

2008 • Emergency Survival Program (ESP)



DON'T WAIT TOO LATE IN 2008!

January

Floods

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

February

Landslides/Mudslides

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

March

Tsunamis

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

April

Earthquakes

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

May

Public Health Emergencies

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



June

Hazardous Materials

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

July

Bomb Threats

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

August

Heat Wave

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25	26	27	28	29	30

September

Terrorism

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

October

Wildland Fires

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

November

Windstorms/Tornadoes

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

December

Cold Weather

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

For more information call: Anne Maria Tafoya, Los Angeles County, Office of Emergency Management, (213) 974-1166

Developed by the County of Los Angeles and coordinated by the Counties of Contra Costa, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Ventura; the Governor's Office of Emergency Services; Southern California Edison; the Southern California Earthquake Center and the American Red Cross.

www.espfocus.org



2008 • Emergency Survival Program (ESP)

DON'T WAIT TOO LATE IN 2008!

Use the Emergency Survival Program's new list of actions as your guide for personal and community emergency preparedness.

January

Floods

Storms can cause flash floods, create power outages and damage homes. Assemble emergency supplies to include sand bags; identify safe routes; and teach children to avoid areas of potential flooding. When flooding occurs, listen to the radio or watch television for information and instructions.

May

Public Health Emergencies

Public Health Emergencies may be related to outbreaks of infectious diseases, food and waterborne illnesses, and other threats to the public's health and safety. Pandemic flu is of concern and health experts recommend the following to prevent the spread of flu: wash your hands with soap and water frequently; cover your cough and sneeze; stay home if you are sick. Stay away from others so they will not become sick. In autumn, get the flu shot!

September

Terrorism

Fear is a major tactic used by terrorists to achieve political and social objectives. But the terrorists are not in charge. You can fight back by taking many of the same actions you would to prepare for earthquakes, fires, and other emergencies. Start by having a family emergency plan. Also assemble emergency supply kits at home, at work, and in your car.

February

Landslides/Mudslides

Significant property damage can be caused by landslides and mudslides. Prepare an evacuation kit to include important documents and irreplaceable items such as photographs. When it rains, monitor the amount of rainfall and look for warning signs of landslides and mudslides such as new springs, tilted trees or new holes in hillsides.

June

Hazardous Materials

You can lessen the possibility of exposure to hazardous substances by following instructions on all chemical products. Limit stored quantities and store them out of the reach of children. Separate products that could be toxic if combined. Be sure to dispose of hazardous household products safely. Options include using the entire supply, recycling unused portions, and taking unused supplies to a household collection event.

October

Wildland Fires

You can reduce your risk of fire-related death, injury or property damage by conducting a fire "hazard hunt" and taking steps to make your home and community safer. Have smoke detectors and fire extinguishers in your home; have a plan for evacuation; and know what to do when a fire occurs. Listen to the radio or watch television for news or health warnings about smoke. When fires occur, follow the advice of local authorities.

March

Tsunamis

Believe it or not, tsunamis have occurred in the Southern California region. If you live within a mile of the coast, identify a safe location you could evacuate to if necessary. If you experience an earthquake lasting 20 seconds or more or learn about a tsunami watch or warning, move to high ground (two miles inland or 100 feet above sea level) immediately.

July

Bomb Threats

Knowing what to do in advance and how to react to a bomb threat could possibly save your life and the lives of those around you. Develop a bomb threat checklist that gives tips to follow should you receive a threat. Identify and practice using evacuation routes, and be familiar with fire escapes. Report unattended or unusual packages or luggage to your law enforcement agency.

November

Windstorms/Tornadoes

Before a windstorm or tornado, develop an emergency plan and assemble emergency supply kits. During the windstorm or tornado, stay indoors, listen to the radio or television for information and cooperate with local emergency officials. Afterwards, check for and document damage. These actions will help to make you and your family more safe and secure.

April

Earthquakes

No one knows when the next earthquake will happen, but we can reduce its impact by being prepared. Identify hazards and remove or reduce them. Store emergency supplies and replenish them annually. Educate your family where to drop, cover, and hold on and take a first aid course. Conduct practice drills on a regular basis.

August

Heat Wave

Although sun is necessary, exposure to ultraviolet radiation is potentially dangerous and can damage skin. Heat injuries that can occur include sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heatstroke. If your home is not air-conditioned, spend time in public facilities like public libraries, malls, and community centers that are air-conditioned. Never leave children or pets unattended in hot vehicles.

December

Cold Weather

When winter temperatures drop significantly below normal, staying warm and safe can become a challenge. Check your indoor furnaces ahead of time and make sure you have extra blankets or sweaters handy to keep you warm. If you have pets, bring them indoors or provide adequate shelter to keep them warm. Make sure they have access to unfrozen water.

Additional campaign materials are available through your local County Office of Emergency Management.

www.espfocus.org