

Shelter-in-Place for Chemical Hazard

If told not to evacuate or it is too late to evacuate

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

Chemical agents are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids and solids that have toxic effects on people, animals or plants.

Take Additional Safety Measures

Go inside as quickly as possible. Bring any pets indoors.

Lock all doors and windows for a better seal.

Turn off the air conditioner or furnace, all fans, close the fireplace damper and any other place that air can come in from outside.

Use duct tape and plastic to seal around doors and windows in the room where you take shelter.

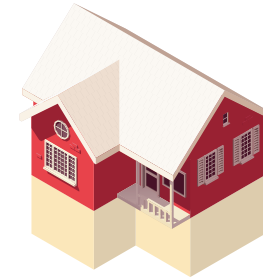
Listen for current emergency information and instructions from authorities.

Do not drink water from the tap. Stored water will be safer.

If you are in a **Manufactured or Mobile Home**



If you are in a **1- or 2-Story Building**
May have an attic and/or basement



If you are in a **Multistory Building**
Includes schools, apartments, and offices



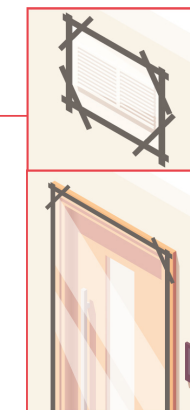
For all locations, **stay inside and minimize air flow** by turning off all furnaces, air conditioners, fans, and heaters.

If possible, further reduce exposure to the chemical hazard by using duct tape and plastic sheeting to:

- tape the gaps around doors and windows
- cover any vents or recessed fans
- tape over electrical outlets

Going to an interior room without windows will make it easier to seal the room.

Turn off all fans, furnace or air conditioner.



Use duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal around the windows and doors. This will reduce contaminated air coming into the room.

Going to an interior room without windows will give you fewer locations to seal.

How long to shelter-in-place?



Sheltering-in-place for a chemical hazard should not last longer than a few hours. Listen to authorities to know when it is safe to leave.

Shelter-in-Place for Flooding/Flash Flooding

If told not to evacuate or it is too late to evacuate

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

Flooding is the most common natural disaster in the United States. Floods may develop slowly or quickly without warning. Flash flooding is due to an extreme volume of water in a short period caused by heavy rainfall, a levee or dam failure, or a sudden release of water by a debris or ice jam.

Take Additional Safety Measures

Go inside as quickly as possible. Bring any pets indoors.

inside. If water is rising inside the vehicle, get on the roof and call 911.

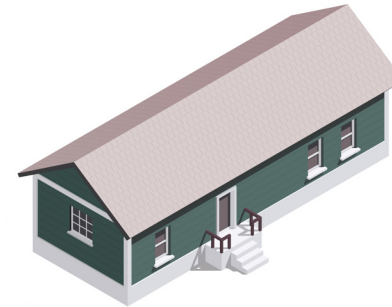
If told to evacuate, do so immediately.

- Do not drive around barricades.
- Stay off bridges over fast moving water. Turn around. Don't drown®
- If your vehicle is trapped in rapidly moving water, stay

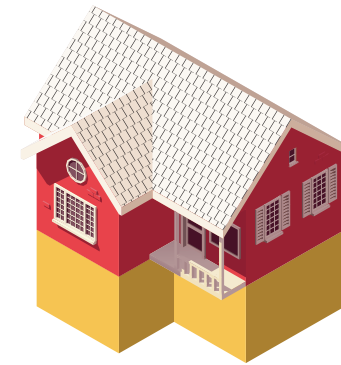
Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machinery ONLY outdoors and 20 feet from the house and away from windows.

Listen for current emergency information and instructions.

If you are in a
**Manufactured or
Mobile Home**



If you are in a
1- or 2-Story Building
May have an attic and/or
basement



If you are in a
Multistory Building
Includes schools, apartments,
and offices



For all structures:



If the floodwaters rise to a dangerous level:

- Go to the highest level of the building or onto the roof if necessary.
- Do not climb into a closed attic—you may become trapped by rising flood water.
- Call 911.



Take your **go-bag** and critical documents with you.

How long to
shelter-in-place?



If you are safe,
stay inside
until local
authorities
provide other
instructions.

**If you are in
danger call 911.**



FEMA

Nov. 2021

Shelter-in-Place for Hurricane (High Wind, Flooding and Storm Surge)

If told not to evacuate or it is too late to evacuate

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

Hurricanes are massive storm systems that form over warm ocean waters and move toward land. Threats from hurricanes include powerful winds, heavy rainfall, storm surges, coastal and inland flooding, rip currents, tornadoes, and landslides.

Take Additional Safety Measures

If floodwaters rise to a dangerous level, go to the highest level of the building.

Do not climb into a closed attic—you may become trapped by rising flood water.

Go inside as quickly as possible. Bring any pets indoors.

Use a generator or other gasoline—powered machinery

ONLY outdoors and 20 feet from the house and away from windows.

Save phone calls for emergencies. Use text messages or social media to communicate.

Listen for current emergency information and instructions.

