

The Ormond Heritage – Emergency Management Plan



Updated May 2015

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Introduction

Purpose – The purpose of The Ormond Heritage’s Emergency Operations Plan is to outline the management structure, responsibilities, procedures, and guiding policies to assist The Ormond Heritage’s residents when responding to an emergency event. As well as protecting the life of the residents, staff and family visitors of The Ormond Heritage Condominium.

Scope – This plan applies to specific types of disasters: Fire, Power Outage, Flood, Hurricane, and Tornado.

Policy – All of The Ormond Heritage personnel should follow the guidance and direction received from the City of Ormond Beach and County of Volusia relating to emergency preparedness, response and recovery, including asking residents to evacuate when advised to do so.

Situation

Many natural and technological hazards could threaten the residents, staff, and family visitors of The Ormond Heritage causing a major emergency and /or mass casualty event.

The most likely hazards are:

- *Hurricane activity*: Wind damage, localizing flooding, and possible power outage.
- *Building fire*: Property damage.
- *Tornado activity*: Wind damage and property damage.

Acronyms & Definitions

Acronyms:

- BOD - Board of Directors
- EOC - Emergency Operations Center

Definitions:

- ***Flood Watch*** - Flooding is possible. Tune in the radio or local television for information.
- ***Flood Warning*** - Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.
- ***Flash Flood Watch*** - Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; Tune in the radio or television for information.
- ***Flash Flood Warning*** - A flash flood is imminent or occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.
- ***Tropical storm/Hurricane watch***- Tropical storm/Hurricane conditions are possible within the specified area. Issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of winds and conditions.
- ***Tropical Storm/Hurricane warning*** – Tropical storm/Hurricane conditions are expected within specified area. Issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of winds and conditions.
- ***Tornado Watch*** - Issued for a period of several hours to warn a large area that conditions for tornado development are present.
- ***Tornado Warning*** – Issued for a period two hours or less when there is a high probability that the area will be affected by a tornado, seek protection such as inside shelter right away.
- ***Power Outage*** - A power outage happen when more amperage is put across an electrical wire or circuit than it can handle. The cause of a power outage can vary.

Levels of Activation

Level III - Alert Phase - *Begins with the initial notification that the event is likely to occur within 72 hours.*

All Ormond Heritage Employees -

- ❖ First staff meeting:
 - All meetings should be held inside the 2nd floor meeting room.
 - Discuss the potential disaster & create a need to do list.
 - Receive situation updates from TV, newspaper, weather radio, direct contact, and the internet.
 - Designate contact personnel for the condominium.
 - Designate floor captains for each floor (total of 24).
 - Make sure the condominium's contact lists are up-to-date.
- ❖ Contact family members:
 - All employees should contact their family members: to update them on weather situation, arrangements and making sure they are prepared for the disaster.

Condominium Manager -

- ❖ General Check list:
 - Create a list of all persons residing in the condo and gather the emergency contact lists.
 - Secure all outside furniture.
 - Check stakes and ties on trees.
- ❖ Inform the Association President & BOD:
 - Provide situation updates.
 - Review the condominium's internal policies.
- ❖ Insurance/Financials/Records:
 - Review the condominium's insurance policies.
 - Relocate policies and financial records to roof storage room in water proof containers, including personnel records, open contracts, manuals, plans and drawings.
 - Obtain small cash reserve for emergency purposes.
 - Contact the insurance agency and provide them with situation update and necessary documents.
- ❖ Contractor notification:
 - Provide the situation to all contractors.
 - Make service arrangements with the contractors: (Changes to the business hours, locations, policies, etc.)
- ❖ Resident notification:
 - Broadcast the situation to all residents. (via PA system, in person or through CCTV)
 - Contact the floor captains and assign their duties.
 - Provide the emergency management checklists to all residents.

Maintenance Personnel -

- ❖ Building maintenance:
 - Review the building's utilities shutdown procedures.
 - Prepare additional gasoline for the generator.
 - Test run the generator.
 - Check emergency supplies. Create a need to do list: Items need to be repaired, purchase list (additional sandbags, tape, tie downs etc).

Level II - Partial Activation - *Begins with notification and when the event is expected within the next 48 hours.*

All Ormond Heritage Employees -

- ❖ Second staff meeting:
 - Provide updates regarding the potential disaster.
 - Update the need to do list.
 - Provide the emergency communication list to all staff and board members.
 - Discuss possible arrangements if needed.
 - Employee situation update: Report the emergency preparedness progress to the condominium manager
 - Move copier and video equipment to the library.
 - Move all furniture in common rooms away from windows and draw the blinds and drapes.
 - Check stakes and ties on trees, making sure they are secured.
 - Turn pool pump off and drain pool by at least 3 inches.
 - Store pool equipment in Jacuzzi room, lock down pool pump lid.
 - Store pool furniture in pool party room and Jacuzzi room.
 - BBQ equipment, statue and sundial moved to hobby room.
 - Portable plants moved to garage.

Condominium Manager -

- ❖ Inform the Association President & BOD:
 - Report the current emergency preparedness progress.
 - Discuss the possible threats that might affect the condominium.
 - Discuss the possible actions for the condominium. Possible actions include: Normal business operation, facility closure, employee and resident evacuation and condominium relocation during/after disaster.
- ❖ Data backup:
 - Identify the data that needs to be backed up.
 - Store data in water and/or fire proof containers and save data to external hard drives.

Board of Directors -

- ❖ Resident notification:
 - Broadcast the up-to-date situation to all Ormond Heritage residents through floor captains.
 - If possible, provide the floor captains with support and help make sure residents are preparing for disaster

Maintenance Personnel -

- ❖ Building maintenance:
 - Provide updates to the need to do list.
 - Continue to follow the need to do list and perform necessary actions.
 - Board up atrium screen areas with plywood (at least 5/8 inches thick).
 - Place sandbags next to intended areas (do not block access)
 - Provide assistance to the residents if possible.

Level I - Mandatory Action level - Begins with notification that the event is likely to occur within 24 hours.

All Ormond Heritage Employees -

- ❖ Final staff meeting:
 - Check the progress on the need to do list.
 - Make final arrangements for all employees.
 - Discuss and announce the actions that will take place during/after the disaster: normal business operation, facility closure, employee evacuation from the facility and condominium relocation to another area.

Condominium Manager -

- ❖ Inform the Association President & BOD:
 - Provide final brief to Association President & BOD.
 - Provide the condominium's preparedness status to the Association President & BOD.
 - Provide the condominium's final decision to the Association President & BOD.
- ❖ Final office responsibilities:
 - Move all important assets to safe locations.
 - Make sure the tasks on the need to do list are complete.
 - Complete other tasks following the condominium's guidelines.
- ❖ If you need to evacuate from the facility:
 - Contact all residents and identify who is going to evacuate and who's not.
 - Broadcast every 30 minutes on PA system as well as CCTV and post notices in lobby and elevators.
 - Make sure all emergency contact lists are complete.
 - Discuss the possible consequences with the residents that refuse to evacuate.
- ❖ Final office responsibilities:
 - Make sure all resident data is in place and up-to-date.
 - Make sure all tasks on the need to do list are complete.
 - Make sure all data backup is stored in safe locations.
 - Make a list and take pictures of all valuable assets inside the office.
 - Make sure all contractors acknowledge the condominium's situation and final decision.
 - Take necessary actions to protect the condominium's equipment: (ex: cover all electronic equipment in plastic bags and move it to safe locations)

Board of Directors -

- ❖ Contact the first responders & emergency operation center:
 - Provide final briefs to the emergency staff.
 - Provide information regarding residents that might need special assistance.
 - Provide the condominium's preparedness status to the emergency staff.
 - Provide the condominium's final decision to the emergency staff.

