

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANS

Wildwood Canyon Mobile Home Estates

34111 Wildwood Canyon Road

(Formerly **Ave F**)

Yucaipa, CA

San Bernardino County

909-795-5912

Elevation upper entrance	2390'
Elevation lower entrance	2340'

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*California Emergency Management Agency : *Emergency Plans for Mobile Home Parks*



In response to the devastating wildfires during the last ten years, the California legislature made a law that Mobile Home Parks **help their Residents prepare for disasters.**

**The Park is not responsible for your safety,
the Residents are responsible for their safety.**

This manual is a collection of articles published in our newsletter, information provided by the Red Cross, So Cal Edison, The Gas Co. etc. Please review these articles at least once a year.

Be involved, join the Preparedness Committee.

Wildwood Canyon Mobile Home Estates

- **Is NOT in a high fire severity zone**

Your danger to fire is more likely from an internally started fire:

Kitchen fires, **candles**, holiday accidents, electrical fires, or from your neighbor's internally started fire spreading to your coach

- **IS in an Earthquake Zone**

We are in California. You are not required to have earthquake bracing, but it is recommended. Our article on Earthquake danger explains why.

- **The lower part of the Park IS in a flood zone**

See *Flood* title page for explanation

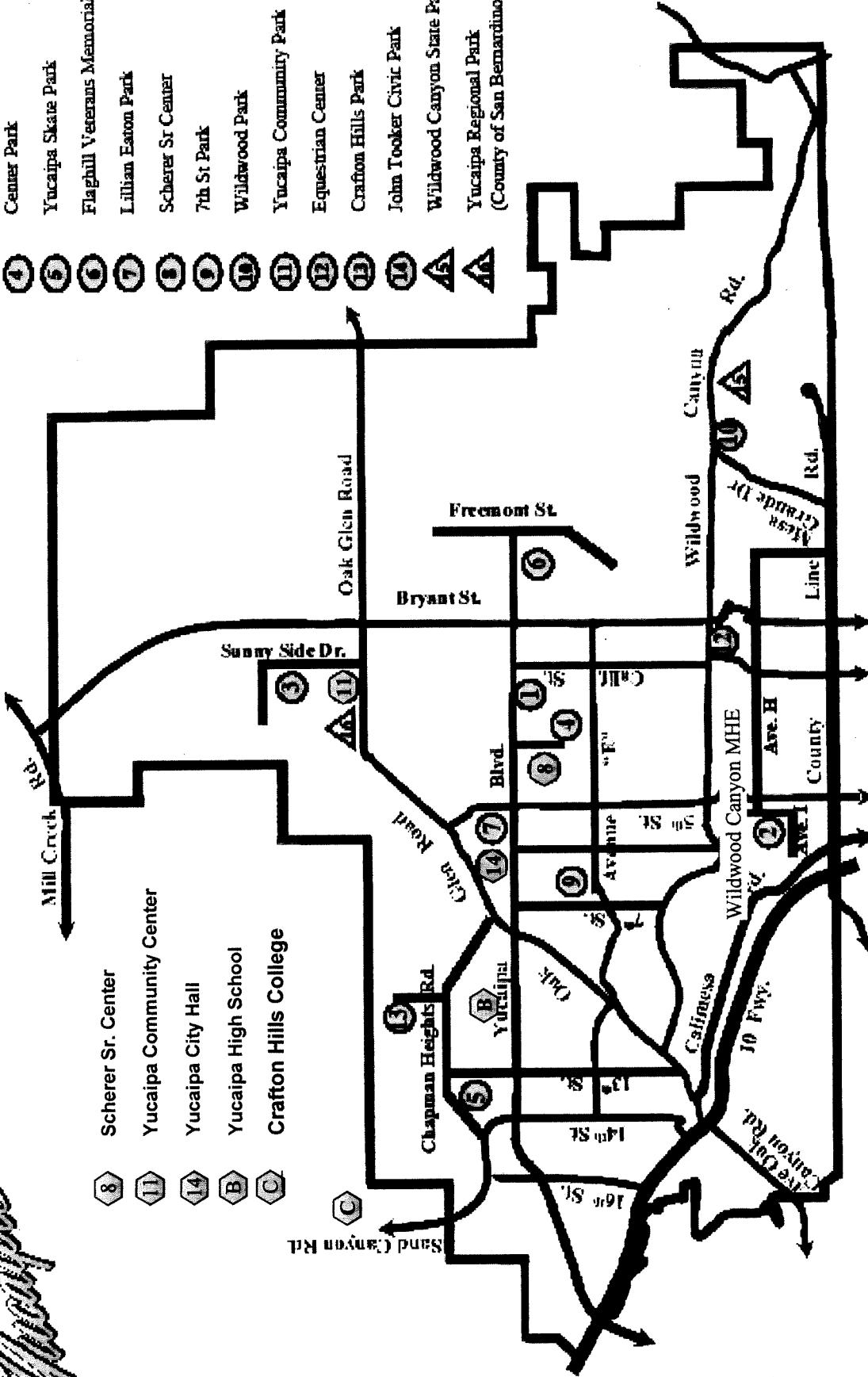


Public Parks & Recreation Facilities

And possible evacuation centers.

- 8 Scherer Sr. Center
- 11 Yucaipa Community Center
- 14 Yucaipa City Hall
- B Yucaipa High School
- C Crafton Hills College

- 1 Ave A Park
- 2 Ave I Park
- 3 Bryant Glen Center Park
- 4 Yucaipa Skate Park
- 6 Flaghill Veterans Memorial Park
- 7 Lillian Eaton Park
- 8 Scherer Sr Center
- 9 7th St Park
- 10 Wildwood Park
- 11 Yucaipa Community Park
- 12 Equestrian Center
- 13 Crafton Hills Park
- 14 John Tooker Civic Park
- 15 Wildwood Canyon State Park
- 16 Yucaipa Regional Park (County of San Bernardino)



HELP

Join the

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS EMERGENCY PLAN COMMITTEE

This committee consists of residents from the Park that are willing to volunteer their time to help others in the event of any impending disaster

Be a BLOCK CAPTAIN

YES, I would be a Block Captain in case of emergency to help residents and pets to evacuate