If you are in a **Manufactured or Mobile Home**



Get out! Go to the nearest shelter. Manufactured structures such as mobile homes are unsafe during a hurricane.

Do not walk, swim, or drive through flood waters.



Take your **go-bag** and critical documents with you.

If you are in a **1- or 2-Story Building**

May have an attic and/or basement

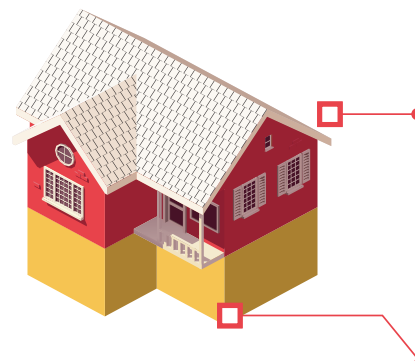
If you are in a **Multistory Building**

Includes schools, apartments, and offices

For both structures



Take your **go-bag** and critical documents with you.



For flood or storm surge danger:

- Go to the highest level of the building or onto the roof if necessary.
- Do not climb into a closed attic—you may become trapped by rising flood water.
- Call 911.

For high wind: Go to a small, interior, windowless room in a sturdy building on the lowest level.



Do not shelter-in-place



Leave immediately. Go to the nearest shelter location.

How long to shelter-in-place?



Stay inside until local authorities provide other instructions.

If told to evacuate, do so immediately.

Do not drive around barricades. Stay off bridges over fast-moving water. Turn Around, Don't Drown®



FEMA

Nov. 2021

Shelter-in-Place for Pandemic

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

A pandemic is a disease outbreak that spans several countries and affects a large number of people. Pandemics are most often caused by viruses that can spread easily from person to person. Most people will not be immune and a vaccine may not exist right away.

Take Additional Safety Measures

Stay at home as much as possible and stay away from others that are sick.

Wash hands frequently with soap and water for 20 seconds. Hand sanitizer with 60% alcohol may be used if soap and water is not available.

Wear a mask when you are out of the home, caring for someone who is sick, or if you are around others when you are sick.

Practice good health habits. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.

Keep physical distance from others. Practice keeping at least 6 feet apart. Limit close, face-to-face contact with others.

Listen for current emergency information and instructions.

Cover your mouth and nose with a mask when in public.
Follow CDC Guidelines.

Face masks protect the wearer and others by reducing the spread of a virus.



N95 Mask

- Tight fitting
- Filters at least 95% of large and small airborne particles
- Disposable



Surgical Mask

- Looser fitting
- Contains large droplets
- Disposable



Cloth Face Covering

- Looser fitting
- Two layers contain large droplets
- Reusable with washing

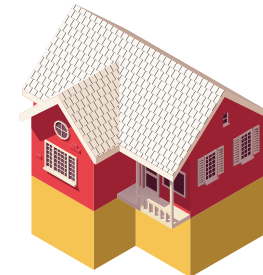
If you are in a **Manufactured or Mobile Home**

If you are in a **1- or 2-Story Building**

May have an attic and/or basement

If you are in a **Multistory Building**

Includes schools, apartments, and offices



For all structures, **stay at home** as much as possible to reduce exposure to the virus..

What to do

Minimize trips outside to only essential requirements, e.g. buy two weeks of food at a time.

Create an emergency plan so that you and your family know what to do and what you will need in case an outbreak happens. Consider how a pandemic may affect your plans for other emergencies.

Gather supplies in case you need to stay home for several days or weeks. Supplies may include cleaning supplies, non-perishable foods, prescriptions, and bottled water. Buy supplies slowly to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to buy what they need. Remember that not everyone can afford to stock up immediately. Consider avoiding WIC-labeled products so that those who rely on these products can access them.

Quarantine vs. Isolation

All people should shelter in place as much as possible

Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick.

Isolation separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.

How long to shelter-in-place?



If you believe you've been exposed to the disease, contact your doctor, follow the quarantine instructions from medical providers, and monitor your symptoms.

If you're experiencing a medical emergency, call 9-1-1 and shelter in place with a mask, if possible, until help arrives.

Shelter-in-Place for Active Shooter

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

An active shooter is an individual engaged in attempting to kill people in a confined space or populated area. Active shooters typically use firearms and have no pattern to their selection of victims.

Take Additional Safety Measures

If you see suspicious activity, let an authority know right away.

When you enter buildings, take the time to identify two exits and look for places where you could hide. Get in the habit of doing this. It will help you to act quickly if you ever need to.

Map out places to hide. In rooms without windows, behind solid doors with

locks, under desks, or behind heavy furniture.

Ask about plans for places you spend a lot of time, including workplaces, houses of worship, and schools.

If you participate in an active shooter drill, talk with your family about what you learned and how to apply it to other locations.

Run. Hide. Fight.



First Officers on scene will not stop to help the injured. Their priority is to end the incident as fast as possible. Rescue teams will move in after the first officers and will treat and move the injured to safety.

Run



- Get away** That is your top priority!
- Leave** behind any belongings.
- Help** others if you can, but you must escape.
- Warn** others to stay away from the area.
- Call 9-1-1** when you are safe.