Maintenance Personnel -

- ❖ Building maintenance:
 - Make sure all windows are locked and secure.
 - Place sand bags in locations that might flood.
 - Complete all necessary maintenance actions.
 - Move all important assets to safe locations.
 - If you need to shut down the building's utility systems make advanced notices to all residents and employees.

Building Shut Down Check List:

1. Make final announcements to all staying residents over PA system and CCTV.
2. Notify Ormond Beach EOC or Fire Department with a list of residents who are not going to evacuate.
3. Make sure all fire exits are cleared.
4. Make sure the building's fire alarms work properly.
5. Make sure all important documents in place – paper copy, digital copy, emergency contact lists, etc.
6. Shut off all potable water supplies.
7. Elevators will be locked and parked on the 8th floor.
8. Make sure the pool pump is shut off and pool is drained by three inches.
9. Inspect the generator.
10. Make sure all umbrellas and chairs from the pool are moved to pool party room and Jacuzzi rooms.
11. Garage overhead doors will be put in down position.
12. Make sure all portable items/equipment is moved indoors to safe location.
13. The entire property will be inspected to make sure all is secure as possible.

Building Return & Recover Check List:

1. Contact the local first responders to make sure the building is safe to enter.
2. Contact the Association President & BOD regarding the building's conditions and possible future actions.
3. Contact the insurance company if necessary.
4. Contact contractors if needed.
5. Managers will call staff to notify that building is safe to enter.
6. BOD will help notify residents that building is safe to enter.
7. The manager will check to see if power to the building is lost and take steps necessary to restore power.
8. The manager will inspect all common areas for damage including elevators, portable water pump, portable generators, seawall, building structure, pool pump, etc.
9. Identify all damage areas and perform necessary actions to mitigate further damage.
10. Create a residents' unit damage report and discuss with the residents regarding all necessary actions to repair the damages.

Power Outage Check List – Prepare Phase

1. Prepare a First Aid Kit.
2. Prepare a Personal Item Kit.
3. Important Documents & Valuable Assets -
 - ❖ Include paper and digital copy in a fire proof or water proof container.
 - ❖ Make a list and take pictures of all valuable assets inside the unit.
4. Complete the Emergency Contact List -
 - ❖ Provide copies to the condominium manager and family members.
 - ❖ Contact your family members and discuss your emergency plan.
 - ❖ Contact the floor captain if you need special assistance during the emergency.
 - ❖ Prepare cell phone with chargers & get familiar with how to send text message to your family members.
5. Emergency Evacuation Plan & Special Needs -
 - ❖ Familiarize yourself with the building evacuation route:
 - Practice feeling your way out of the unit in the dark or with your eyes closed.
 - ❖ If you live on the 2nd and 3rd floors:
 - Plan to evacuate from the unit by utilizing the stairs.
6. Transportation -
 - ❖ Keep your car's gas tank full.
 - ❖ Have a lightweight manual wheelchair for backup.
7. Save Enough Food & Drinking Water -
 - ❖ At least 3 days of supplies.
8. Prepare Flashlight & Extra Batteries:
 - ❖ Do not use candles during a power outage due to the extreme risk of fire.
 - ❖ Install carbon monoxide alarms in central locations around your unit.
9. Receive Weather Situation Update -
 - ❖ Prepare a battery-powered or hand-crank radio.
10. Medications -
 - ❖ Check your medication supply - At least 3 days of supply.
 - ❖ If someone in your home is dependent on electric-powered, life-sustaining equipment, remember to prepare backup power such as batteries and power generators.
 - ❖ Medication that requires refrigeration can be kept in a closed refrigerator for several hours.
 - ❖ Make sure you have an extra pairs of glasses, hearing aids, and batteries.

Power Outage Check List - *Response Phase*

1. Refrigerator and Freezer -
 - ❖ Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible.
 - ❖ Keep food in a dry, cool spot and keep it covered at all times.
 - ❖ If it looks like the power outage will continue beyond a day, prepare a cooler with ice for your freezer items.
2. Electrical Equipment and Unit's Electrical System -
 - ❖ Do not connect a generator to the unit's electrical system.
 - ❖ Turn off and unplug all unnecessary electrical equipment.
 - ❖ Leave one light turned on so you'll know when the power comes back on.
 - ❖ Do not use candles during a power outage due to the extreme risk of fire.
3. Communication -
 - ❖ Contact your family members about your situation.
 - ❖ Contact the condominium manager or 9-1-1 if you need assistance during the power outage:
 - Do not call 9-1-1 for information - call only to report a life-threatening emergency.
4. Prevent Heat Stroke -
 - ❖ Consider going to a movie theater, shopping mall or "cooling shelter" that may be open in your community.
 - ❖ If you remain indoors, move to the lowest level of your building.
5. Be Cautious about Carbon Monoxide -
 - ❖ If the carbon monoxide alarm sounds, move quickly to a fresh air location:
 - Outdoors, open window, or door.
 - ❖ Other possible hazards include but not limit to electric shock and fire.
6. In Case of Evacuation -
 - ❖ Take the following items:
 - First Aid Kit & Medications.
 - Important Documents.
 - Personal item kit.
 - Enough food & water.

Power Outage Check List - *Recovery Phase*

1. Medication Safety -
 - ❖ Before taking any medications, especially the ones requiring refrigeration, make sure to follow the instructions on the package.
2. Be Cautious About Electrical Equipment -
 - ❖ Do not touch any electrical power lines and keep your family away from them.
 - ❖ Contact building maintenance personal before performing work near a downed power line.
 - ❖ Do not turn the power back on until the building maintenance personnel have inspected all equipment.
3. Computer -
 - ❖ Check your computer; if the computer is malfunctioning, call your computer customer service or visit the computer shop for assistance.
4. Food & Water Safety -
 - ❖ **Never taste food to determine its safety!**
 - ❖ Follow the instructions on www.foodsafety.gov/keep/charts/refridg_food.html.

