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For more information regarding events in Area IV, visit:

## **USAG D Website**

<http://daegu.korea.army.mil>

## **USAG D Facebook**

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Daegu-South-Korea/USAG-Daegu/278017886795?v=wall>

## **USAG D Flickr**

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/usag-daegu/>



**Bulguksa Temple – Gyeongju Korea**

## KOREAN WEATHER

The climate of Korea is characterized by four distinct seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. The contrast between winter and summer is striking. Winter is bitterly cold and is influenced primarily by the Siberian air mass. Summer is hot and humid due to the maritime Pacific high. The transitional seasons, spring and autumn are sunny and generally dry. Temperatures of all seasons are somewhat lower than those at the corresponding latitudes in other continents, such as North America or Western Europe. The temperatures in Seoul, which is in the latitude of Richmond, Virginia, are closer to those in New York, which is located 500 kilometers (300 miles) farther north from the latitude of Seoul. The variation of annual mean temperature ranges from 10°C (50°F) to 16°C (61°F) except for the mountainous areas. August is the hottest with the mean temperature ranging from 20°C (68°F) to 26°C (79°F). January is the coldest with the mean temperature ranging from -5°C (23°F) to 5°C (41°F). Annual precipitation is about 1,500mm in the central region. More than a half of the total rainfall amount is concentrated in summer, while precipitation in the winter is less than 10% of the total.

The prevailing winds are the southeasterly in summer, and the northwesterly in winter. The winds are stronger in winter, from December to February, than those of any other season. The land-sea breeze becomes dominant with weakened monsoon wind in the transitional months, September and October.

The relative humidity is the highest in July with 80% to 90% nationwide, and is the lowest in January and April with 30% to 50%. It has a moderate value of about 70% in September and October. The monsoon front approaches the Korean Peninsula from the south in late June, migrating gradually to the north. Significant rainfall occurs when a stationary front lies over the Korean Peninsula.

The rainy season over Korea, the so-called Jangma season, continues for a month from late June until late July. A short period of rainfall comes in early September when the monsoon front retreats back from the north. This rain occurs over a period of 30-40 days in June through July at all points of South Korea, with only some lag in time at different stations, and accounts for more than 50% of annual precipitation at most stations.

Annually, about 28 typhoons occur in the western Pacific. Generally speaking, only two or three among them approach the Korean Peninsula, from June through September. Precipitation distribution on the Korean Peninsula is mainly affected by topography. The southern coastal and its adjacent mountain regions have the largest amount of annual precipitation which is over 1,500mm (60 inches). The sheltered upper Amnokgang (Yalu) river basin in the northern region, on the other hand, experiences less than 600mm (24 inches). Since most of the precipitation is concentrated in the crop growing areas in the south, the water supply for agriculture is normally well met. Even though the annual mean precipitation is more than 1,200mm (48 inches), Korea often experiences drought due to the large fluctuation and variation of precipitation, making the management of water resources difficult.

## FOUR SEASONS

**Spring:** Spring begins during the middle of April in the central region of the country, and toward the end of April in the northern region. Spring is rather short in the north. As the Siberian high pressure weakens, temperatures rise gradually. "Yellow sand" dust known as Hwangsa blows into Korea from the Gobi Desert in Mongolia, early every spring. See page 7 of this book for more information on Yellow Sand.

**Summer:** Summer can be divided into two periods; Angma, a rainy period which occurs during the early summer months and Hammyeoreum, a hot and humid period during late summer. The weather during the Jangma period is characterized by a marked concentration of rainfalls. More than 60 percent of the annual precipitation is concentrated between June and July. In particular, July sees many rainy days, which are followed by short dry spells and clear skies. Much of the rainfall is due to summer monsoon, which originate in the Pacific Ocean.

Rainfall during the summer is characterized by heavy showers. Daily precipitation often exceeds 200mm (8 inches), with extremes topping 300mm (12 inches). Occasional torrential storms by typhoons that pass through the peninsula from China may sometimes cause a great deal of damage, although the loss of the life is rare in these instances.

Regional temperature contrasts are not striking during the summer season although the northern interior and the littoral are cooler than the inland south. When Hammyeoreum begins in August, the temperature rises abruptly as the Jangma front moves north toward Manchuria. During this period, the weather becomes extremely hot and humid, particularly in the western plains and the Nakdonggang river basin area. The daily high temperature often rises to over 38°C (100°F). Nights are also hot and humid.

**Autumn:** Autumn enjoys crisp weather, much sunlight and changing autumn leaves. This is the transitional season between the hot and humid summer and the cold and dry winter months. Beginning in October, the continental air mass brings dry, clear weather. Traditionally, Koreans enjoy the season of harvest and Chuseok, one of the most important holidays in Korea. It is a national holiday, celebrated as a harvest festival, and occasionally referred to as the Korean version of American Thanksgiving. Autumn weather is nicely expressed in the simple words of old Korean saying "The sky is high and the horses get fat."

**Winter:** The monsoonal arctic air from the interior of the Asian continent brings bitter cold and dry weather and occasional snowfall, adding warmth to the cold and dry winter weather periodically. Significant regional climate variations are caused by differences in elevation and proximity to the seas as well as by differences in latitudinal location. Regional differences in the monthly mean temperature during the month of January between the northern and southern part of peninsula is about 26°C (80°F). Snow remains longer on the ground in the north. The frost-free period varies from about 130 days in the northern interior to about 180 days in the central region. Along the southern coast, the frost-free period is roughly 225 days of the year.

## YELLOW SAND

Yellow Sand, or Hwangsa, is composed of inhalable particles that originate from dry, desert regions of China and Mongolia. In sufficient concentration, the fine particles can obscure visibility, irritate soft tissues in the eyes, nose, mouth, and throat, and cause or exacerbate respiratory and cardiovascular problems. Yellow Sand events usually occur from February through June.

During a Yellow Sand dust storm, certain precautions must be taken:

- Avoid outdoor activities, especially the elderly, young children, and persons with lung diseases (such as asthma), heart disease or diabetes
- Keep windows and doors closed.
- Remove contact lenses and wear glasses.
- Brush your teeth and wash your hands, face and eyes with warm water upon returning indoors.
- Drink plenty of water to keep your tears flowing well.
- Use air filters to keep air clear, and humidifier to increase indoor humidity
- Wash fruits and vegetables exposed to Yellow Sand before consumption
- Wash hands carefully before handling food.
- Don't burn candles and don't smoke indoors. After the Yellow Sand/dust storm has cleared: Air out room/house and wash objects exposed to dust before using them –do this carefully to keep from stirring up the dust.

Although everyone is at risk during a Yellow Sand dust storm, the following should be especially cautious:

- Children - 5th grade & younger
- Elderly - 65 and older
- Persons with heart disease
- Persons with lung disease such as asthma
- Persons with diabetes

Commanders, Supervisors, and School Leaders should identify individuals at high risk and implement appropriate protective measures; including taking Yellow Sand levels into consideration for training risk assessments.

You can check the current Yellow Sand concentration at <http://www.usfk.mil>, click on Yellow Sand, or <http://www.seoul.amedd.army.mil>, click on Yellow Sand. For more information, contact Deputy Chief of Staff Force Health Protection, 18THMEDCOM at 736-3033/3025, mobile 010-7124-9512.





Dust conc. in micrograms per cubic meter of air ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Level of Health Concern	Health Alert Color Code	People at High Risk*	People without respiratory or cardiovascular health problems
0-399 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Low	No Alerts	No activity limitations	
400-799 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Moderate	Health Advisory	Avoid or minimize all outdoor activities	Do not conduct outdoor physical training: Cancel outdoor activities with prolonged or heavy physical exertion <sup>+</sup>
800 or greater	High	Health Warning	Remain indoors as much as possible. Keep physical activity levels low if you must go outside	

For current **ASIAN DUST LEVELS** go to: <http://www.usfk.mil> and click on **Yellow Sand**, or call the **65<sup>th</sup> Medical Brigade Force Health Protection Office** at DSN 736-3033

**Commanders, Supervisors, and School Leaders should:**

- Identify individuals at high risk and implement appropriate protective measures
- Include Asian Dust conditions in Training Risk Assessments

**\*High Risk:**

- People with breathing problems such as asthma, emphysema, or COPD
- Persons with heart disease
- Respiratory tract infections such as colds or influenza

**<sup>+</sup>Heavy Exertion**

- Outdoor recess or organized sports activities
- Aerobic exercises such as running or ruck marching
- Mowing lawns with a push mower

## MONSOON AND RAINFALL

Korea is located in the East-Asian monsoon belt. During the winter months, continental high pressure air masses develop over inland Siberia, from which strong northwesterly winds bring dry, cold air into Korea. The winter monsoon, usually stronger than the summer one, causes much hardship.

