

# ARE YOU PREPARED?



You should be. Sometimes, nature doesn't call first.

City of North Salt Lake  
[www.nslcity.org](http://www.nslcity.org)

July, 2020



- PLAN
- PREPARE
- BE INFORMED

THIS HANDBOOK WILL HELP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY PLAN FOR AN EMERGENCY, PREPARE YOUR HOME WITH SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, AND WILL HELP YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO FOR POSSIBLE EMERGENCIES IN THE AREA.

# FAMILY EMERGENCY BASICS

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## DISCLAIMER

*This booklet includes the most current thoughts of experts and others with experience in emergency preparedness, emergency response, and neighborhood security. It is provided as a community service only, and in no way is presented as a comprehensive or exhaustive source of emergency preparedness information. Individuals are encouraged to be wise, use good judgement, and adhere to government guidelines and recommendations.*

*Document sources include: Be Ready Utah; Salt Lake County Emergency Management; and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).*

# FAMILY PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST



Meet with your family today, and regularly, to discuss your preparedness plan. Explain the dangers of fire, flood, wind, earthquakes, and a chemical spill to children. Use this checklist to help prepare them.

- Draw your house plan, marking the location of utilities and emergency supplies
- Plan your evacuation by listing the most important items to take with you
- Teach older children how/when to turn off the gas, water and electricity
- Evaluate your home security and plan how to improve it
- Check/rotate emergency water supplies
- Be able to purify unsafe/contaminated water
- Inventory food storage, cycling through and adding to it regularly
- Check/rotate your 96 hour "Go Kit" supplies, keeping it easily accessible
- Check/rotate items in the first aid kit
- Take a first aid class. Learn CPR
- Take a CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) training course - offered annually through the South Davis Metro Fire Agency
- Make plans for emergency cooking, heating, and lighting
- Have a sanitation/hygiene kit (See page 8)
- Check/maintain fire extinguishers
- Check/replace detectors (smoke/carbon monoxide)
- Secure water heaters, tall shelving/appliances before an earthquake
- Prepare finances; get and stay out of debt, and save for the future
- Replace batteries in emergency radios/lights
- Have a small amount of cash on hand in case ATM/credit card networks are unavailable
- Review this emergency plan with your family every year

# EMERGENCY BASICS

## BEFORE AN EMERGENCY

1. Know how to turn off gas, water, and electricity to your home.
2. Know basic first aid.
3. Have a “96 Hour Emergency Kit” readily available.
4. Keep half of a tank of gas in your car, as a minimum.
5. Have plans where to reunite your family -- one place outside and near your home, and another place outside the immediate neighborhood.
6. Have an “out of area” contact person whose number every family member should know.
7. Have operational smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and fire extinguishers installed. Check that they function and make sure you know how to use them.
8. For young children at school, keep a current list of people authorized to pick them up. Tell older children who self-transport to follow instructions of authorities.
9. Know your neighbors, their skills, and their needs. Plan how to help those with special needs, i.e. elderly, disabled, very young children, etc. Working together this way saves lives and property, and minimizes stress and confusion.
10. Have a “**Home Hazard Hunt:**”
  - a. Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
  - b. Secure water heater to studed walls.
  - c. Fasten shelves securely.
  - d. Place large, heavy objects on lower shelves.
  - e. Hang pictures/mirrors/other large or heavy items away from beds.
  - f. Brace heavy objects/furniture to walls.
  - g. Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products away from heat sources.
  - h. Clean/repair chimneys, flue pipes, vent connections, and gas vents.
11. Place oily rags/waste in covered metal cans.

