

Shelter in Place

In recent years, officials have found that sheltering can be far more useful than evacuation when dealing with airborne hazards and other emergencies.

IF YOU ARE ON NWS EARLE, AND HEAR AN EMERGENCY ALERT SIGNAL ON THE GIANT VOICE SYSTEM, YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY SHELTER IN PLACE AND SEEK FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS. OUTSIDE THE FENCE-LINE, FOLLOW GUIDANCE FROM LOCAL OFFICIALS.

If you are on the base (and not in a vehicle):

- Take immediate shelter in the nearest building.
 - Seek directions from personnel in the building.
- If in a vehicle:
- Stay in your car or truck.
 - Close all windows, manual vents, air conditioning and ventilation systems.
 - If possible, drive away from gas or smoke clouds.
 - Follow the orders of security or public safety personnel directing traffic.
 - Turn into the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
 - Stay in your vehicle and wait for all-clear signal before you leave or open windows or vents.

Sheltering at Home:

- Quickly bring everyone inside including pets.
- Close all doors to the outside, and all windows.
- Turn off all heating systems.
- Turn off air conditioners and close inlets.
- Close fireplace dampers and stove vents.
- Close as many interior doors as possible.
- Move to interior spaces, upper floors if possible.
- Seal any remaining cracks or openings.
- If needed, cover nose and mouth with a wet cloth.
- Tune into the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Stay off the phone. Someone may contact you.
- Wait for the all-clear signal before you go outside.

Security Lockdown

A security lockdown involves measures to prevent or respond to an act of violence. Personnel should immediately close and lock all doors/windows, and shelter in areas not visible from outside the building. If you are in a building where an active shooter is present, or an act of violence has taken place: 1) Evacuate if it is safe to do so. 2) Hide out if possible. 3) Take action as a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger. 4) When security personnel arrive, remain calm and follow instructions.

Important Phone Numbers

Base Information Line: 732-866-7669
 Base Emergency Dispatcher: 732-866-2291
 (dial 911 on base)
 Emergency Management Officer: 732-866-2869
 Fleet and Family Support Center: 732-866-2115
 NCIS: 732-866-2235
 Navy Family Housing: 732-866-2182
 Naval Branch Health Clinic: 732-866-2300
 Monmouth County EM: 732-431-7410

Important Web Sites

CNIC: http://www.cni.navy.mil/cnic_hq_site/OpPrepare
 NWS Earle: <https://www.cnic.navy.mil/earle>
 Naval Weapons Station Earle Facebook
 Red Cross: www.redcross.org
 FEMA: www.fema.gov
 Dept of Homeland Security: www.ready.gov
 CT OEM: <http://www.ct.gov/demhs/site/default.asp>
 NJ Health Dept: www.dph.state.nj.us

Emergency Alert System Stations

ABC: Ch 7
 NBC: Ch 4
 CBS: Ch 2
 FOX: Ch 5
 WOBN (92.7 FM TOMS RIVER)
 WHTG (1410 AM EATONTOWN)
 WJLK (94.3 FM ASBURY PARK)
 WXKW (101.5 FM TRENTON)

Local cable companies may vary exact channel number consult your local cable guide

Emergencies Dial 9-1-1

Family Disaster Plan

Emergency Meeting Place (outside home): _____

Meeting Place (outside neighborhood): _____

Meeting Place Phone: _____

Address: _____

Family Contact: _____

Phone (day): _____

Phone (evening): _____

Naval Weapons Station Earle



Individual and Family Emergency Preparedness Guide

This guide is designed to help individuals who work or live aboard NWS Earle to be ready for emergencies, both on and off the installation--a quick reference guide on preparing you and your family for the unexpected. With this guide, and the information from other referenced sources, you can be ready for emergencies. As the old saying goes: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." To prevent problems during emergency situations, you need to be prepared. Being prepared does not mean being afraid. It means understanding the potential threats to you and your family's safety, and making plans in advance to deal with those threats.

The basic components of being prepared include:

- Find out what could happen to you.
- Create a disaster plan.
- Practice and maintain your plan.
- Make a disaster supplies kit.
- Know your community evacuation plan.

Neighbors Helping Neighbors

Working with neighbors and coworkers can save lives and property. Meet with your neighbors to plan how to work together after a disaster. If you're a member of a neighborhood organization, introduce others to disaster preparedness principles. Know your neighbors' special skills and consider how you could help neighbors who have special needs, such as disabled and elderly persons. Make plans for childcare in case parents can't get home.