The summer monsoon brings abundant moisture from the ocean, and produces heavy rainfall. About 70 percent of the annual rainfall comes during June through September. Heavy showers with thunder and lightning are common. In addition, passing cyclonic storms add still more rainfall. Annual precipitation varies from 500 millimeters (19.69 in) in the northeastern inland areas to 1,400 millimeters (55.12 in) along the southern coast. The amount of rainfall decreases from the south to the north. The middle and upper parts of the river basins of the Somjingang River, Hangang River, and Ch'ongch'ongang River are areas of comparatively heavy rainfall, partly because of the convergence of wet airflows along the river valleys and the aerographic uplift of the air flows. The southern coastal belt and the islands of Chejudo and Ullungdo also are heavy rainfall areas which receive about 1,400 (55.12) to 1,500 millimeters (59.05 in) annually.

The winter monsoon, which originates in the interior of the Asian continent, is dry and low in temperature. It produces little precipitation except for a few winter snowfalls. The winter months normally receive less than 10 percent of the total annual precipitation. Seoul receives about 126 millimeters of precipitation during the winter months, December to March, which is less than one third of the amount of rainfall for July -- 383 millimeters (15.08 in).

There are great variations in precipitation from year to year. According to 178 years of precipitation records, the maximum annual precipitation in Seoul was 2,135 millimeters (84.06 in), recorded in 1940; the minimum was 633.7 millimeters (24.95 in), in 1949. The statistics show that about once every eight years, annual precipitation falls below the 1,000 millimeters (39.37 in) mark.



## FLOOD READINESS CONDITIONS

Due to the large amount of rainfall that is experienced in Korea flooding may and can occur during monsoon season. The flood season begins June each year and will terminate not earlier than September each year.

**FLOOD CONDITION I** (Pre-Monsoon Planning) Initial flood readiness condition codes will be disseminated at the beginning of the rainy season each year.

**FLOOD CONDITION II** (Flood Warning). A warning and alert condition declared by the IMCOM-Korea Director when flooding is probable. It will be declared when any one or more of the following conditions are met:

- Weather forecasts indicate the potential for intense and/or prolonged rainfall.
- Actual rainfall of 3 inches or more within a 12-hour period.
- Water level on the river gauge rises 2 meters or more within a 6-hour period (not due to tidal action).

**FLOOD CONDITION III** (Flood). An alert condition declared by the IMCOM-Korea Director when flooding is imminent. It will be declared when one or more of the following conditions are met.

- Rainfall exceeds 50mm (2 inches) in a 1-hour period.
- Rainfall exceeds 100mm (4 inches) in a 6-hour period.
- Water level on the river gauge raise 0.6 meters (2 feet) or more during a 1-hour period (not due to tidal action).

## FLOOD SAFETY TIPS

Be extremely cautious at night, when it is harder to recognize flood dangers. Exercise extreme caution when on foot near moving traffic or driving in heavy rain. Heavy rain can significantly reduce visibility, increasing the risk of an accident. Monitor AFN television/radio for flood warnings and announcements affecting your area.

Children, in particular, need to be warned about the dangers of floodwaters and drainage channels/low lying areas. Unstable channel walls may cave in unexpectedly or a sudden rise in water levels can trap a child. Stagnant water can cause illness and disease and flood runoff can expose children to unhealthy pollutants.



Points to emphasize for children:

- Never play around high water, storm drains, ditches, ravines or culverts.
- Throw away food that has come into contact with floodwaters.

Use extreme caution during cleanups. Flood debris piles are off-limits. Stay away from power lines and electrical wires – the number two flood killer is electrocution. Electrical current can travel through water. Report downed power lines to the installation DPW. In buildings that have been flooded, have an electrician examine the building for electrical shorts and live wires and allow electrical components to dry out before restoring power or re-occupying the building.

Stay alert for landslide warning signs.

- Doors or windows stick or jam for the first time.
- New cracks appear in plaster, tile, brick, or foundations.
- Outside walls, walks, or stairs begin pulling away from the building.
- Slowly developing, widening cracks appear on the ground or on paved areas such as streets or driveways.
- Underground utility lines break.
- Bulging ground appears at the base of a slope.
- Water breaks through the ground surface in new locations.
- Fences, retaining walls, or trees tilt or move.
- You hear a faint rumbling sound that increases in volume as the landslide nears. The ground slopes downward in one specific direction and may begin shifting in that direction under your feet.

If inside a building during a landslide, stay inside. Take cover under a desk, table, or other piece of sturdy furniture. If outdoors when a landslide occurs, try to get out of the path of the landslide or mudflow.

- Run to the nearest high ground in a direction away from the path of the landslide.
- If rocks or other debris are approaching, run for the nearest shelter such as a group of trees or a building.
- If escape is not possible, curl into a tight ball and protect your head.

## WHAT IS A TYPHOON?

A typhoon is an intense tropical cyclone (a low-pressure system) in the western Pacific with sustained surface wind speeds exceeding 63 knots (72 mph). Compared to thunderstorms and tornadoes, typhoons are unique because they cover a vast area of up to thousands of square miles, have a relatively long life span of up to two weeks, and they travel thousands of miles.

Tropical cyclones, of typhoon intensity in the eastern Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are called hurricanes. Violent typhoon winds blow in a counter clockwise direction around a relatively calm and cloudless center called the “eye”. Although strong winds are generally the most feared effect, heavy torrential rains and high ocean waves pose the greatest threat to property and lives.

Tropical depressions and storms, which are also members of the tropical cyclone family, are really the early formative stages of typhoon development. Wind speeds associated with these weaker cyclones are less than 63 knots (72 mph).

## TYPHOON DEFINITIONS

**Cyclone:** A closed atmosphere circulation rotating about an area of low pressure. In the Northern Hemisphere, its direction is counter clockwise.

**Tropical Cyclone:** Non-frontal low-pressure systems of sufficient scale developing over tropical or subtropical waters and having definite organized circulation.

**Tropical Disturbance:** A system of apparent organized convection, generally 100 to 300 miles in diameter, originating in the tropics or subtropics and having maintained its identity for 24 hours or more.

**Tropical Depression:** Tropical cyclone that has maximum sustained surface winds of 33 knots (38 mph) or less.

**Tropical Storm:** A warm-core tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface winds range from 34 to 63 knots (39 to 72 mph) inclusive.

**Typhoon/Hurricane:** A warm-core cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface winds range from 64 to 129 knots (73 to 149 mph) inclusive. In the Northern Hemisphere, west of 180 degrees longitude, they are called typhoons; (east of 180 degrees longitude, they are called hurricanes) and in the Indian Ocean they are called cyclones.

**Super Typhoon:** A typhoon in which the maximum sustained surface winds are 130 knots (150 mph) or greater.

**Maximum Sustained Surface Wind:** Highest surface wind speed of a cyclone averaged over a 1-minute period.

***Destructive Wind:*** Destructive winds are defined as 50 knots (58 mph) or greater, sustained or gusting. Extensive damage to structures and facilities are likely.

### **TROPICAL CYCLONE CONDITION OF READINESS (TCCOR)**

Tropical cyclone wind warnings are identified as: “Tropical Cyclone Condition of Readiness” (TCCOR) levels. TCCOR levels contain two important items: wind intensity, and the time remaining before the wind conditions are expected in a certain area.

The proximity of a tropical cyclone is coded by TCCOR levels numbered one through four. TCCOR levels are as follows:

- TCCOR FOUR: Destructive winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are expected within 72 hours.
- TCCOR THREE: Destructive winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are expected within 48 hours.
- TCCOR TWO: Destructive winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are expected within 24 hours.
  - Modified TCCOR TWO: Peak winds are anticipated within 24 hours, are expected to be at least 32 knots (36 mph) but remain less than 50 knots (58 mph). Since destructive winds are not expected, do not implement the TCCOR TWO checklist. Take appropriate actions based on local weather advisories and warnings.
- TCCOR ONE: Destructive winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are occurring or are anticipated within 12 hours. Since destructive winds are not imminent, routine operations can continue. TCCOR 1 can include the alert levels below.
  - TCCOR ONE Caution: Destructive winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are forecasted to occur within the next three hours. Take appropriate safety measures.
  - TCCOR ONE Emergency: Destructive winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are occurring. Routine operations cease and manning is limited to essential personnel only.
  - Modified TCCOR ONE: Peak winds are anticipated within 12 hours and are expected to be at least 32 knots (36 mph) but remain less than 50 knots (58 mph). Since destructive winds are not anticipated, do not implement the TCCOR ONE checklist. Take appropriate actions based on local weather advisories and warnings.