Building Fire Check List - *Prepare Phase*

1. Prepare a First Aid Kit.
2. Important Documents & Valuable Assets -
 - ❖ Include paper and digital copy in a fire proof container.
 - ❖ Make a list and take pictures of all valuable assets inside the unit.
3. Complete the Emergency Contact List -
 - ❖ Provide copies to the condominium manager and family members.
 - ❖ Contact your family members and discuss your fire emergency plan.
 - ❖ Contact the floor captain if you need special assistance during the disaster.
4. Emergency Evacuation Plan -
 - ❖ Keep a phone near your bed, and be ready to call 911 if a fire occurs.
 - ❖ Become familiar with the building evacuation route:
 - Make sure the building fire exits, halls or stairways are not locked.
 - Find two ways to get out of each room.
 - Practice feeling your way out of the unit in the dark or with your eyes closed.
 - If you use a walker or wheelchair, check all exits to be sure you can get through the door ways.
5. Transportation -
 - ❖ Keep your car's gas tank full.
 - ❖ Have a lightweight manual wheelchair for backup (if needed).
6. Fire Extinguisher -
 - ❖ Purchase a fire extinguisher that is rated ABC.
 - ❖ Become familiar with how to use the fire extinguisher.
 - ❖ Check the fire extinguisher expiration date and pressure every six months.
7. Smoke Detector/Alarm -
 - ❖ Install smoke alarms on every level of your unit.
 - ❖ Check whether each alarm in the unit is working properly by pushing the test button.
 - ❖ Dust or vacuum smoke alarms annually and/or whenever the battery is changed.
8. Kitchen Safety -
 - ❖ Stay in the kitchen when frying, grilling or broiling food.
 - ❖ Keep anything that can catch fire away from the stove.
 - ❖ Don't cook if you have these symptoms:
 - Sleepy, have consumed alcohol, or have taken medicine or drugs that make you drowsy.
9. Heater Safety -
 - ❖ Keep items that can catch on fire at least three feet away from anything that gets hot.
 - ❖ Plug heater directly into the wall socket, not into an extension cord.
 - ❖ Always unplug the heater when not in use.
 - ❖ Do not place the heater's cords under carpet and furniture.
 - ❖ Ask a professional to inspect your heating system every year.

Building Fire Check List - *Response Phase*

1. Identify the Fire & Evacuate From the Building -
 - ❖ Get low to the floor, crawl on your hands and knees to evade the smoke.
 - ❖ Cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth if you have to walk through a heavily smoke-filled room.
 - ❖ If there is smoke blocking your door or first way out, use your second way out.
 - ❖ Before opening a door, feel the doorknob and door. If either is hot, leave the door closed and use your second way out.
 - ❖ When you open a door, open it slowly. Be ready to shut it quickly if heavy smoke or fire is present.
2. After Evacuating From the Building -
 - ❖ Move to the assembly area (West end of pool area over John Anderson Entrance or North East Parking lot).
 - ❖ If you can't get to someone that needs assistance, leave the unit and call 9-1-1 or the fire department. Tell the emergency operator where the person is located.
 - ❖ Tell the first responders immediately if you are afraid somebody is missing.
 - ❖ Check yourself and others to make sure that there are no injuries.
3. If You Can't Get Out -
 - ❖ Close doors, cover vents, and cracks around doors with cloth or tape to keep smoke out. Say where you are and signal for help at the window with a light-colored cloth or a flashlight.
4. If Your Clothes Catch Fire -
 - ❖ Drop to the ground and cover your face with your hands.
 - ❖ Roll over and over or back and forth until the fire is out.
 - ❖ Use cool water to treat the burn immediately for 3 to 5 minutes. Cover with a clean, dry cloth. Get medical help right away by calling 9-1-1 or the fire department.

Building Fire Check List - *Recovery Phase*

1. Contact Red Cross & Local Churches -
 - ❖ If you need temporary housing, food and medicines.
2. Before Moving Back to the Building -
 - ❖ Check with the fire department to make sure your unit is safe to enter.
 - ❖ The fire department should see that utilities are either safe to use or are disconnected before they leave the site. **DO NOT attempt to reconnect utilities yourself.**
3. Insurance & Damage Assessment -
 - ❖ Try to locate valuable documents and records. Do not throw away any damaged goods until after an inventory is made.
 - ❖ Contact your credit card company to report credit cards lost in the fire and request replacements.
 - ❖ If you are insured, contact your insurance company for detailed instructions on protecting the property.
 - ❖ Begin saving receipts for any money you spend related to fire loss provides it to the insurance company.
 - ❖ Take damaged money and coins to your regional Federal Reserve Bank to get it replaced.
4. Replace Important Documents -
 - ❖ Follow the instructions on: www.usa.gov/Citizen/Topics/Family-Issues/Vital-Docs.shtml

Hurricanes

The Atlantic Hurricane season is from June 1st until November 30th, peaking in late August through September.

A tropical cyclone, or hurricane, is an organized system of rotating clouds and thunderstorms that originates over tropical or subtropical waters and has a closed low level circulation. Hurricanes rotate counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere. Hurricanes produce strong winds, heavy rainfall and flooding. Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

- ❖ *Tropical Depression:* A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.
- ❖ *Tropical Storm:* A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34 or 63 knots).
- ❖ *Hurricane:* Tropical cyclones with minimum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher.
- ❖ *Major Hurricane:* A tropical cyclone with minimum sustained winds of 111 mph (96 knots) or higher, corresponding to a Category 3, 4, or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale

Along the coast, storm surge is often the greatest threat to life and property from a hurricane. Storm Surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tides. This rise in water level can cause extreme flooding in coastal areas, especially when storm surge coincides with normal high tide, resulting in storm tides reaching up to 20 feet or more in some cases. The Ormond Heritage is at an elevation of 16 feet above the average sea level and is at high risk for flooding in the event of a hurricane. Large death tolls have resulted from the rise of ocean associated with many of the major hurricanes that have made landfall.

It is recommended that if an evacuation order is given, that all residents follow the order and evacuate!

The Saffir/Simpson Scale is used by the National Hurricane center to give public officials a continuing assessment of the potential for wind and storm surge damage. (Storm surge heights may vary depending on location and coast configuration.) The official Atlantic hurricane season starts June 1 and ends November 30.

Category	Pressure in mb (inches of mercury)	Winds in mph (knots)	Storm Surge (ft)	Damage
1	980mb or higher (28.94" or higher)	74-95 (64-82)	4 – 5	Minimal
2	965mb – 979mb (28.50" –28.91")	96-110 (83-95)	6 – 8	Moderate
3	945mb – 964mb (27.91" –28.47")	111-130 (96-113)	9 – 12	Extensive
4	920mb – 944mb (27.17" – 27.88")	131-155 (114-134)	13 – 18	Extreme
5	920mb or less (27.17" or less)	156+ (135+)	18+	Catastrophic

Reminder: A hurricane can cause other disasters such as flooding, building fires, power outages and even tornadoes.