*NOTE: Be wary of services offered to help with emergencies. Fear can be a motivation for immediate intervention that could be better managed with thoughtful planning. There are many scammers or disreputable vendors who might take advantage of natural disasters and vulnerable individuals.*

# WATER STORAGE

- ✓ **WHY**- Water is more essential than food in sustaining life. Natural disasters may pollute or disrupt water supplies.
- ✓ **HOW MUCH**- Store one gallon of water per person per day (two quarts for drinking and two quarts for food preparation and sanitation. Requirements increase in hot temperatures.) Nursing mothers and children may require more. A minimum two-week supply of water is recommended for the home. 96-hours of water should be available in emergency "Go Kits." Store as much water as possible -- a minimum of 14 gallons per person.
- ✓ **HOW**- Store water in plastic food-grade containers such as water and beverage bottles. Glass can break and cartons decompose. Water from water beds or swimming pools may be used for sanitation purposes only. Do not store in chlorine bleach bottles and/or milk bottles.

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## HOW TO PURIFY

- Boil vigorously for 3-5 minutes.
- Add fresh unscented household bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) in the following proportions:

### CLEAR WATER

1 quart- 2-4 drops

5 gallons- ½-1 teaspoon 55 gallons- 2-4 Tablespoons

### CLOUDY WATER

1 gallon- 8-16 drops

Stir and let stand for 30 minutes. If the water does not have a slight bleach odor, repeat the dosage and let stand 15 more minutes.



Water Purification tablets- different types of tablets (i.e. Halizone, potable agua) are available at drug stores/sporting goods stores, etc. Follow manufacturer's directions. Do not use tablets that are yellowish in color or have a strong odor. Confirm expiration dates, discarding when appropriate.

Iodine- use 2% tincture of iodine to purify small amounts of water. Add 3 drops per quart of clear water. Let stand 30 minutes. Pregnant and/or nursing women, and/or people with thyroid problems, should not drink water with iodine, according to the Department of Environmental Quality Division of Drinking Water.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Prevent contamination of your water supply after a disaster by shutting off the main incoming water valve to your house immediately. If water from the tap looks cloudy, or has an unpleasant odor, don't take a chance--PURIFY IT BEFORE USING!

- Clearly label and date all storage containers, especially those reused from other products
- Consider canned soups, juice from canned fruits and vegetables, bottled soft drinks, bottled juices, etc., as additional sources of liquid
- Use water stored in the hot water tank, ice cube trays, and toilet tank (not bowl)
- Dirty water can be filtered/strained through paper towels/clean cloth to remove particulates, then boiled and treated with chlorine bleach
- There is no effective way for home decontamination of water which contains radioactive or chemical contamination
- Do not drink water from hot tub or pool; use for hygiene purposes only

# FOOD STORAGE

STORE WHAT YOU EAT. EAT WHAT YOU STORE

**Storage areas should be cool, clean, dry, dark, and well ventilated.**



**Successful food storage depends on several factors:**

- Quality of products - obtain top-grade food products when possible
- Proper containers- use heavy plastic, metal, or glass with tight-fitting lids
- Storage areas- easy access, dark, cool, dry, and free from rodents, insects, and other pests
- Temperature- food stores best at 40-60° F
- Rotation- date and rotate to minimize loss of food value and flavor, and prevent spoilage
- Inventory- maintain a record of items used and added to
- Variety- provides better nutrition and avoids appetite fatigue

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## THE BASICS

These basic items should be considered for storage. They provide adequate calories, protein, vitamins, and minerals. Note the approximate storage life and the suggested amount needed to sustain one person's life for one year when no other foods are added.

## SUGGESTED STORAGE ITEMS NEEDED FOR ONE PERSON

ITEM and STORAGE LIFE	1 ADULT PER YEAR	1 ADULT PER MONTH
GRAINS (WHEAT, RICE, CORN) 30+ YEARS. FLOUR, OATMEAL AND PASTA: STORAGE LIFE VARIES	400 LBS	33.3 LBS
LEGUMES (DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS): 6-8 YEARS	60 LBS	5 LBS
POWDERED MILK: 2-3 YEARS	16 LBS = 64 QUARTS	1.3 LBS
SUGAR/HONEY: 20+ YEARS	60 LBS	5 LBS
SALT: 20+ YEARS	5-8 LBS	0.5 LBS
OIL (SHORTENING, BUTTER, MAYONNAISE, PEANUT BUTTER): 2 YEARS	20 LBS = 10 QUARTS	1.6 LBS

### NOTES:

- Suggested amounts (by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints)  
[www.providentliving.org](http://www.providentliving.org)
- Children's percent of adult portion: 0-3yrs = 50%; 4-6 yrs = 70%; 7-10 yrs = 90%
- Start using wheat and whole grains in diet regularly to allow digestive system to adapt to increased roughage
- Water storage life is Indefinite -- 14 gallons per person for two weeks
  - It is impractical for most families to store a year's supply of water. Fourteen gallons per person is a suggested minimum reserve.

