



# Brigham Citizen Corps Newsletter Spring 2012



## The Great Utah Shakeout



Have you taken the time to prepare your family? Have you registered your participation? The Great Utah Shakeout is less than two months away. There are a variety of activities that can be done to participate. The Shakeout occurs on Tuesday, April 17 at 10:15 a.m. when Utah and the Wasatch Front will experience a simulated 7.0 earthquake. Where will you be at that time —work, school, or at home? If you will be at work, do you know if your employer is participating in the event? If you have children in school, do you know what they will be doing that day?

Here are some suggestions:

1. Prepare and practice a family communication plan/drill. If your family will be at different places at that time, think about how you would communicate if this were a real earthquake. How would you ascertain that your family members were ok? How would you let extended family know of your situation? Who would your children go to if you were unavailable to be with them?
2. Practice Drop! Cover! Hold On! Drop to your knees. Get under a desk, a kitchen table or get down near an interior wall (away from furniture that could fall on you) and cover your head and neck with your arms and hands. Hold on until the shaking stops.
3. Do an earthquake home hazard hunt. Make sure the hot water heater in your home is appropriately strapped. Anchor bookcases to the wall to prevent them from tipping over. Secure knick-knacks and china, etc. with museum putty or place non-skid material between plates.
4. Register your family at [www.shakeout.org/utah](http://www.shakeout.org/utah). There are currently over 650,000 Utahns registered to participate.



## Brigham City Citizen Corp Mission Statement

*The mission of the Brigham City Citizen Corp Council is to harness the power of every individual through education, training, personal responsibility and volunteer service to make the community safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to the threats of crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.*

The Citizen Corps Newsletter is published as a service to the Brigham Citizen Corps volunteers and to citizens of Brigham City.

### Brigham City Citizen Corps Council:

#### Executive Board:

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Bunderson District Coordinator.	Doug Harford Peggy Harford
Lake View District Coordinator.	Hal Berry Bonnie Griggs
Foothill District Coordinator.	Reo Mackley Rob Smith
BEHS District Coordinator.	Jeffery Powell Scott Rackham
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CERT Chairperson	Michael Allen
VIPS Chairperson	Maryann Barnett
MRC Representative	Jon Mitchell
ARES Representative	Bob Haynie

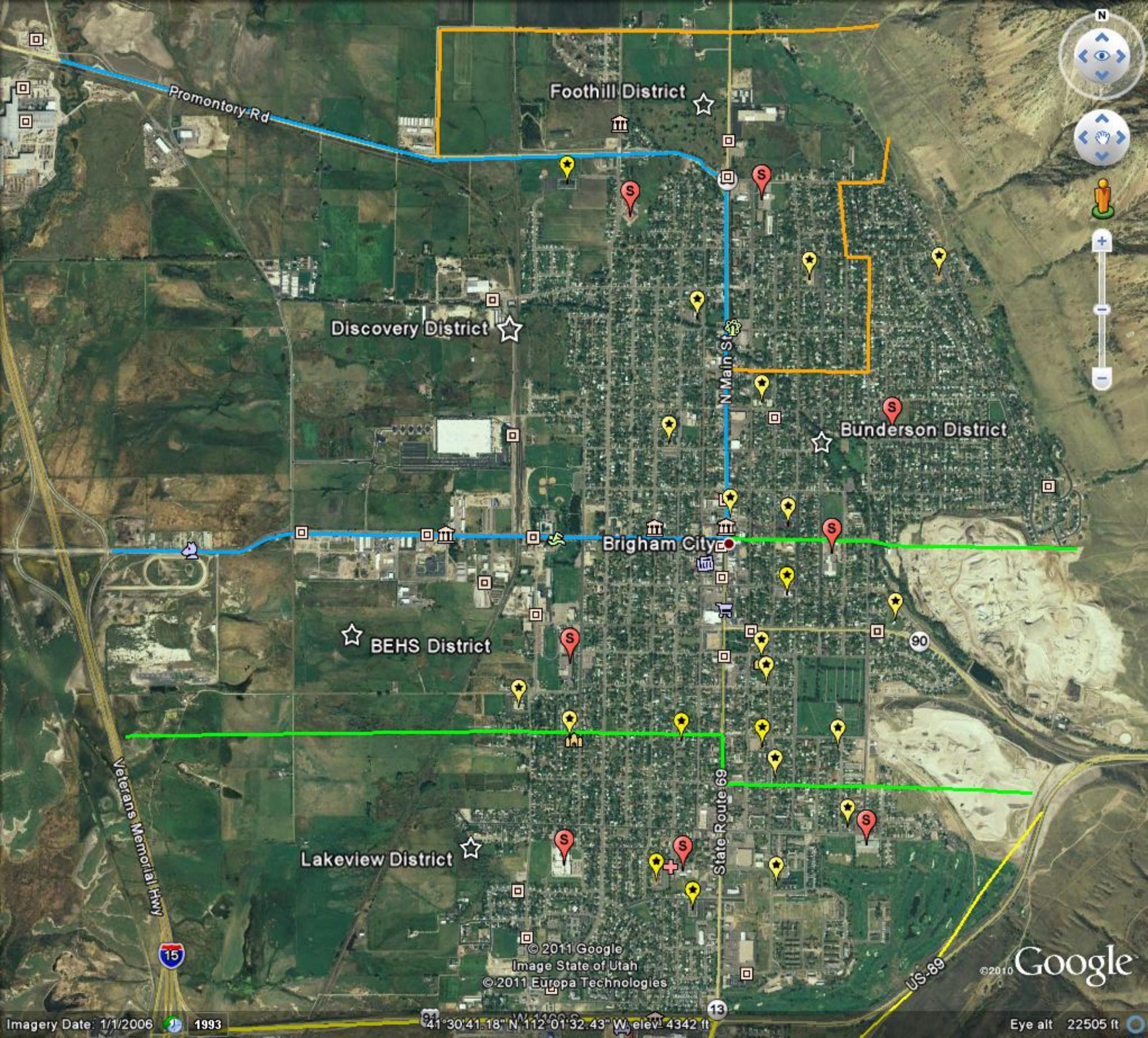
#### EX-Officio Members:

