

# 2007 • Emergency Survival Program (ESP)



# DON'T DELAY, PREPARE TODAY!

[www.espfocus.org](http://www.espfocus.org)

## January Floods

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

## February Landslides

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

## March Tsunamis

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

## April Earthquakes

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					



## May Public Health Emergencies

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

## June Hazardous Materials

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

## July Bomb Threats

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## August Heat Wave

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

## September Volcanoes

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

## October Wildland Fires

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

## November Windstorms/Tornadoes

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

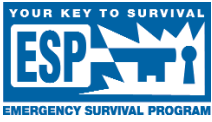
## December Terrorism

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

For more information call: Joyce Harris, Los Angeles County, Office of Emergency Management, (213) 974-1166

Developed by the County of Los Angeles and coordinated by the Counties of Contra Costa, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Ventura; the Governor's Office of Emergency Services; Southern California Edison; the Southern California Earthquake Center and the American Red Cross.

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Use the Emergency Survival Program's new list of actions as your guide for personal and community emergency preparedness.

### January

#### *Floods*

Storms can cause flash floods, create power outages and damage homes. Assemble emergency supplies to include sand bags; identify safe routes; teach children to avoid areas of potential flooding; and monitor TV and radio for instructions when flooding occurs.

### February

#### *Landslides*

Significant property damage can be caused by landslides. Prepare an evacuation kit to include important documents and irreplaceable items such as photographs. When it rains, monitor the amount of rainfall and look for warning signs of landslides such as new springs, tilted trees or holes in hillsides.

### March

#### *Tsunamis*

Believe it or not, tsunamis have occurred in the Southern California region. If you live within a mile of the coast, identify a safe location you could evacuate to if necessary. If you experience an earthquake lasting 20 seconds or more or learn about a tsunami watch or warning, move to high ground immediately.

### April

#### *Earthquakes*

No one knows when the next earthquake will hit, but we can reduce its impact by being prepared. Identify hazards and remove or reduce them. Store emergency supplies and replenish them annually. Educate your family where to drop, cover, and hold on and take a first aid course. Conduct practice drills on a regular basis.

### May

#### *Public Health Emergencies*

Public Health Emergencies may be related to outbreaks of infectious diseases, food and waterborne illnesses, and other threats to the public's health and safety. Pandemic flu is of concern to health experts and they recommend that you do the following to prevent the spread of flu: wash your hands with soap and water frequently; cover your cough and sneeze; stay home if you are sick; and stay away from others so they will not become sick also.

### June

#### *Hazardous Materials*

You can lessen the possibility of exposure to hazardous substances by following instructions on all chemical products. Limit stored quantities and store them out of the reach of children. Separate products that could be toxic if combined. Be sure to dispose of hazardous household products safely. Options include using the entire supply, recycling unused portions, and taking unused supplies to a household collection event.

### July

#### *Bomb Threats*

Knowing what to do in advance and how to react to a bomb threat could possibly save your life and that of those around you. Develop a bomb threat checklist that gives tips to follow should you receive a threat. Identify and practice using evacuation routes, and be familiar with fire escapes. Contact your local law enforcement agency for more information.

### August

#### *Heat Wave*

Although sun is necessary, exposure to ultraviolet (U.V.) radiation is potentially dangerous and can damage skin. Heat injuries that can occur include sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heatstroke. If your home is not air-conditioned, spend time in public facilities that are air-conditioned. Find out now what steps you can take to protect yourself and your family from heat-related injuries.

### September

#### *Volcanoes*

Volcanic activity can produce flying rocks and mudflow, heavy ash, dust, and roof collapse. Exposure to ash can harm your health, particularly the respiratory (breathing) tract. Pay attention to warnings, and obey instructions from local authorities. Stay indoors until your local Public Health Department tells you it is safe to go outside. Listen to local news updates for information about air quality, drinking water, and roads.

### October

#### *Wildland Fires*

You can reduce your risk of fire-related death, injury or property damage by conducting a fire "hazard hunt" and taking steps to make your home and community safer. Have smoke detectors and fire extinguishers in your home; have a plan for evacuation; and know what to do when a fire occurs. Listen and watch for news or health warnings about smoke.

### November

#### *Windstorms/Tornadoes*

Before a windstorm or tornado, develop an emergency plan and assemble emergency supply kits; during the windstorm or tornado, stay indoors, listen to the radio, and cooperate with local emergency officials; and afterwards, check for and document damage. These actions will help to make you more safe and secure.

### December

#### *Terrorism*

Fear is a major tactic used by terrorists to achieve political and social objectives. But the terrorists are not in charge. You can fight back by taking many of the same actions you would to prepare for earthquakes, fires, and other emergencies. Knowledge is power. The more you understand about terrorism, the better you can respond.

*Additional campaign materials are available through your local County Office of Emergency Management.*

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