

GNA Disaster & Emergency Preparedness (DEP) Plan

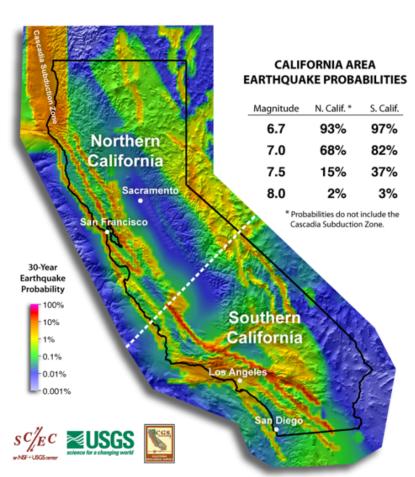
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Why Have a Preparedness Plan?

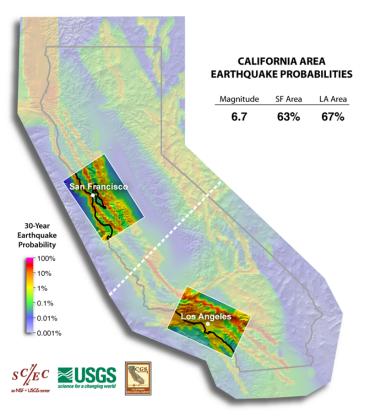
 While most disasters can't be predicted, GNA's Santa Monica office is situated in a known earthquake zone.

 Geologists forecast there is a 97% chance Southern California will be struck by a quake of magnitude 6.7 or larger in the next 30 years.*





Why Have a Preparedness Plan?



- The chance a quake of magnitude 6.7 or larger will occur in the greater Los
 Angeles area in the next 30 years is 67%.*
- Creating a Disaster Preparedness plan is an essential step toward protecting GNA and its employees from the debilitating effects of a disaster.

^{*}according to the 2007 Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF), http://www.scec.org/ucerf/



The Great Southern California ShakeOut





What to Expect in a Disaster

- Emergency resources committed elsewhere within minutes.
- Transportation grid hampered or impassible due to damage to roadways and bridges and choked transportation arteries; fuel supplies will be limited to undamaged stations.
- Buildings moderate to severe damage, unable to function normally.
- Communications grid limited or impossible; network damaged or overwhelmed.
- Water and power grid compromised due to downed power lines and ruptured mains.
- Hazards fires, downed power lines, unstable trees and buildings, sharp glass and metal, uneven ground, gas leaks, etc.
- Aftershocks may cause additional items to fall or structural damage.

GNA employees need to be self-sufficient and look out for each other as much as possible.



Before a Disaster





Steps to a GNA Disaster Plan

- Identify potential hazards that impact our business (location and offices on separate floors)
- Phase I: Discuss the plan with EMD team members: what to do before, during, and after a disaster
- Phase II: Roll out plan to entire GNA Santa Monica office
- Phase III: Update plan for new location
- Phase IV: Initiate further plans to protect GNA property and data and speed our recovery from disaster
- Phase V: Help employees at other GNA offices develop localized disaster plans
- Review disaster plan and update training and information every 6 months



Identify potential disasters

- Earthquakes
- Tsunamis
- Fires
- Plane crashes
- Terrorism
- Others (Zombie Apocalypse?)











Prepare Your Disaster Supplies

- GNA has a general emergency supply kit consisting of first aid, sanitation, shelter, tools, and clean up equipment
- All team members need to provide a personal emergency kit with 3 days worth of food and water and other personally relevant items desirable in a disaster
- Personal emergency kits should to be updated yearly





Your Personal Disaster Kit

Food: 5000 calories or more

- Protein/granola bars
- Trail mix/dried fruit
- Peanut butter
- Instant coffee and tea bags
- Crackers/cereal
- Canned goods:
 - tuna
 - beans
 - fruits
 - vegetables
 - soups
- Candy/gum

Water: 2.5 gallons or more Other Required Supplies:

- Heavy work gloves
- 3 days of **medications**

Optional:

- Can opener and eating utensils
- Family photos and contact info
- Feminine hygiene products
- Copies of important documents
- Warm clothing
- Sturdy shoes
- Spare keys (home, car, office)



Assembling a Basic Kit is Easy!

