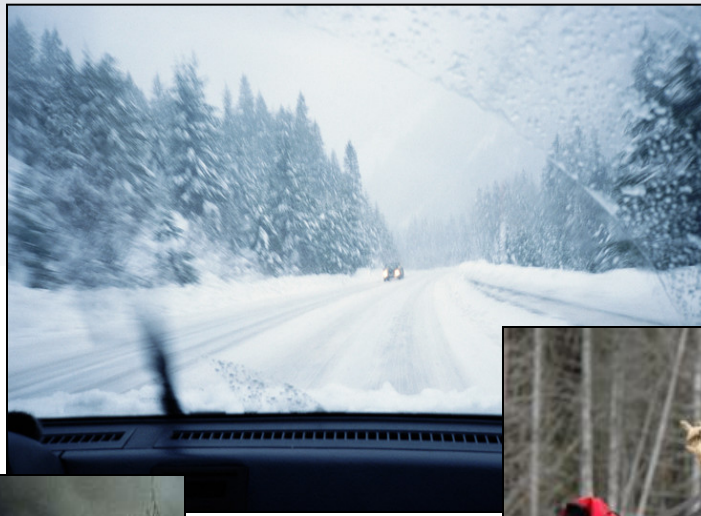
Floods and fires



Seismic hazards



Other hazards



What are the risks in our area?

There are 57 identified hazards throughout the province:

GOLDEN TOP FOUR

- Fires
- Floods
- Hazardous material spills
- disease outbreaks



When disaster strikes....

Disaster can strike quickly and without warning.

What would you do if basic services, such as water, gas, electricity, or telephones were cut off?



Emergency Management in BC

Emergency management is based on the fundamental principle of escalating response. It is up to the individual to know what to do in an emergency to protect themselves and their family. If individuals are unable to cope, governments respond progressively, as their capabilities and resources are needed.



Local governments role:

Legally mandated for preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters in their communities.

- Maintain emergency plans
- Risk assessment
- Risk mitigation
- Emergency preparedness, planning, response and recovery.



Emergency First Responders

- BCAS
- Paid upon call Fire Departments
- Local Government Staff
- Provincial Ministry Staff
- Utility Companies
- Transportation Contractors



Public safety lifeline volunteers

13,000 public safety lifeline volunteers in the province

- Search and Rescue
- Road Rescue
- Emergency social services
- Amateur radio

In a typical year, volunteers respond to over 7,000 emergencies province-wide. On average there are almost 1,000 search and rescue responses in B.C. annually.



Are you and your family prepared?

Do you have:

- ☐ A family emergency plan?
- ☐ A designated meeting place if family members are separated?
- ☐ Emergency supply kits for your home, car, office?
- ☐ Grab and go kit for work
- ☐ The ability to survive on your own for at least 72 hours?
- ☐ An out-of-province contact if family members are separated?
- ☐ Consideration for special needs or elderly?
- ☐ Provisions for your pet?



Prepare for Shelter-in-Place or Evacuation

SHELTER-IN-PLACE *(hazardous materials plume, radioactive release etc.)*

- Go indoors immediately and stay there.
- Close all windows and doors.
- Turn off the furnace, air conditioners and exhaust systems.
- Stay tuned to local media for instructions from emergency officials.

EVACUATION if an area is unsafe, officials may order residents to evacuate *(threat of interface fire, landslides, tsunamis, severe weather, flooding)*

- Have a 'grab and go' emergency kit ready for family and pets.
- Prepare to register at designated reception centre if evacuated.
- Stay tuned to local media and follow instructions of emergency officials.

Get everyone involved

- ☐ Post emergency numbers and know when to call 911.
- ☐ Show family members how to turn off main utility switches.
- ☐ Learn about fire safety and how to use the fire extinguisher.
- ☐ Take a first aid and CPR class.
- ☐ Everyone should know where emergency kits are stored.
- ☐ Determine the best escape routes from your home and conduct drills
- ☐ Find the safe places in your home for each type of disaster.
- ☐ Decide on meeting places and out-of-province contacts if family members are separated.