Name _____ Space _____

Phone number : day _____ phone : night/weekends _____

Be a COMMITTEE MEMBER

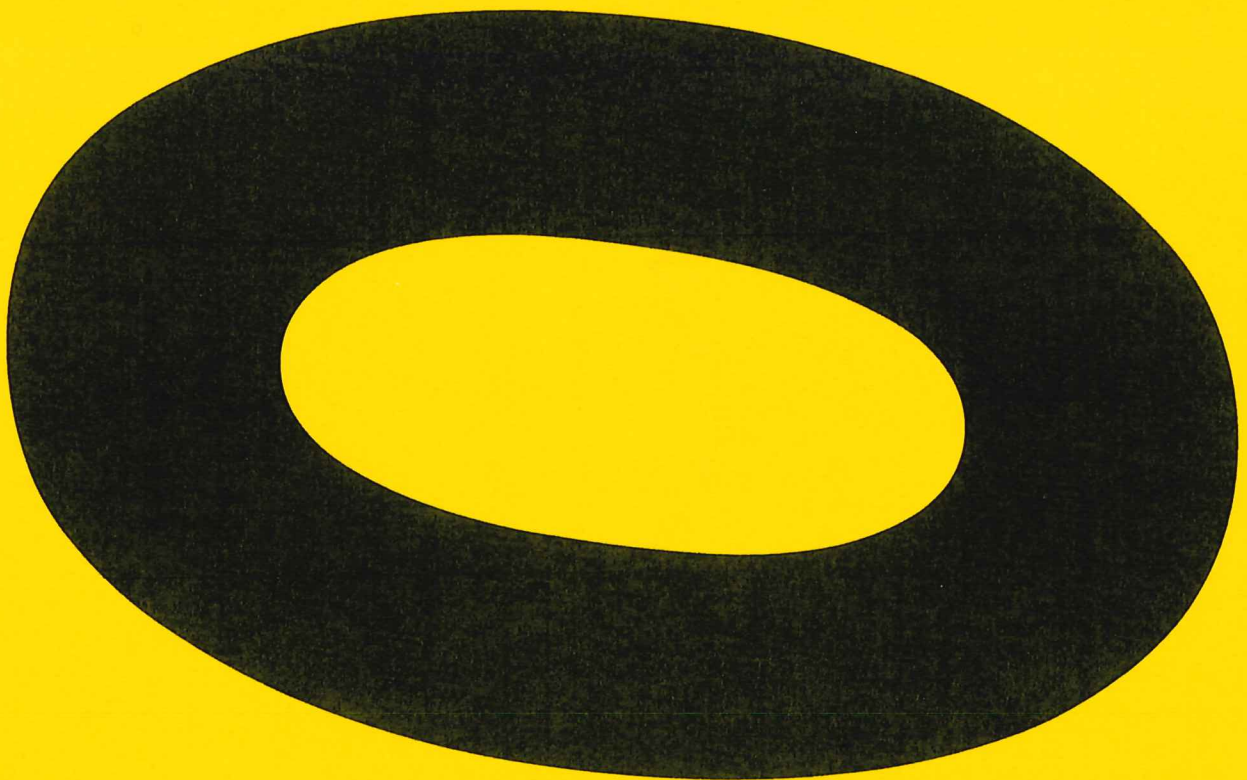
YES, I'm not up to being a Block Captain but would help set up emergency lists and make phone calls in case of emergency

Name _____ Space _____

Phone number : day _____ phone : night/weekends _____

Please complete form and return to the Office

Thanks in Advance for your help



What to do if Disaster Strikes

If Disaster Strikes..

Remain calm and patient. Put your Family Disaster plan into action.

Check for Injuries

Dial 911 for serious injuries/damage.

Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.

Tune into FM Radio Station 95.1 KPRG

Listen to your battery powered radio for news and instructions.

Evacuate, if advised to do so. Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.

Check for damage in your home...

- Use flashlights-do not light matches or turn on electrical switches, if you suspect damage.

- Check for fires, fire hazards and other household hazards.

- Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.

- Shut off any other damaged utilities.

- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline and other flammable liquids immediately

Remember to...

- * Confine or secure your pets
- * Call your family contact-do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.

- * Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.

- * Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is cut off.

- * Stay away from downed power lines.

If everything is OK, please place the sign on the reverse side of this checklist on your front door or in your front window, visible from the street, - so that concerned neighbors and public safety officials will know that you and family are safe.

For more information on Disaster Planning phone : San Bernardino 211

Online: www.211sb.com for links

Red Cross Inland Empire 909-888-1481 online: www.redcross.org

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Are made by:

TV Service Announcements

Radio KFRG 95.1

Reverse 911 Landline Phones (phones that plug into wall jacks)

Reverse 911> Cell Phones TEXT registry

San Bernardino County Emergency Services is in the process of setting up a registry for *text capable* cell phones. At this time it is not yet available. **AS SOON as the Registry is available**, the Park will publish the contact information via a flyer, a notice in the WCMHE Newsletter, and a post on the Park bulletin board.

Advice from People who *have* had to evacuate :

LEAVE EARLY

If you wait , grid lock happens.

The roads are clogged going out, and emergency equipment
will be trying to get in....

Make sure to post your yellow OK sign

Otherwise well intentioned rescuers may break into
your house to ensure no one needs help

Phone numbers & Websites

Life Threatening Emergencies

911

Yucaipa Police

909) 790-3105

San Bernardino Sherriff

909) 791-310

Yucaipa Fire , head quarters

(909) 798-7600

California Highway Patrol

|(909) 383-4247

Traffic closures

www.chp.ca.gov

www.cad.chp.ca.gov

AM Radio emergency broadcasts

95.1 KFRG

Services: social & safety

211

www.211sb.com

Red Cross - Inland Empire

909-888-1481

After hours

1-800-951-5600

www.redcross.org

Edison emergencies

1-800-661-1911

www.sce.com

Gas emergency

1-800-427-2200

www.socalgas.com

Water

919-790-9208

www.yvwd.dst.ca.us

Verizon

1-800-837-4966

www.verizon.com/repair

your phone co _____

(other phone companies are listed in Verizon directory)

Personal emergency numbers

Please make sure you complete your contact list

see your FAMILY CONTACT LIST

Wildwood Canyon Mobile Home Estates
34111 Wildwood Canyon Road,
Yucaipa, CA 92399
909-795-5912

September 2010

Evacuation Plan

Dear Resident,

In case of an emergency that would require evacuating the park we are providing you with the enclosed map.

Assuming both entrances are available for use:

If your space number is colored in **ORANGE**, please exit using the **top** entrance
If your space number is colored in **WHITE** please exit using the **lower** entrance

Instructions given to you by emergency personnel take precedence and should be followed even if the instructions conflict with the map instructions.

Reverse 911 is automatically available to "land line" phone service.

If you have only a cell phone, you will be able to register for reverse 911 text messaging, in the near future.

The County is in the process of establishing the program and has not yet made it available in Yucaipa. We will put a notice in the Park newsletter and on the Park bulletin board as soon as the service is available.

