

Hurricane Preparedness Guide



Important information from the
Dunedin Fire Department

WEATHER TERMS FOR HURRICANE SEASON

Definitions:

Tropical Depression — A disturbance with a clearly defined low-pressure area and a top wind speed of 38 miles per hour.

Tropical Storm — A distinct low pressure area well defined by a rotating circulation, with winds of 39-73 miles per hour.

Tropical Storm Watch — An announcement for specific areas that a tropical storm (or the potential of a newly developing storm) poses a threat to coastal areas, generally within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning - A warning that tropical storm conditions, including possible sustained winds of 39-73 miles per hour, are expected in specific coastal areas within 24 hours.

Hurricane Watch — An announcement for specific areas that a hurricane or hurricane conditions pose a threat to a coastal area, generally within 36 hours.

Hurricane Warning — An alert that a hurricane is expected in a specified coastal area within 24 hours. When a hurricane warning is issued, all precautions should be completed immediately. If the hurricane's path is unusual or erratic, the warning may be issued only a few hours before the beginning of hurricane conditions.

Evacuation Order — The most important instruction you will receive from local government officials, relayed over local radio and television stations. Once issued (an evacuation order is mandatory under law for residents of mobile homes and areas ordered to evacuate). Gather your survival kit and leave immediately. If you live in a safe area, secure your home and be prepared to stay. Because of long evacuation times and the unpredictability of hurricanes, you may be ordered to leave before a warning is issued.

Tornado - A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending between, and in contact with, a cloud and the surface of the earth. Tornadoes are generally spawned by thunderstorms. Tornadoes are categorized on a scale of 0 (weakest) to 5 (strongest).

Hazards:

Storm Surge — The storm surge is by far the most dangerous of the three hazards, historically causing nine out of ten hurricane-related deaths. A Storm surge is a great dome of water that crosses the coastline near where the eye of the hurricane makes landfall. The maximum storm surge will be experienced south of where the eye of the hurricane makes landfall. This surge, when coupled with the breaking waves, will cause great destruction. The more intense the hurricane, and the closer to the perpendicular track it is in relation to the coastline, the higher the storm surge.

High Winds — High winds will also render segments of the population vulnerable to a passing hurricane. This hazard applies to residents of structures unable to withstand the stress of hurricane- force winds, which are defined as winds with a maximum sustained velocity exceeding 74 miles per hour. The National Weather Service recommends that all residents of mobile homes evacuate to a more sound structure when threatened by a hurricane. High winds also impact the timing of the evacuation order since they arrive at the coastline several hours before the arrival of the eye of the hurricane. All evacuation activities must be completed prior to the arrival of sustained gale force winds (40 mph) with the awareness there will be significantly higher gusts. Additionally, tornadoes are often spawned during a hurricane storm event. Unlike the arrival of hurricane force winds, they will develop fast, inflict tremendous damage, and vanish quickly. It is impossible to predict where tornadoes will strike.

Rainfall — Since the structure of every hurricane is unique, there is no way to determine the distribution of the expected six to twelve inches of rainfall generally accompanying the storm. However, it is known that rainfall only has minor influence on the storm surge water levels. Rainfall itself will not normally require the emergency evacuation of a large number of residents during the passage of a hurricane, but it may cause the slowing of traffic, severing of evacuation routes, and add critical hours to overall evacuation time. Hourly records of rainfall rates and accumulations for past hurricanes indicate that rates high enough to surpass drainage capabilities normally parallel in time with the arrival of sustained gale force winds.

Categories and Damage Potential:

Category 1 Winds 74-95 mph. — Damage is primarily to shrubbery, trees, foliage, poorly constructed signs, and unanchored mobile homes. Storm surge is 5 to 7 feet above normal. Flooding occurs at barrier islands and low-lying coastal roads. Minor pier damage, some small crafts in exposed anchorage are torn from moorings.

Category 2 Winds 96-110 mph. — Considerable wind damage to shrubbery, trees, and foliage. Small trees are uprooted. Major damage to exposed mobile homes. Extensive damage to poorly constructed signs. Some damage to roofing materials of buildings and some window and door damage. No major damage to inland buildings. Considerable damage to piers, marinas and small crafts in unprotected anchorage. Storm surge is 7 to 12 feet above normal. Damage and flooding is present as described in Category 1.

Category 3 Winds 111-130 mph. — Large trees are uprooted and foliage is torn. Poorly constructed signs are blown down. Damage to roofing materials of building and some window and door damage. Some structural damage to small buildings. Mobile homes destroyed. Storm surge is 12 to 15 feet above normal. Serious flooding along barrier islands and coast, with larger structures being damaged and smaller structures destroyed by waves and floating debris.