Dennis Fife, Mayor  
Jim Buchanan, Emergency Services Director  
Paul Tittensor, Police Chief  
Brian Nawyn, Fire Chief  
Gregg Weight, Ambulance Chief



**Tip: Always keep refrigerator at or below 40° F and freezer at or below 0° F. During power outage keep refrigerator/freezer doors closed as much as possible. A full freezer will hold the temperature longer. Dry ice or block ice can be used if power out for an extended time. For more information on food safety during an emergency go to [www.fsis.usda.gov](http://www.fsis.usda.gov).**

[See the following map to identify your district](#)



Promontory Rd

Foothill District

Discovery District

Bunderson District

Brigham City

BEHS District

Lakeview District

State Route 69

US-69



© 2011 Google  
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Imagery Date: 1/1/2006 1993

41° 30' 41.18" N 112° 01' 32.43" W, elev: 4342 ft

Eye alt 22505 ft



Ever wondered what this sign really means? Novelist Jane Austin once wrote that, “Every man is surrounded by a neighborhood of voluntary spies.” Acting as extra “eyes and ears” for the police department, Neighborhood Watch encourages citizens to take an active role in the safety of their neighborhood.

Neighborhood Watch involves a crime prevention concept known as natural surveillance. Simply put, natural surveillance involves people being aware of their surroundings as they go about their daily activities. It means that while you are gardening, taking groceries from your car into your home, or driving through the neighborhood to pick up the kids from school, you are taking note of people, cars, and other things that appear suspicious or out of place and then taking action to report it. Having an active program in your area is commitment to your neighbors, not a commitment of your time.

Brigham Police Department looks forward to working with citizens to keep Brigham a great place to live, work, and visit. If you have any questions or want further information about the Neighborhood Watch program, please contact Lt. Mike Nelson at 734-6650.

### *Pets in a Disaster*

#### Key points:

1. Keep your pet currently vaccinated and registered. If the owner couldn't provide proof of vaccination the pet would be vaccinated at the emergency shelter.
2. Make sure your pet has a microchip. Contact your local animal shelter or veterinarian for this service. Microchips are a very effective method of re-uniting pets and their owners. Owners should keep their contact information current.
3. The American Red Cross will not take pets at their established emergency shelters but they may arrange for the shelter trailer if it is available.
4. If you own horses or livestock, make sure they have been exposed to halters and loading/riding in a trailer in case they need to be evacuated.
5. Provide an emergency kit for your pet. This kit should include: food, water, medicine and medical record copies, a collar with ID, harness or leash, a crate or other carrier, a picture of your pet, items to clean up after your pet and any familiar item or toy. *More information available at [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)*





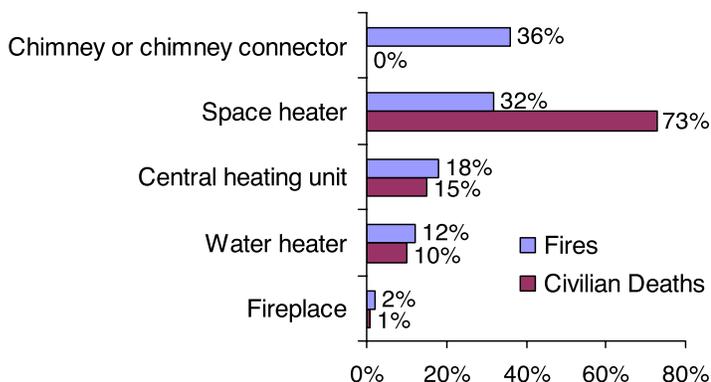
## Fast Facts You Should Know About Home Heating Fires

- In 2005, U.S. fire departments responded to 62,200 home<sup>1</sup> structure fires that involved heating equipment. These fires caused:
  - 670 civilian fire deaths
  - 1,550 civilian fire injuries
  - \$909 million in direct property damage
- Nearly half (44%) of all home heating fires occurred in December, January and February in 2002–2005.
- Heating equipment fires accounted for 16% of all reported home fires in 2005 (second behind cooking) and 22% of home fire deaths.
- Space heaters, excluding fireplaces, chimneys, and chimney connectors, were involved in one-third (32%) of the home heating fires but three-fourths (73%) of the deaths in 2005.
- In 2002–2005, the leading factor contributing to home heating fires (27%) and deaths (53%) is heating equipment too close to things that can burn, such as upholstered furniture, clothing, mattress, or bedding. This excludes fires reported as confined fires.
- Chimneys and chimney connectors accounted for the largest share (36%) of home heating fire incidents in 2005. Failure to clean accounted for two thirds (64 %) of the confined chimney and chimney connector fires in 2002–2005.