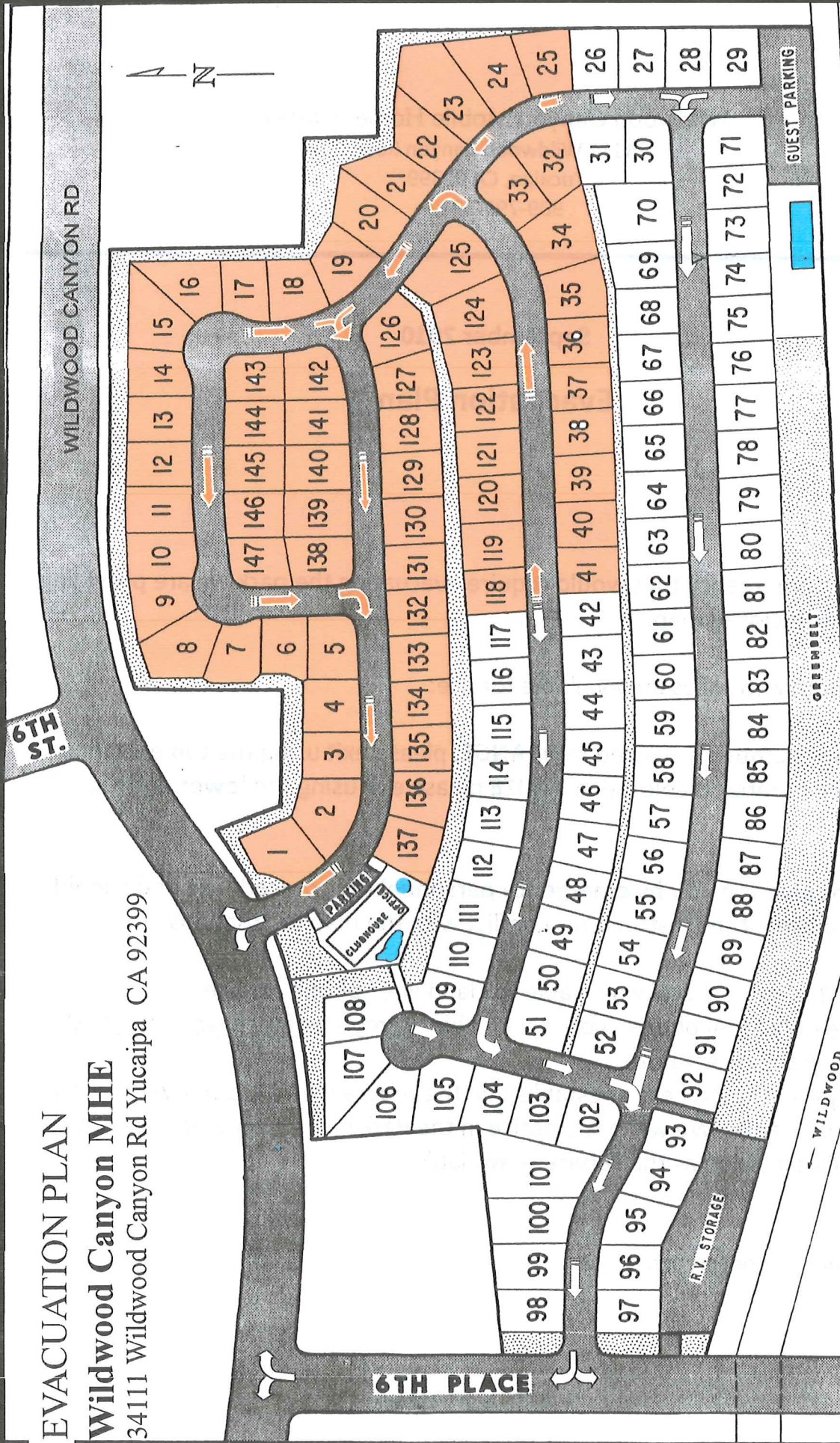
Thank you for your cooperation,

WCMHE

EVACUATION PLAN

Wildwood Canyon MHE

34111 Wildwood Canyon Rd Yucaipa CA 92399



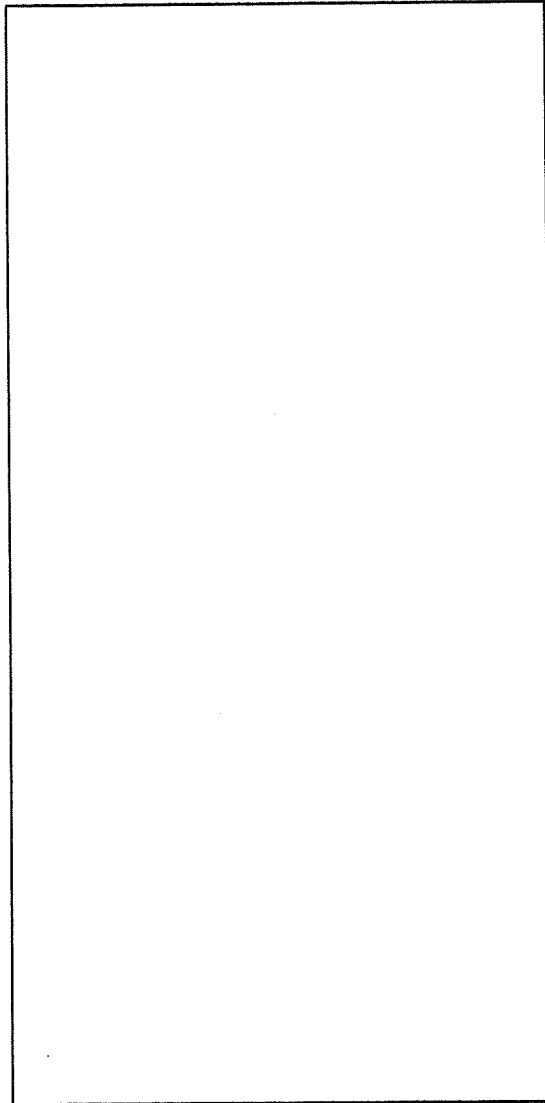
Dial 9-1-1 to report a police, fire or medical emergency!

Disasters may strike at any time, usually with little or no warning. In our region, we could experience earthquakes, fires, floods, storms, hazardous materials releases and other emergencies. You can ensure that your family is prepared by planning ahead. Storing a minimum of three days of food, water and other emergency supplies and establishing a communication plan for your family are easy steps you can take to prepare for any disaster. The following link to Emergency Survival Program (ESP) publications provide more detailed information:

www.espfocus.org

Family Escape Plan

1. Draw in the **rooms** of your coach
2. Draw in the **Doors**
3. Draw **Windows** that can be opened and could be used as escape **exits**
4. **Indicate** where you will all **meet** after you get out!
This is to make sure everyone is accounted for, and no unnecessary rescue attempts are made.

A large, empty rectangular box with a solid black border, intended for drawing the family escape plan. It occupies the lower half of the page.

Contacts In Case Of Emergency

Modern cell phone make this seem redundant, but if you *lost* your phone would you remember this information?

Children's Schools

Child's name	School	School's number

Parent's Work

Mom	company	Work number
Dad	company	Work number
Other adult		number

Park Buddy (person in the Park who will check on your children & pets until you get home)

Name	space	Phone number
------	-------	--------------

Out of town contact who will relay information to the rest of your Family and designated contacts

Name	Who - where	Phone number
------	-------------	--------------

Checklist of Emergency Procedures

Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disasters. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather and earthquakes to children, the elderly, and individuals that may need special assistance. Plan to share responsibilities and work together as a team. The following may be used in creating your own Emergency Response Plan:

- Draw a floor plan of your residence and mark two escape routes from each room.
- Install safety features in your home, such as smoke detectors and fire extinguishers.
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation.
- Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.
- Post emergency telephone numbers near the telephone.
- Instruct household members to turn on a battery powered radio for emergency information.
- Pick one out-of-state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated by disaster (it is often easier to call out-of-state than within the affected area).
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 and a long distance contact person.
- Pick two meeting places: 1) a place near your home in case of fire; 2) a place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home after a disaster.
- Keep family records in a water and fire-proof container.
- Locate the main electric fuse box, water service main, and natural gas main shut off valve to your mobile home. Learn how and when to turn these utilities off. Teach all responsible family members. Keep necessary tools near gas and water shut-off valves. Turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged or if you are instructed to do so. **If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.**

If Disaster Strikes

- Remain calm and patient. Put your plan into action.
- Check for injuries; give first aid and get help for seriously injured.
- Listen to your battery powered radio for news and instructions.
- Evacuate if advised to do so. Wear appropriate clothing and sturdy shoes.

April 2010

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)
- Local maps

Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger

Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

- Prescription medications and glasses
- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container
- Cash or traveler's checks and change
- Emergency reference material such as a first aid book or information from www.ready.gov
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper – When diluted nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.
- Fire Extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper towels
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children

Family Disaster Supplies Kit (both sides)

- 3-5 gallons of water (one gallon of water per person per day)
- Method of water purification
- Food: ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables; canned juices, milk, soup; high energy foods - peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix; specialty foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets; comfort/stress foods -cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags; vitamins
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Second method of starting a fire
- Tent/shelter
- Wool-blend blankets or sleeping bags (1 per person)
- Emergency reflective blanket
- Lightweight stove and fuel
- Hand and body warm packs
- Rain poncho
- Flashlights with extra batteries, light sticks, lantern with fuel and wicks
- Tools (pliers, hammer, screw drivers, bolt cutters, pocket/utility knife)
- Shovel and hatchet or axe
- Sewing kit
- 50-foot nylon rope
- First aid kit and supplies, including burn gel and dressings
- Bottle of potassium iodide tablets
- Radio, batteries, and extra batteries
- Whistle with neck cord
- Personal sanitation equipment
- Personal comfort kit (include soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, comb, tissue, razor, deodorant), and any other needed items
- Extra Clothing (include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person per day) extra socks, underwear, hat, gloves, and sturdy shoes
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
- Cash (at least \$20) or traveler's checks, change for phone calls
- Non-electric can opener
- Fire extinguisher: small canister, ABC type
- Important family papers (copies of birth certificates, marriage licenses, wills, insurance forms, phone numbers, credit card information)
- Sun block/sun glasses, hat
- Portable toilet
- Insect repellent
- Tape
- Compass
- Aluminum foil
- Household chlorine bleach

- Special or prescription medication
- Baby items - formula, diapers, bottles, powdered milk, medications, and favorite security items
- Games, books, toys
- Contact lenses and supplies; a spare set of contacts or glasses if available

You should inspect your kit at least twice a year. Rotate food and water every six months. Check children's clothing for proper fit. Adjust clothing for winter or summer needs. Check expiration dates on batteries, light sticks, warm packs, food and water.