Hurricane / Flood Check List - Prepare Phase

1. Prepare a First Aid Kit & a Personal Item Kit.
2. Important Documents -
 - ❖ Include paper and digital copy in a water proof container.
3. Complete the Emergency Contact List -
 - ❖ Provide copies to the condominium manager and family members.
 - ❖ Contact your family members and discuss your emergency plan.
 - ❖ Contact the floor captain if you need special assistants during the disaster.
 - ❖ Prepare cell phone with chargers & get familiar with how to send text message to your family members.
4. Emergency Evacuation Plan & Special Needs -
 - ❖ Become familiar with the community's hurricane evacuation routes.
 - ❖ Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation in your area.
 - ❖ Become familiar with the building evacuation route:
 - If you use a walker or wheelchair, check all exits to be sure you can get through the doorways.
 - Speak to your floor captain about your disaster plan and practice it with them.
5. Transportation -
 - ❖ Keep your car's gas tank full & have a lightweight manual wheelchair for backup (if needed).
6. Save Enough Food & Drinking Water -
 - ❖ At least 3 days of supply.
7. Secure all Valuable Assets -
 - ❖ Make a list and take pictures of all valuable assets inside the unit.
 - ❖ Review your hurricane & flood insurance policies.
 - ❖ If you live on the first floor:
 - Move all movable furniture to a higher position.
 - Secure the unmovable furniture to the ground or wall.
 - Cover all electronic equipment with plastic bags and move them to a higher position.
 - Place sand bags in areas that might flood.
 - ❖ For all residents:
 - Bring in all outdoor furniture, decorations, and anything else that is not tied down.
 - Unplug small appliances.
 - Board up windows with 5/8" marine plywood, cut to fit and ready to install.
 - Stay away from windows or any glass - covered opening.
8. Monitor the Weather -
 - ❖ Prepare battery-powered or hand-crank radio to receive situation update from local radio channels or NOAA Weather Radio.
9. Medication -
 - ❖ Remember to refill your prescriptions before the emergency occur.
 - ❖ If someone in your home is dependent on electric-powered, life-sustaining equipment, remember to prepare backup power such as batteries and power generators.
 - ❖ Medication that requires refrigeration can be kept in a closed refrigerator for several hours.
 - ❖ Make sure you have an extra pairs of glasses, hearing aids, and batteries.
 - ❖ Check your medication supply - At least 3 days of supply.

Hurricane / Flood Check List - *Response Phase*

1. Unit Electricity & Natural Gas -
 - ❖ Turn off the main switches or valves if instructed to do so.
 - Contact your building maintenance personnel for any guidance.
 - ❖ Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.
 - ❖ If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noise, open all windows and get everyone out quickly.
 - ❖ **NEVER attempt to turn the gas back on yourself.**
2. Evacuate From the Building -
 - ❖ Take the following items:
 - First Aid Kit & Medications.
 - Important Documents.
 - Personal item kit with enough food & water.
 - ❖ Be Aware of flash flooding & flying debris:
 - If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground.
 - Be cautious about flying debris.
 - ❖ Evacuate with your vehicle:
 - Check with neighbors who may need a ride.
 - Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely.
 - Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams, rivers or creeks.
 - Be alert for road hazards such as washed-out roads and downed power lines.
 - Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.
 - Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local evacuation instructions.
 - Leave a note on your door telling others when you left and where you are going.
 - ❖ If you do not have a vehicle:
 - Plan how you will leave if you have to: make arrangements with family, friends or local government.
 - Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provides some protection. Such as long pants, long-sleeved shirts and a cap.
 - Do not walk through moving water. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
 - Do not wait until the last minute to evacuate
 - Contact your local church or shelters if you have to evacuate to their facility.
 - Leave a note on your door telling others when you left and where you are going.
3. If Not Ordered to Evacuate or Choosing to stay –
 - ❖ Make sure you have a 1 week supply of food, water and medication.
 - Fill a bath tub with water and cover the drain with a plastic sheet.
 - ❖ Receive weather update from battery powered or hand crank radio or TV.
 - ❖ Stay indoors until the authorities declare the storm is over.
 - ❖ Stay away from all windows and exterior doors.
 - ❖ Do not go outside, even if the weather appears to have calmed.
 - ❖ Avoid using the phone, except for serious emergencies.
 - ❖ Avoid elevators.
 - ❖ Avoid visiting the beach.

Hurricane / Flood Check List - *Recovery Phase*

1. If You had Evacuated From the Building -
 - ❖ Use local radio or news channels to get information on:
 - Flood areas.
 - Closed roads.
 - Downed power lines.
 - ❖ Stay alert for extended rainfall, subsequent flooding, and flying debris.
 - ❖ Drive only if necessary and avoid flooded roads and washed out bridges.
 - ❖ Contact the condominium manager to get information:
 - To make sure it is safe to return to the building.
 - ❖ Out in the public:
 - Avoid moving water and stay on firm ground.
 - Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded.
 - Stay out of buildings that are surrounded by floodwaters.
 - Watch out for wild animals, especially poisonous snakes.
 - Keep children away from hazardous sites and floodwater.
2. If You Didn't Evacuate From the Building -
 - ❖ If you smell natural or propane gas or hear a hissing noise, leave immediately and call the fire department.
 - ❖ If there is any damage to the unit, contact the building maintenance personnel.
 - ❖ Discard food & water items that have come in contact with floodwater.
 - ❖ Contact your local or state public health department to see if your water supply might be contaminated.
3. Unit Damage Assessment -
 - ❖ Flood water & other hazards :
 - If power lines are down outside your unit, do not step in puddles or standing water.
 - Keep children away from hazardous sites and floodwater.
 - Keep power off until an electrician has inspected your system for safety.
 - Check for structural damage before re-entering.
 - ❖ Damage assessment:
 - Take photos of any floodwater in your unit and save any damaged personal property.
 - Make a list of damaged or lost items and include their purchase date and value with receipts.
 - Contact your insurance company about your situation.
4. Clean Up -
 - ❖ Wear protective clothing, including rubber gloves and rubber boots.
 - ❖ Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits and leaching systems as soon as possible.
 - ❖ Wet items should be cleaned with a pine-oil cleanser and bleach, completely dried, and monitored for several days for any fungal growth and odors.
 - ❖ If there are any damage to the unit, call the building maintenance personnel.
 - ❖ Clean and dry all wet items within 48 to 72 hours.
 - ❖ Discard materials that retain water and cannot be repaired.
 - ❖ How to remove mold:
 - Mix one cup of bleach in one gallon of water, wash the item with the bleach mixture
 - Rinse the item with clean water and dry it. .
5. Replace Important Documents -
 - ❖ Follow the instructions on: www.usa.gov/Citizen/Topics/Family-Issues/Vital-Docs.shtml.
6. Food & Water Safety -
 - ❖ **Never taste food to determine its safety!**
 - ❖ Follow the instructions on www.foodsafety.gov/keep/charts/refridg_food.html.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. A tornado appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Every state is at some risk from this hazard. **Florida is hit with more tornadoes per square mile than any other state.** Some tornadoes are easy to see while others can be obscured by low clouds and heavy rain. Tornadoes are spawned from violent thunderstorms. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible.

The Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF Scale) is the scale used by the National Weather Service that rates the strength of tornadoes in the United States based on the damage they cause. Tornadoes don't have a season and can occur anytime a strong thunderstorm is present.

Scale	Wind Speed (mph)	Relative Frequency	Potential Damage
EF 0	65-85	53.5%	<i>Minor damage</i> Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters and siding.
EF 1	86-110	31.6%	<i>Moderate damage</i> Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged.
EF 2	111-135	10.7%	<i>Considerable damage</i> Roofs torn off well constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed.
EF 3	136-165	3.4%	<i>Severe damage</i> Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; trains overturned; heavy cars lifted and thrown.
EF 4	166-200	0.7%	<i>Extreme damage to near total destruction</i> Well constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled.
EF 5	>200	0.1%	<i>Massive damage</i> Strong frame houses leveled off foundation and swept away; high rise buildings have severe structural deformation.

