

2012 Emergency Plans & Evacuation Procedures

The Beach Villas AOA is committed to providing a safe environment for the homeowners. Many fire safety features have been incorporated into the design and construction of the building such as fire alarm systems, sprinkler systems, emergency lighting, fire alarm pull stations, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and public address speakers.

1. In an Emergency – Call 911 FIRST

2. In an Emergency – Call AOA Security *after calling 911* to let us know which apartment has emergency services coming. Call AOA Security at **(808) 469-3575**. If no one answers immediately, call (808) 673-5224. If no one answers immediately, call (808) 597-0128.

3. In the event of an emergency, please do the following:

Listen for instructions broadcast throughout condominium buildings by the automated emergency system, by Beach Villas staff, by the public-address speakers, or by emergency personnel. The following procedures will assist you in the event of an emergency.

BUILDING EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES

There are one or two exits and one or two stairwells in each corridor. In case of emergency evacuation, residents should evacuate through designated exits and/or using the closest stairwell and go all the way to the ground floor and **proceed to the evacuation meeting area, which is the empty dirt lot between the Beach Villas and Disney's Aulani resort.** Updates will be provided to evacuees at this location. Since a fire or other catastrophe could occur at anytime, being cognizant of the building's layout and evacuation routes will impact homeowners' ability to exit the building without panic or injury.

IF A FIRE OCCURS IN A UNIT:

Immediately call the Fire Department – 911. Give the emergency operator the building, floor, and unit number as well as the street address. If there is a fire, pull the fire alarm on your way out to notify the fire department and your neighbors. Describe the situation. Without further delay, leave the unit. Be sure to close the door, leaving it unlocked. This will prevent the possible spread of heat and smoke into the corridor. Remember to alert the homeowners of the other units on the floor. It is vitally important that everyone be given as early a warning as possible. Use the nearest exit stairway. **DO NOT** prop open the doors to the exit stairwell; close stairway doors. **DO NOT** open windows in the stairwell. Calmly but quickly descend and exit the building.

DO NOT use any of the building's elevators.

IF THERE IS FIRE OR SMOKE NEAR THE UNIT:

- ✓ **Immediately call the Fire Department – 911.** If there is a fire, pull the fire alarm on your way out to notify the fire department and your neighbors. Give the emergency operator the building, floor, and unit number as well as the street address. Describe the situation. Do not assume that someone else has already called.
- ✓ Before trying to leave the unit, place your hand on the door, palm down. If the door feels warm to the touch within five seconds, **DO NOT** attempt to open it as this indicates the presence of a dangerous fire condition in the corridor.

IF THERE IS FIRE OR SMOKE NEAR THE UNIT *(continued)*:

- ✓ If the door is not warm to the touch, carefully open it and check for the presence of smoke in the corridor. If the corridor can be used, alert the other occupants on the floor and proceed to the nearest exit stairway. Be sure to close unit doors and stairway doors. **DO NOT** use the elevators. **DO NOT** open windows in the stairwells.
- ✓ If the unit door is warm to the touch or heavy smoke can be detected in the corridor, keep the door closed. Seal cracks around the doors, vents, and any other places where smoke is entering with wet towels.
- ✓ If smoke enters the unit and the windows are operable, open one slightly. Make yourself visible to the rescue personnel: hang a sheet or light colored material out of the window.
- ✓ In units having windows that cannot open, you should tie a wet cloth in a triangle over your nose and mouth and remain close to the floor.
 1. **Know the plan**

Make sure that you're familiar with your building's evacuation plan, which explain what residents are supposed to do in the event of an emergency.
 2. **Practice is key**

Whether your building has one floor or 50, it's essential that you and your family are prepared to respond to a fire alarm. Identify all of the exits in your building and if you are using an escape planning grid, mark them on your escape plan. Make sure to mark the various stairways too, in case one is blocked by fire.
 3. **Never use the elevator**

In case of fire, always use the stairs to get out, never the elevator. Make sure to practice using the stairs as part of your escape plan. If someone in your family has difficulty climbing down steps, make sure to incorporate a contingency for this into your plan.
 4. **Stay low**

Smoke from a fire is toxic and deadly no matter what kind of structure you live in. When you hold your fire drill, everyone in the family should practice getting low and going under the smoke to the exit. In the event of a fire, if both stairwells are filled with smoke, stay in your apartment and wait for the firefighters.
 5. **Seal yourself in for safety**