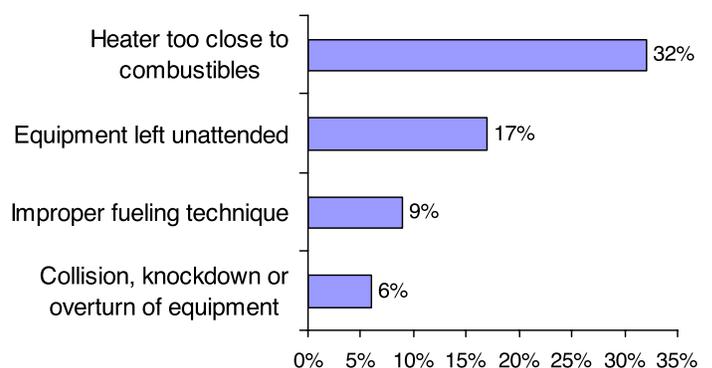


<sup>1</sup>Homes are dwellings, duplexes, manufactured homes, apartments, townhouses, rowhouses and condominiums.

**U.S. Home Heating Fires  
by Equipment Involved: 2005**



**Leading Factors in Space Heater Fires  
2002–2005**



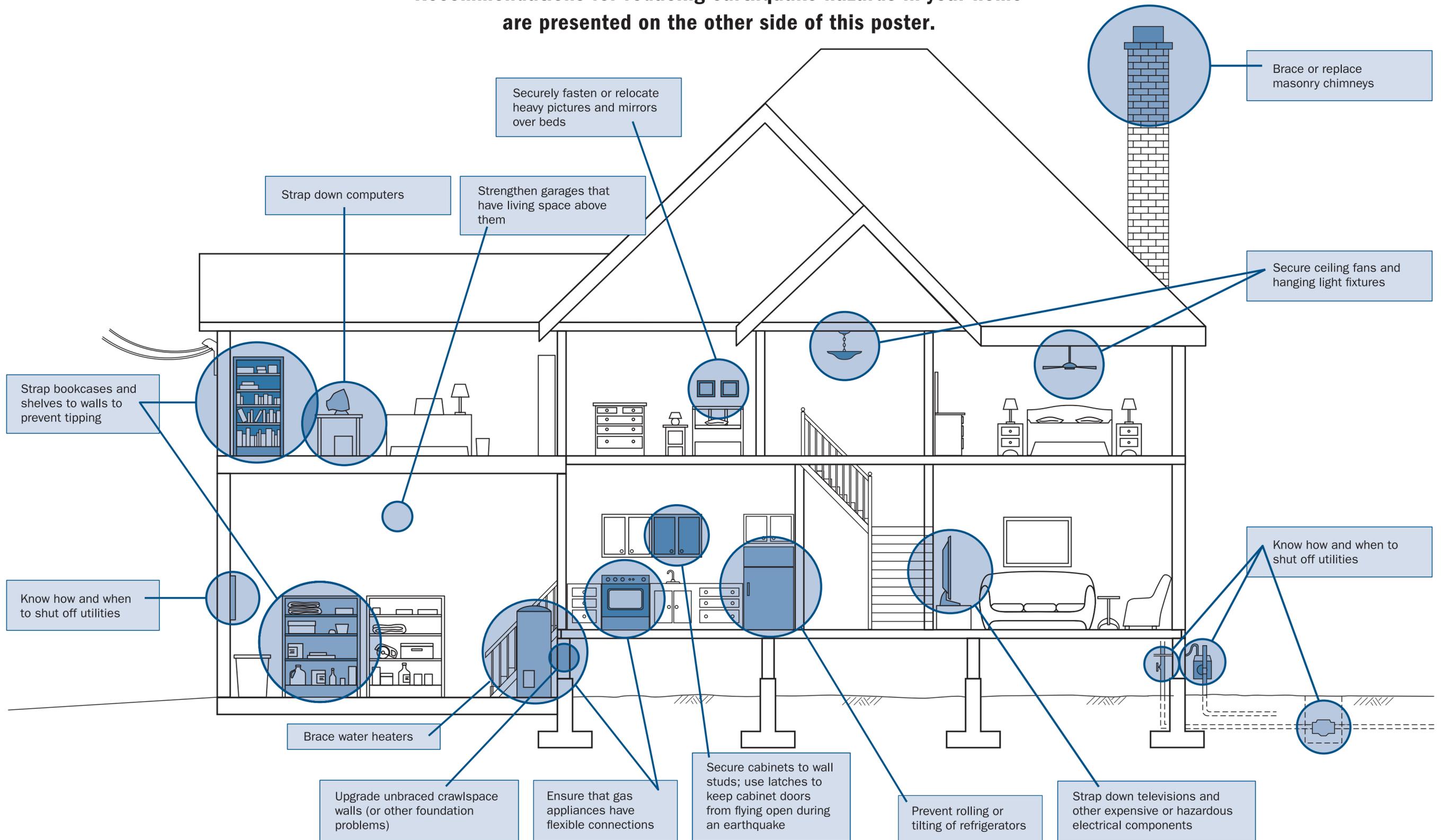
– Keeping Your Community Safe and Warm –

