

HOW TO SHELTER-IN-PLACE

DURING A SHORT-TERM CHEMICAL RELEASE

GUIDELINES FOR SHELTER-IN-PLACE ARE BASED ON THE NEED TO SHELTER FOR UP TO FIVE HOURS.

- Close and lock all windows & exterior doors.
- Turn off all ventilation including; furnaces, vents, air conditioners, fans, & fireplace damper.
- Go to shelter in an internal room & take your disaster supplies kit.
- Be sure you have a working battery powered radio.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Ideally your room will have a hard-wired telephone. Cellular service may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.

DURING A LONG-TERM CHEMICAL ATTACK

IN ADDITION TO THE SHORT-TERM GUIDELINES YOU SHOULD FOLLOW TO SHELTER-IN-PLACE, YOU SHOULD ALSO PREPARE FOR SEALING YOUR SHELTER IN THE EVENT OF A LONG-TERM CHEMICAL ATTACK.

- Seal the room with duct tape & plastic sheeting.
 - Use duct tape with a minimum thickness of 10 millimeters and pre-cut plastic sheeting with a thickness of 4 to 6 millimeters or greater.
- Seal all cracks around the doors, windows, vents, and all wall plugs, switch plates, and cables.

PREPARE A DISASTER KIT

FIRST AID KIT:

This kit should include enough items for your family for 72 hours or more. Remember to have extra supplies for your neighbors.

FOOD:

Keep a seven day supply for each family member. Don't forget to have special foods for infants, babies, elderly, persons with medical conditions and pets.

WATER:

Have at least one gallon of drinking water per person per day for a seven day supply. Remember to have additional water for pets, cooking and sanitation.

SANITATION ITEMS:

A five gallon bucket with lid, trash bags, toilet paper, washcloths, feminine supplies, bleach, and a small shovel. Keep waste away from people and food.

OTHER ITEMS TO CONSIDER:

Extra photo I.D., gloves, heavy boots, hand tools, duct tape, tarp, matches, blankets, cash, portable radio, batteries, whistle, dust masks, bug repellent, and multiple flashlights.

A shelter-in-place room should be an interior room, preferably one without windows, that you can seal to block out air that may be contaminated by the short-term release of hazardous chemical agents. The room should be above the ground-level floor. In the case of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some agents are heavier than air and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed. Ten square feet of floor space per person will provide sufficient air to prevent carbon dioxide build-up for up to five hours, assuming each person is resting and breathing at a normal rate.

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Non-Emergency 207-324-8969
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"Be Aware...Be Prepared"