Hide



- Stay out** of the shooter's view.
- Lock and block** entrances and turn off lights.
- Groups of people should **spread out when hiding**.
- Text 9-1-1** and text message others to silently communicate.
- Stay in place** until given the-all-clear signal.

Silence electronic devices and make sure they don't vibrate.

Devices that buzz or ring will bring attention to places of hiding.

If you are in a **Manufactured or Mobile Home**

If you are in a **1- or 2-Story Building**

May have an attic and/or basement

If you are in a **Multistory Building**

Includes schools, apartments, and offices



For all structures

- stay inside
- lock and block the doors
- close blinds
- turn off all the lights

Fight as a last resort!



- Commit to your actions.** Fight. Do not hesitate.
- Be prepared** to inflict severe injury to shooter.
- Throw objects** or improvise weapons (staplers, scissors, chairs).

How long to shelter-in-place?



Stay in place until law enforcement gives you notice that the danger is over.

Shelter-in-Place for Thunderstorm

If you are in a **Manufactured or Mobile Home**

If you are in a **1- or 2-Story Building**
May have an attic and/or basement

If you are in a **Multistory Building**
Includes schools, apartments, and offices

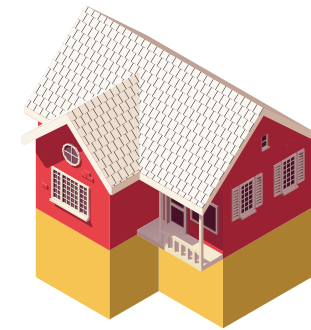
How long to shelter-in-place?



Listen to authorities and weather forecasts for information on whether it is safe to go outside and instructions regarding potential flash flooding.

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

Lightning is a leading cause of injury and death from weather-related hazards. Thunderstorms are dangerous storms that include lightning.



Take Additional Safety Measures

When thunder roars, go indoors. A sturdy building is the safest place to be during a thunderstorm.

Go inside as quickly as possible. Bring any pets indoors.

If necessary, take shelter in a car with a metal top and sides. Do not touch anything metal.

Get to land if boating or swimming. Find a sturdy, grounded shelter or vehicle immediately.

Pay attention to weather reports and warnings of thunderstorms. Be ready to change plans, if necessary, to be near shelter.

Listen for current emergency information and instructions.

For all structures, **stay inside.**



Avoid running water or using landlines phones as electricity can travel through plumbing and phone lines.

What to do

Unplug appliances and other electric devices to avoid surges.

Shelter-in-Place for Tornado

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

Tornadoes are violently rotating columns of air that extend from a thunderstorm to the ground. Tornadoes can destroy buildings, flip cars, and create deadly flying debris.

Take Additional Safety Measures

Take additional cover by shielding your head and neck with your arms and putting materials such as furniture and blankets around you.

Go inside as quickly as possible. Bring any pets indoors.

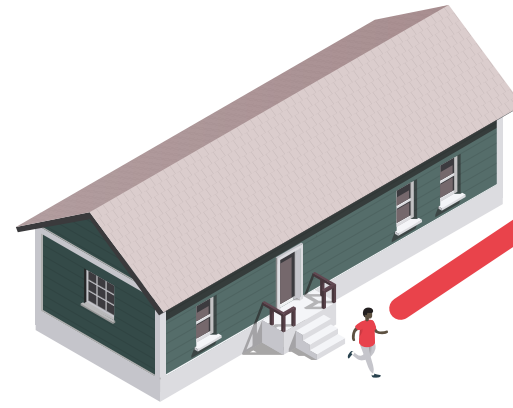
Do not enter damaged buildings until you are told that they are safe.

If you are trapped, cover your mouth with a cloth or mask to avoid breathing dust. Try to send a text, bang on a pipe or wall, or use a whistle instead of shouting.

Take your go-bag and critical documents with you.

Listen for current emergency information and instructions from authorities.

If you are in a **Manufactured or Mobile Home**

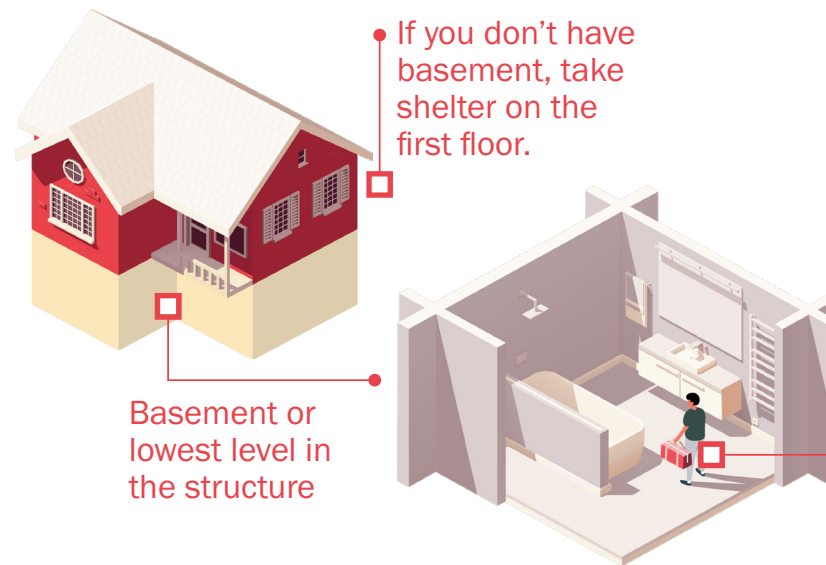


Get out! Go to a safe room, storm shelter, or sturdy building as soon as possible. Manufactured structures such as mobile homes are unsafe during a tornado.