One complete kit – less than \$20!

- •One 2.5 gallon jug of water \$3
- •Two jars of peanut butter (5000+ calories) \$8
- One pair of leather work gloves \$5

Your kit can be as spartan or extravagant as you want!







Things You Should Know

- Locations of:
 - office emergency supplies (O):
 east and west side cabinets
 - personal supplies:
 - at your desk
 - first aid kit (X):east side cabinet
 - fire extinguishers (F):in various hallways
 - office keys at Melissa's desk





During a Disaster





Earthquake - Drop, Cover, and Hold On



Drop to the floor, take **cover** under a sturdy desk or table, and **hold on** to it firmly.



Avoid:

- exterior walls
- hanging objects
- doors
- large furniture & appliances
- cabinets with heavy objects
- glass (windows, mirrors, etc.)
- Do not go outside!



After a Disaster





Check for Injuries – Yourself

- If you are trapped by falling items or a collapse, protect your mouth, nose, and eyes from dust.
- If you are bleeding, put pressure on the wound and elevate the injured part.
- Signal for help with an emergency whistle, a cell phone, or knock loudly on solid pieces of the building, three times every few minutes. Rescue personnel will be listening for such sounds.



Check for Injuries – Others

- Check the first aid kit for instructions on first aid measures.
- If a person is bleeding, put direct pressure on the wound and elevate. Wear rubber gloves and use clean gauze or cloth, if available.
- Cover injured persons with blankets or additional clothing to keep them warm.
- Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury.
- Get medical help for serious injuries.



Check for Building Damage

- If possible, **put out small fires** immediately with a fire extinguisher, blankets, sand or dirt, or other smothering materials.
- Check walls, floors, and ceilings for cracks with gaps bigger than ¼".
- Be alert for the odor of gas, smoke, toxic fumes, or the presence of excessive dust in the air.
- If building wiring is damaged, shut off power at the main breaker switch and leave it off until repaired.
- Unplug broken lights and appliances.
- If power is off, unplug all appliances.

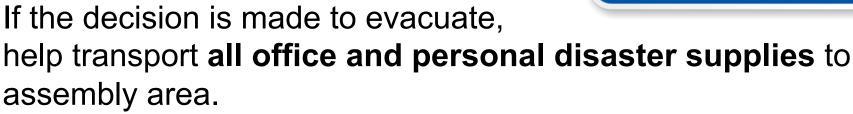


Decide to Stay or Go

If you are **not in immediate danger**, **stay where you are** and gather more information.

Reasons to notify and evacuate GNA as soon as it is safe:

- Building Structure is Compromised
 - When to evacuate: If building check revealed inextinguishable fires, large cracks, structural instability, or unbreathable air.
 - Where to go: Across the street to the corner of Clover Park and 25th Street.







What to do next:

- Review the GNA disaster plan in the office disaster kit.
- Erik, Dee, Tan, Christina, Patrick, or the senior-most team member should oversee efforts to account for all **GNA employees** and tend to any untreated **injuries**.
- Safety first. Always notify the person above of where you are going and when you will return, and always work in teams of two or more.
- When working in damaged areas, wear sturdy shoes, work gloves, a dust mask, and eye protection.
- Use extreme caution when cleaning up spills of medicines, drugs, or other non-toxic substances. Potentially harmful materials such as bleach, lye, garden chemicals, gasoline, and other petroleum products should be isolated or covered with an absorbent such as dirt or cat litter.



What to do next (continued):

- Clear obstructions from walkways and mark hazards to warn others.
- If restrooms are unusable, establish alternative sanitation facilities.
- Stabilize, shore up, and protect vital equipment from further shaking.
- Be prepared to duck, cover, and hold on during aftershocks.

Be in Communication:

- Turn on the radio for information and safety advisories.
- Place all phones back on their cradles.
- **Text** your out-of-area contact to inform them of your status, then **stay off the phone**.
- Check on the condition of our neighbors.





Food and Water:

- If power is off, use up refrigerated and frozen foods first.
- Listen to your radio for safety advisories.
- Drink from your personal water supplies. Until declared safe by public health experts, purify all other water before drinking by:
 - boiling for one minute
 - using a water filter
 - treating with water treatment tablets
 - adding 10-20 drops of chlorine bleach.
- You can also get drinkable water from water heaters, melted ice cubes, or canned vegetables.
- Avoid drinking water from swimming pools, spas, gutters, or the ocean.





