

Awareness Month

MAY

Wildfires



- Recognize Warnings and Alerts
- Make an Emergency Plan
- Review Important Documents
- Strengthen your Home
- Know your Evacuation Zone
- Gather Supplies

Stay Safe

Awareness Month

June

Pet Preparedness

1. Make a plan.

- **Have an evacuation plan for your pet.** Many public shelters and hotels do not allow pets inside. Know a safe place where you can take your pets before disasters and emergencies happen.
- **Develop a buddy system.** Plan with neighbors, friends, or relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so.
- **Have your pet microchipped.** Make sure to keep your address and phone number up-to-date and include contact information for an emergency contact outside of your immediate area.
- **Contact your local emergency management office, animal shelter or animal control office** to get additional advice and information if you're unsure how to care for your pet in case of an emergency.

2. Build an emergency kit.

- Small animals- Food, water, medicine, first aid kit, collar with ID tag and harness or lease, traveling bag, crate or sturdy carrier, grooming items, sanitation needs, picture of you and your pet together, familiar items
- Large Animals- ID, evacuate earlier, make available vehicles and trailers for transport, food water, veterinary care, and handling equipment, if no evacuation is possible animal owners must decide whether to move large animals to a barn or turn them loose outside.

3. Stay informed.



Awareness Month

July

Extreme Heat Safety

&

Fireworks Safety



- **Prepare for Extreme Heat**
 - **Be Safe DURING**
 - **Heat-Related Illnesses**
 - extremely high body temperature (above 103 degrees F) taken orally
 - Red, hot, and dry skin with no sweat
 - Rapid, strong pulse
 - Dizziness, confusion, or unconsciousness
 - Call 911 if you suspect heat stroke
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Firework Safety

Tell your community, the best way to protect their families is to not use fireworks at home. The U.S. Fire Administration recommends attending public displays and leaving the lighting of fireworks to the professionals.



United States
Consumer Product Safety Commission

Fireworks Injuries & Deaths

2020 REPORT

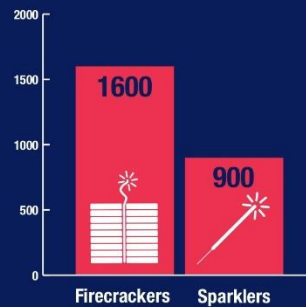
#CelebrateSafely

Fireworks Safety Tips

- ★ Never allow children to play with or ignite fireworks.
- ★ Make sure fireworks are legal in your area before buying or using them.
- ★ Keep a bucket of water or a garden hose handy in case of fire or other mishap.
- ★ Light fireworks one at a time, then move back quickly.
- ★ Never try to re-light or pick up fireworks that have not ignited fully.
- ★ Never use fireworks while impaired by alcohol or drugs.
- ★ More Fireworks Safety Tips:
[cpsc.gov/fireworks](https://www.cpsc.gov/fireworks)

How & When Injuries Occurred

Injuries by Firework Type



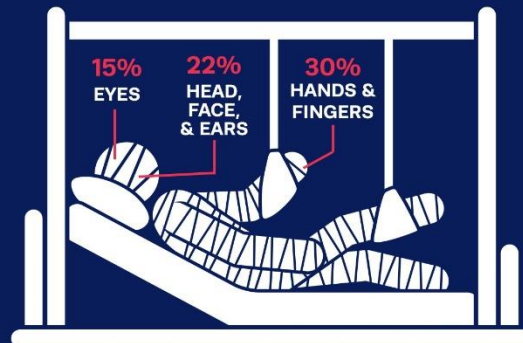
66%

of injuries occurred
in the month around
the July 4th holiday



Most Injured Body Parts

44% of the injuries
were burns



Spike in Fireworks Injuries & Deaths

50%

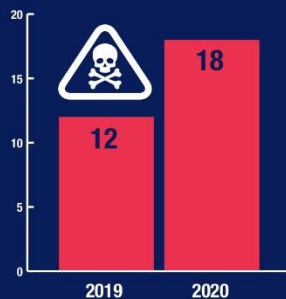
Increase in
deaths & injuries
compared to 2019



15,600

people were
treated in ERs for
fireworks injuries

Deaths from Fireworks



Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety
Commission 2020 Fireworks Annual Report