Tornado Check List - Prepare Phase

1. Prepare a First Aid Kit & a Personal Item Kit.
2. Important Documents -
 - ❖ Include paper and digital copy in a water/fire/impact proof container.
3. Complete the Emergency Contact List -
 - ❖ Provide copies to the condominium manager and family members.
 - ❖ Contact your family members and discuss your emergency plan.
 - ❖ Contact the floor captain if you need special assistance during the disaster.
 - ❖ Prepare a cell phone with chargers & get familiar with how to send text message to your family members.
4. Emergency Evacuation Plan & Special Needs -
 - ❖ Become familiar with the community's tornado evacuation routes.
 - ❖ Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation in your area.
 - ❖ Become familiar with the building evacuation route:
 - If you use a walker or wheelchair, check all exits to be sure you can get through the doorways.
 - Speak to your floor captains about your disaster plan and practice it with them.
5. Safe Room -
 - ❖ Build or designate a safe room.
 - Choose a room that is away from corners, windows, doors and outside walls.
 - Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside.
6. Transportation -
 - ❖ Keep your car's gas tank full & have a lightweight manual wheelchair for backup (if needed).
7. Save Enough Food & Drinking Water -
 - ❖ At least 3 days of supply.
8. Secure all Valuable Assets -
 - ❖ Make a list and take pictures of all valuable assets inside the unit.
 - ❖ Review your tornado insurance policies.
 - ❖ If you live on the first floor:
 - Move all movable furniture indoor.
 - Secure the unmovable furniture to the ground or wall.
 - Cover all electronic equipment with plastic bags and move them indoor.
 - ❖ For all residents:
 - Bring in all outdoor furniture, decorations, and anything else that is not tied down.
 - Unplug small appliances.
 - Stay away from windows or any glass - covered opening.
9. Monitor the Weather -
 - ❖ Prepare battery-powered or hand-crank radio to receive situation update from local radio channels or NOAA Weather Radio.
10. Medication -
 - ❖ Remember to refill your prescriptions before the emergency occur.
 - ❖ If someone in your home is dependent on electric-powered, life-sustaining equipment, remember to prepare backup power such as batteries and power generators.
 - ❖ Medication that requires refrigeration can be kept in a closed refrigerator for several hours.
 - ❖ Make sure you have an extra pairs of glasses, hearing aids, and batteries.
 - ❖ Check your medication supply - At least 5 days of supply.

Tornado Check List - *Response Phase*

1. When Indoors –

Unit Electricity & Natural Gas -

- ❖ Turn off the main switches or valves if instructed to do so.
 - Contact your building maintenance personnel for any guidance.
- ❖ If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noise, open a window and get everyone out quickly.
- ❖ NEVER attempt to turn the gas back on yourself.

THEN:

- ❖ Proceed to your car or you buddy's car in the basement parking garage with your emergency supplies kit.
OR
- ❖ Move to designated safe room with your emergency supplies kit.
 - Receive weather updates from CodeRED, PA system, radio or TV.
 - Stay indoors until the authorities declare the storm is over.
 - Stay away from all windows and exterior doors.
 - Do not go outside, even if the weather appears to have calmed.
 - Avoid using the phone, except for serious emergencies.
 - Avoid elevators.

2. When Outside–

❖ If Driving:

- Never try to out run the storm.
- Try to drive to the nearest shelter.
- Make sure you and your passengers are buckled in.
- If your vehicle is hit with flying debris while driving, pull over and park.
- Take cover by keeping the seatbelt on, bend over (below the window line) and cover your head with your arms and a blanket/jacket.
- DO NOT park under an overpass or bridge.

❖ If on foot:

- Try to get inside the nearest shelter and seek a small protected space with no windows.
- Avoid large-span roof areas such as cafeterias, gymnasiums or shopping malls.
- If you cannot get inside, crouch for protection besides a strong structure.
OR
- Lie in an area noticeably lower than the level of roadway and cover your head with your arms and jacket.
- Be aware of and avoid zones that could potentially flood.

Tornado Check List - *Recovery Phase*

1. Use First Aid Kit to Treat Minor Injuries -
 - ❖ Contact health professionals if you need more assistance.
2. If You Evacuated From the Building -
 - ❖ Use local radio or news channels to get information:
 - Damaged buildings.
 - Closed roads.
 - Downed power lines.
 - ❖ Stay alert for flying debris, damaged roads and downed power lines.
 - ❖ Drive only if necessary and avoid damaged roads and bridges.
 - ❖ Contact the condominium manager to get information:
 - To make sure it is safe to return to the building.
 - ❖ Out in the public:
 - Stay out of buildings that were damaged during the storm.
 - Watch out for wild animals, especially poisonous snakes.
 - Keep children away from hazardous sites and damaged buildings.
3. If You Didn't Evacuate From the Building -
 - ❖ If you smell natural or propane gas or hear a hissing noise, leave immediately and call the fire department.
 - ❖ If there is any damage to the unit, contact the building maintenance personnel.
 - ❖ Discard food & water items that have been damaged by the storm.
 - ❖ Contact your local or state public health department to see if your water supply might be contaminated.
4. Unit Damage Assessment -
 - ❖ General guidelines:
 - Be cautious about downed power lines.
 - Use battery-powered flashlights when examining buildings.
 - Keep children away from hazardous sites.
 - Keep power off until an electrician has inspected your system for safety.
 - Check for structural damage before re-entering.
 - ❖ Damage assessment:
 - Take photos and save any damaged personal property.
 - Make a list of damaged or lost items and include their purchase date and value with receipts.
 - Contact your insurance company about your situation.
5. Clean Up -
 - ❖ Be aware of hazards from exposed nails and broken glass.
 - ❖ Wear protective clothing, including rubber gloves and work boots.
 - ❖ Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits and leaching systems as soon as possible.
 - ❖ If there are any damage to the unit, call the building maintenance personnel.
 - ❖ Discard materials that cannot be repaired.
6. Personal Health & Emergency calls -
 - ❖ Stay healthy and comfort your family members.
 - ❖ Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
7. Replace Important Documents -
 - ❖ Follow the instructions on: www.usa.gov/Citizen/Topics/Family-Issues/Vital-Docs.shtml.
7. Food & Water Safety -
 - ❖ **Never taste food to determine its safety!**
 - ❖ Follow the instructions on www.foodsafety.gov/keep/charts/refridg_food.html.

Resident Training

Residents should familiarize themselves with all the information in this plan and prepare themselves for disaster scenarios. Every year management should set a date to have a meeting with all residents to go over the plan and remind them of the procedures. Any new owners or residents will be briefed on the plan during their initial orientation with management.

Plan Maintenance

This emergency management plan will be reviewed and revised at least once a year by management and board of directors.

Annex: Disaster Supply Kit List

Every Ormond Heritage resident should prepare a disaster supply kit. Below are the suggested items. Selections should be based on family needs and preferences. When possible, choose low salt, water-packed varieties. Prepare at least one week of supplies.