**BEGIN WITH BASIC, LIFE SUSTAINING FOODS THAT KEEP FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME. SPICES, FLAVORINGS, CORNSTARCH, BAKING POWDER, SODA, AND YEAST GIVE OPTIONS FOR TASTE AND VARIETY. A MORE DETAILED STORAGE SHOULD INCLUDE ITEMS SUCH AS MEAT, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLES (CANNED, BOTTLED, FROZEN, DEHYDRATED, PICKLED, OR SMOKED).**

**CONSIDER YOUR FAMILY'S LIKES/DISLIKES, ALLERGIES, AND PERSONAL NEEDS WHEN DECIDING WHAT TO STORE. ANY FOOD STORAGE IS BETTER THAN NONE AT ALL.**

# 96-HOUR EMERGENCY KIT

The 96-Hour Emergency Kit should be individually tailored to meet the basic survival needs of your family for four days. Most families prefer to store their emergency supplies in one location that is relatively safe, yet easily accessible if evacuation is required. Items may be stored in a 32-gallon trash-can, suitcase, duffel bag, footlocker, or backpack.

*The following items are the suggested content for a 96 hour kit. Optional items are indicated with an asterisk (\*).*

## Emergency Needs:

Emergency Preparedness Instruction Manual  
Sleeping Bags & Blankets (Space Blankets)  
Money (cash)

## Food & Water:

Non-Perishable Food (enough for 4 days)

Suggested: Ready-to-eat goods in watertight container, canned meats, juice, fruits & vegetables, powdered milk, infant care foods, crackers, peanut butter, freeze-dried & dehydrated goods, MRE's, fuel energy bars, granola, flavored water packages

Can-Opener  
Camping Plate, Cup, and Utensils  
Folded Aluminum Foil  
Water Storage (1 gallon/person/day)  
Water Purification/Filtration  
Water Bottle  
Spice Container (Salt, pepper, oregano, etc...)\*

## Tools & Information:

Utility Knife/Multi-tool  
Flashlight (Crank or Pack Extra Batteries)  
Emergency Candles  
Pens & Paper (including permanent markers)  
Battery/Crank Weather Radio  
Copies of Important Documents (insurance, marriage certificate, mortgage, automobile ownership, driver's license, birth certificate, etc.)\*

List of important addresses/  
phone numbers  
Work Gloves  
Tool Kit  
Signal Mirror  
Whistle  
Chemical Light Sticks  
Rain Poncho  
Parachute Cord/Rope  
Duct Tape  
Waterproof/Windproof Matches  
Lighter\*  
Tarp  
Flint Steel\*  
Bandana\*  
Razor Blades\*

## Sanitation:

Latex-Free Gloves  
3M N95 Particulate Masks  
Toilet Paper Rolls  
Toothbrushes, Paste, and Floss  
Soap  
Waterless Sanitizer  
Wet Wipes  
Feminine Hygiene  
Lip Balm\*  
Nail Clippers\*  
Lotion\*  
Deodorant\*  
Facial Tissue Packs\*  
Combs & Razors\*  
5/6 Gallon Bucket\*  
Port-a-Potty Lid\*  
Port-a-Potty Bags\*  
Port-a-Potty Chemicals\*