CPSC.gov
f i t i
USCPSC

Awareness Month

August

Back to School

Build a preparedness kit

- Water—at least a gallon per person, per day
- Non-perishable food (such as dried fruit, peanut butter, or energy bars)
- First aid kit
- Cash
- Prescription medicines
- Extra batteries or an alternative power source
- Matches in a waterproof container (allow an adult to help)
- Toothbrush, toothpaste, soap
- Paper plates, plastic cups and utensils, paper towels
- Battery-powered or hand-cranked radio
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person
- Flashlights
- Whistle to signal for help
- Can opener (manual)
- Local maps
- Pet and service animal supplies
- Baby supplies (formula, diapers, etc.)
- Extra pair of eyeglasses



Awareness Month

September

National Preparedness



Disasters Don't Wait.
Make Your Plan Today.

Week 1 September 1-4: Make A Plan

Talk to your friends and family about how you will communicate before, during, and after a disaster. Make sure to update your plan based on the Centers for Disease Control recommendations due to the Coronavirus.

Week 2 September 5-11: Build A Kit

Gather supplies that will last for several days after a disaster for everyone living in your home. Don't forget to consider the unique needs each person or pet may have in case you have to evacuate quickly. Update your kits and supplies based on recommendations by the Centers for Disease Control.

Week 3 September 12-18: Low-Cost, No-Cost Preparedness

Natural disasters don't wait for a convenient time. Preparing for them shouldn't wait either. Start today by signing up for [alerts](#), safe-guarding important documents, and taking other low cost and no cost preparedness actions to lessen the impact of disasters and emergencies for you and your family.

Week 4 September 19-25: Teach Youth About Preparedness

Talk to your kids about preparing for emergencies and what to do in case you are separated. Reassure them by providing information about how they can get involved.

Awareness Month

October

Great Shake Out

LEARN WHAT TO DO IN AN EARTHQUAKE

Imagine this: you're going about your daily business—working at the office, driving to the store, or walking in your neighborhood—when suddenly the ground beneath you starts moving. After the initial surprise, you realize: you're in an earthquake.

What should you do?

IF YOU ARE INSIDE A HOME OR BUILDING DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

First things first: if you feel an earthquake, resist the urge to run outside. Here in California, modern buildings are [designed to withstand large earthquakes](#), but windows can shatter onto the street below, and exterior masonry may fall off as well. This means there's a greater chance you'll be hurt if you're near a building during an earthquake than if you're in it. Stay put.

WHAT TO DO DURING AN EARTHQUAKE IF YOU ARE OUTSIDE

What if you're [outside](#)? In that case, get away from trees and power lines (both of which may topple), as well as buildings (which likely won't fall but may drop debris on you). If you can shelter in place, do so.

IF YOU ARE IN YOUR CAR OR DRIVING AND AN EARTHQUAKE STRIKES

Follow the advice from our [ShakeOut](#) friends:

- Pull over to the side of the road, stop, and set the parking brake.
 - Avoid overpasses, bridges, power lines, signs and other hazards.
- Stay inside the vehicle until the shaking stops, then proceed carefully by avoiding fallen debris, cracked or shifted pavement, and emergency vehicles.
 - If a power line falls on the car, stay inside until a trained person removes the wire.

Learn what to do in other unique and [specific earthquake situations](#), so you can be safe wherever you are when the earth shakes.

PROTECT YOURSELF DURING EARTHQUAKE SHAKING: DROP, COVER, AND HOLD ON

The best way to shelter in place is to [drop, cover, and hold on](#). When the quake starts, drop to the floor as soon as you can (it's easy to get thrown off your feet and injured if you try to run while the building is moving). If a table or other form of cover is nearby, then move quickly (crawling works) to get underneath it. Finally, crouch in position, with one arm over your neck and head, and another holding on to the table leg.

Drop, Cover, and Hold On



DROP: Wherever you are, drop onto your hands and knees. This position helps keep you from being knocked down, and allows you to crawl to shelter.



COVER: With one arm and hand, cover your head and neck. If there is a nearby desk or table, crawl under it for shelter. If there's no shelter, crawl next to an interior wall away from windows.



HOLD ON: If you're under shelter, hold onto it with one hand. If there's no shelter, hold on to your head and neck with both arms and hands.