Take your go-bag and critical documents with you.

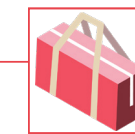
If you are in a **1- or 2-Story Building** May have an attic and/or basement



If you don't have basement, take shelter on the first floor.

Basement or lowest level in the structure

Go to a small, interior, windowless room in a sturdy building on the lowest level.



Take your go-bag and critical documents with you.

If you are in a **Multistory Building** Includes schools, apartments, and offices



Basement, parking levels or other lowest level in the structure

Go to a small, interior, windowless room in a sturdy building on the lowest level.



Take your go-bag and critical documents with you.

Do not shelter-in-place



Leave immediately. Do not stay inside.

How long to shelter-in-place?



Stay inside until weather forecasts and local authorities indicate it is safe to leave.

Use extreme care when leaving a building as there may be dangerous debris.

Shelter-in-Place for Winter Storm

If you are in a **Manufactured or Mobile Home**

If you are in a **1- or 2-Story Building**
May have an attic and/or basement

If you are in a **Multistory Building**
Includes schools, apartments, and offices

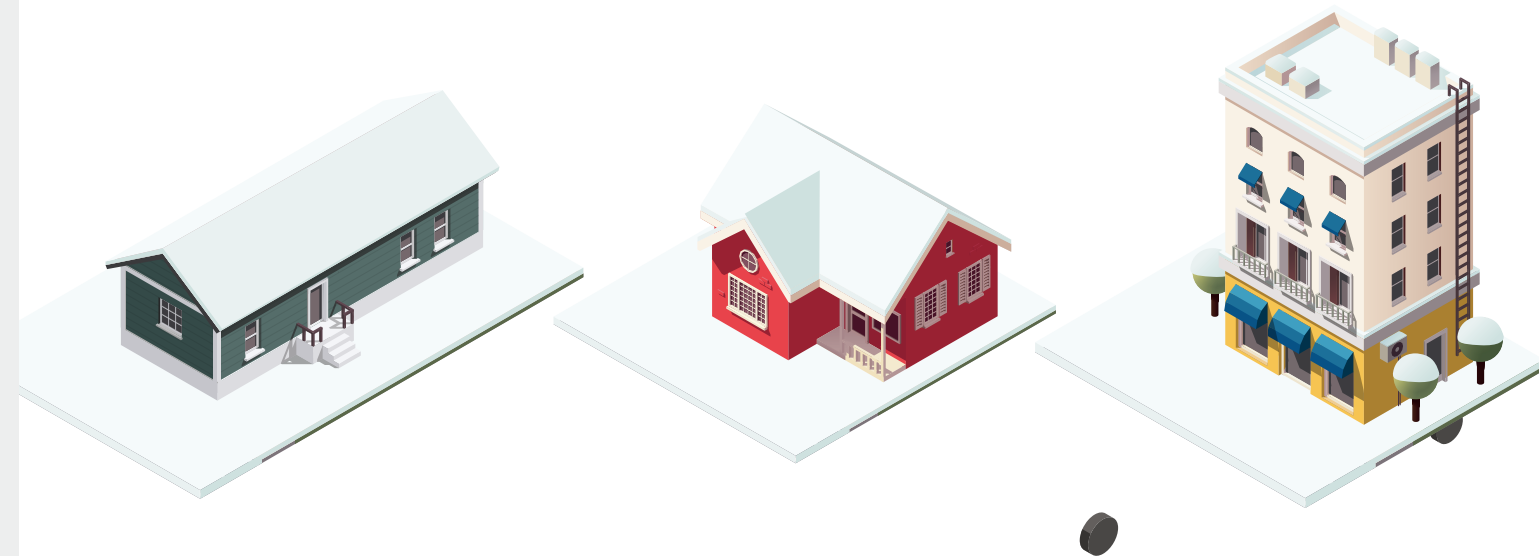
How long to shelter-in-place?



Stay inside until local authorities provide other instructions.

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

Winter storms create a higher risk of car accidents, hypothermia, frostbite, carbon monoxide poisoning, and heart attacks from overexertion.



Take Additional Safety Measures

Limit your time outside.

If you need to go outside wear layers of warm clothing and avoid overexertion. Watch for signs of frostbite and hypothermia.

Bring any pets indoors.

If trapped in your car, stay inside.

Check on neighbors. Older adults and young children are more at risk in extreme cold.

Avoid carbon monoxide poisoning.

Use a generator and other gasoline-powered machinery ONLY outdoors, 20 feet from the house and away from windows. Never heat your home with a gas stove top or oven.

Listen for current emergency information and instructions.

For all structures, **stay inside** and limit your time outside.