Keep a light source stored in the top of your kit for easy access in the dark.

Your kit should be in a portable container located near an exit of your house. A large plastic garbage can with a lid makes an excellent storage container. Make sure you have not overloaded your kit as you may have to carry it long distances to reach safety or shelter. You may want to have a backpack or duffle bag for each family member and divide up the rations in the event that family members are separated during evacuation or the disaster.

Sample First Aid Kit:

- Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- 2 and 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6 each)
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- Triangle bandages (3)
- 2 and 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls each)
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Needle
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic
- Thermometer
- Tongue blades (2)
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- Sunscreen
- Aspirin
- Syrup of Ipecac
- Activated charcoal (use only if advised by the Poison Control Center)

Government and Relief Agencies estimate that after a major disaster, it could take up to three days for relief workers to reach some areas. In such cases, a 72 hour disaster supply kit could mean the difference between life and death. In other emergencies, a 72 hour disaster supply kit means the difference between having a miserable experience or one that's like a pleasant family camp out. In the event of an evacuation, you will need to have items in an easy-to-carry container like a backpack or duffle bag.

What to Do If You Suspect a Natural Gas Leak

If you smell a natural gas odor, hear the hissing sound of gas escaping or see other signs of a leak:

- **REMAIN** calm.
- **DON'T** light a match, candle or cigarette.
- **DON'T** turn electrical appliances or lights on or off.

From a safe location, call The Gas Company at **1-800-427-2200** 24 hours a day, seven days a week; or call **911**.

Remember, do not rely on your sense of smell alone to detect the presence of natural gas

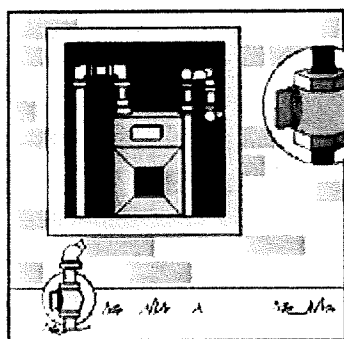
How to Shut Off Your Gas in Case of an Emergency

Step 1

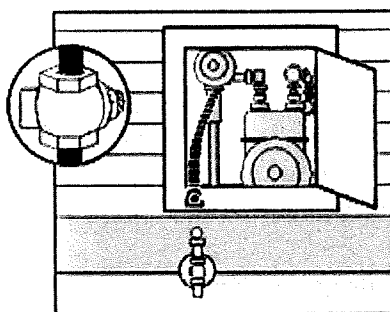
It is important to know exactly where your gas meter is located so that in the event of an emergency, you know how to shut it off.

- **DO NOT** turn off your meter unless you smell gas, hear the sound of gas escaping, or see other signs of a leak.

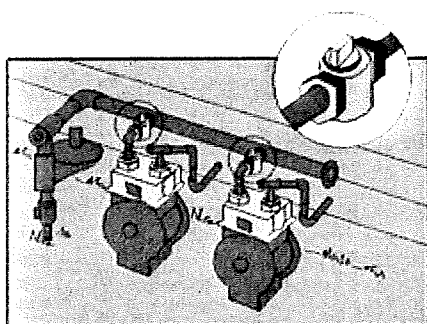
Diagram A



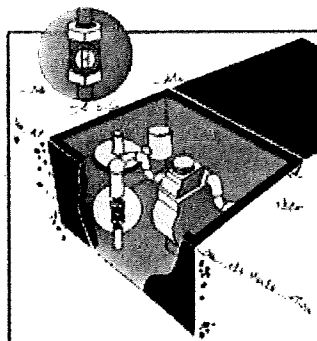
Under-the-house meter



Cabinet meter



Multiple meter



Underground meter

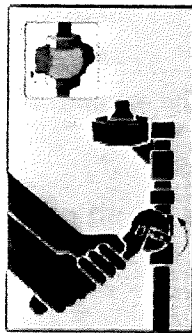
Step 2

As you face the meter, you will see a pipe running from the ground to the meter. There is a shut-off valve running parallel with the pipe usually located about 6 to 8 inches above the ground.

Take a 12" adjustable wrench (or larger) and turn the valve 1/4 turn in either direction, until the valve is crosswise to the pipe. (See Diagram B)

Keep a 12" adjustable wrench (or larger) with your emergency supplies, or next to your valve.

Diagram B



Close-up
of a typical
gas valve

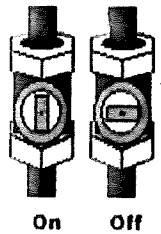
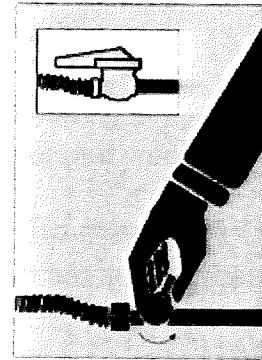


Diagram C



Gas Shut-off Valves

For safety, a shut-off valve should be installed at every gas appliance. If a leak occurs at a specific appliance, the valve will permit you to turn off the gas at the appliance rather than shutting off all gas service at the meter. Some valves require a wrench to turn them.

CAUTION: If you turn off your gas at the meter, leave it off. Don't turn it back on yourself. Contact The Gas Company to turn the meter back on and relight

How to Detect a Natural Gas Leak

It's important to know that any of the following signs may indicate the presence of a gas leak:

- The distinctive odor of natural gas.
- A damaged connection to a gas appliance.
- A hissing, whistling or roaring sound near a gas appliance or pipeline. Special markers show the location of most major pipelines.
- Dead or dying vegetation in an otherwise moist area over or near pipeline areas.
- A fire or explosion near a pipeline.
- Dirt or water being thrown in the air.

Exposed pipeline after an earthquake, fire, flood or other disaster.

The Distinctive Odor of Natural Gas

Although The Gas Company adds a distinctive odor to natural gas to aid in the detection of leaks, you should not rely on your sense of smell alone to determine if there is a gas leak. Some persons may not be able to smell the odor because they have a diminished sense of smell or because the odor is being masked by other odors in the area. In addition, certain conditions, such as odor fade (loss of odorant) may cause the odor to diminish so that it is not detectable.

Jan 2010

Due to the high loss of mobile homes in emergencies over the last 10 years, California is having Mobile Home Management make sure Residents are aware of dangers, emergency procedures, and preventative actions for their personal safety.

Residents are responsible for their own safety.
Management cannot enter your home for safety inspections.

This is the first of several articles that will cover fire, earthquake, flood, and general home safety.

FIRE

Questions help focus people's attention, so here is a quick quiz

1. In a fire emergency, residents should _____ after getting out of their home.
a.) Seek medical help b.) go to their assembly point c.) report to the fire marshal
2. _____ is the most common cause of fires in manufactured homes.
a.) arson b.) faulty electrical equipment/wiring c.) smoking
3. If you have to escape through an area filled with smoke, you should _____.
a.) drop and roll b.) wait to be rescued c.) crawl low, under the smoke
4. One of the primary mistakes people make with fire extinguisher is _____.
a.) holding it improperly b.) overestimating what it can do c.) aiming it too high
5. Smoke alarms should be placed in each bedroom as well as _____.
a.) in the garage b.) in the kitchen c.) in the hallway outside the bedrooms

True or False

A light bulb that burns out frequently can be a sign the light bulb wattage is too high for the fixture.
True _____ or False _____

The only valid reason for going back into a burning building is to rescue someone if the fire department is late in arriving
True _____ or False _____

According to Fire captain Charlie Johnson, the most common cause of manufactured home kitchen fires is food left unattended
True _____ or False _____

The death rate in older manufactured homes is about half of the death rate of other types of homes?
True _____ or False _____

A window is a good example of a secondary exit. True _____ or False _____

See brochure on page 7

Answers for the fire quiz see page 3.