**TCCOR Level Checklist:** When typhoon TCCOR levels are declared, warnings will be given on AFN Radio Station and your Command Channel. The following actions should be taken during the TCCOR levels below:

**TCCOR FOUR:** Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are anticipated within 72 hours.

- Review family storm/typhoon plans. Items to consider in a family plan include location and transportation of family members, Non-combatant Emergency Operation (NEO) package checklist items as well as verification of items listed below:
- Ensure the entire family is aware of household emergency procedures, the locations of housing area assembly areas and emergency shelters.
- Check to ensure you have a three-day supply of non-perishable food items.
- Check your first aid kit.
- Check your supply of emergency lighting materials such as candles, matches, lanterns, flashlights and batteries.
- Ensure a portable radio is available and in working order (with extra batteries).
- Stay tuned to Command Channel or AFN radio station for information updates.
- Service members and civilian personnel are reminded to rely on their individual commands for detailed information and guidance.

**TCCOR THREE:** Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are anticipated within 48 hours.

- Ensure your emergency readiness kit is complete and available in a convenient location.
- Pick up and secure loose items around the outside of your home.
- If the item is too large to bring inside, secure it to a tree or a stationary object.
- If you reside in government quarters, do not apply tape to the windows (unless directed to do so).
- Stay tuned to Command Channel or AFN radio station for information updates.

- Service members and civilian personnel are reminded to rely on their individual commands for detailed information and guidance.

**TCCOR TWO:** Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are anticipated within 24 hours.

- Secure, or move indoors, all items that may be blown away or cause injury or damage such as bicycles, planters, trashcans, etc.
- Ensure storage-shed doors are secure. Loose objects left in yards, sidewalks or parking lots may damage your car or house.
- Set your freezer to the coldest temperature to minimize spoilage in the case of an electrical power outage.
- Ensure you have an ample supply of bottled water available.
- Limit telephone usage to emergency use only. Authorities must make many official calls while in TCCOR status concerning storm preparations.
- Stay tuned to Command Channel or AFN radio station for information updates.
- Service members and civilian personnel are reminded to rely on their individual commands for detailed information and guidance.

**MODIFIED TCCOR TWO:** Winds of at least 33 knots (38 mph) but less than 50 knots (58 mph) are anticipated within 24 hours. Prepare for TCCOR Two measures but implementation is not necessary at this time. Take appropriate actions based on local weather advisories.

**TCCOR ONE:** Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are occurring or anticipated within 12 hours.

- All facilities and DoD schools should continue to operate under normal operating hours. AFN radio station and the Command Channel will announce closings and dismissal procedures for DoD schools if and when they happen.
- Keep a battery-powered radio tuned to AFN radio station.
- Routine medical and dental appointments may be cancelled upon declaration of this condition. The following personnel should contact the Medical Clinic for possible patient billeting and monitoring:
  - OB patients in the third trimester.
  - Patients on anticoagulant therapy.
  - Patients with insulin-dependent diabetes.



- Patients with serious asthma or emphysema
- Patients receiving chemotherapy.
- Patients with seizure disorders.

**TCCOR ONE Caution:** Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are anticipated and forecasted to occur within the next three hours. Take appropriate safety measures.

- Depending on the intensity of the storm and the closest point of approach to the local area, the Commander, may direct that all installation activities cease immediately or that activities operate on a restricted basis.
- Fill bathtubs, sinks and other containers with water for use as an emergency water supply. Water can be disinfected in emergency situations by adding 1/2 teaspoon of bleach to 5 gallons of water.
- Assemble towels, rags, and mops to absorb rainwater that may seep into your quarters.

**TCCOR ONE Emergency:** Winds of 50 knots (58 mph) or greater are occurring. Routine operations cease and manning is limited to essential personnel only.

- Limit telephone usage to emergencies only.
- Draw blinds and drapes to prevent possible injury from broken glass. One window downwind from the approaching destructive wind should be opened several inches. This will prevent the creation of a vacuum inside the house.
- During a typhoon, the “eye” of the storm may pass over the area. If so, there will be a noticeable calm, but do not be fooled into thinking the storm is over. After the calm there is a rapid build-up of wind that will come from the opposite direction. Close the windows previously opened and open another on the opposite side of the house (downwind side).
- Stay inside. Do not attempt to go outside unless directed to do so by local authorities.
- Do not leave your home or shelter until the “All Clear Announcement” is announced.
- Stay tuned to Command Channel or AFN radio station for information updates.

**MODIFIED TCCOR ONE:** Winds of less than 50 knots are anticipated within 12 hours.

- Prepare for TCCOR ONE measures but implementation may not be necessary at this time.

- All personnel should take appropriate actions based on guidance and stay tuned to the Command Channel for the most current information.

**ALL CLEAR:** There is no longer a threat of severe weather and damaging winds.

- Once the “All Clear Announcement” is declared, check for debris such as broken glass, broken roof tiles, fallen trees, broken fences, downed power lines, etc. Report any damage or problems on installation to the Installation Operations Center (IOC) or the Directorate of Public Works (DPW).
- Resume normal activities.
- Never touch downed power lines. Report them immediately to the numbers listed in paragraph 1 above.
- Pick up items that may have blown near your quarters just in case the typhoon changes course and returns.
- Once power has been restored, return freezer to normal operational settings.
- If directed to do so, report to Assembly Areas or Emergency Shelters closest to your quarters. Take your emergency kit with you to the Assembly Area.



## SNOW READINESS CONDITIONS

### ***SNOW CONDITION I***

When the following conditions are forecasted to occur within 48 hours:

- Hail/Snow precipitation up to 2” within a 12 hour period.

### ***SNOW CONDITION II***

When the following conditions are forecasted to occur within 48 hours:

- 2” or more of snow within a 12 hour period
- When temperatures drop to below -20 degrees Fahrenheit with windchill factor.

### ***SNOW CONDITION III***

When the following conditions are forecasted to occur within 48 hours:

- Accumulation of 4” or more of snow in a 12 hour period.

**Units will send situation reports to the USAG Daegu IOC every 2 hours, 768-6200.**

# BLACK ICE

Black ice is a phenomenon of areas that have rapidly changing, extreme temperatures in low-lying areas. It occurs when there is 'bleeding' and instability of asphalt that causes moisture to form on the pavement. Too much asphalt in the road mix causes the bleeding and instability which results in no exposed aggregate and reduced friction. When temperature drops, moisture on the pavement freezes to an extremely smooth surface (similar to a block of ice) and looks black, like the road surface.

Black ice can also occur in shaded areas of the roadway and on bridges, even if the asphalt is stable. When the road is generally clear of ice and snow, you may suddenly come upon patches of unexpected ice. Melting snow running down from the upper side of a banked curve may freeze on the pavement as the sun sets. You may go from a perfectly clear pavement, round a curve at the base of a hill where the sun cannot reach the pavement, and hit black ice.

Since decks of bridges cool much more rapidly than other road surfaces, moisture often condenses on them and freezes quickly into thin sheets of ice when the temperature drops.

An alert and knowledgeable driver is protection against the 'black ice' phenomenon. An alert driver knows about and looks out for 'black ice'. A good driving rule is to **SLOW DOWN** before you come to bridges and places where the road is in the shade. Stay off the roadways during adverse weather conditions if at all possible. If you have to drive, drive with extreme caution.



## AIR TEMPERATURE/RELATIVE HUMIDITY TO HEAT CATEGORY CONVERSION CHART

### RELATIVE HUMIDITY (Round Up)

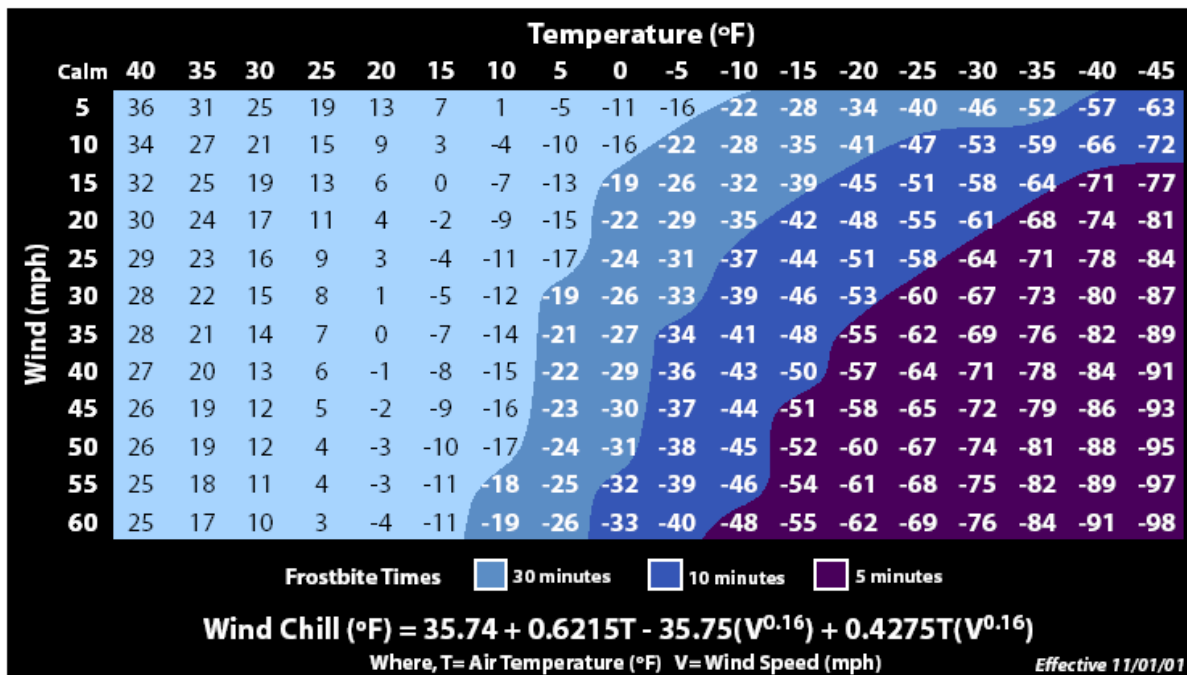
		25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	85	90	95	100
	98	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	97	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	96	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>T</b>	95	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	94	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>E</b>	93	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	92	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>M</b>	91	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	90	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>P</b>	89	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	88	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>E</b>	87	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	86	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>R</b>	85	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	84	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>A</b>	83	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
	82	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5
<b>T</b>	81	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5
	80	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
<b>U</b>	79	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
	78	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
<b>R</b>	77	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>E</b>	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