If you can't exit an apartment building due to smoke or fire in the hallway, call the fire department to report your exact location and gather in a room with a window to await their arrival. Close all doors between you and the fire. Use duct tape or towels to create a seal around the door and over air vents in order to keep smoke from coming in.
 6. **Stay by the window**

If possible, you should open your windows at the top and the bottom so fresh air can get in. Don't break the window - if smoke enters the room from outside the building, you won't be able to protect yourself.
 7. **Signal to firefighters**

Wave a flashlight or light colored cloth at the window to let the fire department know where you are located.

SMOKE, HEAT & GASSES IN STAIRWELLS – ALTERNATE ROUTES – FAQs

If stair travel is potentially dangerous, are there alternatives?

The construction, fire protection and life safety systems installed in high-rise buildings, including automatic sprinkler protection, are designed to control a fire so as to lessen the need to evacuate all occupants to the street level. The occupants of the fire floor and floors immediately above and below it should immediately use the exit stairs to descend to a floor level that is at least a few floors below the fire floor. The occupants can then reenter the occupied space on those safe floors to await further instructions.

If exiting down stairs takes so long, am I better off going up to the roof and waiting to be rescued there?

No. Many of us have seen dramatic video of helicopters picking up occupants from the roof of a burning building. This is an extraordinarily dangerous procedure for the occupants, the pilots and firefighters who may be in the building. First, a helicopter may not come to rescue you, thus ascending to the roof instead of descending to grade may have wasted valuable time. This is not a standard procedure in the U.S., or in most foreign countries. In severe fires, the large thermal currents, generated by the heat from the fire, can cause the helicopter to be buffeted up or down, making it hard to control. The resulting down thrust from the helicopter rotor can force smoke and super heated air on top of fire suppression personnel. Most building designs incorporate numerous features that direct occupants to the street or grade level for evacuation purposes.

Can I use the elevator?

It is never appropriate to use the elevator during a fire or similar building emergency, even in a two-story building. When a fire occurs, elevators are designed to be recalled to a designated floor, normally the lobby. In unusual circumstances, an elevator malfunction may cause the elevator to travel to the fire floor itself, thus exposing occupants to the fire. Elevator shafts may also allow some smoke to enter the shaft and migrate toward the roof of the building. Any occupants of the elevator would be exposed to that smoke.

ADA, SPECIAL NEEDS & HANDICAPPED RESIDENTS & OCCUPANTS

Residents needing assistance are defined as follows:

- Persons unable to walk, difficulty walking, or reliance on mobility aids, such as canes, walkers, or wheel chairs.
- Persons with sight or hearing disabilities.
- Persons who have difficulty interpreting and receiving sensor information.
- Persons who lack the stamina to exit via stairwells and move to a safe location.
- **Any homeowner who requires special assistance in case of evacuation should make their needs known in writing – PRIOR TO an emergency – to the AOA Management and Security Department.**

Should an alarm activate during the normal business hours, the building staff will make every effort to assist in the evacuation of the buildings and to have the homeowners move to a safe distance from the buildings. Should an alarm activate during non-business hours, the Beach Villas AOA manager, Security office and engineering supervisor, will be notified and will respond accordingly.

FIRE SAFETY TIPS

1. Never smoke in bed.
2. Know the location of the fire exits on each floor. Do not use elevators in the event of a fire.
3. Count the number of doors to the nearest exit and check for any possible obstructions.

4. Know the location of fire alarm pull stations on each floor.
5. Know the location of fire extinguishers on each floor.
6. Check unit windows to see if they can be opened.

7. Keep unit keys where they can be quickly retrieved.
8. When leaving the unit, keep the door closed and take necessary keys.
9. Turn off all small appliances when leaving the unit.

10. Do not store combustible materials in the unit or parking deck.
11. Never leave cooking food unattended.
12. Never leave burning candles unattended.

13. Extinguish all smoking materials in appropriate containers; never throw lit cigarettes out windows.
14. Keep a fire extinguisher in your unit.
15. Check batteries in your smoke detector.

16. During an electrical storm, do not bathe or use the telephone.
17. During a tornado, seek shelter in an interior space on a lower level away from windows and glass doors.
18. Do not open windows in the stairwells.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

The Life Safety systems equipment is professionally maintained by Island Signal.