## First Aid Kit:

Pain Relievers  
Rubbing Alcohol  
Alcohol Swabs  
Cotton Balls/Swabs  
Anti-bacterial Ointment  
Anti-itch cream  
Roller Gauze and Pads  
Elastic Bandage  
Safety Pins  
Scissors  
Laxatives & Anti-Diarrheal Medication  
Allergy Medication  
Thermometer  
Medical Adhesive Tape  
Tweezers  
Splints  
Heavy String  
Adhesive Bandages  
Super Glue  
Moleskin  
Latex & Non-Latex Gloves  
Dental Temporary Crown Paste\*  
CPR Mask\*  
Triangular Bandage\*

## Other Items to Consider:

Stress Reducers: Games, Puzzles, Books, Crafts\*  
Travel Size Sewing Kit\*  
Zip Ties\*  
Extra Eyeglasses/Contacts\*  
Extra Clothing (including socks)\*  
USB/Hard Drive with Important Photos/Documents\*  
Special Medications\*  
Pet 96-hour Kit/first aid\*  
Chemical Hand Warmers\*



## ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION FOR INFANTS/TODDLERS/SENIOR CITIZENS/PETS

### INFANTS/TODDLERS

- Individual bag- labeled with name
- Disposable diapers- 36 -48 minimum
- Disposable wet wipes
- Plastic garbage bags
- Change of clothing times two
- Pajamas times two
- Blankets times two
- Hat/gloves/socks
- Infant formula- may need to supplement nursing babies
- Instant baby cereal
- Canned food, juices- eat when open to prevent spoilage
- Teething biscuits, Ora-jel
- Plastic bottles, labeled with name
- Disposable bottle liners
- Extra nipples
- Bibs
- Plastic spoon and bowl
- Pacifier- labeled with name
- Safety pins
- Baby powder
- Baby oil
- Diaper rash medication
- Children's Tylenol
- Assorted toys- labeled with name



The most critical aspect of infant care during emergencies is sanitation. Infants, by nature, become soiled and dirty from one minute to the next, thus providing excellent breeding grounds for disease-causing bacteria which may infect not only the infant but also adults that come into contact with it. Store a sufficient supply of disposable diapers, wipes, and garbage bags. Change infants regularly and keep them clean. Dispose soiled diapers in garbage can liners and keep them tightly sealed to prevent the spread of disease. Wash hands often. For an emergency diaper, line plastic pants with scraps of cloth, tissue, paper towels, and/or other absorbent material.

Children can help in emergency preparation by gathering and preparing supplies to be stored. Teach them about warning sounds such as smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and sirens, in your home and neighborhood. Help them memorize their family name, address, and phone number as early as possible. Take time to hold, cuddle, talk, and especially, listen to and encourage them, to talk about their feelings; they need extra attention/reassurance during an emergency. Keep them close to the rest of the family. Sing songs and play simple games like: I Spy; Duck, Duck Goose; Button, Button; Lion Hunt, etc.

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## SENIOR CITIZENS

In addition to preparing a 96 hour kit:

Arrange for someone to check on you and have a plan to signal the need for help. Have extra batteries for hearing aids, have proper wheelchair needs, extra oxygen, and extra eyeglasses.

Keep a list of all medications and dosages, and have a rotating supply of essential medications in the kit.

List the style and serial numbers of medical devices (such as pacemakers. Teach those who will assist you how to operate all necessary equipment.



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## PETS

Consider your pet's needs in planning for an emergency

- Have a current ID tag/license
- Keep vaccinations current
- Keep pet carriers, extra collars/leashes on hand to contain/control, and/or calm your pet
- Each pet needs a minimum of ½ gallon of water per day
- Store a minimum of 2 weeks supply of food
- Pets are not allowed in Red Cross shelters during evacuation emergencies



## OTHER EMERGENCY KITS TO CONSIDER

### OFFICE EMERGENCY KIT

KEEP A BACKPACK OR TOTE BAG UNDER YOUR DESK FOR EMERGENCY USE. IN AN EMERGENCY YOU COULD BE STRANDED AT YOUR OFFICE FOR SEVERAL DAYS. PLAN FOR AT LEAST 96 HOURS.