WORK REST CYCLES/WATER CONSUMPTION TABLE							
Heat Category	WBGT Index, F°	Easy Work		Moderate Work		Hard Work	
		Work/Rest	Water Intake (Qt/hr)	Work/Rest	Water Intake (Qt/hr)	Work/Rest	Water Intake (Qt/hr)
1	78 - 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4
2	82 - 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
3	85 - 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
4	88 - 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	1
5	>90	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1
NL = no limit		Weapon Maintenance; Walking hard surface @ 2.5 mph, <30lb load; Marksmanship training; Drill and Ceremony		Walking loose sand @ 2.5 mph, no load; Walking hard surface at 3.5 mph, <40lb load; Calisthenics; Patrolling; Individual Movement Techniques (i.e. high/low crawl)		Walking hard surface at 3.5 mph, > or = 40lb load; Walking loose sand at 2.5 mph with load; Field assaults	
Body Armor = +5°							
MOPP 4 = +10°							
Rest = sitting or standing in the shade if possible							
The work-rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least <b>4 HOURS</b> of work in the specified heat category. Fluid needs can vary based on individual differences and exposure to full sun or full shade.							
<b>CAUTION:</b> Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1.5 quarts Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.							



## Wind Chill Chart



# Foot and Mouth Disease or Hoof and Mouth Disease

The Korean peninsula has experienced occasional outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease which have affected both the commercial cattle and swine industries.

Foot-and-mouth disease, FMD or hoof-and-mouth disease (Aphthae epizooticae) is a highly contagious and sometimes fatal viral disease of cloven-hoofed animals, including domestic animals such as cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs, as well as wild antelope, bison and deer. It is caused by foot-and-mouth disease virus. Humans are very rarely affected. Foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) is a picornavirus, the prototypic member of the Aphthovirus <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphthovirus>> genus in the Picornaviridae <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Picornaviridae>> family. It is a highly variable and transmissible virus.

Humans can be infected with foot-and-mouth disease through contact with infected animals, but this is extremely rare. Some cases were caused by laboratory accidents. Because the virus that causes FMD is sensitive to stomach acid, it cannot spread to humans via consumption of infected meat, except in the mouth before the meat is swallowed. In the UK, the last confirmed human case occurred in 1966, and only a few other cases have been recorded in countries of continental Europe, Africa, and South America. Symptoms of FMD in humans include malaise, fever, vomiting, red ulcerative lesions (surface-eroding damaged spots) of the oral tissues, and sometimes vesicular lesions (small blisters) of the skin. According to a newspaper report Foot and Mouth disease killed two children in England in 1884, suspectedly due to infected milk.

There is another viral disease with similar symptoms, commonly referred to as "hand, foot and mouth disease", that occurs more frequently in humans, especially in young children; the cause, Coxsackie A virus, is different from FMDV. Coxsackie A also belongs to the Picornaviridae family. Coxsackie viruses belong to the Enteroviruses <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enterovirus>> within the Picornaviridae.

Because FMD rarely infects humans but spreads rapidly among animals, it is a much greater threat to the agriculture industry than to human health. Travel is often restricted in affected areas since humans may inadvertently spread the disease by carrying the germs on their clothes and body. Animals that are not susceptible to the disease may also aid in spreading the disease. Farmers can lose huge amounts of money during a foot-and-mouth epizootic, when large numbers of animals are destroyed and revenues from milk and meat production go down.

# Malaria Prevention

Malaria is a preventable summer time health threat that occurs primarily north of Seoul near the Demilitarized Zone. The threat of malaria from Seoul to the southern tip of Korea is very low. Malaria is transmitted by the bite of an infected Mosquito and malaria prevention is based on prevention of mosquitoes from biting through the use of personal protection.

The most important protective measures for Soldiers include the use of DEET for exposed skin, permethrin treatment for uniforms, and proper wear of the uniform. Commanders should ensure their Soldiers have full personal protective measures available before Soldiers train in areas north of Seoul. Do not apply permethrin to the new Fire Resistant Army Combat Uniform, and NOMEX since permethrin is not properly absorbed by these uniforms.

Family members, civilians, and Soldiers when not wearing their uniform during off-duty hours should apply an insect repellent containing at least 20% DEET formulation to exposed skin, which should protect them from bites for up to 6-8 hrs. An aerosol spray DEET formulation can be applied to clothing to prevent mosquitoes from biting through the clothing. Remember that DEET is a plasticizer and should never be applied to Spandex or other types of elastic clothing. Also, during the evening hours when mosquitoes are biting, personnel should wear loose fitting clothing that will prevent mosquito bites.

Keeping window and door screens in good repair, and using a bed net over your bed, are good methods for preventing mosquitoes from entering barracks and quarters.

Since malaria is non-fatal and there were 34 total cases reported among US servicemen throughout Korea in 2007, chemoprophylaxis is not recommended, except for Soldiers assigned to the Joint Security Area (JSA), a very high-risk area (nighttime only). Malaria is a preventable disease and using malaria prevention techniques that prevent mosquitoes from biting you will greatly reduce your chances of acquiring malaria in Korea.

# KOREAN HEMORRHAGIC FEVER

## DISEASE

- Reservoir - striped field mouse
- Infection by breathing or swallowing dust contaminated with virus laden rodent feces, urine, & saliva
- Incubation period usually 2-4 weeks (few days to 2 months)
- Virus type determined through positive blood sample
- Present with fever, sore throat, and other “flu-like” symptoms
- Person to person transmission does NOT occur
- Peak season: Primary - **OCT - DEC** & Secondary - **MAY – JUN**
- Annually, there are an average of 0-3 cases among USFK personnel
- Mortality rates range from about 5 – 15%.

## PREVENTION

- Avoid using training areas associated with previous cases AND high rates of rodent infection
- Conduct rodent-borne disease prevention training prior to going to training sites.
- Prevent rodent access to living and food areas
- Avoid enclosed areas (bunkers, etc.) that have evidence of rodent infestations
- Cover all food in rodent-proof containers and properly dispose of garbage
- Disinfect rodent contaminated areas with dilute bleach and use wet mops
- Use properly fitting respirators or masks if exposed to contaminated dust

## HABITAT MODIFICATION

- Cut grasses/weeds along the perimeter and central areas of training sites – allow predators to do their job
- During dry periods, apply water to dirt roadways, firing areas to reduce dust
- Put down large gravel in well traveled areas to reduce dust

# FLU/H1N1 Prevention

## #1

### Take time to get vaccinated.

- CDC recommends a yearly seasonal flu vaccine as the first and most important step in protecting against seasonal flu.
- The seasonal flu vaccine protects against the three seasonal viruses that research suggests will be most common.
- Vaccination is especially important for people at high risk of serious flu complications, including young children, pregnant women, people with chronic health conditions like asthma, diabetes or heart and lung disease and people 65 years and older.
- Seasonal flu vaccine also is important for health care workers, and other people who live with or care for high risk people to prevent giving the flu to those at high risk.
- A seasonal vaccine will not protect you against novel H1N1.

A new vaccine against novel H1N1 is being produced and will be available in the coming months as an option for prevention of novel H1N1 infection.

People at greatest risk for novel H1N1 infection include children, pregnant women, and people with chronic health conditions like asthma, diabetes or heart and lung disease.