Food/Drink Items -

❖ Bottle/canned/powdered:

- Bottle water
- Canned vegetables
- Canned fruits
- Canned meats
- Jelly
- Peanut butter
- Shelf-stable milk
- Infant food and formula
- Canned soup

❖ Dry Food:

- Bread
- Cereal
- Crackers
- Granola bar
- Nuts
- Dried fruits
- Potato chip
- Soup mixes
- Trail mix

Water – Only before a power outage, flood, hurricane, or tornado situation -

- ❖ Fill clean plastic or glass containers with water. Store bottled water in a cool, dark area.
- ❖ Fill your bathtub (s) and sinks with water. Cover the drain with a clean sheet of plastic before filling.

Annex - Food & Water Safety Instructions

- ❖ To Ensure Food Safety:
 - Turn your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest setting and keep the doors closed as much as possible. Prepare coolers - Inexpensive Styrofoam coolers work well.
 - Purchase or make ice cubes ahead of time and store in the freezer or in a cooler.
 - Prepare digital quick-response thermometer - Use to check the food internal temperature.
 - Do not eat any food that may have contact with flood water.
 - Discard any food in damaged cans.
- ❖ Throw Away Food If:
 - Been exposed to temperatures higher than 40° F for two hours or more.
 - Has an unusual odor, color or texture.
- ❖ Water Source Safety Tips:
 - If the water is cloudy, filter it through clean clothes or allow it to settle.
 - Use bottled water that has not been exposed to flood waters if it is available.
 - If you don't have bottled water, you should boil water to make it safe.
 - If you can't boil water, you can disinfect it using household bleach:
 - Add 1/8 teaspoon (or 8 drops) of regular, unscented, liquid household bleach per each gallon of water. Stir it well and let it stand for at least 30 minutes.

Annex - Disaster Preparedness for Hearing Loss & Special Needs

The following check lists are for residents that have hearing loss issues or need any other types of special needs during a disaster.

❖ For Residents that Have Hearing Loss Issues:

- For your emergency plan, ask an out-of-state relative or friend to be your contact person -
Make sure they are able to use a pager.
If they do not have a pager, ask a hearing person such as your neighbor to contact them for you.
- Get a NOAA weather radio with text alerts capability.
- Notify the County Emergency Management Service that you might need special communication assistance - Daytona Beach area: 386-258-4088.
Website: <http://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/emergency-management/>
- Created an Identification card with the following information -
Your basic information.
Your contact person information.
Key phrases such as “I cannot hear sirens or alarms”.
- Install special smoke alarm - These alarms flash a bright light or shake the beds to let you know there is a fire.

❖ Other Types of Special Needs:

- Find out about special assistance that may be available in your community by calling the Special Needs Registry in your county - Daytona Beach area: 386-258-4088.
Website: <http://www.volusia.org/services/public-protection/emergency-management/>

Please note: Special Needs Shelters will have nurses; however they can only provide basic care. They are not for individuals who need 24 hour care, a hospital bed, ventilator or any other complex care.

- Contact the county’s Special Needs Registry to see if you are eligible to evacuate to a local special needs shelters.
- Keep a list of the type and model numbers of the medical devices you require.
- Be sure to make provisions for medications that require refrigeration.
- If you require oxygen, check with your suppliers about emergency plans.
- If you need any other type of medical equipment, you should make prior medical arrangements with your physician.
- You can also contact the county’s Special Needs Registry if you need transportation during evacuation.
- If you need to evacuate to a hospital or nursing home, remember to contact ahead of time and provide the pre-admission letter from your doctor stating your condition.

Annex - Resident Health & Safety Guide

It is very important to stay healthy before, during & after the disaster. Please follow the guidelines below to stay healthy and seek assistance if you need to:

❖ General Personal Health Guidelines:

- Rest often and eat well.
- Use soap and water to wash your hands.
- Keep a manageable schedule. Make a list and do jobs one at a time.
- Wear insect repellent when outdoors.
- Do not use water that could be contaminated to wash dishes, brush teeth, prepare food, wash hands, make ice or make baby formula.
- Discuss your concerns with others and seek help: Contact Red Cross for information on emotional support available in your area.
- Let your family know your condition: Send text message, e-mail, or call your family to let them know your condition.

❖ Heat Stroke:

It can occur when the body becomes unable to control its temperature -

- Possible symptoms include losing the ability to sweat or body temperatures rising to 106 degrees F or higher within 10 to 15 minutes.
- Other warning signs might include red, hot, and dry skin, dizziness, or throbbing headache.

To prevent heat stroke -

- Drink cool, non-alcoholic, non-caffeinated beverages.
- Rest.
- Take a cool shower, bath, or sponge bath.
- If possible, seek an air-conditioned environment such as a shopping mall or public library.
- Wear lightweight clothing.
- Avoid strenuous activities.

❖ If You Have Other At - Risk Neighbors:

- Visit them at least twice a day and monitor their condition.
- Take them to air-conditioned environments if possible
- Remember to contact emergency personnel or a hospital emergency room if someone needs immediate medical assistance.

❖ Personal Safety:

- Be alert to physical and emotional exhaustion or strain.
- Try not to work alone.
- Ask your family members, friends, neighbors, or medical staffs for support.

❖ How to Treat Wounds:

- Clean out all open wounds and cuts with soap and clean water.
- Apply an antibiotic ointment.
- Contact a doctor to find out whether more treatment is needed.
- If a wound gets red, swells or drains, seek immediate medical attention.

Annex - Pool Health Instructions

These recommendations are for responding to pool related health issues.

❖ Fecal Accident:

Follow these instructions when swimmers identify fecal inside the pool -

- Contact the lifeguard or building employee.
- Notify the nearby swimmers.
- Get out of the pool and take a shower.
- Talk to the building employees if you need more assistance.

Building employees should follow these steps when identify fecal inside the pool -

- Suggest all swimmers to leave the pool immediately.
- Shut down the pool.
- Contact the building manager and provide status report.
- Contact the cleanup personnel to restore the pool.

Follow these steps to disinfection the pool -

- Raise the chlorine to 2 ppm, and ensure the water's pH is between 7.2-7.5 and temperature is about 77F (25C).
- Maintain the chlorine concentration at 2 ppm, pH 7.2-7.5, for at least 25 minutes before reopening the pool.
- Raise the free chlorine concentration to 20 ppm, and maintain the water's pH is between 7.2-7.5 and temperature at about 77F (25C).
- Ensure that the filtration system is operating while the pool reaches and maintains the proper chlorine level during disinfection.
- Backwash the filter thoroughly after reaching the CT value.
- Allow swimmers back into the pool after the required CT value has been achieved and the chlorine level has returned.

❖ Drowning:

Follow these steps when you identify drowning swimmer -

- Notify a lifeguard, if one is close. If not, ask someone to call 911.
- Take the person out of the water.
- Check for Breathing.
- If the Person is not breathing, check pulse.
- Only perform CPR if you are certified.

❖ Other Personal Health Instructions:

Follow these steps to keep yourself healthy while using the pool -

- Drink enough water.
- Do not consume alcohol.
- Protect your skin.
- Avoided getting pool water inside your mouth.

Annex - First Aid Supply Kit List

Every Ormond Heritage resident should prepare a first aid supply kit. You can purchase the first aid kit from your local Red Cross or drug store. If you decide to create your own first aid kit, below are the suggested items.