Category 4 Winds 131-155 mph. — Shrubs and trees are uprooted. All signs are down. Extensive damage to roofing materials, windows, and doors. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Storm surge is 15 to 20 feet above normal. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the coast or on barrier islands due to flooding waves and floating debris

Category 5 Winds above 155 mph. — Shrubs and trees are uprooted. There is considerable damage to roofs of buildings. All signs are down. Some complete building failure. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Storm surge is greater than 20 feet above normal. Major damage to lower floors of all structures less than 15 feet above sea level and within 500 yards of shore.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

The City of Dunedin's Emergency Operation Plan establishes a framework through which the City may prepare for; respond to; recover from; and mitigate the impacts of a wide range of disasters that may adversely affect the health, safety or general welfare of the residents of the City of Dunedin and the Dunedin Fire District. Emergency operations have been coordinated with Pinellas County Emergency Management to ensure a cooperative effort in the response to all aspects of potential disasters. The objectives of the plan are:

- Minimize suffering, loss of life, personal injury and damage to property resulting from emergency and disaster conditions.
- Minimize disaster related material shortages and service system disruptions that would adversely affect the residents and economy of the City.
- Provide immediate relief and enhance short-term and long-range recovery following a disaster.
- Provide training and support to enable City personnel to respond adequately to disaster situations.

Emergency Management Phases

- **Preparedness:** Preparedness activities are those that exist prior to a disaster and are used to support and enhance the emergency response. Planning, training, and application are preparedness activities.
- **Response:** Response activities are designed to address the immediate and short-term affects of a disaster and to speed recovery. Response activities include direction, control, warning, and evacuation.
- **Mitigation:** Mitigation activities are those that either prevent the occurrence of a disaster or reduce the community's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impact.
- **Recovery:** Recovery activities involve restoring systems to normal. Short-term recovery actions assess damage and return vital life—supporting systems to minimum operating standards. Long-range recovery involves restoring the quality of life to pre - disaster conditions or better.

Immediate Emergency Period

The immediate emergency period begins after the disaster, and depending on the size of the incident, may extend for several days. Immediate emergency operations include:

- State of Local Emergency declaration
- Emergency debris clearance
- Search and rescue
- Priority restoration of services
- Medical care of injured
- Emergency transportation
- Security and traffic control
- Sheltering and mass feeding
- Preliminary damage assessment

Short-Term Restoration Period

The short-term restoration period may last from several days to several weeks. Operations during this period include:

- Re-entry
- Resource distribution
- Detailed damage assessment
- Temporary housing
- Debris clearance and removal
- Emergency repairs
- Disaster declaration
- Mass feeding
- Federal assistance programs
- Mass transportation
- Non-emergency restoration of services

Long Range Restoration Period

The long-range restoration period may continue for several months and extend into years before full recovery (i.e. Homestead, FL) Long-range restoration includes:

- Disposal of debris
- Decisions on new construction codes and densities
- Economic impacts
- Public disaster assistance
- Mitigation

The City's Role in Hurricane Preparation and Response

- Warn those who are in hurricane evacuation zones and mobile home parks of hurricane threat.
- Assist all who evacuate to do so safely by controlling traffic and keeping roads open.
- Ensure that citizens with special needs are evacuated.
- Prepare all City facilities, utilities, and personnel for the hurricane.
- Maintain law and order before, during and after the storm by preventing looting, price gouging, acts of civil disobedience and other actions harmful to the public.
- Ensure accurate and timely information is provided on where and how to obtain assistance resources.
- Search for and rescue victims after the storm.
- Clear all roads of debris to allow search and rescue damage and needs assessment, utility system repair crews and relief personnel access to damaged areas.
- Coordinate all relief efforts in the City to include determining needs, warehousing and distributing food and supplies and screening and assigning volunteer relief workers as needed.

EVACUATION

- **Do not call 911 unless you have a life or death situation.**
- Know your evacuation level ahead of time and be prepared to leave.
- Evacuation Levels and Maps can be found at: Libraries, Red Cross, Post Office, Home Depot or on the Internet at: <http://www.pinellascounty.org/emergency/>
- All mobile home homeowners are encouraged to voluntarily evacuate. (See hurricane categories)
- Pinellas County may issue a MANDATORY evacuation 24 to 72 hours prior to landfall. This can occur any time of the day or night.
- City officials will alert the public and give orders to leave the area. If you choose to stay, **emergency vehicles will NOT reenter mandatory evacuation areas until the storm has passed.**

DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS

Documents are very important to your well-being and can be damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster. Below is a list of documents that should be kept together in a safe place and brought with you during an evacuation. Quick access to the documents will speed up the process of recovering from a disaster.