Avoid carbon monoxide poisoning by using generators and grills ONLY outdoors, 20 feet from the house and away from windows.

What to do if power goes out

If power goes out keep freezers and refrigerators closed.

Monitor temperatures with a thermometer.

Monitor medication that requires refrigeration.

Turn off or disconnect appliances, equipment or electronics to avoid spikes that can cause damage.

Shelter-in-Place for Earthquake

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

Earthquakes are the sudden, rapid shaking of the earth, caused by the breaking and shifting of underground rock. Earthquakes can collapse buildings and cause heavy items to fall, resulting in injuries and property damage.

Take Additional Safety Measures

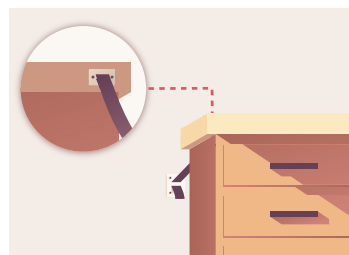
Drop, Cover, and Hold On.

- **Drop** to your hands and knees so you don't fall.
- Take **Cover** under sturdy furniture. If not available, tuck and cover your neck and head with a coat, blanket, cushion, or your arms.
- **Hold On** to the furniture so you stay covered.
- Crawl only if you can reach better cover without going through an area with more debris.

Expect aftershocks. When they happen, **Drop, Cover,** and **Hold On** again.

If you are in a high-rise building, expect fire alarms and sprinklers to go off. DO NOT use elevators.

Act now to secure TVs, shelves and other heavy furniture.



If you are in a **Manufactured or Mobile Home**

If you are in a **1- or 2-Story Building**
May have an attic and/or basement

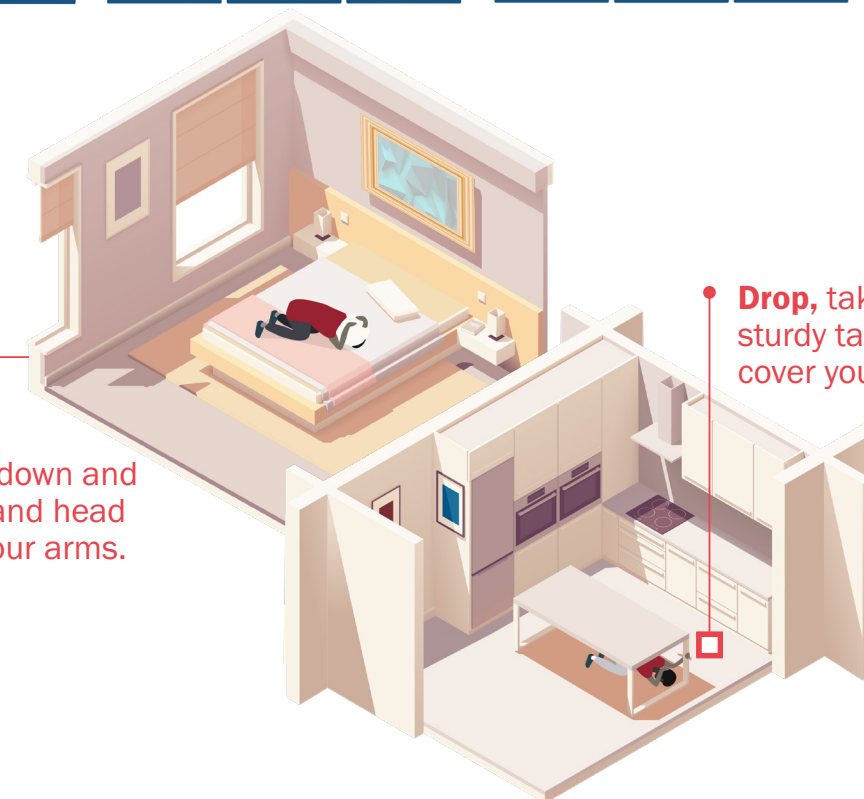
If you are in a **Multistory Building**
Includes schools, apartments, and offices



For all structures, stay where you are and **Drop, Cover, and Hold On.**



In bed, turn face down and **cover** your neck and head with a pillow or your arms.



Drop, take **cover** under a sturdy table, **hold on** and cover your neck and head.

How long to shelter-in-place?



Stay in the **Drop, Cover, and Hold On** position until shaking stops.

After the shaking stops:

- If in a damaged building, go outside and move away from the building.
- If trapped, send a text or bang on a pipe or wall instead of shouting.
- If in an area at risk of tsunami, move inland.



FEMA

Nov. 2021

Shelter-in-Place for Nuclear Detonation

When disaster strikes, it may be safer to stay in your home, place of employment, or other location. Learn where to go, what to do, and how long you should shelter-in-place for the hazards in your area.

Nuclear explosions include an intensely bright flash, a blast wave, and radioactive fallout (the dirt mixed with radioactive material that falls to the earth after the explosion). Radioactive fallout generally begins to collect about 10 minutes after the explosion. This gives you time to find adequate shelter.

Get In. Stay In. Tune In.

Get inside the nearest building to protect yourself from radiation. Brick or concrete are best. Bring any pets indoors.