Well maintained landscaping is our first line of defense

Grass and weeds are growing quickly.
Untrimmed grass and weeds can present a fire hazard!
Make sure to keep your spaces watered and mowed weekly

It not only looks nicer, it makes us all safer!
No Parking on Landscaped areas
We appreciate your attention to this concern.



Thanks,
Management

June 2007 & 2008 , 2009

Answers for the fire quiz

Multiple choice

True <> False

b.) go to their assembly point	True. Excess wattage causes heat and can damage the wiring/fixture
b.) faulty electrical equipment/wiring	False. Never go back into a burning building
c.) crawl low, under the smoke	True
b.) overestimating what it can do	False. The death rate in older coaches is twice the rate in other types of home fires.
c.) in the hallway outside the bedrooms	True

Fire Safety

Fire spreads quickly and the entire structure may rapidly become engulfed in flames.

There are steps you can take to minimize the dangers associated with fires and improve your families chances of survival should a fire erupt in your manufactured home.

- Be sure you have properly operating smoke detectors and fire extinguishers. If one or more of your smoke detectors are battery operated, replace the batteries annually or more often if necessary. An easy to remember schedule is to change your batteries to coincide with daylight savings time.
- Plan, with the whole family, at least two escape routes from your manufactured home.
- Practice fire drills regularly, using a smoke detector as a signal to start the drill. Follow your escape plan.
- Be sure your heating and electrical systems are properly maintained and in good working order. Change the heating filters as recommended by the heater manufacturer.
- Carefully follow the instructions on all appliances and heating units, taking special care not to overload your electrical system.
- Be especially careful when displaying your holiday decorations.
- Keep matches, lighters, and candles away from small children. Children tend to be curious about fire and tend to hide when frightened. Fire drills are most important for children between the ages of 2 and 12 years old.
- Insure your personal property. Shop around for a company that best meets your needs for renter's or home owner's insurance.
- Store important documents, such as birth certificates, marriage licenses, social security cards, and insurance papers, in a fire-proof box or in the refrigerator, or rent a safety deposit box at your local bank.
- Make an itemized list of your personal property, including furniture, clothing, appliances, and other valuables. If available, make a video tape of your home and your possessions. Keep the list and/or tape up-to-date and store them along with the other important documents.

In Case of Fire

Immediately assess the problem (where, extent involved, to assist you in exiting away from the fire source)

Know how to use a fire extinguisher

Get everyone out of the house **immediately**

Without risk to any person, get pets out of the house

Call 9-1-1 or the Fire Department then call the park office (from a neighbors phone) and:

Give your name, telephone number you are calling from, park address, space number where the fire is, any helpful locational directions.

Describe the type/nature of the fire (gas, wood, chemical, electrical).

State that the fire is in a manufactured home and report any known injuries.

Turn off the gas and electricity at the home(s) affected.

Tell all residents near the fire source to stand ready with water hoses to wet down their homes or adjacent building(s) in case of traveling sparks.

Make sure all occupants have left the affected home and **immediately** let the fire department personnel know if any disabled person(s) or anyone not accounted for and may still be in the residence.

Never go back into a burning home.

If smoky conditions are present, remember that smoke rises and stay as close to the floor as possible. Before exiting through a door, feel the bottom of the door with the palm of your hand. If it is **hot**, find another way out. **Never open a door that is hot to the touch.**

Should your clothing catch fire: **first *cover your face and mouth*, drop...then roll. Never run.** If a rug or blanket is handy, roll yourself up in it until the fire is out.

Christmas Safety

Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without the extra decorations and extra visitors,
But it is a good idea to keep in mind both decorations and visitors
add extra possibilities for accidents.

Extension cords: If used outside made sure they are rated for exterior use.

- > Make sure the plugs aren't frayed and the coverings are intact
- > Make sure the plugs are not exposed to water

Extension cords used inside

- > Make sure plug ends are not frayed and the coverings are OK
- > Don't "piggyback" plugs. If you have to, you have too many on your electrical system! This is a leading cause of electrical fires!
- > Make sure visitors, children , (or distracted you,) won't trip on extension cords or decorative rugs

Christmas Trees

- > Make sure you keep trees clear of traffic and doors
- > Make sure you keep trees away from heaters, both to keep the tree fresh longer and to prevent overheating the heater
- > Make sure any lights on metal trees are designed for metal trees and are properly Installed.
- > *Secure* your tree to prevent it from falling over
- > If you will have visiting pets or small children put the breakable decorations toward the top of the tree

**Please take extra care in choosing
holiday décor if you have children or pets.**

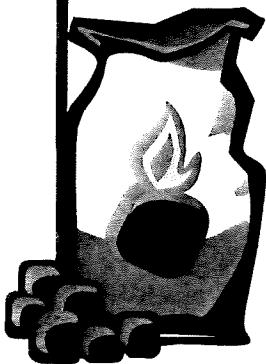
Pets and small children.

During holiday visits no child or pet can be watched every moment!

- > both children and pets are fascinated by *hanging things* such as ribbons, sashes, wreaths, light strings and shiny ornaments.
- > many wall decorations have objects that can fall off and be a danger to small children
- > both children and pets are fascinated by *flames*, such as candles and fires.

Have a safe and wonderful holiday

July 2009



-
- **We are starting into *BBQ Season*, which is also Fire Season**
- **Please keep safety in mind.**
-
- Never use any flammable liquid other than barbecue starter fluid to start a charcoal barbecue.
- Use the starter fluid sparingly and never put it on an open flame.
- Never add fire starter after you have started your barbecue to speed up a slow fire or rekindle a dying fire. The flame can easily flashback along the fluid's path to the container in your hands.
- **Always have a hose or water within reach.**
- Remove the charcoal ashes from the grill and place them into a **metal** container with a tight-fitting metal lid. Add and mix in water with the ashes, and set aside for several days. Remove the ashes only after they are completely cooled and no warm embers remain.
- Always soak coals with water after cooking; they retain their heat for long periods of time.
- Keep damp or wet coals in a well ventilated area. During the drying process, spontaneous combustion can occur in confined areas.

If You ARE A Mobile Home Resident, You Should Know THIS About Fire

- ▲ It occurs no more frequently in mobile homes than in structural residences.
- ▲ It generally spreads faster in a mobile home.
- ▲ Injuries occur more frequently from mobile home fires than others.
- ▲ Mobile home occupants are twice as likely to die from a fire as occupants of other one- or two-family residences.

(Evaluation of Mobile Home Fire Safety, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, March 1982)

A Family Fire Prevention Plan

Install/Maintain Smoke Detectors
There should be one detector outside each sleeping area. Check monthly to be sure they're working.

Plan Escape Route

- ▲ Doors: Always keep free of obstructions.
- ▲ Windows: A door or specially designed exit window should be in each bedroom. Know how the escape window works.
- ▲ Outside Meeting Place: Designate a spot in advance for all family members to meet if evacuation is necessary.
- ▲ EDITH (Exit Drills in The Home): Make sure everyone knows EDITH well (see illustration). Walk through the family escape routine several times, then set off a smoke alarm once evening after everyone is asleep to test response. This maneuver might save a life later.

Maintain Heating System

Annual maintenance by a qualified expert is recommended.

Safe Heater Room

Do not use the heater room for storage. Chance sparks or spontaneous combustion because of heat buildup in heater compartments start many fires that block escape routes. Be sure walls in heater rooms are made of non-combustible materials.

Know Your Electrical System

Know where the electrical distribution panel box is located and how it operates. Mark each fuse or circuit breaker as to the areas it con-

trols. Do not leave panel box door of breakers trip continuously, fuses blow, notice acrid smells, call a qualified electrician. Do not overload electrical circuits.