## #2

### Take everyday preventive actions.

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze. Alcohol-based hand cleaners are also effective.\*
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread this way.
- Try to avoid close contact with sick people.
- If you get the flu, CDC recommends that you stay home from work or school for 7 days after symptoms begin, or until you are symptom free for 24 hours, whichever is longer.
- While sick, limit contact with others to keep from infecting them.

*\*Though the scientific evidence is not as extensive as that on hand washing and alcohol-based sanitizers, other hand sanitizers that do not contain alcohol may be useful for killing flu germs on hands in settings where alcohol-based products are prohibited.*



## #3

### Take flu antiviral drugs if recommended.

- If you get seasonal or novel H1N1 flu, antiviral drugs can treat the flu.
- Antiviral drugs are prescription medicines (pills, liquid or an inhaled powder) that fight against the flu by keeping flu viruses from reproducing in your body.
- Antiviral drugs can make your illness milder and make you feel better faster. They may also prevent serious flu complications.
- Antiviral drugs are not sold over-the-counter and are different from antibiotics.
- Antiviral drugs may be especially important for people who are very sick (hospitalized) or people who are sick with the flu and who are at increased risk of serious flu complications, such as pregnant women, young children and those with chronic health conditions.
- For treatment, antiviral drugs work best if started within the first 2 days of symptoms.





# ROAD CONDITION EXPLANATIONS

**Green:** Highway conditions are normal.

**Amber:** Military vehicles, other than those required for essential business, will not be driven on highways. POV owners need to use extreme caution and are encouraged to observe the rules established for military vehicles.

**Red:** Military vehicles, other than emergency/essential business, will not be driven. O-5 / GS-13 or above may authorize usage for business that can not be postponed without jeopardizing military requirements. Snow chains or similar devices will be used.

**Black:** All U.S. Government vehicles are prohibited from movement. Commanders of O-6 and above must personally authorize the use of emergency vehicles after the appropriate risk assessment and mitigation actions are considered. Snow chains or similar devices are required, no waivers are authorized.

**FOR UPDATED ROAD CONDITIONS CALL: 738-ROAD (7623)  
(Commercial: 02-7918-7623)**

# EXPLANATION OF FORCE PROTECTION CONDITIONS (FPCONS)

The Force Protection Conditions (FPCON) system is mandated by Department of Defense directive. It describes progressive levels of security measures in response to Force Protections to Department of Defense personnel and facilities.

The FPCON system is the baseline and foundation for development of all force protection plans and orders. Declaration of a particular FPCON and implementation of appropriate security and protective measures may be decreed by higher headquarters (Department of the Army, PACOM, USFK, 8<sup>th</sup> U.S. Army, and IMCOM-K), or the garrison commander following receipt of intelligence through official sources or following an anonymous threat.

## THERE ARE FIVE FPCON CONDITIONS

**FPCON NORMAL:** Local security measures designed for implementation when there is no credible threat of terrorist activity. Under these conditions, only a routine security posture designed to defeat the routine criminal threat is warranted.

### ***Actions You Can Take:***

- Maintain awareness, secure areas when not in use (lock vehicle doors), maintain positive control of identification.
- Be aware of anti-government demonstrations in local villages (avoid large crowds).

**FPCON ALPHA:** This applies when there is a general threat activity against personnel and/or installations, the nature and extent of which is unpredictable, and circumstances do not justify full implementation of FPCON BRAVO.

At regular intervals, personnel will be advised to report the following to appropriate law enforcement or security agencies:

- Suspicious personnel, particularly those carrying suitcases or other containers, or those observing, photographing or asking questions about military operations or security measures (such suspicious personnel and/or activities should be reported to the Military Police)
- Unidentified vehicles parked or operated in a suspicious manner or in the vicinity of U.S. installations, units or facilities.
- Abandoned parcels or suitcases.
- Any other activity considered suspicious.

### ***Actions You Can Take:***

- Continue the practices implemented in NORMAL.
- Have your spouse explain to you what the FPCON really means.
- Practice good common sense crime prevention techniques.
- Don't allow unidentified persons into your quarters and know where your children are.
- Pay attention to AFN television/radio and keep emergency telephone numbers available.

***FPCON BRAVO:*** This applies when an increased or more predictable threat exists. In addition to the measures required by FPCON ALPHA, the following measures will be implemented:

### ***Actions You Can Take:***

- Continue previous implemented practices.
- Do not panic, there is no immediate danger. Be more vigilant than normal. Follow up on feelings you may have about things "not being right."
- Expect delays when entering the installation and facilities. Plan accordingly and have identification readily available.
- Inform your children that they need to be especially alert to strangers. If contacted, have them tell you about it immediately.
- Make sure your children understand whatever measures their schools might have implemented.
- Make sure your children carry some type of identification.
- Don't accept home deliveries unless you are expecting them.
- Check vehicle for any signs of tampering.
- Tune in to AFN television/radio for information updates.
- Consider conducting personal business in one trip, preferably during daylight.
- Family members should carry sponsor's work telephone number and home telephone number.

**FPCON CHARLIE:** Applies when an incident occurs or intelligence indicates some form of threat against personnel and/or facilities is imminent. Implementation of FPCON CHARLIE measures, for more than a short period, will probably create hardships for personnel and affect the peacetime activities of units and personnel.

***Actions You Can Take:***

- Continue all implemented practices.
- If you are in your quarters, stay inside. If children are outside, bring them in.
- Do not rush to schools, day care centers, etc. Contact these facilities telephonically and they will advise you when/how to pick up your children.
- Follow action plans published by Child Development Centers and schools to know disposition of children.
- If you are in a facility which draws large crowds, such as the commissary, leave in an orderly but expeditious manner. Return to your quarters.
- Public facilities (AAFES, Commissary, etc) will post instructions for customers and patrons in case of FPCON change.
- If travel is necessary, go with a friend. Let someone know where you are going and how long it should take you.
- Immediately report anything unusual to the security forces.
- Be prepared to evacuate if necessary (passports, funds, etc.).
- Tune to AFN radio for updates/information.

**FPCON DELTA:** Implementation applies in immediate area where a threat attack has occurred or when intelligence indicates terrorist action in a specific location is likely. Implementation of FPCON DELTA normally occurs for only limited periods of time over specified, localized areas.

***Actions You Can Take:***

- Follow guidance (Command Channel, AFN, Giant Voice systems, your spouse's unit, etc.).
- Keep emergency numbers readily available.
- Remain calm. Keep telephone lines open.
- Do not accept any deliveries to your home.

# SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Self-protective measures are an important part of force protection. Many of these self-protective measures are intended for use in high threat areas (overseas) but are useful anywhere you live.

## ***Avoiding/Overcoming routines***

- Vary routes and times to and from work.
- Exercise on different routes/times and don't exercise alone.
- Vary times/places for shopping, lunch, and other appointments.
- Enter/exit through buildings using different doors, if possible.
- Don't divulge family/personal information to strangers.

## ***Be Prepared For Unexpected Events.***

- "Check in" frequently to let friends/family know where you are/when to expect you.
- Know how to use the local telephone system. Always carry "telephone change", a cellular phone, or purchase a Korean phone card for use in the phone booths that accept them.
- Know locations of civilian police, military police, government agencies, the U.S. Embassy, and other places of safe refuge.
- Know key phrases or have them written on a card in the native language: "I need a policeman," "Take me to a doctor." etc.
- Set up a simple signal system to communicate with family members/associates.
- Carry identification showing blood type/special medical information. Have at least a one-week supply of medication.
- Keep personal affairs (wills, power of attorney, etc) in order.
- Don't carry sensitive or embarrassing items.
- Always carry your SOFA (Status of Forces Agreement) card on your person at all times.

### ***Maintain A Low Profile.***

- Dress and behave in public consistent with local customs.
- Don't wear US identified items such as cowboy hats or boots, baseball caps, American logo T-shirts, jackets, or sweatshirts.
- Wear a long-sleeved shirt if you have a visible US affiliated tattoo.
- Do not display any U.S. related stickers, decals, logos on luggage, briefcases, shopping bags, etc.
- Unless absolutely necessary, do not wear your uniform or military items in public.
- Show respect for local customs.
- Don't flash large sums of money, expensive jewelry, or luxury items.
- Travel in groups as much as possible. Avoid high-risk areas and demonstrations, and vary movements so as not to be predictable.
- Try to be inconspicuous when using public transportation and facilities. Dress, conduct, and mannerisms should not attract attention.
- Stay away from controversial meeting places, visit only reputable establishments, but don't frequent the same off-base locations (in particular, known, US-associated locales).
- Be alert to and aware of changes in the security atmosphere.
- Be alert for surveillance attempts, suspicious persons or activities, and report them to the proper authorities.
- Watch for unexplained absences of local citizens as an early warning of possible terrorist actions.
- Avoid public disputes or confrontations and be sure to report any trouble to the proper authorities.