NFPA • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169 • [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)

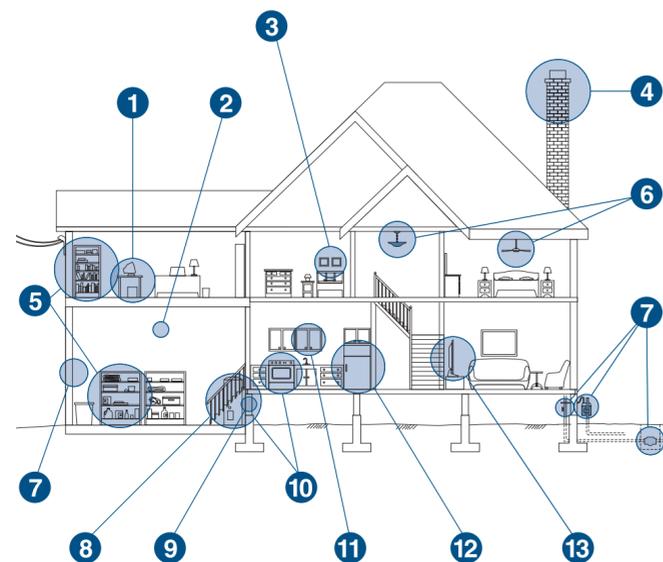
# Earthquake Home Hazard Hunt

FEMA 528 9/2005

Recommendations for reducing earthquake hazards in your home are presented on the other side of this poster.



# Earthquake Home Hazard Hunt



This poster has information for you and your family to help you find and fix areas of your home that might be damaged in an earthquake and that might injure family members during an earthquake. Information is also provided on planning for an earthquake and safety steps you can take during and after an earthquake.

Your earthquake home hazard hunt should begin with all family members participating. Foresight, imagination, and common sense are all that are needed as you go from room to room imagining what would happen if the earth and house started shaking. Anything that can move, break, or fall when your house starts to shake is a potential hazard.

## What would happen to heavy furniture, fixtures, and appliances?

- Look at tall bookcases and shelves. How much would fall off the shelves? Would the whole bookcase topple, or is it anchored to the wall? Anchor bookcases and other top-heavy furniture to wall studs using flexible fasteners (e.g., nylon straps) 5
- Prevent refrigerators, washers, and other heavy appliances from moving by blocking the rollers. 12
- Add bracing to support air conditioners, particularly on rooftops.
- Do you have hanging light fixtures or plants? Could they swing and hit a window or swing off their hooks? As a minimum precaution, transfer hanging plants from heavy clay pots to lighter ones and used closed hooks on all hanging items. 6

## Check for possible flying glass.

- Replace glass bottles in the medicine cabinet and around the bathtub and shower with plastic containers.
- What kind of latches are on your kitchen cabinets? Consider replacing magnetic "touch" latches with ones that will hold the cabinet doors shut during an earthquake. In some cases, a lip or low barrier across shelves may prevent breakables from sliding out. 11
- Where do you sit or sleep? Anchor heavy mirrors and pictures over beds, chairs, and couches with wire through eye screws into studs. Locate beds away from windows. 3

## Think about fire safety.

- Remove all flammable liquids, such as painting and cleaning products, to the garage or outside storage area. Be sure these items are secured on their shelves or stored away from heat sources and appliances, particularly your water heater and furnace.
- Secure gas lines by installing flexible connectors to appliances. 10
- Is your water heater secured? Metal straps can be used to fasten your water heater to the wood studs of the nearest wall. 8

## What would happen to the house itself?

- Look at the outside of your home. What about your chimney? Masonry chimneys pose a real hazard in earthquakes, especially the freestanding section above the roof line, as bricks may fall into the house. 4
- Check your roof. Make sure all tiles are secured – loose tiles could fall.
- Check foundation for loose or cracked plaster.
- Secure the wood sill and wall framing to the foundation using anchor bolts.
- Sheath crawlspace walls with plywood to prevent collapse. 9
- Strengthen connections between posts and beams with bracing.

With your powers of perception more finely tuned, you may wish to extend these suggestions to your workplace. Check to determine whether your company has an earthquake safety plan.

Children can share their new awareness in the classroom. Determine whether their school has a practical earthquake plan, whether earthquake drills are held, and what the policy is if an earthquake occurs while school is in session.

## Correcting Problems

### Utilities 7

Teach responsible members of your family how to turn off electricity, gas, and water at main switch and valves. **Caution:** Do not shut off gas unless an emergency exists. If gas is ever turned off, a professional must restore service. Contact your local utilities for more information.

Label the water shut-off valve, found where water enters the house. Also the main water shut-off valve, found with the meter in a concrete box in the sidewalk or yard.