First Aid Kit:

- Anti-diarrhea medicine
- Aspirin/ Acetaminophen
- Assorted adhesive bandages
- Cotton balls
- First aid tape
- Insect repellent
- Ipecac syrup
- Charcoal (for accidental poison)
- Ointment (for cuts/insect bites)
- Peroxide
- Q-tips
- Rolls of gauze/bandages
- Rubbing alcohol
- Scissors
- Sunscreen
- Thermometer
- Tweezers
- Two pairs of latex gloves
- Water purification tablets
- Saline solution

Annex - Important Document List

Before a disaster, you should make copies of your important documents and save it inside a fire or water proof container.

Important Documents:

- Driver license
- Auto registration
- Social security card
- Insurance – health care, car, etc.
- Bank – cash, credit card, checks, etc.
- Passport
- Birth, death, and marriage certificates
- Medication list
- Proof of Address
- Warranties
- Citizenship papers

Annex - Personal Items Kit

Remember to prepare your personal item kit before an emergency. You may have to evacuate at a moment's notice and you will probably not have time to search for the supplies you need or shop for them. Remember to check /rotate supplies every six months. Prepare at least two weeks of supply.

Personal Items:

- Cash/Coins
- Notebook & Pens
- Diapers
- Eyeglasses (extra pairs)
- Clothes/Shoes (extra)
- Paper towels
- Sewing kit
- Soap
- Shaving supplies
- Medication
- Feminine hygiene products
- Hearing aid batteries
- Toothbrush/toothpaste
- Vitamins
- Umbrella
- Wet wipes
- Denture care
- A box of large, plastic trash bags

Other Necessary Items:

- Battery-powered flash lighting with extra batteries
- Bungee cords
- All-purpose cleaner
- Cellphone and car-charger
- Fix-a-flat for punctured tires
- Disposable dishware
- Dust masks
- GPS device/maps
- Heavy work gloves
- Light-weight, portable folding cots
- Manual can opener and other kitchen supplies
- Safety pins
- Sleeping bags or blankets
- Toilet paper
- Utility knife
- Radio
- Non-electric clock

Annex - Emergency Contact List:

- ❖ Police Department
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - ❖ Fire Department
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - ❖ Hospital
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - ❖ Family Member (1)
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - E-mail Address:
 - ❖ Family Member (2)
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - E-mail Address:
 - ❖ Family Member (3)
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - E-mail Address:
 - ❖ Nearest Relative (1)
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - E-mail Address:
 - ❖ Nearest Relative (2)
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - E-mail Address:
 - ❖ Physician (1)
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - E-mail Address:
 - ❖ Physician (2)
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - E-mail Address:
 - ❖ Pharmacy
 - Name:
 - Address:
 - Number:
 - Email Address:
- Volusia County Emergency Management
Citizens Information Hotline (CIC) – activated only during a disaster
Number: 866-345-0345 TDD: 386-248
- Federal Emergency Mgt. Agency: 1-800-621-3363
- Volusia Health Department: 274-0500
- Volusia County Sheriff's Office
Number: (386) 248-1777 (non emergencies)
- Red Cross local: 226-1400
- Florida Power & Light – Power Outage
Number: (386) 252-1541
- The Ormond Heritage
Manager's telephone: (386) 672-6778
Zsolt & Szilvia Kovacs
Manager's cell phone: 386-316-2880
Manager's Email: ormondheritage@bellsouth.net
Board President: Jack Halsey (Home): 673-5312

Annex - List of Shelters for 2015 (Rev. 4/30/15)

<u>Shelter Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
1. Pine Trail Elementary	300 Airport Road	Ormond Beach
2. Pathways Elementary	2100 Airport Road	Ormond Beach
3. Champion Elementary	921 Tournament Drive	Daytona Beach
4. Hinson Middle (PF)	1860 N. Clyde Morris Blvd.	Daytona Beach
5. Palm Terrace Elementary (FSNS & PF)	1825 Dunn Avenue	Daytona Beach
6. Campbell Middle	625 South Keech Street	Daytona Beach
7. Mainland High	1255 W. Intl Speedway Blvd.	Daytona Beach
8. Atlantic High (FSNS & PF)	1250 Reed Canal Road	Port Orange
9. Horizon Elementary	4751 Hidden Lake Drive	Port Orange
10. Sweetwater Elementary	5800 Victoria Gardens Blvd.	Port Orange
11. Creekside Middle (FSNS & PF)	6801 Airport Road	Port Orange
12. Cypress Creek Elementary	6100 S. Williamson Blvd.	Port Orange
13. New Smyrna Beach High	1015 10 th Street	New Smyrna Beach
14. T.D. Taylor Middle/High	100 E. Washington Avenue	Pierson
15. DeLand High	800 N. Hill Avenue	DeLand
16. DeLand Middle	1400 Aquarius Avenue	DeLand
17. Freedom Elementary (FSNS & PF)	1395 S. Blue Lake Avenue	DeLand
18. Citrus Grove Elementary	729 Hazen Road	DeLand
19. Volusia Pines Elementary	500 E. Kicklighter Road	Lake Helen
20. Friendship Elementary	2746 Fulford Street	Deltona
21. Deltona High (SIP)	100 Wolf Pack Run	Deltona
22. Galaxy Middle (FSNS & PF)	2400 Eustace Avenue	Deltona
23. Timbercrest Elementary	2401 Eustace Avenue	Deltona
24. Deltona Lakes Elementary	2022 Adelia Blvd.	Deltona
25. Spirit Elementary	1500 Meadowlark Drive	Deltona
26. Discovery Elementary	975 Abigail Drive	Deltona
27. Forest Lake Elementary	1600 Doyle Road	Deltona
28. Sunrise Elementary	3155 Phonetia Drive	Deltona
29. Heritage Middle (FSNS & PF)	1001 Parnell Court	Deltona
30. Pine Ridge High (SIP)	925 Howland Blvd.	Deltona
31. Pride Elementary	1100 Learning Lane	Deltona
32. DeBary Elementary	88 W. Highbanks Road	DeBary
33. Manatee Cove Elementary	734 West Ohio Avenue	Orange City
34. River Springs Middle	900 West Ohio Avenue	Orange City
35. University High School	1000 W Rhode Island Avenue	Orange City
36. Osteen Elementary	500 Doyle Road	Osteen
37. Volusia County Fairgrounds (PPS) (1/4 mile E of I-4 on SR 44)	3150 E. State Road 44	DeLand

SIP: Shelter Information Point (central location to direct evacuees to shelters in Deltona)

FSNS: Functional/Special Needs Shelter – Assists evacuees with disabilities or functional medical needs. This is a **Pet Friendly** shelter. Evacuees and their service animals will remain in the same location.

PF: Pet Friendly – people and pets are housed in separate locations at the shelter

PPS: People & Pet Shelter (people and pets are housed in the same location – **Fairgrounds only**)

Please note: Special Needs Shelters (258-4088) will have nurses; however they can only provide basic care. They are not for individuals who need 24 hour care a hospital bed, ventilator or any other complex care.