Birth/Death Certificates
Passports
Insurance Policies Military
Discharge Info
Bank Books
Auto Registration/Title
Citizenship Papers Warranties
Pet Records
Drivers Licenses
Stocks and Bonds
Titles/Deeds

Social Security Cards
Income Tax Records
Wills
Credit Cards
Prepaid Burial Contracts
Marriage Papers/ Divorce
Decree
Inventory
Back-up Computer Files
Medical Records
Payment Books

Welfare clients should notify their caseworkers if their I.D. card is destroyed. Copies of marriage and divorce records can be obtained from the Clerk of the Court in the county of marriage or divorce. Copies of birth and death certificates can be obtained from the State's Vital Statistics Department.

PINELLAS COUNTY *SPECIAL NEEDS* PROGRAM

- **Pinellas County**, like other counties in Florida, voluntarily registers people who need evacuation assistance in the event of an emergency such as a hurricane. These individuals have no form of transportation.
- **In an evacuation, appropriate vehicles will be sent to transport pre-registered residents to a Public Shelter, Special Needs Unit, or Hospital.** Transportation will not be provided to private destinations such as a relative's home.
- **Make sure you explain your special needs clearly when registering.** Patients in need of dialysis or respirators may require special accommodations, while oxygen may be offered at several Special Needs Shelters.

Call Pinellas County Emergency Management to register
727-464-3800

PUBLIC SHELTERS - THE LAST RESORT

If you live in a manufactured home or in an evacuation level, the best option is to make arrangements to stay with friends, relatives or co-workers in a non-evacuation area.

The last option is public shelters. Space is very limited and conditions are uncomfortable. If you plan to evacuate to a public shelter, be prepared for very crowded conditions. It is important that all residents of mobile homes evacuate. The most damage during a storm is found in the mobile home community.

It is up to **YOU** to take responsibility for having a plan during an evacuation. In the event of a major storm, emergency vehicles will not re enter mandatory evacuation areas until the storm has ceased.

Remember: Pets (depending on shelter location), Firearms, Alcohol and Tobacco are NOT allowed at the shelter.

What to bring to an Evacuation Center or Red Cross Shelter:

Food and Utensils:

Eating and drinking utensils
Bottle and can opener
Water
Salt, pepper, sugar
Snacks

Clothing and Bedding:

At least one change of clothing
Sturdy shoes and extra socks
Outerwear: rain gear, jackets
Boots and ponchos

Personal Items:

Towel and washcloth
Reading and writing materials
Soap, toothbrush, toothpaste
Hair care items
Insect Repellant
Dentures
Glasses
Extra set of keys
Pillows
Blankets

Paperwork:

Social Security Card
Birth Certificates
Marriage Certificate
Driver's License
Cash and credit cards
Wills
Insurance policies
Deeds
Stocks and bonds
Savings/ checkbooks
Inventory of home
Small valuables

Medical/First-Aid:

Physician's number
Antiseptic
Pain Reliever
Antacid
Cleansing Agent

Communication/ Lighting:

Flashlight, extra batteries
Battery powered radio

North Pinellas County Shelters

IMPORTANT: Not all of the shelters are open during an emergency. To find out which ones are available, call Pinellas County Emergency Management at (727)-464-3800.



General Shelter



Special Needs



Pet Friendly



Kennedy Middle School

1660 Palmetto St

Clearwater



McMullen Booth Elementary

3025 Union St

Clearwater



Oak Grove Middle School

1370 S Belcher Rd

Clearwater



Ross Norton Recreation Center

1426 S MLK Jr. Ave

Clearwater



Dunedin Community Center

1920 Pinehurst Rd

Dunedin



Dunedin Highland Middle School

70 Patricia Ave

Dunedin



Dunedin Elementary

900 Union St

Dunedin



Largo High School

410 S Missouri Ave

Largo



Carwise Middle School

3301 Bentley Dr

Palm Harbor



Palm Harbor High School

1900 Omaha St

Palm Harbor



Palm Harbor Middle School

1800 Tampa Rd

Palm Harbor



Safety Harbor Middle School

901 1st Ave N

Safety Harbor



Brooker Creek Elementary

3130 Forelock Rd

Tarpon Springs



East Lake
High School

1300 Silver Eagle
Dr

Tarpon
Springs



Tarpon Springs
Middle School

501 N Florida Ave

Tarpon
Springs

For other shelter locations, please visit:

<http://www.pinellascounty.org/emergency/shelters.htm>

PREPARING YOUR BOAT

- Take action early- don't wait until a hurricane warning is declared. The storm's fringe activity will make preparations difficult. Drawbridges will be closed to boat traffic once an evacuation is ordered.
- If your boat is stack stored in a dry storage and you have a trailer, consider securing the boat at home.
- If the boat is on a trailer, latch the boat and the trailer down in a protected area. Let the air out of the tires before tying the trailer down.
- If you prefer, remove the outboard motor and electronics and store them.
- Small boats can be filled with water to give them added weight after they have been tied down.
- For boats remaining in the water, protect lines from chafing by covering rub spots with leather or an old garden hose.
- Reduce dock or piling crash damage by securing old tires along the sides of the boat.