### ***Car Travel/ Rental Cars***

- Consider not using a government car that announces ownership.
- Choose a recent model vehicle common to the area.



- Make sure the car is in good shape to prevent possible breakdowns or stranding.
- Make sure all safety equipment is working properly, tires are inflated, and gas cap is protected with a lock or door.
- Always keep gas tank at least half full.
- Ensure tires have sufficient tread.
- Keep the doors locked at all times.
- Vary your routes and time of travel.
- Know the location of safe areas such as police stations.
- All passengers in the car should be alert to what is going on around them.
- Before leaving the rental car agency, thoroughly examine the rental car from the outside in. Begin by visually inspecting the exterior without touching it, including the undercarriage and wheel wells. Before opening the doors, look into the interior and then open every compartment of the car to look for any evidence of tampering.
- Ensure you have the phone number for the rental agency readily available.

### ***Foot Travel***

- Vary your routes and times of travel.
- Stay alert to what is going on around you.
- Avoid crowded streets.
- Avoid unlit streets.
- Walk facing traffic.
- Be cautious and cross intersections with groups.
- Know where to go and what to do if a crisis situation arises.

### ***Dining Out***

- Avoid street side tables and opt for dining inside.

- Be courteous and respectful to strangers who may start up a conversation, but offer no discussion of personal things or your purpose in town.
- If you eat off base, try to find a place that is frequented by the local population and not just military personnel.

### ***Hotel Stays***

- Use a DoD hotel if possible. Reserve your hotel rooms through SATO, ITT or MWR.
- Don't register using your rank or title.
- Avoid street level rooms or any room that allows access from outside the hotel, but stay below the tenth floor for fire safety.
- Know evasion and escape routes.
- Report lost keys immediately and ask to change rooms.
- Keep your doors locked at all times and use the security chain.
- Keep the drapes closed at all times and a light on when you are not there.

### ***Safety At Home***

There are many things you can do while at home or in your local area to make yourself a hard target for terrorists.

- Look for suspicious packages or mail. Characteristics to look for include:
  - An unusual or unknown place of origin.
  - No return address.
  - An excessive amount of postage.
  - Abnormal or unusual size.
  - Oily stains on the package.
  - Wires or strings protruding from or attached to an item.
  - Incorrect spelling on the package label.
  - Differing return address and postmark.

- Appearance of foreign style handwriting.
  - Peculiar odor. Many explosives used by terrorists smell like shoe polish or almonds.
  - Unusual heaviness or lightness.
  - Uneven balance or shape.
  - Springiness in the top, bottom, or sides.
  - Never cut tape, strings, or other wrappings on a suspect package or immerse a suspected letter or package in water. Either action could cause an explosive device to detonate.
  - Never touch or move a suspicious package or letter.
  - Report any suspicious packages or mail to security officials immediately.
- Do not put your name on your mailbox or exterior of your house.
  - When answering your home telephone, do not initially identify yourself.
  - Teach your children not to give out any information to strangers on the phone.
  - Consider having an unlisted telephone number.
  - Destroy all trash that could become a source of information.
  - Teach your children to be on guard against strangers.
  - Ensure that school officials know not to release your children to anyone that has not been approved beforehand.
  - Make changes to your daily routines such as routes to and from work, departure and arrival times, and daily appointments such as workout times, meeting places, etc.
  - Blend in with the surroundings by dressing consistently with local customs and acting appropriately in public.
  - Always be alert of what is going on around you.

# Operations Security (OPSEC) for Family and Friends

## ***What Is OPSEC?***

Operations Security, or OPSEC, is keeping potential adversaries from discovering our critical information. As the name suggests, it protects our operations – planned, in progress, and those completed. Success depends on secrecy and surprise, so the military can accomplish the mission faster and with less risk. Our adversaries want our information, and they don't concentrate on only soldiers to get it. They want you, the family member. As a family member of our military community, you are a vital player in our success, and we couldn't do our job without your support. You may not know it, but you also play a crucial role in ensuring your loved one's safety. You can protect your family and friends by protecting what you know of the military's day-to-day operations. That's OPSEC.

## ***Protecting Critical Information***

Even though information may not be secret, it can be what we call "critical information." Critical information deals with specific facts about military intentions, capabilities, operations or activities. If an adversary knew this detailed information, our mission accomplishment and personnel safety could be jeopardized. It must be protected to ensure an adversary doesn't gain a significant advantage. By being a member of the military family, you will often know some bits of critical information. Do not discuss them outside of your immediate family and especially not over the telephone.

## ***Examples of Critical Information***

- Detailed information about the mission of assigned units.
- Details on locations and times of unit deployments.
- Personnel transactions that occur in large numbers (Example: pay information, powers of attorney, wills, deployment information).
- References to trends in unit morale or personnel problems.
- Details concerning security procedures.

## ***Puzzle Pieces***

These bits of information may seem insignificant. However, to a trained adversary, they are small pieces of a puzzle that highlight what we're doing and planning. Remember, the element of security and surprise is vital to the accomplishment of our goals and our collective personnel protection.

- Where and how you discuss this information is just as important as with whom you discuss it. Adversary agents tasked with collecting information frequently visit some of the same stores, clubs, recreational areas, or places of worship as you do.

- Determined individuals can easily collect data from cordless and cellular phones and even baby monitors, using inexpensive receivers available from local electronics stores.
- If anyone, especially a foreign national, persistently seeks information, notify your military sponsor immediately. He or she will notify the unit OPSEC program manager.

### ***What Can You Do?***

There are many countries and organizations that would like to harm Americans and degrade our influence in the world. It's possible, and not unprecedented, for spouses and family members of U.S. military personnel to be targeted for intelligence collection. This is true in the United States and especially true overseas! What can you do?

### ***Be Alert***

Foreign governments and organizations collect significant amounts of useful information by using spies. A foreign agent may use a variety of approaches to befriend someone and get sensitive information. This sensitive information can be critical to the success of a terrorist or spy, and consequently deadly to Americans.

### ***Be Careful***

There may be times when your spouse cannot talk about the specifics of his or her job. It's very important to conceal and protect certain information such as flight schedules, ship movements, temporary duty (TDY) locations, and installation activities, for example. Something as simple as a phone discussion about where your spouse is deploying, or going TDY, can be very useful to our enemies.

Report all suspicious incidents utilizing the 5 W's report format to:

- Your Chain of Command
- USAG Daegu DPTMS OPSEC officer at 768-8987
- USAG Daegu Antiterrorism Officer at 768-7607
- USAG Daegu Waegwan Antiterrorism Officer at 765-8343
- Directorate Emergency Services (DES) 764-4167
- Provost Marshall Desk, 764-4141 or 911
- Daegu Military Intelligence Detachment, 768-6776 or the 24 hour duty phone at 011-695-0763
- SAEDA Hotline - SAEDA-99 (723-3299)





# IMCOM-Korea OPSEC Social Networking Sites Checklist



## THINK BEFORE YOU POST!

### **Personal Information**

#### **Do you:**

- Keep sensitive, work-related information OFF your profile?
- Keep your plans, schedules and location data to yourself?
- Protect the names and information of coworkers, friends, and family members?
- Tell friends to be careful when posting photos and information about you and your family?

### **Posted Data**

#### **Before posting did you:**

- Check all photos for indicators in the background or reflective surfaces?
- Check filenames and file tags for sensitive data (your name, organization or other details)?

### **Passwords**

#### **Are they:**

- Unique from your other online passwords?
- Sufficiently hard to guess?
- Adequately protected (not shared or given away)?

### **Settings and Privacy**

#### **Did you:**

- Carefully look for and set all your privacy and security options?
- Determine both your profile AND search visibility?
- Sort “friends” into groups and networks, and set access permissions accordingly?
- Verify through other channels that a “friend” request was actually from your friend?
- Add un-trusted people to the group with the lowest permissions and access?

### **Security**

#### **Remember to:**

- Check all photos for indicators in the background or reflective surfaces?
- Check filenames and file tags for sensitive data (your name, organization or other details)?

SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES (SNS), like Facebook® and Twitter®, are software applications that connect people and information in spontaneous, interactive ways. While SNS can be useful and fun, they can provide adversaries, such as terrorists, spies, and criminals, with critical information needed to harm you or disrupt your mission. Practicing operations security (OPSEC) will help you to recognize your critical information and protect it from an adversary.



## TELEPHONE MONITORING

Personnel are reminded not to discuss classified information on non-secure telephones. DoD telephones are provided for the transmission of official government information only and are subject to telecommunications security monitoring at all times. Any use of official DoD telecommunication devices constitutes consent to monitoring in accordance with AR 380-53 (Information Systems Security Monitoring).

***Remember!***

Discussing classified information over non-secure telecommunication systems is prohibited.