Your family emergency plan

Select family meeting places

- easy to remember and identify
- open spaces
- walking distance

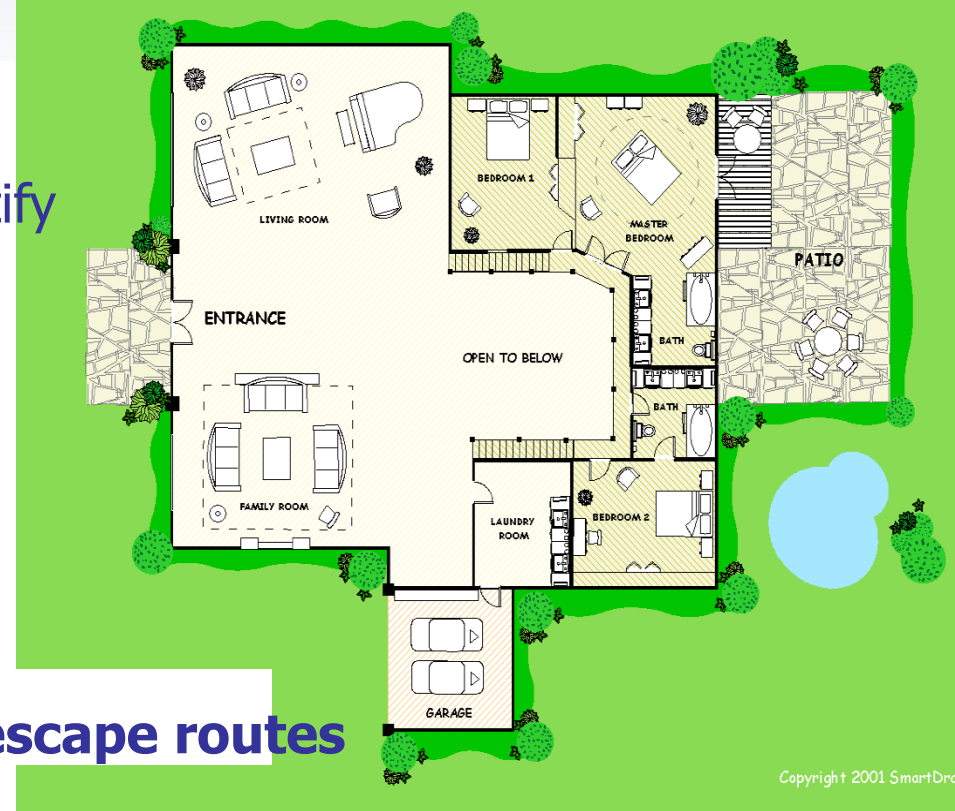
Family emergency contact

- someone reliable
- outside of province

Plan emergency exits and know escape routes

Practice evacuation plan and earthquake drills

Take first aid training and plan for special needs or elderly



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Neighbourhood emergency preparedness

A team of neighbours with a variety of skills will have a much greater chance of coping following a disaster than will individuals trying to handle an incident on their own.

We need to engage our
neighborhood



Family emergency kit

Be prepared for at least 72 hours

- ‘Grab and go kit’ – home, car, office.
- Supply of food and water.
- First aid supplies – ie: bandages, prescription medications.
- Battery-powered radio, candles, flashlight, batteries.
- Important documents and cash – insurance, passports, etc.
- Children and pet needs.



Elderly or persons with disabilities

- Establish a personal support network.
- Carry an emergency health information card.
- Conduct an “ability self-assessment.”
- Practice assertiveness skills.
- Add additional supplies to emergency kit.



Emergency supplies for pets

"Pet Survival" Kit.

- Food
- Water
- Medications.
- Medical records
- Leash
- Harness
- Collar



Know that emergency housing or hotels may not accept pets, and special arrangements may have to be made with friends or relatives.

Practice and maintain your plan

- ☐ Review emergency planning with family members at least every six months.
- ☐ Review floor plan of all levels of your home with normal and emergency exits including two from each bedroom.
- ☐ Conduct fire, earthquake and emergency evacuation drills.
- ☐ Replace stored water and food in emergency kits as necessary.
- ☐ Maintain fire extinguishers and know how to use them.
- ☐ Check smoke alarms on a regular basis.

72 Hours—is your family prepared?

Know the risks, plan ahead and prepare your emergency kit.

Provincial Emergency Program

www.pep.gov.bc.ca

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