- Blanket, flat sheet, and pillow, or sleeping bag
- Change of clothes, socks, shoes, undies
- Coat/jacket
- First aid kit
- Flashlight & extra batteries
- Non-perishable food items
- Hygiene supplies- travel size lotions, soaps, shampoo/conditioner, toothpaste, toothbrush, mouthwash, toothpicks, floss
- List of family names and telephone number's
- Extra Medications
- Hard candy
- Towel/washcloth
- Liter bottles of water
- Whistle and lanyard

### CAR SURVIVAL KIT

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COULD PROVE EXTREMELY USEFUL. ALWAYS MAINTAIN AT LEAST ½ TANK OF GAS AND CARRY A BAG OF SAND OR ROCK SALT TO USE FOR TRACTION IF VEHICLE GETS STUCK IN SNOW OR MUD.

- ABC Fire Extinguisher
- Blankets or sleeping bag
- Bottled water (2 Liter)
- Candles
- Car tool kit (pliers, screw driver, hatchet, folding shovel, wire, saw, nails, twine, tape, file)
- Clothes- boots, socks, gloves, hat, etc.
- Compass
- First aid kit/manual
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- Fold up stove with fuel tablets
- Gloves- work gloves, rubber disposable gloves
- Ice scraper for winter
- Jumper cables
- Map
- Mirror
- Non-perishable food
- Paper/pencils
- Pre-moistened towels
- Portable radio/batteries
- Reflectors, flares
- Reflectors/flares
- Rope
- Sewing kit
- Short, rubber hose for siphoning
- Space blanket
- Tissues
- Tow rope
- Waterproof matches
- Whistle
- Zip lock bags



# COMMUNICATION

In a wide-scale emergency/disaster, common means of communication will likely not work, but if they do, calling out of state will be easier than calling in state. Therefore, all family members should know, or have, an “out of state contact” number.



TELEPHONES, CELLULAR PHONES, AND PAGERS WILL LIKELY BE UNAVAILABLE OR OF LITTLE USE. KEEP AN EXTRA CELL PHONE CHARGER IN YOUR CAR.

WALKIE-TALKIES OR 2-WAY FAMILY RADIO SERVICE (FRS) RADIOS AND CB RADIOS MAY BE VERY USEFUL BUT WILL LIKELY EXPERIENCE HEAVY USAGE. A SUPPLY OF BATTERIES IS ADVISABLE. RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES MAY BE UNUSABLE IF THERE IS NO POWER.



GMRS RADIOS HAVE LONGER RANGE- ABOUT 5 MILES

AMATEUR (HAM) RADIOS. OPERATORS MUST BE LICENSED



**Sign Up for CodeRED Emergency Alerts:** Davis County has contracted with Emergency Communications Network to license the CodeRED high-speed notification system. Davis County will use this system to contact residents in the event of an actual or impending emergency.

CodeRED is an emergency notification service that allows the Sheriff's office to notify residents and businesses by telephone, cell phone, text message, email and social media regarding time-sensitive general and emergency notifications. Only authorized officials have access to the CodeRED system. It will only be used in emergencies to notify citizens of things like missing persons, hazardous materials releases, boil water advisories, evacuations, etc. Sign up: <https://public.coderedweb.com/CNE/en-US/E3BC2EED087A>

Battery powered standard AM/FM radios provide emergency alerts/messaging for the Wasatch Front area. Radio frequencies are reliable during emergencies as opposed to other standard forms of communication. Tune to **KSL 1160 AM** radio. CERT volunteers, or other trained civilians, may be used to communicate/coordinate response activity.

# EARTHQUAKE

## Prepare NOW

**Secure items such as televisions and objects that hang on walls.** Store heavy and breakable objects on low shelves.

**Practice Drop, Cover, and Hold On** with family and coworkers. Drop to your hands and knees. Cover your head and neck with your arms. Crawl only as far as needed to reach cover from falling materials. Hold on to any sturdy furniture until the shaking stops.

**Create a family emergency communication plan** that has an out-of-state contact. Plan where to meet if you get separated.