Go to the basement or middle of the building. Stay away from the outer walls and roof because radioactive material will collect there.

Close windows and doors. If possible, turn off units that bring in air from the outside.

Stay inside for 24 hours unless local authorities provide other instructions. It is important to wait for the radiation to decay.

Listen for instructions from authorities.

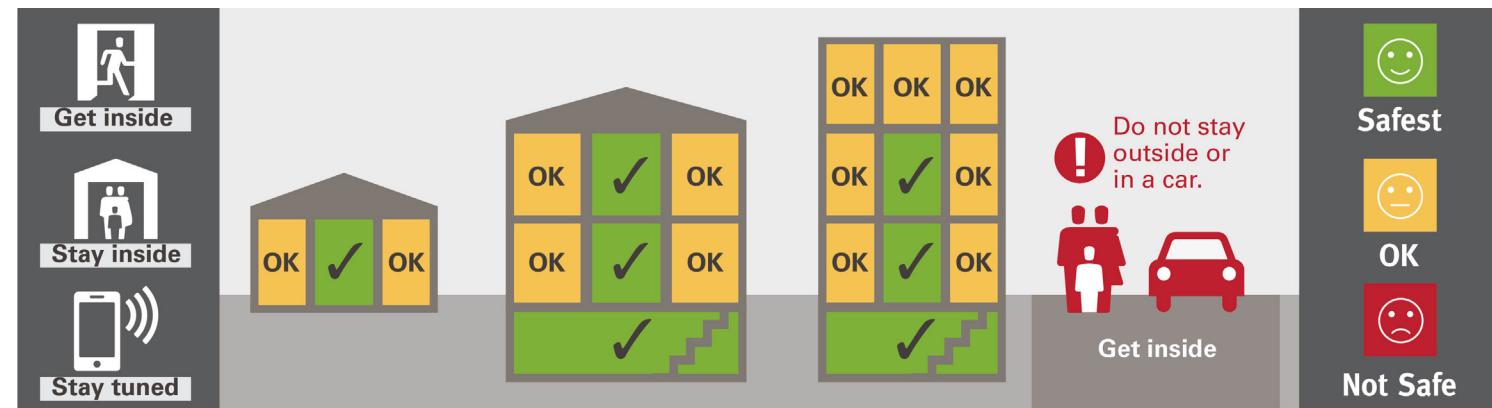
Take Additional Safety Measures

If you were outside after the fallout arrived, remove your outer layer of clothing and put it away from people and pets. Brush off any fallout and, if possible, wash exposed skin and hair.

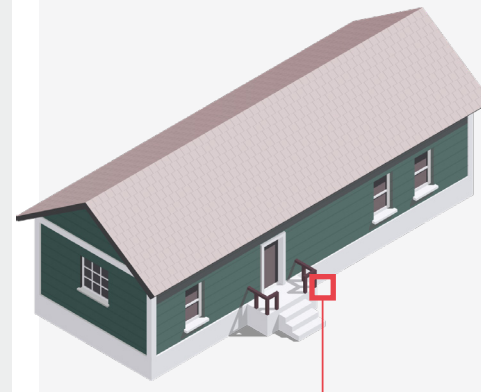
Family members and caregivers should not leave to get their children. Schools/Day cares have plans and are caring for your children. Reunite later to avoid exposure to dangerous radiation.

Visit <https://community.fema.gov/ProtectiveActions/s/> for more information.

Get In. Stay In. Tune In.



If you are in a Manufactured or Mobile Home



If you cannot make it to a brick or concrete structure, shelter in the middle of the structure.



Stay away from the outer walls, windows and roof.

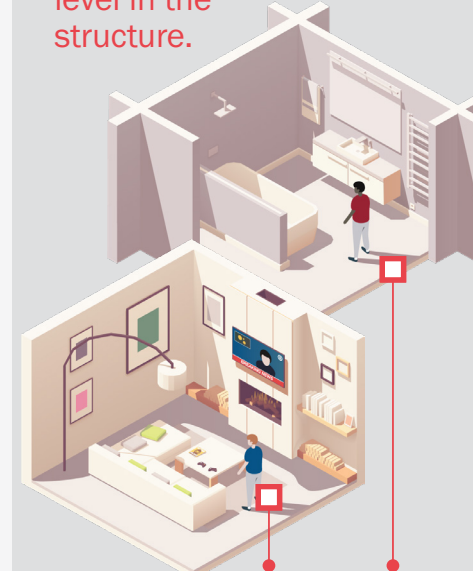
If you are in a 1- or 2-Story Building

May have an attic and/or basement



Go to the basement or lowest level in the structure.

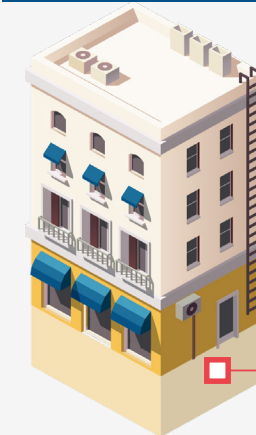
If you don't have a basement, take shelter on the first or middle floor.



Stay away from the outer walls, windows and roof.