Awareness Month

November

Winter Weather

Know your winter weather terms:

- **Winter Storm Warning**-Issued when hazardous winter weather in the form of heavy snow, heavy freezing rain, or heavy sleet is imminent or occurring. Winter Storm Warnings are usually issued 12 to 24 hours before the event is expected to begin.
- **Winter Storm Watch**-Alerts the public to the possibility of a blizzard, heavy snow, heavy freezing rain, or heavy sleet. Winter Storm Watches are usually issued 12 to 48 hours before the beginning of a Winter Storm.
- **Winter Weather Advisory**-Issued for accumulations of snow, freezing rain, freezing drizzle, and sleet which will cause significant inconveniences and, if caution is not exercised, could lead to life-threatening situations.
- **Preparing for Winter Weather**-Prepare your home to keep out the cold with insulation, caulking and weather stripping. Learn how to keep pipes from freezing. Install and test smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors with battery backups. Gather supplies in case you need to stay home for several days without power. Keep in mind each person's specific needs, including medication. Remember the needs of your pets. Have extra batteries for radios and flashlights.
- **In Case of Emergency**-Be prepared for winter weather at home, at work and in your car. Create an emergency supply kit for your car. Include jumper cables, sand, a flashlight, warm clothes, blankets, bottled water and non-perishable snacks. Keep a full tank of gas.

Stay safe during winter weather:

- Stay off roads if at all possible. If trapped in your car, then stay inside.
- Limit your time outside. If you need to go outside, then wear layers of warm clothing. Watch for signs of frostbite and hypothermia.
- Reduce the risk of a heart attack by avoiding overexertion when shoveling snow and walking in the snow.

Learn the signs of Frostbite and Hypothermia:



Frostbite causes loss of feeling and color around the face, fingers and toes.

- **Signs:** Numbness, white or grayish-yellow skin, firm or waxy skin.
- **Actions:** Go to a warm room. Soak in warm water. Use body heat to warm. Do not massage or use a heating pad.



Hypothermia is an unusually low body temperature. A temperature below 95 degrees is an emergency.

- **Signs:** Shivering, exhaustion, confusion, fumbling hands, memory loss, slurred speech or drowsiness.
- **Actions:** Go to a warm room. Warm the center of the body first—chest, neck, head and groin. Keep dry and wrapped up in warm blankets, including the head and neck.

Awareness Month

December

Holiday Fire Safety

Nearly half of holiday decoration fires happen because decorations are placed too close to a heat source.

It's fun to decorate for the winter holidays, but holiday decorations can increase your risk for a home fire. As you deck the halls this season, be fire smart:

- Inspect holiday lights each year before you put them up. Throw away light strands with frayed or pinched wires.
- Water your Christmas tree every day. A dry tree is dangerous because it can catch on fire easily.
- Consider using battery-operated flameless candles, which can look, smell, and feel like real candles.
- If you do use lit candles, make sure they are in stable holders and place them where they cannot be knocked down easily.



Awareness Month

April

Financial Preparedness

Be Safe

- Be cautious about sharing personal financial information,
- Do not click on links in texts or emails from people you don't know.
- Remember that the government will not call or text you about owing money or receiving economic impact payments.
- Be aware that scammers may try to contact you via social media.
- Keep in mind that scammers may try to take advantages of financial fears by calling with work-from-opportunities, debt consolidation offers, and student loan repayment plans.
- Contact the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) at [ftc.gov/complaint](https://www.ftc.gov/complaint) if you receive messages from anyone claiming to be a government agent.



Emergency Financial First Aid Kit

- The [Emergency Financial First Aid Kit](#) (EFFAK), a joint publication from [Operation Hope](#) and FEMA, can help you prepare financially and provides tips to reduce the financial impact of disasters on you and your family.
- **For Organizations** - Encourage people throughout your organization or workplace to prepare financially.
- **At Home** - Store important documents either in a safety deposit box, an external drive or on the cloud to make it easy to access during a disaster.

Household Identification

- Photo ID, Birth certificate, Social Security card, Military service, Pet ID tags

Financial and Legal Documentation

- Housing payments, Insurance policies, Sources of income

Medical Information

- Physician information, Copies of health insurance information, Immunization records, Medications