## **NEO - COURAGEOUS CHANNEL/FOCUS PASSAGE**

Courageous Channel is a regularly scheduled exercise. It is unrelated to any current or specific event. Noncombatant readiness exercises called "Courageous Channel" are conducted semi-annually, usually during the spring and Focus Passage is conducted during the fall each year. During these exercises, a full dress rehearsal of NEO is conducted. The purpose of this exercise is to train all participants in the procedures to follow during the alert and assembly phases to instill realistic expectations. In order for any plan to work, it is essential that the participants fully understand all aspects and stages of the plan. To make the whole process work successfully requires practice.

The participation of noncombatants is the most important aspect of any NEO training. This helps in providing realistic training for both military personnel who execute the mission and noncombatant personnel who must know what to do in an actual crisis situation. It is mandatory for all DoD-affiliated noncombatants, including non-emergency essential U.S. Government employees and contractors, to participate in the NEO exercises. Military retirees are also encouraged to participate. The participants process through the Evacuation Control Centers (ECCs) to verify the completeness and accuracy of NEO packets and to become familiar with processing procedures.

The Republic of Korea has the most heavily defended border in the world. Although the probability of conflict remains low, the potential of hostilities occurring on the Korean peninsula is greater than in many other parts of the world. Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) is, as the name suggests, a plan to ensure that family members and other noncombatants can be evacuated to a safe place in the event of a natural disaster, civil unrest or any likelihood of military conflict.

During some exercises, selected noncombatants will be evacuated through the system to test the relocation, evacuation and safe haven phases of the plan. The USFK full time NEO staff uses the lessons learned from these exercises and from actual evacuations around the world to continually refine the military assisted evacuation plan for Korea.

In the event of a crisis, the U.S. Embassy will monitor the situation, and based on the seriousness of the crises, will put the NEO plan into effect in stages. "First, the embassy will advise the American community through travel advisories and warnings. This is the voluntary phase of NEO. Noncombatants would be advised by the embassy about the changes to the current security situation and might be advised to consider departing the affected area or not traveling there. During this phase, the embassy would provide all possible assistance to U.S. noncombatants.

The second phase is more serious and might include an ordered departure of U.S. government and DoD noncombatant personnel. The embassy would inform all U.S. citizens about the ordered departure and would again advise U.S. citizens to depart the affected area.

If a situation develops quickly and the Department of State requires assistance in the evacuation of noncombatants, the Secretary of State will request that the military assist in the evacuation. This is the third phase of NEO. During this stage, the military will assemble the noncombatants and then either relocate or evacuate them to a safer place.

Each unit has NEO wardens who are responsible for checking on his or her group of noncombatants and continuously updating the group on any new information. In the event of a developing crisis, people should stay at home or a safe place, listen to American Forces Network - Korea television and radio for advisories, and prepare to react to instructions from their NEO wardens.

In the event of a military assisted evacuation, US Forces Korea would establish 18 assembly points on the Korean peninsula where noncombatants will assemble. Once the noncombatants are screened for eligibility, the military will move the noncombatants to an evacuation port or relocate them to a safe place on the peninsula until they can be evacuated.

The readiness of participants will ensure that the process of evacuation will be achieved smoothly and without unnecessary stress. An actual NEO may require thousands of noncombatants to travel for several days on very short notice. Because of the limited time during a crisis, noncombatants should prepare for any contingency by having a NEO kit assembled.

Each family should prepare and keep ready a NEO kit for this or a similar situation. The NEO kit (usually a backpack or other sturdy carryall) should contain emergency supplies that allow a family to travel for several days on short notice. The NEO kit should contain at a minimum of the following items:

- NEO packet or folder with documents proving eligibility for evacuation and documents that support the family's immediate relocation to the continental United States.
- three-day supply of non-perishable lightweight, high energy, ready-to-eat food
- three-day supply of bottled water
- First aid kit
- 30-day supply of prescription medication
- 3-day supply of baby food, formula, diapers, clothes and other hygiene items for non-combatants with infants.
- Extra clothing, blankets
- Toiletries
- Light backpack/ luggage
- Small transistor radio and flashlight with extra batteries
- For combatants with pets: need carrier, animal vaccination certificates (if applicable), hygiene items, food and water (three-day supply)

This suggested list of items is not all-inclusive and can be modified to tailor to your needs. Keep in mind during an evacuation a noncombatant is allowed up to 66 pounds in luggage.

In the event of a NEO situation, noncombatants should also carry with them any non-replaceable documents, about \$100 and 30,000 won in cash for any emergencies, extra seasonal clothing, first aid kit, flashlight with extra batteries and a blanket or sleeping bag. More detailed information and helpful things are available in USFK Pamphlet 600-300, the Department of Defense Noncombatants Handbook



## NEO Kit Checklist

	Yes	No	N/A
NEO packet or folder with documents proving eligibility for evacuation and documents that support the family's immediate relocation to the continental United States.			
3-day supply of non-perishable, lightweight, high energy ready to eat food and water**			
3-day supply of bottled water**			
First aid kit			
30-day supply of prescription medication**			
3-day supply of baby food, formula, diapers, clothes and other hygiene items for non-combatants with infants. ‡			
Extra clothing, blankets ‡			
Toiletries**			
Light backpack/ luggage ‡			
Small transistor radio and flashlight with extra batteries			
Pet carrier, animal vaccination certificates (if applicable), hygiene items, food and water (3-day supply)			

\*\* for each Non-combatant.

‡ keep baggage size/ weight restrictions in mind. Noncombatants are allowed 66 lbs in baggage.

Remember, this list is not all inclusive – it is merely a guideline to the minimum items you should have. During an evacuation, make sure you carry at least 100 dollars and 30,000 won in cash for small purchases.

# FAMILY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

## ***Are you and your family ready for an emergency?***

Emergencies affect hundreds of thousands of people every year. One may hit your installation and community and affect you and your family. When emergencies occur, military and civilian organizations respond, but it takes time to mobilize, and they focus on the most critical needs first. You should get ready to manage on your own for at least three days. Failure to prepare can put yourself, your family, and your property in jeopardy!

## ***Start Preparing Today***

***Take these three simple steps to prepare - Get a kit, Make a plan, Be informed***

### ***Get a Kit***

Assemble a collection of first aid supplies, food, water, medicines and important papers that can sustain you and your family until a crisis passes. Consider the unique needs of your family and pets, and then assemble emergency supply kits in your home, car and workplace.

### ***Make a Plan***

You and your family members may not be together when an emergency strikes. Planning ahead for various emergencies will improve your chances of keeping in touch, staying safe and quickly reuniting.

### ***Be Informed***

Emergencies can arise from weather and other natural hazards, industrial and transportation accidents, disease epidemics and terrorist acts. Anticipate the emergencies most likely to affect you and your family. Knowing what to do can make all the difference when seconds count.

This booklet helps you think through the basics of preparing yourself and your family for all hazards. In addition to checklists and sources for further help and information, there is a detachable Family Emergency Plan form.

Play it smart. Preparing for emergencies doesn't take a lot of time or effort, but it brings peace of mind. And it could keep an emergency from becoming a disaster for you and your family.



## ***Get a Kit***

When disaster strikes, emergency responders address the most critical needs and may not even be able to get to an area until it is deemed safe. While they work on behalf of the entire community, it is your responsibility to ensure your family's well-being during times of crisis. Emergency kits are an essential tool for meeting that challenge. To prepare your family for an emergency, get one or more emergency kits that include enough supplies for at least three days. Keep a kit prepared at home, and consider having kits in your car and at work. These kits will enable you and your family to respond to an emergency more quickly. Your various emergency kits will be useful whether you have to evacuate or shelter-in-place.

### ***Here are some basic items to consider for a home emergency kit:***

- o Water—at least one gallon per person per day for at least three days
- o Food—nonperishable food for at least three days
- o Formula and diapers for any infants
- o Food, water, other supplies and documents for any pets
- o Manual can opener
- o Flashlight, NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) battery-powered weather radio, battery-powered cell phone charger and extra batteries
- o First aid kit with N95 or N100 rated dust masks, disinfectant and prescription medications
- o Sanitation supplies such as moist towelettes, disinfectant and garbage bags
- o Important documents—personal, financial and insurance
- o Your family emergency plan, local maps, and your command reporting information
- o Passports
- o Birth abroad certificate for children born overseas
- o Cash in local currency
- o Card with local translations of basic terms
- o Electrical current converter
- o USAG Daegu Family Preparedness Guide



***Other items could prove helpful:***

- o Fire extinguisher
- o Any tools needed to turn off utilities
- o Matches in a waterproof container
- o Paper plates, paper cups, plastic utensils, paper towels
- o Coats and rain gear
- o Sleeping bags or other bedding
- o A weather-appropriate change of clothes for each person
- o Books, games, puzzles, toys and other activities for children

***Portable Emergency Kit***

- o Take this kit with you when you are ordered to evacuate.
- o Place items in a designated area that will be easily accessible in the event of an emergency.
- o Make sure every member of your family knows where the kit is.
- o If you are required to shelter in place, keep this kit with you.
- o Consider adding enough supplies to last two weeks.