### Weak Crawlspace Walls 9

Wooden floors and stud walls are sometimes built on top of an exterior foundation to support a house and create a crawlspace. These walls carry the weight of the house. During an earthquake, these walls can collapse if they are not braced to resist horizontal movement. If the walls fail, the house may shift or fall.

You can look under your house in the crawlspace to see whether there are any wood stud walls supporting the first floor. Check to see whether the stud walls are braced with plywood panels or diagonal wood sheathing. If your house has neither of these, the wood stud crawlspace walls are probably insufficiently braced or are unbraced. Please note that horizontal or vertical wood siding is not strong enough to brace wood stud crawlspace walls.

Plywood or other wood products allowed by code should be nailed to the studs (see Figure A) to strengthen your foundation. The type of wood product used, the plywood thickness, and nail size and spacing are all important when making this upgrade.

Many other types of foundation walls are used in the United States that may need upgrading to resist earthquake damage. Check with your local Building Department or a licensed architect or engineer for recommendations on how to determine whether your foundation and walls are likely to be damaged in an earthquake and what upgrades may be needed. Check with local officials for permit requirements before starting work.

Remember, it is very expensive to lift a house, repair the foundation and walls, and put it back on its foundation, while upgrading before an earthquake will be much less costly.

### Garages With Living Spaces Above 2

The large opening of a garage door and the weight of a second-story room built over the garage can result in the garage walls being too weak to withstand earthquake shaking, resulting in severe damage. If the narrow sections of the wall on each side of the garage door opening are not reinforced or braced, the potential for earthquake damage is greater.

Look at the area around the garage door opening – are there braces or plywood panels? If not, strengthening may be needed. Consult a licensed architect or engineer to determine the strengthening required to upgrade your garage walls. Your home may need to have plywood paneling or a steel frame designed and installed around the door opening (see Figure B). Remember to obtain a permit from your local Building Department before starting work.

### Chimney Bracing 4

To prevent the chimney from breaking away from the house, you should have it secured to the framing of the roof with sheet metal straps and angle bracing (see Figure C). If your roof doesn't have solid sheathing, consider adding plywood panels above the ceiling joists. Have the chimney inspected by a professional to determine whether the chimney should be upgraded or replaced.

Figure C. Bracing masonry chimneys.

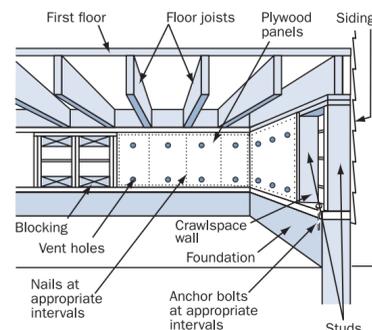


Figure A. Strengthening weak crawlspace walls.

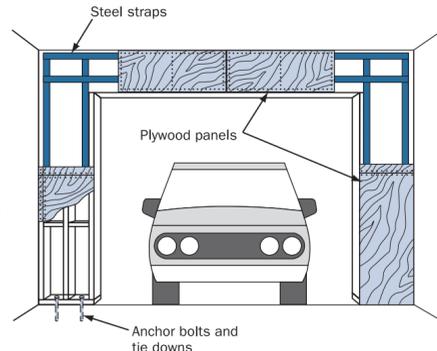
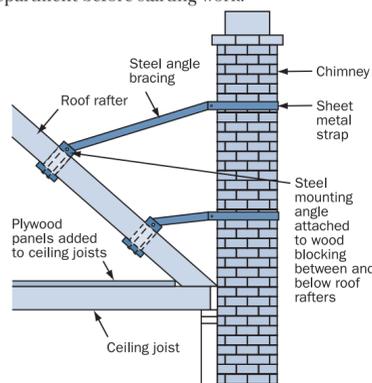


Figure B. Strengthening garage walls below living space.



### Hanging Objects 3

Prevent wall hangings from bouncing off walls:

- Secure mirrors, pictures, plants, and other objects on closed hooks.
- Secure the bottom corners with earthquake putty or adhesive pads.
- Place only soft art such as tapestries over beds and sofas.

### Home Electronics 1 13

Electronics are heavy objects and costly to replace. Secure TVs, stereos, computers, and microwaves with earthquake-resistant flexible nylon straps and buckles for easy removal and relocation (see Figure D).

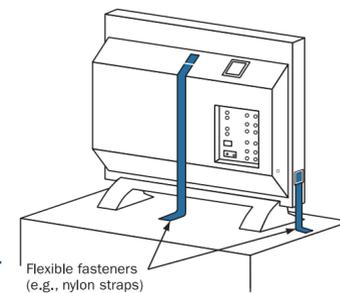


Figure D. Securing home electronics.

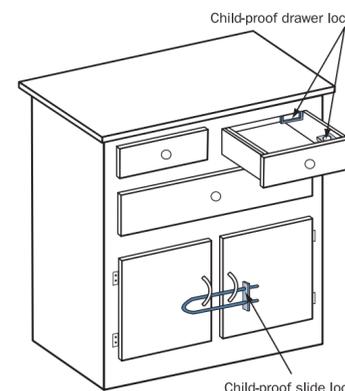


Figure E. Securing cabinet doors and draws.