FIRE CONTROL PANEL LOCATION

The primary fire alarm control panel is located on ground level with a secondary panel located on the P1 parking garage level in the AOA office.

FIRE ALARM PULL STATIONS

There are pull stations located in common areas throughout both buildings.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The common areas and individual units are equipped with sprinkler systems. When the temperature reaches 135 to 165 degrees in the units, the sprinkler heads are automatically activated. The sprinkler system is equipped with FDC connectors for the standpipes and sprinkler systems.

The sprinkler system works in conjunction with the alarm system. When the sprinkler system flow switch detects water flow, the alarm system is activated.

SMOKE DETECTORS

In addition to the smoke detectors located within each of the individual units, there are smoke detectors located throughout the building in common areas.

OTHER SAFETY MEASURES

Professional fire alarm/sprinkler companies conduct inspections annually. Test activation of the life safety systems are conducted in order to measure and record the buildings' evacuation signal levels under actual alarm conditions. Test results are analyzed against the audibility and visibility requirements of the local authorities having jurisdiction and any other related agencies. Additionally, smoke detectors are cleaned and all fire extinguishers are inspected, dated and appropriately tagged. Sprinkler system inspection includes dry systems; tamper switches, water flow switches, and pressure switches. Any deficiencies discovered during the inspection, including items needing immediate attention are listed with recommended solutions and are remedied promptly in accordance with national fire safety codes.

The on-site Security staff monitor the alarm systems. When the Security staff receives notification that an alarm has been activated, they are instructed to notify the fire department, and then the Beach Villas AOA General Manager.

The Beach Villas AOA additional safety measures include clearly visible emergency exit signs and signage displayed at elevators stating, "Do not use elevators in the event of fire." Additionally, fire alarm pull stations are located on each floor. All fire alarm panel and sprinkler room doors are clearly designated as to the contents.

Electrical, mechanical, and telephone rooms are clearly marked and all of these rooms are part of the AOA key system.

BUILDING ORGANIZATION & PERSONNEL

The Beach Villas AOA is professionally managed by Hawaiiana Management Company, Inc., and is under the direction of a Board of Directors which is comprised of nine homeowners.

The property has a General Manager, Operations Supervisor/Director of Security and Chief Engineer who are knowledgeable in the day to day operations and maintenance of the property.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Information is disseminated to the homeowners through written communications that are emailed, mailed or hand delivered to each unit. Homeowners have been instructed to call 911 in the event of emergencies which threaten life or property. Homeowners are instructed on the fire escape plans for their floors. They are familiar with the location of all the exit stairways on their floors as well as the alarm pull stations and fire extinguishers.

FIRE DRILLS, PRACTICE TESTS & ALERTS

The homeowners will be notified in advance of a practice fire drill. Representatives from each building, as well as management and staff, will assist in the evacuation of the buildings according to established procedures. They will also coordinate the move to the safe areas away from the buildings. Homeowners have not been advised of a practice fire drill, and the alarm systems activate, they are to evacuate the buildings immediately.

HURRICANES

Listen for instructions broadcast throughout condominium buildings by the automated emergency system, by Beach Villas staff, by the public-address speakers, or by emergency personnel. The following procedures will assist you in the event of an emergency. After normal business hours, if life and/or property are threatened by forces of nature, homeowners are instructed to call 911, seek shelter on a lower level, interior space, away from glass windows and doors or leave the buildings as quickly as possible depending upon the situation.

If this situation occurs during normal business hours, the building staff will contact the appropriate authorities, if needed, and assist the homeowners.

By following the above instructions and becoming familiar with the buildings' life safety systems and evacuation procedures, the risks to life and property will be minimized.

IF A HURRICANE HEADS OUR WAY:

Listen to Civil Defense Emergency Broadcasts and obey their commands.

Remove furniture and other items off your lanai.

Have water (minimum of 3 gallons per person), nonperishable foods, batteries, flashlights, and a battery-powered radio already stocked.

WHEN A HURRICANE HITS:

Do not use the elevators: the electricity can go off at any time.

Stay away from the windows.

Do not be fooled when the "eye" of the storm is overhead: the second half of the hurricane will follow.

