Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place
The most common emergency protective actions are evacuation and shelter-in-place.

- **Evacuation** means to leave the area of actual or potential hazard.

- **Shelter-in-Place** means to stay indoors and implement protective measures. This may be necessary if there isn’t enough time to evacuate.
Create an Evacuation Plan

• Identify primary and secondary evacuation routes in buildings you frequent
• Identify family meeting places; choose a location close to your home and another outside your neighborhood
• If you have a car, keep at least a half tank of gas in it in case you need to evacuate
• If you do not have a car, plan how you will leave if you are required to evacuate
• Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area
• If you are a member of a support network for a disabled individual, be sure to follow your plan to assist them
When Evacuating...

• Take your emergency supply kit with you
• Lock the door behind you and leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going
• If there is time and space in your car, check with neighbors who may need a ride, especially those who are elderly or disabled
• Shelter availability and locations will be dependent on the type and location of the disaster
• Consider options to stay at a hotel or with friends/relatives; generally, the last place you will want to stay following a disaster is at a public shelter
Create a Shelter-in-Place Plan

• **Designate a safe room in your home;** it should be an interior room where you are able to close and seal all doors, windows, and vents

• Close and lock all windows and exterior doors

• If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains

• Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems.

• Close the fireplace damper

• Get your disaster supplies kit and make sure the radio is working

• Bring your pets with you, and be sure to bring additional food and water supplies for them
Shelter-in-Place Continued

• Call your emergency contact and have a phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition
• Use duct tape and heavy plastic sheeting to seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room
• Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate
• Shelter-in-place is usually for a few hours, not days or weeks. There is little danger that the room in which you are taking shelter will run out of oxygen and you will suffocate
• If you're in a vehicle, roll the windows up, close vents, turn off the fan and leave the area immediately
Thank you for joining us in our preparation efforts.