### In the Kitchen 10 11 12

Cabinet doors, refrigerators, and gas appliances should be secured so that they will not move or fall over during an earthquake.

- First, secure all cabinets above waist level securely to the wall studs.
- Use latches designed for earthquake, child-proofing, or boat safety to keep cabinet doors from flying open and contents falling (see Figure E).
- Have a plumber install flexible connectors on gas appliances.

### Furniture 5

Follow these important guidelines:

- Secure all tall, top-heavy furniture such as bookcases, wall units, and entertainment centers (see Figure F). Attach them securely to the wall studs with straps.
- Secure the top, on both the right and left sides of the unit, into wall studs, not just into the drywall.
- Use flexible mount fasteners such as nylon straps to allow furniture independent movement from the wall, reducing the strain on studs.
- Secure loose shelving by applying earthquake putty on each corner bracket.
- Store heavy items and breakables on lower shelves.

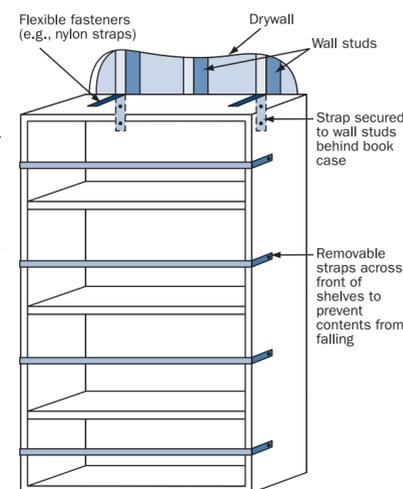


Figure F. Securing top-heavy furniture.

### Water Heaters 8 10

Water heaters should be braced (see Figure G). There are many solutions – all relatively inexpensive.

Purchase and install a strap kit or bracing kit from your local hardware store.

Other options include:

- Have a licensed plumber strap your water heater according to code.
- Use heavy metal strapping and screws to secure the water heater to the wall studs.

The gas and water lines should have flexible connector pipes. These are safer than rigid pipes during an earthquake. Be sure to check the straps once a year. They may come loose as a result of vibrations or other causes.

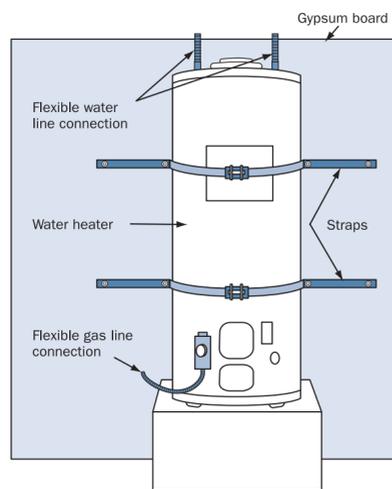


Figure G. Securing water heaters.

## Take Action To Protect Yourself and Your Family From Earthquakes

### Create and Practice Your Disaster Preparedness Plan

An emergency preparedness plan includes life-critical actions, life saving training, and the advance plans to enable you to respond to earthquakes and potential physical injuries and hazards no matter where you are.

#### Life-Critical Actions – Learn how to:

- Drop, cover, and hold.
- Signal for help, if you are trapped somewhere. Teach children and adults to use an emergency whistle and/or to knock three times repeatedly if trapped. Rescuers searching collapsed buildings will be listening for sounds.

#### Life Saving Training – Consider training in:

- First Aid
- CPR
- How to use a fire extinguisher
- How to shut off gas, water, and electricity

#### Your Disaster Preparedness Plan Should Include:

- Disaster Supplies Kits for home, workplace, and car
- Practicing Drop, Cover, and Hold
- Financial Plan
- Family Communications Plan that each family member understands
- Needs for all family members, including children, seniors, and pets

#### Financial Plan

You should store your family's documents, such as insurance policies, deeds, property records, birth certificates, and other important papers, in a safe place away from your home (e.g., safety deposit box). Make copies of important documents for your disaster supplies kit.

Consider saving money in an emergency savings account that could be used in any crisis. Back up critical files on your computer and keep a copy in a safe place away from your home.

### Create Your Disaster Supplies Kit

Because you don't know where you and your family will be when an earthquake occurs, prepare a Disaster Supplies Kit for your home, workplace, and car. For detailed information about the items that should be included in your disaster supplies kit, refer to FEMA 526, *Earthquake Safety Checklist*.

### Family Earthquake Drill

It's important to know where you should go for protection when your house starts to shake. By planning and practicing what to do before an earthquake occurs, you can condition yourself and your family to react correctly and spontaneously when the first jolt or shaking is felt. An earthquake drill can teach your family what to do in an earthquake.

- Each family member should know safe spots in each room.
- Safe spots: The best places to be are under heavy pieces of furniture, such as a desk or sturdy table; under supported archways; and against inside walls.
- Danger spots: Stay away from windows, hanging objects, mirrors, fireplaces, and tall, unsecured pieces of furniture.
- Reinforce this knowledge by physically placing yourself in the safe locations. This is especially important for children.
- In the days or weeks after this exercise, hold surprise drills.
- Be prepared to deal with what you may experience after an earthquake – both physically and emotionally.
- Following the drop, cover, and hold procedure is the best way to be safe during an earthquake.
- Take cover under a sturdy desk, table, or bench and hold on to the desk or table leg so that desk or table stays on top of you. Hold on until the earthquake shaking stops.
- Family members should practice drop, cover, and hold in the safe spots that you and your family have identified.