TSUNAMIS

NOTE: The Beach Villas is located in a tsunami evacuation zone

SAFETY RULES

1. All earthquakes do not cause tsunamis, but many do. When you know that an earthquake has occurred, stand by for a tsunami emergency message.
2. An earthquake in your area is one of nature's tsunami warning signals. Do not stay in low-lying coastal areas after a strong earthquake has been felt.
3. Tsunamis are sometimes preceded by a noticeable fall in sea level as the ocean retreats seaward exposing the seafloor. A roar like an oncoming train may sometimes be heard as the tsunami wave rushes toward the shore. These are also nature's tsunami warning signals.
4. A tsunami is not a single wave, but a series of waves carrying a massive volume of water that can flood and inundate land for hours. The first wave may not be the largest. Stay out of danger areas until an "all-clear" is issued by a recognized authority.
5. A small tsunami at one point on the shore can be extremely large a few kilometers away. Don't let the modest size of one make you lose respect for all.
6. All warnings to the public must be taken very seriously, even if some are for non-destructive events. The tsunami of May, 1960 killed 61 people in Hilo, Hawaii because some thought it was just another false alarm.
7. All tsunamis are potentially dangerous, even though they may not damage every coastline they strike.
8. Never go down to the shore to watch for a tsunami. When you can see the wave, you are too close to outrun it. Most tsunamis are like flash floods full of debris. Tsunami waves typically do not curl and break, so do not try to surf a tsunami.
9. Sooner or later, tsunamis visit every coastline in the Pacific and all oceans. If you live in a coastal area, be prepared and know nature's tsunami warning signals.
10. During a tsunami emergency, your local civil defense, police, and other emergency organizations will try to save your life. Give them your fullest cooperation.

TSUNAMI PREPAREDNESS

1. Be aware of tsunami facts. This knowledge could save your life!
2. Share this knowledge with family and friends. It could save their lives!
3. Determine if you live, work, play, or transit a coastal low lying area or tsunami evacuation zone.
4. Follow the advice of local emergency and law enforcement authorities. Do not return until authorities say it is safe.
5. Stay away from bodies of water. If you are at the beach or near the ocean, and you feel the earth shake, move immediately inland to higher ground. Do not wait for a tsunami warning to be issued. Stay away from rivers and streams that lead to the ocean due to strong tsunami wave action and currents.
6. Take shelter. If you live in a tsunami evacuation zone and hear that there is a tsunami warning, your family should evacuate your house. Walk in an orderly, calm manner to the evacuation site or to any safe place outside your evacuation zone. If you are in school and you hear there is a tsunami warning, you should follow the advice of teachers and other school officials. If you are unable to quickly move inland, high, multi-story, reinforced concrete buildings may provide a safe refuge on the third floor and above.

WHAT TO DO DURING A TSUNAMI WATCH

1. Use a NOAA Weather Radio or tune to a Coast Guard emergency frequency station or a local radio or television station for updated emergency information.
2. Locate household members and review evacuation plans. Be ready to move quickly if a tsunami warning is issued.

WHAT TO DO DURING A TSUNAMI WARNING

1. If you hear an official tsunami warning or detect signs of a tsunami, evacuate at once.
2. Take your emergency preparedness kit. Having supplies will make you more comfortable during the evacuation.
3. Take your pets with you. If it is not safe for you, it's not safe for them.
4. Get to higher ground as far inland as possible. Watching a tsunami could put you in grave danger. If you can see the wave, you are too close to escape it.
5. Continue using a NOAA Weather Radio or tuning to a Coast Guard station or a local radio or television station for the latest updates.

6. Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe. A tsunami is a series of waves that may continue for hours. Do not assume that after one wave the danger is over. The next wave may be larger than the first one.
7. Check yourself for injuries and get first aid as needed before helping injured or trapped persons.
8. If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help. Many people have been killed or injured trying to rescue others.
9. Help people who require special assistance—infants, elderly people, those without transportation, people with disabilities and large families who may need additional help in an emergency situation.
10. Avoid disaster areas. Your presence might interfere with emergency response operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of floods.
11. Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
12. Stay out of any building that has water around it. Tsunami water can cause floors to crack or walls to collapse.
13. Use caution when re-entering buildings or homes. Tsunami-driven floodwater may have damaged buildings where you least expect it. Carefully watch every step you take.
14. To avoid injury, wear protective clothing and be cautious when cleaning up.
15. Watch animals closely and keep them under your direct control.