If you are in a Multistory Building

Includes schools, apartments, and offices



Go to the basement, parking levels or other lowest level in the structure.



Stay away from the outer walls, windows and roof.

How long to shelter-in-place?



Stay inside for 24 hours unless authorities provide other instructions, or your building is threatened by fire or collapse. This will protect you from radioactive fallout.

Tune into any communication channel or media available for official information on when it is safe to exit and where you should go.



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Nov. 2021

Shelter-in-Place for **Manufactured or Mobile Home**

Active Shooter

Run. Hide. Fight.

What to do: Run away from shooter. Call 911 if safe to do so. Hide if you cannot get away safely. Silence electronic devices. Lock and block doors, close blinds, turn off lights. Fight as a last resort.

How long to stay: If you are not able to run to safety, stay in place until law enforcement gives you notice that the danger is over.

Hurricane (High Wind, Flooding, Storm Surge)

Evacuate immediately.

Do not stay inside. Go to a storm shelter or sturdy building. **Manufactured structures such as mobile homes are unsafe during a hurricane.**

Thunderstorm

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside.

What to do: Pay attention to weather reports. Be ready to change plans if necessary. Unplug appliances, avoid using running water or landline phones.

How long to stay: For the length of the storm.

Winter Storm

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside. Limit time outside.

What to do: Avoid carbon monoxide poisoning by using generators and grills **ONLY** outdoors, 20 feet from the house and away from windows. Never heat a building with a gas stove top or oven.

How long to stay: For the length of the storm.

Flooding

Shelter-in-Place: If the floodwaters rise to a dangerous level, get on the roof if possible and call 911.

What to do: Listen for current emergency information and instructions. Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machinery **ONLY** outdoors and 20 feet from the house and away from windows.

How long to stay: Stay inside until authorities indicate it is safe to leave.

Flash Flooding

Pandemic

Shelter-in-Place: Stay Home. Minimize access to your home from anyone not isolating with you.

What to do: Reduce trips outside to only essential requirements. Clean surfaces often with disinfectant. Wash hands for 20 seconds frequently with soap. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth. Gather supplies in case you need to stay home for several days or weeks.

How long to stay: As advised by local public health officials.

Chemical Hazard

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside and seal the room. Use duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal around the windows and doors.

What to do: Lock all doors and windows. Drink stored water, not water from the tap. Turn off the air conditioner, furnace, and fans. Close the fireplace damper and seal off any other place where air may come in from outside.

How long to stay: Should not last longer than a few hours. Listen to authorities to know when it is safe to leave.

Earthquake

Shelter-in-Place: Stay where you are and Drop, Cover, and Hold On. Get under and hold on to sturdy furniture. Protect the head and neck with arms or pillows.

What to do: Drop, Cover and Hold On. If in a bed, turn onto stomach and cover your head and neck with a pillow.

How long to stay: Until the shaking stops.

Nuclear Detonation

Shelter-in-Place: Get inside nearest building, brick or concrete buildings are best. Go to a basement or middle of the building.

What to do: Remove contaminated clothing, wipe off or wash unprotected skin if you were outside after the fallout arrived.

How long to stay: Stay inside for 24 hours unless local authorities provide other instructions. Leave if the building is on fire or may collapse.

Tornado

Evacuate Immediately.

Do not stay inside. Evacuate to a safe room, storm shelter, or sturdy building. **Manufactured structures such as mobile homes are unsafe during a tornado.**



Shelter-in-Place for 1- or 2-Story Building May have an attic and/or basement

Active Shooter

Run. Hide. Fight.

What to do: Run away from shooter. Call 911 if safe to do so. Hide if you cannot get away safely. Silence electronic devices. Lock and block doors, close blinds, turn off lights. Fight as a last resort.

How long to stay: If you are not able to run to safety, stay in place until law enforcement gives you notice that the danger is over.

Hurricane (High Wind, Flooding, Storm Surge)

Shelter-in-Place: For high wind go to a windowless room on the lowest level. For flooding go as high as possible but not into the attic.

What to do: For high wind, go to a small, interior, windowless room in the lowest level.

How long to stay: Stay inside until local authorities provide other instructions.

Thunderstorm

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside.

What to do: Pay attention to weather reports. Be ready to change plans if necessary. Unplug appliances, avoid using running water or landline phones.

How long to stay: For the length of the storm.

Winter Storm

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside. Limit time outside.

What to do: Avoid carbon monoxide poisoning by using generators and grills ONLY outdoors, 20 feet from the house and away from windows. Never heat a building with a gas stove top or oven.

How long to stay: For the length of the storm.

Flooding

Shelter-in-Place: If the floodwaters rise to a dangerous level, get on the roof if possible and call 911.

What to do: Listen for current emergency information and instructions. Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machinery ONLY outdoors and 20 feet from the house and away from windows.

How long to stay: Stay inside until authorities indicate it is safe to leave.

Flash Flooding

Pandemic

Shelter-in-Place: Stay Home. Minimize access to your home from anyone not isolating with you.

What to do: Reduce trips outside to only essential requirements. Clean surfaces often with disinfectant. Wash hands for 20 seconds frequently with soap. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth. Gather supplies in case you need to stay home for several days or weeks.