**Make a supply kit that includes enough** food and water for at least four days, a flashlight, a fire extinguisher, and a whistle. Consider each person's specific needs, including medication. Do not forget the needs of pets. Have extra batteries and charging devices for phones and other critical equipment.

**Consider earthquake insurance policies.** Standard homeowner's insurance does not cover earthquake damage.

**Consider a retrofit of your building if it has structural issues** that make it vulnerable to collapse during an earthquake.

**Locate the shut-off valves for water, gas and electricity** and know how to shut them off.

## Survive DURING

**Drop, Cover, and Hold On like you practiced.** Drop to your hands and knees. Cover your head and neck with your arms. Hold on to any sturdy furniture until the shaking stops. Crawl only if you can reach better cover without going through an area with more debris.

**If in bed, stay there** and cover your head and neck with a pillow.

**If inside, stay there until the shaking stops.** DO NOT run outside.

**If in a vehicle, stop in a clear area** that is away from buildings, trees, overpasses, underpasses, or utility wires.

**If you are in a high-rise building,** expect fire alarms and sprinklers to go off. Stay next to a pillar/support column, under a heavy table or desk and away from windows. Do not use elevators.

**If near slopes, cliffs, or mountains,** be alert for falling rocks and landslides.

## Be Safe AFTER

**Expect aftershocks** to follow the largest shock of an earthquake sequence.

**Account for all family members.**

**Check for injuries.** Provide first aid. Do not try to move seriously injured persons.

**Turn off appropriate utilities.** Check for gas, water and sewage leaks/breaks. If gas is leaking, leave the house and report to authorities.

**Open cabinets and closets carefully** and be ready for falling objects.

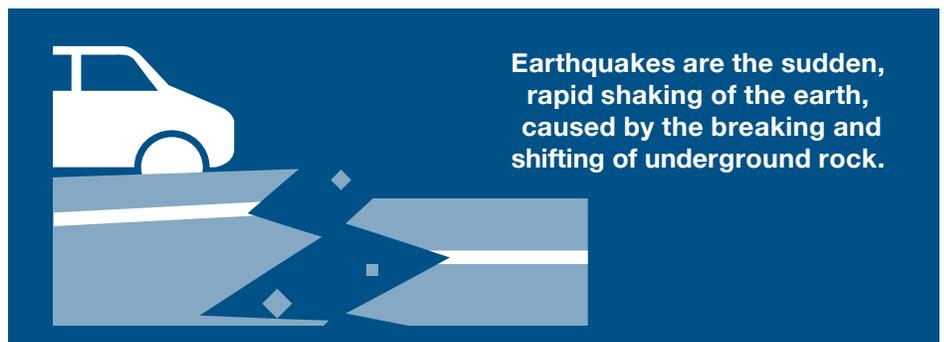
**If in a damaged building, go outside** and quickly move away from the building. Aftershocks could cause it to collapse.

**Listen to the radio** for specific instructions from public safety agencies.

**Never assume downed power lines are dead.**

**Save phone calls for emergencies.**

**Wear sturdy shoes and work gloves.** Clean up dangerous spills, broken glass and debris.



**Earthquakes are the sudden, rapid shaking of the earth, caused by the breaking and shifting of underground rock.**

## ADDITIONAL EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION

MOST INJURIES, DEATHS, AND ECONOMIC LOSS IN AN EARTHQUAKE RESULT FROM A LACK OF PREPAREDNESS/HUMAN MISHAPS, AND CAN OFTEN BE PREVENTED.

**Solutions to minimize loss can be simple and inexpensive. If necessary, consult a professional contractor that specializes in seismic construction. To reduce damage to you and your property in the event of an earthquake: immobilize/secure light fixtures, cabinets, bookcases, and top-heavy objects to resist movement and the risk of falling down on top of you during the quake. Place hard/heavy objects on lower shelves and securely fasten shelves to walls. Remove objects from above sleeping areas. Do not hang plants in heavy pots that can swing, separate from their attachments, and become airborne.**

**Storage**- keep bottled goods, glass, vases, china, and other breakables in low or closed cabinets, using non-skid, padded matting, Velcro, or hold fast putty wherever possible.