**Ormond Heritage (OH) Non-Professional
Safety Volunteers**

OH Non-Professional Safety Volunteers, generally referred to as “Safety Volunteers,” are residents who have consented to help inform all other residents of impending emergencies such as Hurricanes, Fires and Tornados.

Safety Volunteers will assist Management to:

1. Disseminate preparedness information
2. Obtain identification of residents who elect to stay after a Mandatory Evacuation Notice is given for compilation of an Emergency Resident Listing. This list will be used by fire/police personnel.
3. Disseminate ALL CLEAR information after fire evacuation

At no time are Safety Volunteers expected to stay when they personally are ready to leave or when an evacuation is ordered.

Name	Unit	Phone #
North Building		
Joyce Vernon	714	314-402-7561
Lois Moltane	620	492-7115
Richard Sabol	615	265-4519
Pat Sample	521	679-2773
Robert Flinton	420	615-7556
Gus Minardi	320	615-9960
John Bowden	221	672-6364
Phyllis Lowry	215	615-7271
Ann Eifert	120	672-9246

South Building		
David Eggers	PH3	672-7947
William Aucoin	706	265-0342
Tom VanNest	606	453-1131
Pauline Holder	604	672-3734
Gregory Bollinger	602	
Cris Randall	306	677-4467
Cecilia Cutter	303	672-5653
Richard Ryan	204	676-1056
Dennis Klymko	103	492-4637

East Building		
David Hixon	309	677-7719
Karen Moriner	213	492-7410
Billy Terry	209	310-4420

Ormond Heritage (OH) Evacuation Plan

1. Hurricane Notification & Communication Sources

- Resident mail, e-mail, OH website
- OH Bulletin Board Postings
- Closed-Circuit TV Channel #98.1 or #732 (digital)

- OH PA System (in house speakers)
- CODE RED – 676-3225 to pre-register

2. OH Emergency Resident Listing

- A list required by fire/police personnel of residents who elect to remain after a Mandatory Evacuation Order

3. Buddy System – OH Residents & Buddies

- A system whereby each resident chooses a friend or neighbor who they will watch out for and who will in turn watch out for them
- Need to establish a personal Buddy relationship
- Buddies should establish a departure time and predetermine evacuation needs
- Residents in this category should plan well in advance of evacuation
- Application for Volusia County Special Needs Shelter is available. 258-4088
- Special Needs Shelter will schedule transportation for registered applicants

4. Communication for Return to OH After An Evacuation

Monitor

- TV (local cable channel 13)
- Radio (WNDB 1150 AM or WHOG 95.7 FM)
- Newspapers
- Websites (www.ormondheritage.org or www.volusia.org or www.FPL.com/preferences)

Contact

- Common Point of Contact (See FAQ pg. 8)
- OH E-Mail (ormondheritage@bellsouth.net)
- OH Office Phone (386-672-6778)
- **Do Not** Call Fax Line

•

10 Places to Look for Water after a Disaster

You've done everything right. You set up a food storage system. You stored enough drinking water to last your household for a month. But what if something unexpected happens? What if your drinking water is contaminated? Or spilled? Or stolen?

What if the breakdown you're facing is bigger than you anticipated? What if your water stores were running low, but there was no sign of the municipal water system coming back on line?

You and your family can't live without safe, clean water. What would you do in an emergency? Where would you look?

Locating Water after a Disaster

In a disaster situation, you can't rely exclusively on your stored water. Right away, as soon as it is safe, start looking for ways to supplement your food and water.

If you wait to do this until your supplies run out, you'll be facing a do-or-die situation.

Remember, in a disaster, finding food and water may be hit and miss. If you start looking for alternative supplies right away, you can use your stores for those times when you're having difficulty finding what you need.

In any disaster, water is a top priority. You can go three weeks without food. Uncomfortable, but possible. But you can only survive three days without water.

Fortunately, you have multiple options for locating fresh water that is safe to drink.

Hot Water Heater: You have up to 60 gallons of clean, safe drinking water hiding right under your nose. When full, your hot water heater contains that much water. And it comes from the same source that feeds your tap, so it is safe for drinking, cooking, and cleaning. But you have to act fast. Otherwise it will become contaminated. At the first sign of a problem, here's what to do:

- Shut off electricity to the water heater
- Close the tank's supply valve, so it does not pull in any water from contaminated sources
- Locate the drain valve at the base of the heater. Flush it briefly to clear out any dirt or debris that collected there
- To get a good flow of water from the heater, turn on a hot water tap in the house. This allows air into the system and water will flow freely from your water heater through the drain valve

There may be some sediment in the water from your heater. The water will still be considered safe to drink, but it's a good idea to let the sediment settle first.

Toilet Tanks: As long as you don't add chemical treatments to your toilet tanks, you'll find multiple gallons of clean, safe water there. Use the tank water. Not water that is already in the bowl. Turn the water valve off at the base of the toilet to prevent any water from being lost.

Bathtubs: If a flood or storm is coming or if you have another reason to believe the general water supply may become compromised, fill your bathtubs immediately. Bathtubs vary in size. You can add anywhere from 30 to 120 gallons to your water stores ... per tub!

Canned Foods: During the aftermath of a disaster, be careful not to waste any of the liquids in canned foods. Those liquids are a good source of water and nutrients, and using them can help extend the life of both your food and water stores. (In the early days or a power outage or major disruption, use up your fresh fruits and vegetables, fruit juices, milk, and even meats. They will add precious water to your daily diet.)

Ice Trays: Don't forget to use the ice in your freezer as a source of water. Bags of ice. Trays of ice. It's all water once it melts. And it's good for drinking.

Outside sources: If a disaster is disruptive enough, you may need to seek sources of water outside your home. Set up a barrel for **rain collection**. In cold climates, **snowmelt** is a safe option for water collection. Learn your local area. Are there **rivers, streams, or ponds** where you can collect water? What about local **fresh water springs**? Take the time now to locate these valuable sources of water, so you're ready to use them. (Bonus Tip: Buy a wagon and some extra water jugs to make transport between local water sources and your home easier.)

Depending on where you live, you may be able to **dig for water**. This is a labor-intensive option, but if all else fails, it's worth the effort. Learn about your local water table ahead of time, so you know what to expect if you do need to dig.

When gathering water from outdoor sources like a local spring or stream, you need to take extra steps to make sure the water is safe to drink. That means purifying it. You can purify water using the boil method or with chlorine bleach. You can also use iodine tablets, colloidal silver, and UV treatment. [You can find full instructions on making your water safe to drink here.](#)

One more note. After a disaster like a hurricane, earthquake, flood, or anything else that compromises local water treatment facilities, do not rely on a home filtering system to treat your water. These systems are built to treat water that is already relatively clean. The extra particulates in the contaminated water supply could clog your filtering system and compromise its performance.

If your goal is to be ready-for-anything, access to clean, safe water should be one of your top priorities. Print out this guide and tape it to one of your water storage containers. Then you'll know immediately where to look if your own water supplies start to run out.

P.S. Having a surefire way to purify water is just as important as having an adequate water reserve. My favorite water purification system is easy to use *and* it's a multi-tasker. You can also use it as a topical disinfectant and as an alternative to antibiotics. It is completely safe, has nearly a 100-year track record, and it's easy to do.