OTHER EMERGENCY & EVACUATION PROCEDURES

BOMB THREAT

If the Beach Villas AOA receives a bomb threat, oral or written, during normal business hours, fire and police will be notified and the entire property will be evacuated. The on-site personnel will activate the alarm systems and direct all homeowners to safe areas away from the buildings. In the event the threat is called in to the AOA management after normal business hours, the Police, Fire, and building staff will be notified. Security Officers will initiate evacuation procedures. Listen for instructions broadcast throughout condominium buildings by the automated emergency system, by Beach Villas staff, by the public-address speakers, or by emergency personnel. The following procedures will assist you in the event of an emergency.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

In the event a homeowner or guest is involved in a medical emergency, homeowners are instructed to call 911 and to provide detailed information concerning the emergency as well as the exact address of the property.

Homeowners who have a medical condition that could require special evacuation procedures and/or immediate medical attention, such as EMT and ambulance service, are asked to inform the association management office of the health condition and medical attention that may be required. The office should also be made aware of whom to contact in case of emergency.

PETS

Homeowners are also asked to notify the association management office if they have pets. The office will maintain a list of pet owners so that the animals can be removed from the buildings in an emergency.

TERRORIST ATTACKS

After normal business hours, if life and property are subjected to terrorist attacks, homeowners are instructed to leave the buildings as quickly as possible and seek shelter. Call 911 as soon as possible. Management is to be notified after homeowners are in a safe location. If the association manager or Team Management is notified of an impending terrorist attack during normal business hours, the manager and the maintenance staff will activate the alarm systems, call 911, and assist in evacuating the buildings.

Critical Life Safety Features

1. Smoke detectors in every room save occupant's lives. If a fire starts in a guest room, the occupant has, on average, two minutes to get out alive. A smoke detector will give the necessary warning to facilitate escape.
2. Self-closing doors (fire doors, stairwell doors) save lives by confining the smoke, flames and heat and leaving evacuation routes clear. It is imperative that these doors are not blocked or propped open.
3. Sprinklers work to limit fire spread to the room of fire origin. 96% of fires in which automatic sprinklers are present are extinguished or contained by three or fewer sprinkler heads. There has been no multiple loss of life in the United States in buildings in which sprinklers were functioning correctly.
4. Prepare now. During an emergency, supplies are in high demand and stores, if they are open at all, run out of inventory quickly. Once disaster hits, there is no time to search for supplies.

The American Red Cross recommends six basics to stock at home:

Water
Food
First-aid supplies
Clothing and bedding
Tools and emergency supplies
Special items

A good rule of thumb is to have enough supplies to cover your household for at least three days. Keep items you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container. A basic checklist appears at the end of this page. You should customize that list to suit your family and circumstances, then act immediately to have everything on the list in safe, easily accessible storage.

For more information, contact your county civil defense agency or local chapter of the American Red Cross. A list of preparedness and mitigation publications can also be found in PDC's Preparedness Publications section.

Below are guidelines to consider for basic disaster supplies. They amplify the information summarized in the checklist below.

Water

Store 1 gallon of water per person per day (2 quarts for drinking, 2 quarts for food preparation and sanitation). Keep at least a 3-day supply of water for each person in your household.

To purify water for safe drinking supply:

Boil vigorously 1 - 3 minutes; or
Use purification tablets available at most drug stores. Follow package directions; or
Use household bleach (must contain 5.24% hypochlorite.) For one gallon of water, add 8 drops if water is clear; if water is cloudy, add 16 drops (1/4 teaspoon). For five gallons of water, if water is clear, add 1/2 teaspoon; if cloudy, 1 teaspoon. Let water stand at least 30 minutes before drinking. Allowing it to stand uncovered after purification will reduce chlorine smell.

Food

Store at least a 3-day supply of nonperishable food. Select items that don't require refrigeration, preparation, or cooking, and require little or no water. Foods from the list below should not just be in your home, they should be in your Disaster Supply Kit. If you choose to use military meal packs or wilderness food, be sure to store enough additional water to prepare these foods. Consider including foods in your kit that will be comforting as well as nourishing. Also, remember that pet food should be included and that container sizes should take into account

the fact that you may not have any form of cold storage. So, for instance, baby foods must be in single-serving containers because you will have to discard unused portions that cannot be refrigerated.