Things to Avoid:

- Stay away from chimneys and walls made of brick or block. They may be weakened and could topple during aftershocks.
- Do not eat or drink anything from open containers near shattered glass.
- Do not touch **downed power lines** or any objects in contact with them. Consider them energized and keep yourself and others away from them.
- Do not use open flames or operate devices that can create a spark until certain there are no gas leaks.
- Never use fuel-burning stoves, lanterns, heaters, or generators indoors; these can release deadly carbon monoxide or be a fire hazard in aftershocks.
- Beware of items tumbling off shelves when you open the doors of closets and cupboards.





Emergency Information

Note: In an emergency, call 9-1-1. The following numbers are for non-emergencies.

Medical Facilities:

Saint John's Health Center

(310) 829-8731 newstjohns.org 2121 Santa Monica Blvd Santa Monica, CA 90404

Santa Monica-UCLA **Medical Center**

(310) 319-4000 uclahealth.org 1225 15th Street Santa Monica, CA 90404

Marina Del Rey Hospital

(310) 823-8911 marinahospital.com 4650 Lincoln Boulevard Marina del Rey, CA

Emergency Services:

Santa Monica Police Dispatch & Office of Emergency Mgmt. (310) 458-8491/(310) 458-8409 santamonicapd.org 333 Olympic Drive Santa Monica, CA 90401

Santa Monica Fire St. #5

(310) 458-8660 – Dispatch (310) 458-2263 – Em. Prep. (310) 450-9029 – #5 Direct santamonicafire.org 2450 Ashland Avenue Santa Monica, CA 90405

Red Cross of Santa Monica

(310) 394-3773 redcrossofsantamonica.org 1450 11th Street Santa Monica, CA 90401



What Else? Prepare at Home!

- Create a family plan
 - Make sure every family member knows where to meet outside your home (in case of evacuation) and elsewhere around your neighborhood (in case roads are impassible).
 - Choose an out-of-state contact and keep their contact info with you.
 In case of a disaster, send them a text message relaying your status,
 then stay off the phone. Let them notify your friends and family.
- Put together an emergency supply kit for your home
 - Store 1 gallon of water per person per day for at least three days.
 - Keep canned foods, a can opener, flashlights, extra batteries, a first aid kit, a fire extinguisher, and a portable radio.
 - Also stock special items for kids, the elderly, and pets as necessary.
 - Always keep your gas tank half full and have some cash on hand.
- Secure furniture, wall hangings, and valuables to minimize injuries and property damage
- Take first aid classes or a free CERT course to be better prepared



Learn More

DOWNLOAD FILES

N > GNA Admin > Emergency Preparedness > 2012 Resources

GET INFORMED

- Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country (earthquakecountry.info)
- The Great California Shake Out 2011 (shakeout.org)
- Ready.gov and FEMA: Are You Ready (fema.gov/areyouready)
- USGS Earthquake Hazards Program (earthquake.usgs.gov)

GET TRAINING

- Community Emergency Response Team Los Angeles (cert-la.com)
- Red Cross (redcross.org) and National Safety Council (nsc.org)





DEP Captains – Duties Before and During

BEFORE:

Prepare a Kit

 Keep an up-to-date staff roster and map in your disaster kit (as provided by DEP Coordinators).

DURING:

Drop, Cover, and Hold On

Advise others in your assigned zone to do likewise



DEP Captains – Duties After

Check for Injuries – Self

Check for Injures – Others (in your zone)

•Locate and assess all team members in your assigned zone.

Check for Building Damage (in your zone)

Decide to Stay or Go

- Meet with other DEP Captains and Coordinators in Conference Room and report injuries and damage in your zone.
- •If GNA evacuates, advise team members in your zone to gather their emergency supplies and escort them to Clover Park and 25th Street.

Next Steps

- •Keep tabs on the whereabouts and activities of all your team members.
- Help DEP Coordinators organize further response, including:

FIRE SUPPRESSION MED
SEARCH & RESCUE COMMUNICATIONS

MEDICAL TREATMENT

CLEAN UP



Thank you!

www.gladstein.org