Use Portable Heaters Safely

Do not allow clothes and other combustibles near a portable heater. If non-electrical heaters are used, be sure the room is ventilated.

Safe Stove Area

Have non-combustible materials installed on wall surfaces behind and beside the stove.

Don't Smoke in Bed

This is one fire hazard over which you have complete control.

No Debris Under Home

A fire under the home might remain relatively small until detected if no extra combustibles contribute to its growth. Debris or wood have less chance setting the home afire and are prevented from getting under the home. Skirting materials prevent debris from getting under your home, and can stop a fire. They also keep children and pets from wiring or gas lines.

Partnership Goal: A Safer Home for

This pamphlet is not intended to discourage anyone from buying or living in a mobile home. The goal of the agencies bringing you this message is to make mobile home dwellers aware of the need for fire safety, and to provide information that may save a life, prevent injury, or protect irreplaceable belongings.

Today's mobile homes are safer than ever before. But traits inherent in the design, construction and delivery make even the newest models more susceptible to fire than structural homes. An awareness of potential trouble areas and a well-rehearsed plan of escape can make your mobile home more secure for you and your family.

Location of Most Mobile Home Fires

(in order of frequency)

- 1 Kitchen
- 2 Living room
- 3 Bedroom
- 4 Heating room
- 5 Underneath mobile home

(The order of frequency for fatal fires: living room, kitchen, exit areas, bedroom, heating room.)

Main Causes of Mobile Home Fires

(in order of frequency)

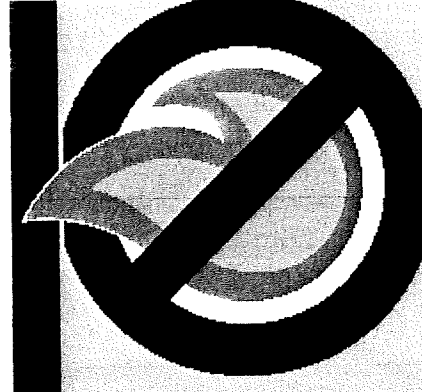
- 1 Heating system
- 2 Electrical distribution
- 3 Cooking
- 4 Arson
- 5 Appliances/AC
- 6 Smoking

Emergency Drills In The Home (EDITH)

- ▲ Plan two escape routes from each room.
- ▲ Test all smoke detectors monthly.
- ▲ Periodically conduct a fire drill.
- ▲ When exiting from a bedroom through the door, feel the door before opening it. If the door is hot, DO NOT open it because the fire is behind the door. Use the second exit route.
- ▲ Practice crawling on the floor during your escape. If smoke is present, fresher, cleaner air will be near the floor.
- ▲ Have a prearranged meeting place outside the home for the entire family. DO NOT go back into the home once outside.
- ▲ Know the location of the nearest telephone so you can report the fire from outside your house. Know the telephone number for emergency services or the fire department, and be prepared to clearly provide your full address.

Mobile Home

FIRE SAFETY



A Partnership for the People

Florida Division of Forestry • Florida State Fire Marshal

Florida Fire Chiefs Association • Florida State Firemen's Association

Florida Fire Marshals Association

International Society of Fire Service Instructors.

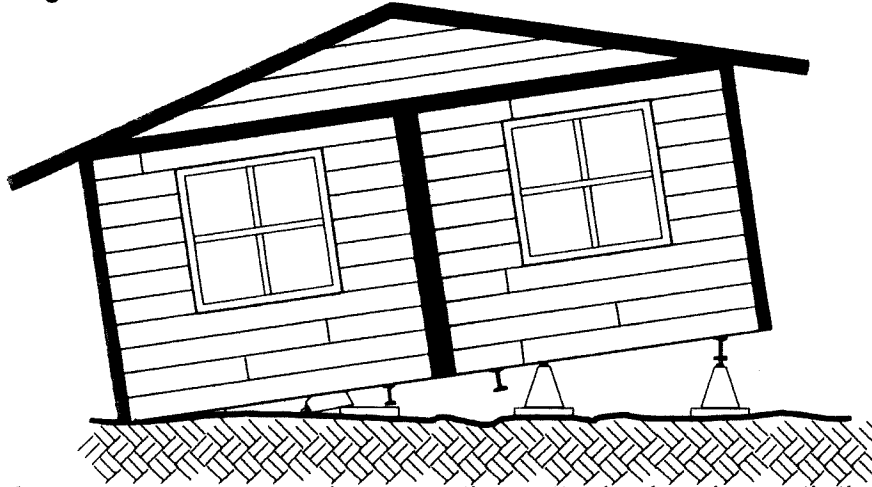
Florida Chapter

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
CHARLES H. BRUNSON, Commissioner

Jan 2010

EARTHQUAKE DANGERS TO MOBILE HOMES

Most mobile homes are mounted on a system of piers, the most widely used method of providing a foundation for mobile homes. These piers are typically metal tripods or concrete blocks that are positioned below the steel chassis, or undercarriage, of the mobile home. The piers are adjusted and leveled so that the mobile home itself rests in a level position on top of the piers. Once this is completed, the mobile home will be positioned approximately 24 to 36 inches above the ground.



Utility hookups for water, sewage, and gas are then attached underneath the mobile home. This is an effective method of installing mobile homes. However, it is a less than desirable arrangement should a major seismic event strike in close proximity. The piers, which are not typically secured to the ground, will give way when strong shaking motion occurs. This, in turn, causes the mobile home to **drop 24 to 36 inches** before striking the ground.

Such an impact can:

- ♦ **bend** the steel chassis beneath the home,
- ♦ **sever** and damage the utility connections: the major cause of **fires** in coaches after an earthquake, this includes unbraced water heaters falling out of their closets.
- ♦ cause the piers to **pierce** through the flooring of the mobile home.
- ♦ structures connected to the home, such as carports or patio decks and awnings, can be **torn away** from the main structure.
- ♦ The contents of the home are scattered and damaged

The office has a copy of the HUD publication
Minimizing Damage and Repair Costs to Manufactured Homes During an Earthquake

Inside, have you:

- ♦ Strapped/braced your water heater
- ♦ Removed any heavy objects above your bed or installed earthquake tie-backs to them
- ♦ Put earthquake tiebacks to your tall bookcases, TV, etc
- ♦ Put child locks on your upper cabinets to prevent shaken plates, etc from opening the doors
- ♦ Have a flashlight and slippers/shoes next to every bed
- ♦ Have first aid supplies and know where they are

Feb 2010

General planning

Most earthquakes that disrupt our lives are not Major Housebreaking Earthquakes. Most just toss us and our belongings off balance but:

Do you have someone outside of this area to inform friends & family how you are? Phones get overloaded with friends & family contacting each other. Plus if you had enough shaking to topple things , you will be busy trying to put your house back together.

Where are the kids and the pets (both small children and animals often hide)

Have a Park Buddy. If you're at work , who will take care of the kids and pets until you get home?

If we do have a major quake, where will you go? Do you have an **evacuation destination** planned , how will you get there?

EARTHQUAKE

Prior to any **earthquake**, each resident should preplan and practice steps they will take in the event of an earthquake. Manufactured home owners/residents need to know the physical location of piers/supports under their homes. During a severe earthquake, manufactured homes have been known to drop off their supports and these supports may come through the floor causing physical damage above. In order to avoid injury, residents must know the location of the supports and where safe areas are located within their manufactured homes.

Be sure your manufactured home is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and all applicable state regulations and requirements.

Indoors: take cover under any sturdy piece of furniture or doorway or get up on a bed or couch that is against a wall.

Stay away from windows or ceiling objects such as lighting fixtures.

Do not light matches or candles.

Do not turn on electrical equipment of any kind.

Use only **battery operated** flash lights and radios.