(This brochure was last updated January 2012.)

Giant Voice Alert Signals

- **EMERGENCY ALERT.** Long steady blast. Indicates an emergency situation is taking place that requires personnel to take protective action, seek further info.
- **AIR RAID ALERT.** Wavering tone or siren. Indicates dangerous situation, such as military/nuclear attack.
- **SECURITY LOCKDOWN ALERT.** Series of two three-second blasts every five seconds. Indicates measures being implemented to prevent or respond to an act of violence. Personnel should immediately go in nearest building, close/lock all doors/windows, take shelter in area not visible from outside building.
- **ALL CLEAR SIGNAL.** Series of three short blasts. Indicates that the emergency has been arrested, and normal base operations may resume.

All emergency alert signals will be at least 30-45 seconds in length, may be repeated, and generally accompanied by verbal instruction. FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC ON NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, THE FIRST RESPONSE TO ANY NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE GIANT VOICE EMERGENCY ALERT SIGNAL IS TO SHELTER IN PLACE AND AWAIT FURTHER DIRECTION.

Individual and Family Disaster Planning*

1. Find Out What Could Happen to You

- Contact your local Red Cross or emergency management office before a disaster occurs.
- Ask what types of disasters are most likely to happen. Request information preparing for each.
- Learn about your community's warning signals: how they sound, what to do when you hear them.
- Ask about animal care after a disaster.
- Find out how to help elderly or disabled persons, if needed.
- Find out about the disaster plans at your workplace, your children's school or day care center, and other places where your family spends time.

2. Create a Disaster Plan

Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disaster. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather, and earthquakes to children. Plan to share responsibilities and work together.

Individual and Family Disaster Planning* (Continued)

- Discuss the types of disasters that are most likely to happen. Explain what to do in each case.
 - Pick two places to meet:
 - Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire.
 - Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Everyone must know the address and phone number.
 - Ask an out-of-state friend to be your "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Other family members should call this person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know the phone number.
 - Discuss what to do in an evacuation. Plan how to take care of your pets.
3. Complete this Checklist:
- Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance, etc.).
 - Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 or your local Emergency Medical Services number for emergency help.
 - Show each family member how and when to turn off the utilities (water, gas, and electricity) at the main switches.
 - Check if you have adequate insurance coverage.
 - Training each family member on how to use the fire extinguisher (ABC type), and show them where it's kept.
 - Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms.
 - Conduct a home hazard hunt.
 - Stock emergency supplies and assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit.
 - Take a Red Cross first aid and CPR class.
 - Determine the best escape routes from your home. Find two ways out of each room.
- Find the safe places in your home for each type of disaster.
- ### 4. Practice and Maintain Your Plan
- Quiz your kids every six months or so.
 - Conduct fire and emergency evacuations.
 - Replace stored water and food every six months.
 - Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer's instructions.
 - Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries at least once a year.

Individual and Family Disaster Planning* (Continued)

5. If Disaster Strikes, remain calm and patient. Put your plan into action.
- Check for injuries: Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
 - Listen to the TV or radio for news and instructions.
 - Check for damage in your home
 - Use flashlights. Do not light matches or turn on electrical switches, if you suspect damage.
 - Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
 - Shut off any other damaged utilities.
 - Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline, and other flammable liquids immediately.
 - Remember to:
 - Confine or secure your pets.
 - Call your family contact. Do not use the phone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
 - Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.
 - Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is cut off.
 - Stay away from downed power lines.

*Note: * Family Disaster Planning is taken from "Family Disaster Plan." developed by FEMA and the American Red Cross.*

Navy Evacuation Procedures

Evacuations could be voluntary (generally local) or mandatory (major emergency). Military and civilian personnel will be notified via the chain of command, with official orders for mandatory evacuation. Orders may authorize per diem/commercial lodging, but not all evacuations result in paid orders. For local sheltering, the Navy relies on civilian community shelters. In a major emergency, a military installation will be designated as a remote safe haven, and personnel will be directed to find commercial lodging or public shelters in the safe haven vicinity. Evacuating personnel should follow evacuation routes identified by local civilian officials. Evacuated personnel must contact the Navy as soon as they reach safe haven, or no later than 48 hours after arrival. Contacts should be made in the following priority order: parent command, host activity, or the toll free Navy Help Line (1-877-414-5358).