PROTECTING YOUR PETS

- ✓ Evacuation Centers and Red Cross Centers will not accept p ets, so make arrangements ahead of time. Friends or relatives living outside evacuation areas provide the best possibilities for pet care. Fewer that 3,000 shelter spaces are available for pets.
- ✓ Most clinics and kennels will charge their regular boarding rates and take pets on a first come, first serve basis; however, some will give preference to their regular customers. SPCA shelters do not charge, but accept

donations in lieu of boarding fees.

- ✓ Pets must have an identification collar and be in a carrier or cage. A leash, water bowl, food for at least two days, any necessary medications-all tagged with proper identification, and specific care instructions should accompany the animal at the shelter .
- ✓ SPCA officials urge pet owners to heed early evacuation warnings because shelters will not come to the home to pick up pets.
- ✓ Pinellas County Animal Control suggests that large animals, especially horses, be released into large open pastures. Walsingham Park at 102nd Avenue and 125th Street is the ideal site, based on location, native vegetation, available water, perimeter fencing, and protection from flying debris. Horses must have current vaccinations, proof of the annual Coggin's test and identification. Owners will be required to sign a waiver of liability and to follow directions given at the release sites. Once a storm has passed, owners should remove their horses as soon as possible. Horses not removed within seven days will be moved to other holding area

PET EVACUATION SHELTERS

Numbers in parenthesis () reflect maximum number of pets a facility can handle.

Animal Hospital of Largo (80) 13902 Walsingham Road Largo	595-2287
Bluffs Animal Hospital (125) 320 Indian Rocks Rd. N. Bellair Bluffs	585-5682
Clearwater Animal Clinic (45) 1639 S. Missouri Ave. Clearwater	584-1151
East Bay Animal Hospital (130) 3445 A. East Bay Drive Largo	536-2743

Gulf Bay Animal Hospital (150) 125 S. Belcher Road Clearwater	797-5107
Highland Animal Hospital (50) 399 Patricia Avenue Dunedin	733-4191
Hope & Happiness Animal Hospital (25) 1234 A. South Highland Ave Clearwater	447-4949
Murphy Animal & Bird Hospital (40) 2651 Sunset Point Rd Clearwater	796-2552
Paradise Pet Motel (100) 1641 West Bay Drive Largo	585-8776
Advantage Pet Center (250) 11510 66 th Street North Largo	544-2459
Seminole Blvd Animal Hospital (20) 12120 Seminole Blvd. Largo	587-0200
Veterinary Medical Hospital of Clearwater (15) 2420 State Road 580 Clearwater	796-1026
SPCA of St. Petersburg (300) 9099 130 th Avenue North Largo	586-3591

IF YOUR FAMILY STAYS AT HOME

Suggestions for your Family's Safety:

- During the storm, stay **inside** away from windows, **skylights**, and glass doors. Find a *SAFE ROOM* — an interior, reinforced room, closet or bathroom on the lower floor.
- Wait for the official word that danger is over. Don't be fooled by the "calm eye" of the storm. If flooding threatens your home, turn off electricity at the main breaker.
- Offer your home as a shelter to friends or relatives who live in vulnerable areas such as mobile home.
- Have clean containers for drinking water and use your bathtub for storing water.
- Plan for three gallons on water per person, per day for all uses.
- Obtain at least a two-week supply of nonperishable foods. Don't forget a non-electric can opener.
- If you lose power, turn off major appliances, such as the air conditioner and water heater to reduce damage.

These Simple Tasks Could Save Your Life and Your Home:

- Listen for weather updates on local TV and radio stations.
- Check your emergency checklist. Obtain any items needed.
- Refill prescriptions. Maintain at least a one-month supply during hurricane season.
- Clear yard of all loose objects such as potted plants, bicycles, trash cans, and lawn ornaments.
- Protect your windows and glass doors! Brace double entry and garage doors at the top and bottom.