When the Power Goes Out

- Without electricity, you will be without fans and air conditioners, as well as light and the ability to keep food cold in refrigerators and freezers. Some food will spoil. Be sure to include non-electric lighting in your kit, as indicated in the list below. If you know in advance that power will be shut off:
- Use perishable foods in refrigerator and freezer first.
- Make extra ice.
- Freeze extra freeze-pack inserts and keep them frozen for emergencies.
- Buy a cooler.
- Freeze water in plastic containers, do not fill to top before freezing—allow for expansion.
- Know where to buy dry ice. 25 lbs. of dry ice should hold a 10-cubic-foot freezer cold for 3-4 days. Note: dry ice may be limited on some islands.

Food Safety

How long food remains frozen in the freezer depends on the amount, type, temperature, and freezer insulation. Keep freezer door closed for as long as possible to prevent loss of cold air. Large cuts of meat or poultry will stay frozen longer than baked goods or small items. In fully-loaded separate freezers, food may remain frozen for 48 to 72 hours. Food thaws quicker in a refrigerator/freezer, but should remain frozen about 12 hours or longer in a side-by-side unit or up to 24 hours in a top or bottom-mount freezer.

Note: Any food that has come in contact with flood water should be considered contaminated. Discard it immediately.

Use refrigerated foods as soon as possible. It is difficult to make general recommendations about food safety as this depends on the type of food, its preparation, previous storage and handling.

Some guidelines:

- Butter, margarine, and hard cheese are safe unless it has mold or a rancid odor.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables are safe as long as they are not mushy or slimy.
- Eggs will be safe for several days if shells have no cracks.
- Fresh meat, poultry, luncheon meats, or frankfurters should be discarded if allowed to warm to room temperature for more than two hours.
- Milk and cream will probably be sour after eight hours without refrigeration.
- Commercial (purchased) mayonnaise should be kept refrigerated once opened. Discard if left without refrigeration for more than two hours.
- Vinegar and oil salad dressings, jellies, and jams may be left unrefrigerated unless poultry or meat juices have contaminated them. Discard mustard, catsup, and pickles if moldy.

Previously frozen foods: Meat, poultry, fish, fruits and vegetables can usually be safely refrozen if they still have ice crystals present or are very cold (40 degrees F or lower), but there will be some loss of quality. Refrozen foods should be used as soon as possible. When cooking, remember that refrozen foods have been thawed once. If thawing is necessary, do it in the refrigerator or microwave, not by thawing at room temperature.

Discard any food that has an off color or odor, or food that has warmed to room temperature for an unknown length of time.

Generally, if in question about the food safety, discard it.

First Aid Kit

Assemble a First Aid Kit for your home and one for each car. Recommended contents of a basic First Aid Kit are included in the checklist below. Watch your family to know what they use or need; know the plants, animals and terrain in your area to determine if you need other specialized items for other likely first-aid needs. Talk to your physician about extra prescription medications and to your pharmacist about long term storage of over-the-counter medications. Contact your local American Red Cross chapter to obtain a basic first aid manual, and keep that in your kit as well.

Tools and Supplies

The tools in your Disaster Supply Kit should stay in the kit at all times. The exact list of tools will depend on many variables. The tools included in the checklist below are a minimum recommendation, but your family, location or skills may suggest others.

Clothing and Bedding

Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person, and make the footwear something rugged, not rubber slippers. Rain ponchos and sun glasses should be considered, too.

Special Items

Remember family members with special needs, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons. An attempt has been made to suggest items for these needs in the checklist below, but every situation is different depending on the ages of children, the level of functionality of impaired adults, and other factors that only you can assess for your family. Include games, pastimes and toys that will make the difficult times much easier for both children and adults.

Suggestion and Reminders

Store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members. Keep a smaller version of the Disaster Supply Kit in the trunk of your car. Keep items in air-tight plastic bags. Change stored water supply every six months so it stays fresh, and replace stored food every six months. Re-think your supply kit in light of changing family needs at least once a year. Replace batteries, update clothing, etc.

Have a Family Emergency Plan

Most shelters in Hawaii are not equipped to provide meals, beds, or emergency care. If evacuated to a shelter, you must bring food, clothing, bedding, and special items with you.