## Further Information

For more information about earthquake preparedness and safety, refer to the following publications, which are available from the FEMA Distribution Facility at 1-800-480-2520. As noted, some are available for download from the FEMA website.

*After Disaster Strikes: How to recover financially from a natural disaster*, FEMA 292. Available in both English and Spanish.

*Are You Ready? An In-depth Guide to Citizen Preparedness*, IS-22, August 2004. Full publication and individual sections available online in both English and Spanish at [http://fema.gov/preparedness/prepare\\_guides\\_links.shtm](http://fema.gov/preparedness/prepare_guides_links.shtm).

*Before Disaster Strikes: How to make sure you're financially prepared to deal with a natural disaster*, FEMA 291, May 1997. Available in both English and Spanish.

*Earthquake Safety Checklist*, FEMA 526, August 2005.

*Earthquake Safety Guide for Homeowners*, FEMA 530, September 2005.

*Food and Water in an Emergency*, FEMA 477, August 2004. Available online in both English and Spanish at [http://fema.gov/preparedness/prepare\\_guides\\_links.shtm](http://fema.gov/preparedness/prepare_guides_links.shtm).

*Preparing for Disaster for People with Disabilities and Special Needs*, FEMA 476, August 2004. Available online in both English and Spanish at [http://fema.gov/preparedness/prepare\\_guides\\_links.shtm](http://fema.gov/preparedness/prepare_guides_links.shtm).

Visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/hazards/earthquakes/> for information about the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) and more ways to address earthquake risks.

# POISON PURSE

BE WARY OF THE DANGER YOU MAY CARRY

**Hairspray or similar product:**  
May irritate eyes if aimed improperly

**Perfume/ cologne:**  
Contains alcohol so possibly feel drunk with large amounts swallowed; may irritate eyes if aimed improperly

**Nail polish remover:**  
May irritate eyes, skin and mouth, & stomach upset if swallowed

**Nail polish:**  
May irritate eyes, skin and mouth, & upset stomach if swallowed

**Prescription medicines:**  
May cause a wide variety of minor to serious problems, depending on product

**Nose spray:**  
May cause extreme drowsiness or agitation if swallowed

**Over-the-counter medicine:**  
May cause agitation, jitters, drowsiness

**Mouthwash:**  
Often contains alcohol so possibly feel drunk with large amounts swallowed

**Toothpaste:**  
May cause stomach upset if swallowed

**Baby powder:**  
May cause eye and throat irritation; if inhaled could cause serious breathing problems

**Pepper spray:**  
May irritate eyes, skin & cause breathing problems

**Insect repellent:**  
May irritate eyes and mouth; possible seizures if swallowed

**Batteries:**  
May cause severe irritation or burns if chewed; also a choking hazard

**Eye drops:**  
May cause a variety of mild to serious symptoms if swallowed

**Hand cream:**  
May cause stomach upset and diarrhea if large amounts swallowed

**"Chocolate" laxatives:**  
May cause severe diarrhea

**Cigarettes:**  
May cause severe stomach upset and vomiting if swallowed

**Ink pen:**  
May cause eye and mouth irritation



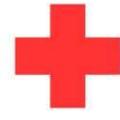
The University of Utah  
Utah Poison Control Center



# Emergency Preparedness Checklist



Federal Emergency Management Agency



American Red Cross

**T**he next time disaster strikes, you may not have much time to act. Prepare now for a sudden emergency.

Learn how to protect yourself and cope with disaster by planning ahead. This

checklist will help you get started. Discuss these ideas with your family, then prepare an emergency plan. Post the plan where everyone will see it—on the refrigerator or bulletin board.

For additional information about how to prepare for hazards in your community, contact your local emergency management or civil defense office and American Red Cross chapter.

## Emergency Checklist

### Call Your Emergency Management Office or American Red Cross Chapter

- Find out which disasters could occur in your area.
- Ask how to prepare for each disaster.
- Ask how you would be warned of an emergency.
- Learn your community's evacuation routes.
- Ask about special assistance for elderly or disabled persons.

#### Also...

- Ask your workplace about emergency plans.
- Learn about emergency plans for your children's school or day care center.

### Create an Emergency Plan

- Meet with household members to discuss the dangers of fire, severe weather, earthquakes and other emergencies. Explain how to respond to each.
- Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.

- Discuss what to do about power outages and personal injuries.
- Draw a floor plan of your home. Mark two escape routes from each room.
- Show family members how to turn off the water, gas and electricity at main switches when necessary.
- Post emergency telephone numbers near telephones.
- Teach children how and when to call 911, police and fire.
- Instruct household members to turn on the radio for emergency information.
- Pick one out-of-state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated during a disaster (it is often easier to call out-of-state than within the affected area).
- Teach children your out-of-state contact's phone numbers.
- Pick two emergency meeting places.
  - 1) A place near your home in case of a fire.
  - 2) A place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home after a disaster.
- Take a basic first aid and CPR class.
- Keep family records in a water and fire-proof container.