- Fill your car's gas tank and check oil, water, and tires. Leave the swimming pool filled and super-chlorinated. Cover the filtration system.
- **SANDBAGS** can be obtained at any home improvement store and at other stores listed under sand and gravel in the Yellow pages. In order for sandbagging to be effective, it will take hundreds of sandbags and several hours of labor. Residents can contact City Hall regarding the distribution of sandbags. Residents should be prepared to load sandbags with sand.
- Get cash. Banks and ATMs won't be in operation without electricity and few stores will be able to accept credit cards.
- Watch the Dunedin Public Access Channel for regular updates.

Emergency Checklist for Those Staying At Home:

Food and Utensils

- Food: Non-perishable, needing little or no cooking; high nutrition type with little waste.
- Heating source, such as camp stove or Canned Heat stove, extra fuel.
- Eating and drinking utensils (non-breakable)
- Bottle and non-electric can opener
- Water, one gallon per day per person
- Salt, pepper, sugar
- Snacks

Clothing and Bedding

- One complete change of clothing for each person. (For 3-5 days)
- Sturdy work clothes
- Sturdy shoes and extra socks
- Extra underwear
- Outerwear: rain gear, jackets, coats, boots, ponchos
- Pillow
- Sleeping bag or two blankets per person

Communication, Lighting, Safety

- Battery-operated radio
- Extra batteries
- Flashlights, candles
- Matches
- Work gloves
- Whistle
- Map of area
- Compass
- Fire extinguisher
- Shovel
- Signal flare
- Plastic Sheeting
- Tire repair kit

Personal Items

- Washcloth and towel
- Reading and writing materials
- Sewing kit
- Soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, deodorant
- Small toys and books for children
- Hair care items
- Insect repellent and insecticide
- Mirror
- Contact lens solution
- Dentures
- Shaving kit
- Extra set of car and house keys
- Medicine dropper
- Sunglasses

Baby Supplies (if needed)

- Clothes, diapers
- Milk or formula
- Powders, creams or ointments, baby wipes
- Bottles
- Small toys
- Portable crib, sheets, blankets, rubber pads
- Medication

Sanitary Needs

- Paper towels and toilet paper
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Disinfectant
- Garbage can or bucket with tight fitting lid
- Plastic garbage cans

Tool Kit

- Sharp knife
- Large screwdriver
- Large strong plastic bags
- Scissors
- Duct tape

- Hammer
- Pliers
- Crescent wrench

Papers and Valuables (put in a plastic waterproof bag)

- Social Security cards
- Birth certificates
- Marriage and death records
- Driver's license
- Cash and credit cards
- Wills
- Insurance policies
- Deeds
- Stocks and bonds
- Savings and checking account books and account numbers
- Inventory of house hold goods (photos and video)
- Small valuables: cameras, jewelry, etc.

Medical/FirstAid Supplies

- Medication, prescriptions
- Physicians' phone number
- Sterile gauze pads
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- 2-inch and 3-inch sterile roller bandages
- Scissors, tweezers, needle
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic
- Petroleum jelly or lubricant
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves
- Sunscreen

NonPrescription Drugs

- Pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid
- Syrup of Ipecac (to induce vomiting if advised by Poison Control)

- Laxative

Car Kit

- Battery-powered radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Blanket
- Booster Cables
- Fire extinguishers (5-pound A-B-C type)
- First aid-kit and manual
- Bottled water and nonperishable high energy foods, such as granola bars, raisins and peanut butter
- Maps
- Shovel
- Tire repair kit and pump
- Flares

Additional Items:

Food, Diet, Power, and Water

Food Supply:

Prepare a two-week supply of food. Though it is unlikely that an emergency would cut off food supplies for that long, such a stockpile can relieve a great deal of inconvenience and uncertainty until services are restored. You can use the canned foods, dry mixes, and other supplies on your cupboard shelves.

Keep canned foods in a dry place where the temperature is fairly cool. To protect boxed foods from pests and extend their shelf life, store boxes in tightly closed cans or metal containers.

Rotate your food supply. Use foods before they go bad and replace them with fresh supplies dated with ink or marker. Place new items at the back of the storage area and the older ones in front.

Shelf-life of Foods:

Use within six months:

Powdered milk, dried fruit, crisp crackers

Use within one year:

- Canned condensed meat and vegetable soups,
- Ready- to -eat and uncooked instant cereals,
- Canned fruits, fruit juices and vegetables,
- Peanut butter, jelly, hard candy, chocolate bars, and canned nuts

May be stored indefinitely (in proper containers and conditions):

- Wheat, corn, soybeans, Vitamin C, salt, white rice, powdered milk (in nitrogen packed cans)
- Vegetable oils, dry pasta
- Non-carbonated soft drinks
- Bouillon products, baking powder
- Instant coffee, tea, and cocoa

Diet:

Healthy people can survive on half their usual food for an extended period and without any food for many days. Food, unlike water, may be rationed safely. If your water supply is limited, avoid foods that are high in fat and protein and don't stock salty foods, since they will make you thirsty. Try eating salt-free crackers, whole grain cereals, and canned foods with high liquid content.