**Maintenance**- ensure wiring, piping, and connections to all appliances/utilities are up-to-date and proper; defective wiring and rigid gas/water connections are very dangerous, and/or messy, in the event of an earthquake.

**Secure furniture/appliances**- use “L” brackets, corner brackets, and/or anodized aluminum molding to attach tall or top-heavy furniture to the wall, and use corner brackets or eye bolts to secure items that are a short distance from the wall. Attach a wooden/metal guardrail on open shelves to keep items in place. Fishing line is a less obvious option.

**Have a family plan**- identify what to do if an earthquake occurs while family members are at home, school, or work. This plan should include a central meeting location for family members after the quake as well as an out-of-area contact person so family members can be updated on loved ones in the disaster area. During a disaster, calling out-of-area is more probable than a local call.

**Practice drills**- each member of your family should know by regular practice what to do in an earthquake.

**Utility switches/valves**- all responsible family members should know how to turn off the water, power, and gas to the home.



# Earthquake

*Get ready – planning for emergencies*

## UTILITY SHUT-OFFS

KNOW WHERE UTILITY VALVES AND/OR SWITCHES ARE, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOUSE, AND HOW TO SHUT THEM OFF

*Note: Pictures below are shown for example only. Valves may vary from home to home.*

### NATURAL GAS

Sniff for gas leaks. If you smell gas or there is significant structural damage to your home, turn off the gas. **“DO NOT TURN OFF IF NO LEAK IS SUSPECTED. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.”**

The meter shut-off valve is located next to the meter. Use a wrench to turn the valve a quarter turn in either direction to the “off” position. Notify the gas company or 911 of the gas leak.

***DO NOT attempt to turn the gas back on!***



Depending on the severity of the emergency, and the number of meters that have been turned off, you may have to wait some time for your gas service to be restored, even if there is no damage to the gas pipelines in your area.

### WATER



Shut off the main water valve to keep contaminated water from entering the house.

If there are water leaks in your home, or between your home and the meter, the water valves should be turned off to maintain pressure. The water can also be turned off through the city's water meter access.

### ELECTRICITY

If there are downed power lines **STAY AWAY; DO NOT TOUCH!** If you see or hear electrical sparking, **DO NOT TOUCH** or attempt to operate any electrical appliances or switches. Locate the electrical panel in your home, open the metal panel, and turn the switches to the “off” position or pull out the main fuse. If you do not know where the electrical panel is, or you are unable to get to it, find the electric box (meter) on the outside of your house and turn the switch to “off.”



## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

*Interactive links in PDF document, or type links into any web browser.*

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[www.beready.utah.gov](http://www.beready.utah.gov) (Excellent Local Information and Resources)

[www.dem.ut.gov](http://www.dem.ut.gov) (Utah Department of Public Safety and Emergency Management)

[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov) (Federal Emergency Management Agency)

[www.geology.utah.gov](http://www.geology.utah.gov) (Utah Geological Survey)

[www.health.utah.gov](http://www.health.utah.gov) (Utah Department of Health)

[www.emergency.cdc.gov](http://www.emergency.cdc.gov) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

[www.nws.noaa.gov](http://www.nws.noaa.gov) (National Weather Service)

[www.neic.usgs.gov](http://www.neic.usgs.gov) (National Earthquake Information Center)

[www.providentliving.org](http://www.providentliving.org) (LDS church) - Guides to food storage, preparation

[www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) (US Department of Homeland Security)

[www.redcross.org/services/disaster/](http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/) (American Red Cross)

[www.ready.gov/cert](http://www.ready.gov/cert) (CERT Training)

[www.beprepared.com](http://www.beprepared.com) (Emergency Essentials)

\*Check Google or other web search engines for emergency preparedness products and information.

\*This is not a complete list and is intended for information only. The City of North Salt Lake does not endorse any of the above listed sources.