### Prepare a Disaster Supplies Kit

Assemble supplies you might need in an evacuation. Store them in an easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or duffel bag.

#### Include:

- A supply of water (one gallon per person per day). Store water in sealed, unbreakable containers. Identify the storage date and replace every six months.
- A supply of non-perishable packaged or canned food and a non-electric can opener.
- A change of clothing, rain gear and sturdy shoes.
- Blankets or sleeping bags.
- A first aid kit and prescription medications.
- An extra pair of glasses.
- A battery-powered radio, flashlight and plenty of extra batteries.
- Credit cards and cash.
- An extra set of car keys.
- A list of family physicians.
- A list of important family information; the style and serial number of medical devices such as pacemakers.
- Special items for infants, elderly or disabled family members.

# Emergency Plan

## Out-of-State Contact

Name \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Evening) \_\_\_\_\_

## Local Contact

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Evening) \_\_\_\_\_

## Nearest Relative

Name \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Evening) \_\_\_\_\_

## Family Work Numbers

Father \_\_\_\_\_ Mother \_\_\_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

## Emergency Telephone Numbers

**In all life-threatening emergency, dial 911 or the local emergency medical services system number**

Police Department \_\_\_\_\_

Fire Department \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital \_\_\_\_\_

## Family Physicians

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

## Reunion Locations

1. Right outside your home \_\_\_\_\_

2. Away from the neighborhood, in case you cannot return home \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Route to try first \_\_\_\_\_

# Escape Plan

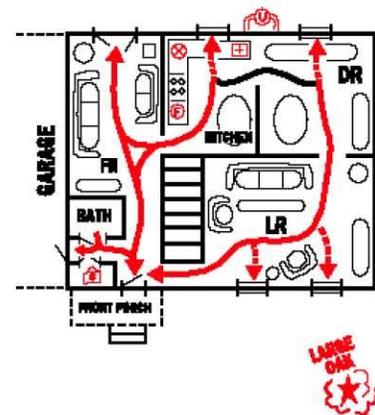
**I**n a fire or other emergency, you may need to evacuate your house, apartment or mobile home on a moment's notice. You should be ready to get out fast.

Develop an escape plan by drawing a floor plan of your residence. Using a black or blue pen, show the location of doors, windows, stairways, and large furniture. Indicate the location of emergency supplies (Disaster Supplies Kit), fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, collapsible ladders, first aid kits and utility shut off points. Next, use a colored pen to draw a broken line charting at least two escape routes from each room. Finally, mark a place outside of the home where household members should meet in case of fire.

Be sure to include important points outside such as garages, patios, stairways, elevators, driveways and porches. If your home has more than two floors, use an additional sheet of paper. Practice emergency evacuation drills with all household members at least two times each year.

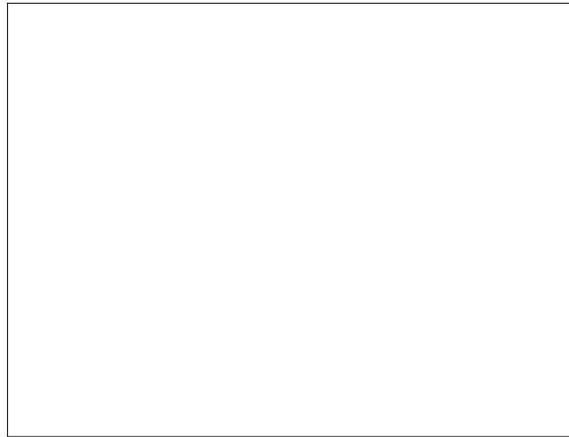
Example:

Floor one

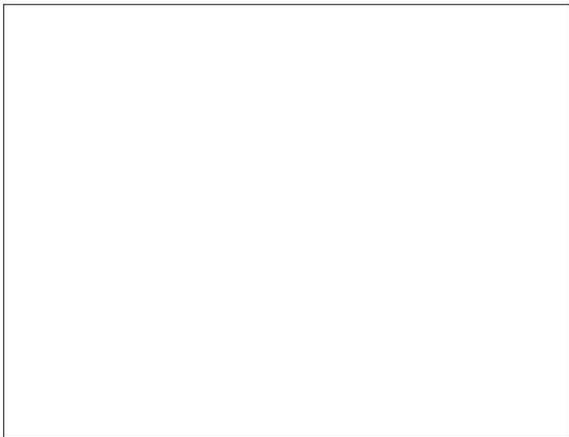


# Floor Plan

Floor One



Floor Two



Normal Exit Route



Emergency Exit Routes



Fire Extinguisher



Smoke Detectors



Disaster Supplies Kit



Doors



Collapsible Ladder



Reunion Location (Outside)



Stairways



Utility Shut Off



Windows



First Aid Kit

Additional emergency preparedness information is available on the Brigham City web site:

[WWW.brighamcity.utah.gov](http://WWW.brighamcity.utah.gov)

Public Safety

Emergency Preparedness