Nutrition Tips:

In a crisis it will be vital that you keep your strength.

- ✓ Eat at least one-well balance meal every day.
- ✓ Drink enough liquid to enable your body to function properly (two quarts a day)
- ✓ Take in enough calories to enable you to do any necessary work.
- ✓ Include vitamin, mineral, and protein supplements to assure adequate nutrition.

Electricity Out?

- Before the electricity goes out, set refrigerator and freezer to the coldest setting. Keep the refrigerator closed and plugged in. The foods usually stay frozen 1-3 days.
- First, use perishable food and foods from the refrigerator. Then use foods from the freezer. To minimize the number of times you open the freezer door, post a list of freezer contents on it. In a well-filled, well-insulated freezer, foods will usually still have ice crystals in their centers

(meaning the foods are safe to eat) for at least three days. Finally, begin to use non-perishable foods and staples.

- For emergency cooking, you can use a fireplace, charcoal grill, or camp stove outdoors **ONLY**. You also can heat food with candle warmers, chafing dishes, and fondue pots. Canned food can be eaten right out of the can. If you heat it in the can, be sure to open the can and remove the label first.

Water Supply:

Store at least a two-week supply of water for each member of your family. Store at least one gallon of water per person per day. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day, but heat conditions can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more. Store additional water for food preparation and hygiene.

Never ration water. You can minimize the amount of water your body needs by reducing activity and staying cool. Store water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, fiberglass, or enamel-lined metal containers. Plastic containers such as soft drink bottles are best. Seal water containers tightly, label them and store them in a cool, dark place.

Purification:

In addition to having a bad odor and taste, contaminated water can contain microorganisms that cause disease such as dysentery, cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis. Purify any water you are uncertain of.

There are many ways to purify water, none are perfect. Often the best solution is a combination of methods. Before purifying, let any suspended particles settle to the bottom, or strain them through layers of clean cloth. Following are three purification methods, all of which kill microbes.

- **Boiling** is the safest method of purifying water. Bring water to a rolling boil for 10 minutes, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Let the water cool before drinking. Boiled water will taste better if you put oxygen back into it by pouring it between two containers, or add a pinch of salt for taste.
- **Chlorination** use liquid chlorine bleach to kill microorganisms. Use bleach that contains 5.25% sodium hypochlorite and no soap. Some

containers warn, "Not for Personal use". You can disregard this warning if the label states sodium hypochlorite as the only active ingredient and if you use only the small quantities in these instructions.

- ✓ Add two drops of bleach per quart of water (four drops if the water is cloudy) stir and let stand for 30 minutes. If the water does not taste and smell of chlorine at that point, add another dose and let stand another 15 minutes.
 - ✓ If you do not have a dropper, use a spoon and a square ended strip of paper or thin cloth only about an inch or two inches. Put the strip in the spoon with an edge hanging down about one inch below the scoop of the spoon. Place bleach in the spoon and carefully tip it. Drops, the size of those from a medicine dropper will drop off the end of the strip.
- **Purification tablets** release chlorine or iodine. They are inexpensive and available at most sporting good stores and some drug stores. Follow the package directions. Usually one tablet is good enough for one quart of water. Double the dose for cloudy water.

Distillation:

Distillation will remove microbes, heavy metals, salt and most other chemicals. Fill a pot half way with water and tie a cup to the handle on the pot's lid so that the cup will hang right side up when the lid is upside down. Put the lid on the pot upside down, making sure the cup is not dangling in the water. Boil the water for 20 minutes. The water that drips from the lid into the cup is distilled.

AFTER THE STORM

What to Expect:

After Hurricane Andrew, the people of south Dade County found themselves under a hot sun without power, water, food or any of the services and businesses we rely on. It could happen in Tampa Bay. Immediate response may not be possible, so residents must be self-reliant for several weeks. Here is how you can help:

Re-entry:

Be patient. Access to affected areas will be controlled. You won't be able to return to your home until search and rescue operations are completed and safety hazards, such as downed trees and power lines, are cleared. It may take up to three days for emergency crews to reach your neighborhood. It may take up to two to four weeks before utilities are restored.