How long to stay: As advised by local public health officials.

Chemical Hazard

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside and seal the room. Use duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal around the windows and doors.

What to do: Lock all doors and windows. Drink stored water, not water from the tap. Turn off the air conditioner, furnace, and fans. Close the fireplace damper and seal off any other place where air may come in from outside.

How long to stay: Should not last longer than a few hours. Listen to authorities to know when it is safe to leave.

Earthquake

Shelter-in-Place: Stay where you are and Drop, Cover, and Hold On. Get under and hold on to sturdy furniture. Protect the head and neck with arms or pillows.

What to do: Drop, Cover and Hold On. If in a bed, turn onto stomach and cover your head and neck with a pillow.

How long to stay: Until the shaking stops.

Nuclear Detonation

Shelter-in-Place: Go to a basement or middle of the building. Stay away from the outer walls and roof.

What to do: Remove contaminated clothing and wipe off or wash unprotected skin if you were outside after the fallout arrived.

How long to stay: Stay inside for 24 hours unless local authorities provide other instructions, or the building is on fire or in danger of collapsing.

Tornado

Shelter-in-Place: Go to a small, interior, windowless room, in the lowest level.

What to do: Protect your head and neck. Take additional cover by putting blankets around you.

How long to stay: Stay inside until weather forecasts and local authorities say it is safe to do so. Use extreme care when leaving a building as there may be dangerous debris.



Shelter-in-Place for Multistory Buildings

Includes condos, apartments, offices, and schools

Active Shooter

Run. Hide. Fight.

What to do: Run away from shooter. Call 911 if safe to do so. Hide if you cannot get away safely. Silence electronic devices. Lock and block doors, close blinds, turn off lights. Fight as a last resort.

How long to stay: If you are not able to run to safety, stay in place until law enforcement gives you notice that the danger is over.

Hurricane (High Wind, Flooding, Storm Surge)

Shelter-in-Place: For high wind go to a windowless room on the lowest level. For flooding go as high as possible but not into the attic.

What to do: For high wind, go to a small, interior, windowless room in the lowest level.

How long to stay: Stay inside until local authorities provide other instructions.

Thunderstorm

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside.

What to do: Pay attention to weather reports. Be ready to change plans if necessary. Unplug appliances, avoid using running water or landline phones.

How long to stay: For the length of the storm.

Winter Storm

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside. Limit time outside.

What to do: Avoid carbon monoxide poisoning by using generators and grills ONLY outdoors, 20 feet from the house and away from windows. Never heat a building with a gas stove top or oven.

How long to stay: For the length of the storm.

Pandemic

Shelter-in-Place: Stay Home. Minimize access to your home from anyone not isolating with you.

What to do: Reduce trips outside to only essential requirements. Clean surfaces often with disinfectant. Wash hands for 20 seconds frequently with soap. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth. Gather supplies in case you need to stay home for several days or weeks. If you must go to an office, campus, or live in a multi-story building, make sure to wear a mask and keep a physical distance of at least 6 ft apart.

How long to stay: As advised by local public health officials.

Chemical Hazard

Shelter-in-Place: Stay inside and seal the room. Use duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal around the windows and doors.

What to do: Lock all doors and windows. Drink stored water, not water from the tap. Turn off the air conditioner, furnace, and fans. Close the fireplace damper and seal off any other place where air may come in from outside.

How long to stay: Should not last longer than a few hours. Listen to authorities to know when it is safe to leave.

Earthquake

Shelter-in-Place: Stay where you are and Drop, Cover, and Hold On. Get under and hold on to sturdy furniture. Protect the head and neck with arms or pillows.

What to do: Drop, Cover and Hold On. If in a bed, turn onto stomach and cover your head and neck with a pillow.

How long to stay: Until the shaking stops.

Flooding

Shelter-in-Place: If the floodwaters rise to a dangerous level, get on the roof if possible and call 911.

What to do: Listen for current emergency information and instructions. Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machinery ONLY outdoors and 20 feet from the house and away from windows.

How long to stay: Stay inside until authorities indicate it is safe to leave.

Flash Flooding

Shelter-in-Place: If the floodwaters rise to a dangerous level, get on the roof if possible and call 911.

What to do: Listen for current emergency information and instructions. Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machinery ONLY outdoors and 20 feet from the house and away from windows.

How long to stay: Stay inside until authorities indicate it is safe to leave.

Nuclear Detonation

Shelter-in-Place: Go to a basement or middle of the building. Stay away from the outer walls and roof. Take shelter in a basement, underground parking garage, or other lowest level in the structure.

What to do: Remove contaminated clothing and wipe off or wash unprotected skin if you were outside after the fallout arrived.

How long to stay: Stay inside for 24 hours unless local authorities provide other instructions, or the building is on fire or in danger of collapsing.

Tornado

Shelter-in-Place: Go to a small, interior, windowless room, in the lowest level.

What to do: Protect your head and neck. Take additional cover by putting blankets around you.

How long to stay: Stay inside until weather forecasts and local authorities say it is safe to do so. Use extreme care when leaving a building as there may be dangerous debris.