Outdoors: find an open area and remain there until the earthquake stops.

Stay away from power poles and electrical lines, tall buildings, bridges, brick or block walls, underpasses and trees.

Listen to a self contained (battery operated) radio for emergency instructions.

Confine and secure all pets so they will not hamper emergency service employees in the performance of their duties.

After shocks may occur, so be prepared.

Check for damage to your home - use a flashlight only. **Do not light matches or turn on electrical switches**, if you suspect damage.

Check for fires, fire hazards and other household hazards.

If you are remaining in your home, sniff for gas leaks, starting at the hot water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.

Shut off any other damaged utilities.

Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline and any other flammable liquid immediately.

Remember to:

Remember to confine or secure your pets.

Call your family contact - **do not use the telephone again unless it is a life threatening emergency.**

Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.

Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is shut off.

Stay away from downed power lines.

WHERE TO FIND EARTHQUAKE BRACING

Earthquake Restraint Bracing Systems can prevent serious damage to your mobile home in the event of an earthquake, but there are a few things you should know before you have them installed. All earthquake restraint bracing systems installed in California must be state certified. Request a certificate from the installer - you'll need it as proof of installation. To help you choose a state certified system, we have provided this list of certified earthquake-resistant bracing systems as a public service to mobile homeowners. This is the most recent list approved by the State of California, Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of Codes and Standards.

1. Manufacturer: **Abesco Distributing Co**
Model Number: TUF-1
Product Name: ERBS
Listed by: BSK & Associates
Listing Number: F94249
Telephone Number: 916-383-8831
2. Manufacturer: **Central Piers**
Model Number:
Product Name: Anchor Brace
Listed by: Certified Testing & Consulting Services
Listing Number: 186.7
Telephone Number: 559-268-0828

3. Manufacturer: **Central Piers**
Model Number: CP Anchor Pier
Product Name: CP Seismic Pier #1
Listed by: Certified Testing & Consulting Services
Listing Number: CP186.6
Telephone Number: 559-268-0828

4. Manufacturer: **Central Piers**
Model Number: ERBS
Product Name: CP Seismic Pier
Listed by: BSK & Associates
Listing Number: C03-044-60F
Telephone Number: 559-268-0828

5. Manufacturer: **Foundation Works Inc.**
Model Number: 300B
Product Name: Foundation Works Inc.
Listed by:
Listing Number:
Telephone Number:

6. Manufacturer: **Pacific Bracing Co.**
Model Number: 900110
Product Name: HomeGuard
Listed by:
Listing Number: 1363.1
Telephone Number: 1-800-368-3727

7. Manufacturer: **Sedco Piers**
Model Number: SP1
Product Name: Support Master
Listed by:
Listing Number:
Telephone Number: 909-674-5720

8. Manufacturer: **Sure Safe Ind. Inc.**
Model Number: 550
Product Name: Buttruss System
Listed by:
Listing Number: 1056-1(M)
Telephone Number: 800-322-1999

Flooding

Flood Watch means that there is the possibility of flooding.

Flood Warning means that flooding has begun or is imminent.

Flooding has its own set of dangers

Most people are not aware of how fast and powerful rushing water can be.

Please review the following pages on Flooding emergencies

Wildwood Canyon MHE:

There is a flood channel outside the lower boundary of the Park.

There is a block wall between the Park and the flood channel.

The lower Park in a *classified* Flood Zone.

Computer projections show that in extraordinary conditions: Flash flood, failure of a flood control structure, (dam, levee, etc) the wall could be breached, and the lower section could flood.

In the event of flood required evacuation, anyone who does not have friends or family to shelter with, should assemble in the *upper clubhouse* until the Red Cross can arrange for their care. Bring your personal supplies.

Floods

Flood Watch means that there is the possibility of flooding.

Flood Warning means that flooding has begun or is imminent.

Before a flood:

Know the elevation of your property in relation to nearby streams,

Have several escape routes planned.

The National Weather Service continuously broadcasts updated weather conditions, warnings and forecasts on National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios. A NOAA radio may be purchased at radio or electronic stores. Local broadcast stations transmit Emergency Alert System messages which may be heard on standard radios.

When rising water threatens, move everything possible to higher ground.

If flooding is imminent and time permits, turn off main electrical switch.

Disconnect all electrical appliances. Cover outlets with tape.

Prepare and maintain your Family Disaster Supplies Kit.

Most standard residential insurance policies do not cover flood loss.

In flood-prone areas, the National Flood Insurance Program makes flood insurance available for manufactured homes on foundations. See your insurance broker for details.

During a flood:

Take all flood warnings seriously. Do not wait. Get to higher ground immediately as flood waters often rise faster than expected.

If time permits, take all important papers, photographs, medicines, and eye-glasses.

If one escape route is not passable do not waste any time - try another route or back track to higher ground.

Use travel routes specified by local officials. **Never** drive through flooded roadways. **Do not** bypass or go around barricades.

Wear life preservers if possible. Wear appropriate clothing and **sturdy shoes**.

Avoid any contact with flood water. Flood water may be contaminated and pose health problems. If cuts or wounds come in contact with flood waters, clean the wound as thoroughly as possible.

Take your Family Disaster Supplies Kit with you.

Lock your home before leaving.

When you reach a safe place, call your pre-determined family contact person.

After a flood:

Return home **only** after authorities say the danger of more flooding is over.

Do not drink tap water unless it is declared safe. Boil water if unsure.

If fresh food has come in contact with flood waters, **throw it out**.

Do not turn on main electrical switch. First have the electrical system checked by a professional.

A flood can cause emotional and physical stress. You need to look after yourself and your family as you focus on cleanup and repair.

Rest often and eat well. Keep a realistic and manageable schedule.

Make a list and do jobs one at a time.

- Contact the American Red Cross and get a copy of the book *Repairing Your Flooded Home*. The book will tell you how to safely return to your home and begin the recovery process.

Agencies and Resources

The following is a partial listing of contact agencies that supplied information for this guidance and may be able to provide additional emergency information.

State-Federal Flood Operations Center

(800) 952-5530

Office of the State Fire Marshall

(916) 445-8200

Department of Water Resources

(Flood Forecasting)

(800) 952-5530

Department of Housing & Community Development (HCD)

Division of Codes and Standards, Manufactured Housing Section

HCD Southern Area Office

3737 Main St, Ste 400

Riverside, CA 92501

(951) 782-4420

California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)

Counties of Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial

(562) 795-2900

American Red Cross

Disaster Assistance Division

(916) 993-7087

Earthquake Preparedness Center of Expertise

Attn: CESP-D-CO-EQ

211 Main Street

San Francisco, CA 94105-1905

(415) 744-2809

Western Manufactured Housing Communities Association (WMA)

455 Capitol Mall, Ste 800

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 448-7002

California Mobile Home Resource & Action Association (CMRAA)

P.O. Box 7468

San Jose, CA 95150

(408) 244-8134

National Weather Service (NWS)

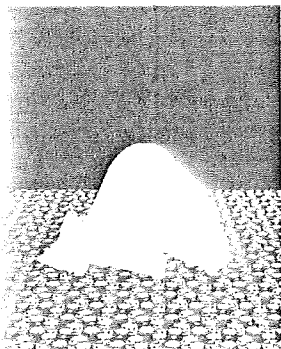
3310 El Camino Ave, Room 226

Sacramento, CA 95821

(916) 979-3041

heal thyself?

Chances are, someone in your household will suffer one of the injuries listed here (roughly in order from least to most serious). To be prepared, review the instructions and then post them on your refrigerator or keep them in your first-aid kit.



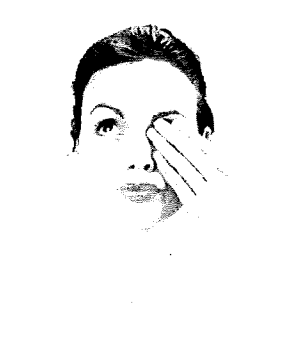
bloody nose

A nosebleed occurs when blood vessels inside the nose break. Because they're delicate, this can happen easily.