- Stay tuned to your local radio station for advice and instructions about emergency medical aid, food and other forms of assistance.
- Carry a valid ID. Security operations will include checkpoints. A valid ID with your current local address will be required. Also carry your city **ID**.
- Avoid driving. Debris on roads will puncture your tires.
- Don't sightsee, especially at night. You may be mistaken for a looter!

For Your Safety:

Avoid downed or dangling utility wires. Metal fences may have been "energized" by fallen wires. Be especially careful when cutting or clearing fallen trees. They may have power lines tangled in them.

- Be aware of snakes, insects or animals driven to higher ground by floods.
- Enter your home with caution. Open windows and doors to ventilate and dry your home.
- If there has been flooding, have an electrician inspect your home or office before turning on the breaker.
- Be careful with fire. Do not strike a match until you are sure there are no breaks in gas lines.

- Avoid candles. Use battery- operated flashlights and lanterns instead.
- Keep grills for cooking outdoors in a well-ventilated area.
- Assess and photograph/video tape, damage to your home and its contents.
- Use your telephone only for emergencies to keep lines open for emergency communications.
- **Do NOT Call 911 unless it is A Life or Death Emergency!!**

Repairs:

Make temporary repairs to correct safety hazards and minimize further damage. This may include covering holes in the roof, walls, windows, or bracing and debris removal.

Only hire licensed contractors to do major repairs. Check with the local building department to ensure the contractor is licensed.

Generators:

Portable generators are useful when temporary or remote electric power is needed, but keep in mind, they can also be hazardous. Fueled by gas, generators can run appliances and fans. Sizes range from 750 watts, which will run a fan and a light and up to 8,000 watts, which will practically run a house (except for the air conditioner). Refrigerators require 400 to 1,000 watts.

Primary generator hazards to avoid are:

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning:

- Never use a portable generator in an enclosed or partially enclosed space. Place in a well-ventilated area.
- Remember: You will not be able to see or smell carbon monoxide. If you start to feel sick, dizzy, or weak while using a portable generator, get to fresh air right away. Alert others in the vicinity to get fresh air and seek medical attention immediately.

Electric Shock or Electrocutation:

- Keep the portable generator dry and do not use where it could get wet.

- Plug appliance directly into generator or use a heavy -duty outdoor-rated extension cord.
- Never try to power home wiring by plugging the portable generator into a wall outlet. This is extremely dangerous and can cause electrocution!
- Even a properly connected portable generator can become overheated or stressed by the generator components leading to generator failure.

Fire:

- Gasoline, propane, kerosene and other flammable liquids should be stored outside of living areas and garages in properly labeled, non-glass, safety containers.
- Do not store them near a fuel-burning appliance, such as a natural gas or electric water heater.
- Before refueling a portable generator turn it off and let it cool down.
- Gasoline spilled on hot engine parts could ignite.

Clean Up Precautions:

Call professionals to remove large uprooted trees. Always use proper safety equipment such as heavy gloves, safety goggles, heavy boots, light colored long sleeve shirts and long pants. Tie back long hair and wear a hat and sunscreen. Drink plenty of fluids, rest, and ask for help when you need it. Lift with the legs, not with the back. Don't burn trash. If you can't identify something don't touch it. Be especially wary of downed electrical wires. Be extremely careful with a chainsaw - don't use it for the first time to clear your yard — and always heed safety warnings.

PROPERTY INSURANCE

The first thing to do after the hurricane is to contact your insurance company or agent as soon as possible. If you are renting or leasing the property, you must also contact the owner. Your insurance adjuster may be able to help you in making immediate repairs or helping to secure your home. If you cannot reach your agent and need professional assistance in boarding up your home, contact a general contractor.

Remove as many valuables as possible if you must stay elsewhere. Be sure to inventory the property you remove. Furthermore, you should check for important legal documents that may have been damaged.

If your property is not insured, or if your insurance will not cover all your losses, contact your family attorney or the Internal Revenue Service for directions. You may be eligible for a tax deduction.

SALVAGE HINTS

NOTE: Do not disturb anything in the area until your Insurance Company has accessed your situation. Contact your Insurance Company before cleaning to avoid any negation or denial of your claim. Also, consider taking pictures or video taping the damage.

Furniture:

Do not use chemicals on furniture. A very inexpensive product called FLAX SOAP (readily available in hardware and paint stores) is the most efficient product to use on wood, including kitchen cabinets. Do not dry furniture in the sun as the wood will warp and twist out of shape.

Floors:

Use FLAX SOAP on wood and vinyl floors. It will take 4 to 5 applications. Then strip and re-wax. For carpeting, steam clean, shampoo, and repeat steam cleaning.

Electrical Appliances:

Do not run wet appliances until you have had a service professional check them. **Do not try to do it yourself!**

Cooking utensils:

Your pots, pans, flatware, etc. should be washed with a fine-powdered cleaner. You can polish copper and brass with special polish, or salt sprinkled on a cloth saturated in vinegar

FOOD: "IF IN DOUBT -THROW IT OUT"

Wash your **canned goods** in detergent and water. Do the same for food in jars. If labels come off, be sure you mark the contents on the can or jar with a marker. Do not use canned goods when cans have bulged or are dented or rusted.

- Keep the freezer closed. Your freezer has enough insulation to keep food frozen for at least one day -- perhaps more.
- Move your food to a neighbor's freezer or commercial freezer. Firm wrap the frozen food in newspapers and blankets, or use insulated boxes.

If your food has thawed, observe the following procedures:

- Do not refreeze **vegetables** if they have thawed completely. Refreeze only if they have ice crystals in the vegetables. If your vegetables have thawed, but cannot be used soon, throw them out. If you have any doubts whether your vegetables are spoiling, throw them out -- do not wait for a bad odor.
- **Meats** may be refrozen (if ice crystals remain) but cook very thoroughly before tasting. If the odor is poor, or if you question the quality of these foods, **THROW THEM OUT**. Bacteria will multiply rapidly.

Leather and Books

Wipe your leather goods with a damp cloth, then with a dry cloth. Stuff purses and shoes with newspaper to retain their shape. Leave suitcases open. Leather goods should be dried away from heat and sun. When leather goods are dry, clean with saddle soap. You can use a steel wool or a suede brush on suede. Rinse leather and suede jackets in cold water and dry away from heat and sun. Stand books on end to dry to keep the pages from crinkling. Alternating drying and pressing will help prevent mildew until the books are thoroughly dry. If your books are very damp sprinkle cornstarch or talc between the pages, leave for several hours, and then brush off. A fan turned on the books will help them to dry more evenly.

MONEY REPLACEMENT

If your U.S. Savings Bonds have been mutilated or destroyed, write to:

U.S. Treasury Department Bureau of
Loans & Currency
537 W. Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605
ATTN: Bond Consultant

Include name(s) and address(es) on bonds, approximate date or time period when purchased, denominations, and approximate number of each.

If the money (paper) you've kept in your home is only half intact, you can check with any local commercial bank or take the remainder to the Federal Reserve Bank, or you can mail the remainder of the money via First Class Mail to:

U.S. Treasury Department
Main Treasury Building
Room 1123
Washington D.C. 20220

Mutilated or melted coins can be taken to the Federal Reserve Bank or mailed via First Class Registered mail to:

U.S. Mint
5th and Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19015

REFERENCE DIRECTORY

American Red Cross
Clearwater Office 446-2358
St. Petersburg Office 898-3111
Emergencies after 5:00 PM 813-348-4820
#310 FOR DISASTER

Animals

Humane Society of North Pinellas 797-7722
Pinellas County Animal Control 582-2600
Pinellas Animal Foundation 347-7387
SPCA of St. Petersburg 586-3591

City of Dunedin Building Department 298-3198
City of Dunedin City Hall 733-4151

Dunedin Fire Rescue Department

Emergency 911
Administration 298-3102
Fire Inspection/Prevention 298-3103

Pinellas County Emergency Management

Emergency Hotline (only during disaster) 464-4333
Voice 464-3800
Fax (only during disaster) 464-4918
TDD-www.ema@pinellascounty.org 464-4431
Evacuation Look-Up 453-3150

Website: www.pinellascounty.org

Pinellas County Sheriff's Department 582-6200
Emergency 911
North District Station 582-6177
Internal Revenue Service 1-800-829-1040
Pinellas County Building Department 464-3241
Pinellas county Social Services 582-7709
Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority 530-9911

Salvation Army Social Services
Social Security Administration

446-4177
1-800-772-1213

Utilities:

City of Dunedin Water/Utility

298-3024

Clearwater Gas

462-6630

Pinellas County Water Department

464-4714

Pinellas County Vital Records Office

507-4330

Florida Power

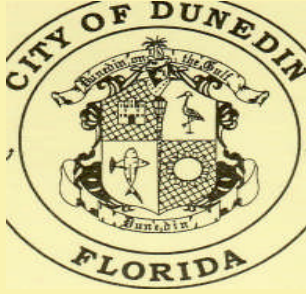
443-2641

Bighthouse Networks

562-5015

Verizon

1-800-483-4200



My Hurricane Information

Evacuation Level:

Evacuation Plan:

Insurance Company:

City of Dunedin Fire Department
1042 Virginia Street
Dunedin, FL 34698

727-298-3102

727-298-3104 fax