▀ **What to do immediately:** Lean slightly forward and pinch your nose just below the bridge, where the cartilage and the bone come together. Maintain the pressure for 5 to 15 minutes. Pressing an ice pack against the bridge can also help.

▀ **What not to do:** Tilt your head back. "You may swallow blood, and potentially some could go in your lungs," says David Markenson, M.D., chair of the American Red Cross Advisory Council on First Aid and Safety.

▀ **When to seek medical attention:** Call your doctor if you can't stop the bleeding after 20 minutes; if the nosebleed happened spontaneously; or if it accompanies a headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, or vision problems.



object in eye

Anything that gets in your eye, whether it's a speck of sand or a chemical, can cause pain and could damage the cornea.

▀ **What to do immediately:** Try to dislodge a small particle by blinking several times. If it's not budging, rinse the eye by holding the lid open under a running tap (if possible, remove contact lenses first).

▀ **What not to do:** Never rub your eyes. Even a tiny piece of dirt can scratch the cornea and cause an infection. Never try to remove an object that's deeply embedded—leave that to the professionals.

▀ **When to seek medical attention:** If you have splashed a chemical (such as bleach) in your eye or have an object embedded in it, call 911. For minor irritants, call your doctor if your eye is still stinging or swelling after rinsing or if you have vision problems.



sprain

Sprains occur when the ligaments surrounding a joint are pulled beyond their normal range. Sprains are often accompanied by bruising and swelling.

▀ **What to do immediately:** Alternately apply and remove ice every 20 minutes throughout the first day. Wrapping the joint with an elastic compression bandage and elevating the limb may also help. Stay off the injury for at least 24 hours. After that, apply heat to promote blood flow to the area.

▀ **What not to do:** Work through the pain, says Art Hsieh, chief operating officer for the San Francisco Paramedic Association, or you risk doing more serious damage, like tearing the ligament.

▀ **When to seek medical attention:** If the injury doesn't improve in a few days, you may have a fracture or a muscle or ligament tear; call a doctor.



burn

First-degree burns produce redness; second-degree burns cause blisters; third-degree burns result in broken or blackened skin.

▀ **What to do immediately:** Place the burn under cool running water, submerge it in a bath, or apply wet towels. Loosely bandage a first- or second-degree burn for protection.

▀ **What not to do:** Put an ice pack on major burns. "Ice can damage the skin and worsen the injury," says Markenson. Don't pop blisters. Don't apply an antibiotic or butter to burns; doing so can breed infection.

▀ **When to seek medical attention:** Call 911 for third-degree, electrical, and chemical burns or if the victim is coughing, has watery eyes, or is having trouble breathing. Go to the ER for a second-degree burn that's larger than your palm—treatment may prevent scarring.



blow to the head

The skull is very protective, so hitting it rarely results in injuries to the skull itself. But if the force is great, the neck, the back, and soft tissues inside the head can be injured.

■ **What to do immediately:** If the person is unconscious, call 911. If the struck area is bleeding, treat it as you would any other cut, but follow up with your doctor, as there may be internal injuries. Icing a small bump can help reduce the swelling.

■ **What not to do:** Leave the victim alone, especially when he's sleeping. Wake him up every three to four hours and have him answer simple questions to make sure there's no brain injury, such as a concussion.

■ **When to seek medical attention:** Call 911 if the victim exhibits seizures, dizziness, vomiting, nausea, or obvious changes in behavior.



choking

True choking is rare, says Hsieh. When a person is really choking, he can't cough strongly, speak, or breathe, and his face may turn red or blue.

■ **What to do immediately:** Call 911. For a victim age one or older: Have the person lean forward and, using the palm of your hand, strike his back between the shoulder blades five times. If that doesn't work, stand behind the victim, place one fist above the belly button, cup the fist with your other hand, and push in and up toward the ribs five times, as in the Heimlich. If you're alone: Press your abdomen against something firm, like a kitchen counter, or use your hands.

■ **What not to do:** Give water or anything else to someone who is coughing.

■ **When to seek medical attention:** For a case of true choking, always call 911.



poisoning

Potential household hazards include cleaning supplies, carbon monoxide, and pesticides. Bites and stings can also be poisonous to some people.

■ **What to do immediately:** If a person is unconscious or having trouble breathing, call 911. In other cases, call the Poison Control Centers' national hotline (800-222-1222). Be prepared to tell what substance was involved, how much was taken and when, and the age and the weight of the victim.

■ **What not to do:** Wait until symptoms appear to call for help. And don't give ipecac syrup or try to induce vomiting. The poison could cause additional damage when it comes back up. The victim shouldn't eat or drink anything, unless the hotline operator tells you otherwise.

■ **When to seek medical attention:** Always.

open wound

Breaks in the skin that bleed (such as a cut, a scrape, or a puncture) need to be treated promptly to avoid infection.

■ **What to do immediately:** Place a piece of sterile gauze on the injury and apply pressure to stop the bleeding. For minor cuts and scrapes, wash with soap and water; follow with a thin layer of Vaseline or an antibiotic ointment and cover with a bandage.

■ **What not to do:** Wash or apply ointment to a wound that's large, deep, or profusely bleeding. Instead, seek medical help. If there's an object protruding from the injury, don't try to remove it.

■ **When to seek medical attention:** If there's an object in the cut, call 911. If the wound is deep, accompanied by a fever, or has redness, swelling, or red streaks around it, call your doctor.

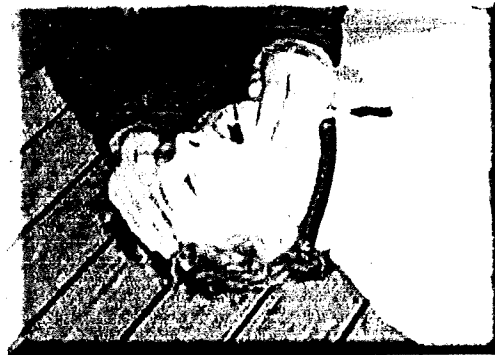
First aid priorities

Anyone practicing first aid must determine the priorities of treatment.

First, check if the casualty is in any danger, or will put you into a dangerous position by helping them. Avoid moving a casualty with unknown injuries, unless there is a greater danger in leaving the casualty where he or she is. If necessary, make the area safe, but put your own safety first. Do not move anyone with a suspected neck or spinal injury, unless difficulties in breathing make this necessary.

1. Check breathing

Check that the airway is open and the casualty is breathing. A person who is unconscious has no control over their muscles, therefore, their tongue is the single most common cause of an airway obstruction. The airway can be cleared by simply using the head-tilt/chin-lift technique, see the figure. This action pulls the tongue away from the air passage in the throat.



Recovery position

Place an unconscious but breathing person in the recovery position:

- Place the casualty on his or her side, with their uppermost leg at a right angle to the body. Once again, do not move anyone with a suspected neck or spinal injury.
- Support the head by the hand of the uppermost arm.
- Tilt the head back to ensure that the airway is clear.



2. Bleeding

Stop any bleeding. All types of external bleeding, such as open wounds, are treated in the same way:

- Squeeze together the sides of the wound. Apply direct pressure to the wound with your fingers, or preferably a sterile dressing. In an emergency, an article of clean clothing will do.
- Lie the casualty down.
- Lift the wounded part above the level of the heart. This slows the bleeding.
- Bandage the wound firmly but take care not to cut off the circulation to the area. If you suspect that an injury may have caused internal bleeding, the most important thing you can do is to prevent shock from occurring. Urgent medical attention is necessary.



3. Shock

Shock is a condition of general body weakness, and is present in all cases of accidents, to a varying degree. The shocked casualty may feel weak, faint, giddy, anxious or restless. Keep the casualty warm and quiet and give all the reassurance you can.