***Workplace Emergency Kit***

o This kit should be in one container to be kept at your work station in case you must evacuate from work.

o Make sure you have comfortable walking shoes at your work place in case you have to walk long distances.

o This kit should include at least food, water, first aid kit, and your family's communications procedure.

### ***Vehicle Emergency Kit***

o In the event that you are stranded while driving, keep this kit in your vehicle at all times.

o This kit should contain at a minimum food, water, a first aid kit, signal flares, jumper cables and seasonal clothing (coats, rain gear).

o Make sure you include your family's communications procedure.

### ***Maintaining Your Kits***

o Routinely evaluate your kits and their relevance to the threats in your area.

o Throw away and replace any expired or damaged medications, food or water.

The Department of Homeland Security provides thorough checklists for emergency supply kits, as well as facts sheets about planning for children, pets and other special needs on [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov).

Make your basic home emergency kit portable or create a portable emergency kit with easy-to-carry items for situations requiring evacuation. Every member of your family should know where it is located and be able to access it easily.

Emergency kits should be evaluated regularly to ensure they will provide your family with basic needs during emergency situations. Remember to update supplies periodically as medications and food expire.

### ***Make a Plan***

Make and practice a family emergency plan.

Consider the range of potential emergencies and all the places you and your family might be. Some emergencies require different responses than others, but a family communications procedure will be helpful in any case. Knowing how to keep in touch and find one another will help your family stay safe and cope with the confusion and fear that come when emergencies strike.

## ***Making a plan is simple...just think of the 5 W's!***

- **Who:** Gather input from all members of your family to consider all possibilities and make them more likely to remember important steps when an emergency happens. Choose a contact person, a family member or friend living somewhere else whom you can all contact if an emergency strikes when you are separated.
- **What:** Plan for all hazards that could affect your family, considering potential hazards and weather patterns in your region. Think through each possible emergency situation, and determine how your family should respond.
- **Where:** Think about all the places you and your family may be throughout the day, such as home, office, school and in transit. Establish meeting places and discuss situations to use them.
- **When:** Because emergencies can happen at any time, make your family emergency plan immediately. You can use or model it after the form at the back of this booklet. Review the plan annually and whenever there are major changes in your family situation, schedule or activities.
- **Why:** Emergencies can be scary. By establishing and practicing a family emergency plan, you and your family are more likely to find each other quickly and help one another get through the emergency situation safely and with less worry.

### ***Practice Your Plan***

Making an emergency plan is just the first step; you should practice it at least twice a year. Describe to family members a hypothetical event and tell them to follow the family emergency plan. Practice gathering your emergency kit and important documents, communicating with one another and meeting at a designated place. Afterwards, discuss the actions you took and how the plan would change in a different type of emergency.

### ***Be Informed***

In this era of persistent conflict, you should identify and learn about all of the hazards that could affect you and your family. Many events can trigger emergency situations with the potential to escalate into disaster. Hazards such as power outages or disease breakouts can happen anywhere at any time, so you should become familiar with the spectrum of possible dangers and how you will be notified about them. It also is important to give special consideration to any particular hazards that are more likely to affect your local area, such as hurricane, tornado, flooding, earthquake or severe winter weather. Living abroad presents additional preparedness challenges and, in some areas, less familiar hazards, like volcanic eruption and tsunamis. While the potential threats can seem overwhelming, keep in mind that most of what you address in your family emergency plan or put in your emergency kits will be useful regardless of the hazard. And in many cases, the same protective alternatives apply: evacuate or shelter-in-place.

## NOTIFICATION AND EMERGENCY ACTIONS

### ***Notification and Emergency Actions***

You should understand the local mass warning system(s) and, when notified, be prepared to evacuate, move to a civilian shelter or designated safe haven or temporarily shelter-in-place.

### ***Mass Warning System***

Each local community is responsible for warning the public of impending danger due to an emergency. USAG Daegu supports this effort by establishing mass warning and notification procedures. These procedures include warning family members living off the installation.

**Warning** - A hazardous event is occurring or imminent. Take immediate protective action.

**Watch** - Conditions are favorable for a hazard to develop or move in. Stay alert.

### ***Evacuation***

If advance warning and other circumstances permit, the preference for nonessential and nonemergency personnel is evacuation using specified routes and transportation methods. Installation emergency management organizations have plans and procedures to direct evacuation or direct movement of personnel and family members to safe havens or civilian shelters. Safe and effective evacuation requires planning ahead and there may be no advance warning. You should plan primary and alternative evacuation routes in advance, with appropriate maps to take along in your emergency supply kit.

<b>WARNING OR CONDITION</b>	<b>SIGNAL</b>	<b>MEANING</b>	<b>REQUIRED ACTIONS</b>
<b>ATTACK</b>	3-5 minutes wavering tone on sirens or other devices.	Attack is imminent or in progress or the arrival of nuclear fallout is imminent.	Proceed immediately to designated shelters or take other appropriate actions.
<b>WARNING</b>	3-5 minutes of short blasts from horns, whistles or other devices		Listen for additional instructions.
<b>PEACETIME EMERGENCY WARNING</b>	3-5 minute steady tone on sirens or long steady blasts on horns, whistles, or similar devices	Peacetime disaster threat exists. Potential or confirmed hazard to public health, safety, or property.	Tune in to local radio, television, or cable stations for emergency information.  Listen to public address systems for additional instructions.  Be prepared to evacuate or to take immediate shelter or other appropriate protective actions.
<b>ALL CLEAR</b>	Declared verbally by local official agencies	Emergency terminated.	Resume normal operations or initiate recovery, if applicable.

# DODDS-KOREA INCLEMENT WEATHER PROCEDURES

## *Delayed Start*

If weather and road conditions present a potential safety hazard for students, the Installation Commander will contact the DODDS-K Superintendent to discuss the most up to date information regarding driving conditions for both on and off base. If it is determined there are hazardous driving conditions but improvements are expected, the Superintendent will be informed by the Installation Commander that there will be a delayed start to the school day. In the event of a delay, schools normally begin 1 or 2 hours later, depending on the weather conditions.

## *Early Release*

If changing weather conditions present a hazard during the school day the Superintendent in consultation with the Installation Commander will coordinate the early release of students. Every effort will be made to announce the early release through as many communication channels as possible. It is imperative that parents and/or guardians ensure that emergency contact information is as up-to-date as possible for a potential early release. If an early release of students occurs, school officials want to make every effort to ensure that when students arrive home, adult supervision is present. The elementary school has requested as part of their enrollment process that if parents want to be notified before an early release, they provide this request to the school in writing. Otherwise, all students will be released at a designated time.

## *Road Conditions*

Road conditions are considered in the decision for a normal school start, a delayed start, or an early release. School will begin on the normal schedule under **GREEN** road conditions. **AMBER** road conditions could result in either a normal school start or delayed start. The starting time during amber road conditions will be identified by radio and television communication.

**There will be NO SCHOOL during RED or BLACK road conditions.**

# SHELTERING IN PLACE

## ***Sheltering In Place***

In some instances, evacuating or moving to a shelter or safe haven is more dangerous than remaining where you are. When there is a short- or no-notice emergency such as a hazardous materials event, you may be directed to shelter-in-place, that is, take temporary protection in a structure or vehicle, typically your workplace or residence. It is important to know for different emergencies which part of a building is safest and how best to keep the air safe to breathe.

## ***Shelter In Place***

Shelter in place (SIP) is an emergency response tool used to protect personnel in the event of potential exposure to a dangerous chemical in the atmosphere. Shelter-in-place is a short term measure (minutes or hours, not days) designed to use a facility and its indoor atmosphere to temporarily separate personnel from a hazardous outdoor environment. The alternative would be to evacuate into a hazardous situation which may cause more harm to all involved. The Shelter In Place approach has been proven safe, much safer than evacuating personnel into a contaminated outdoor environment. In fact, no person protected by a shelter in place procedure has died as a result of any of the 35 major chemical accidents in the United States over the last 20 years.

## ***Shelter In Place At Home Procedures***

- o Choose a room in your house or apartment for the shelter. The best room to use for the shelter is a room with as few windows and doors as possible. A large room with a water supply is best (something like a master bedroom that is connected to a bathroom).
- o Act quickly and follow the instructions of emergency responders such as law enforcement personnel or the fire department.
- o Go inside as quickly as possible. Bring any outdoor pets indoors.
- o If there is time, shut and lock all outside doors and windows. Locking them may pull the door or window tighter and make a better seal.
- o Turn off the air conditioner or heater. Turn off all fans, too. Close any other place that air can come in from outside.
- o Go in the shelter-in-place room and shut the door.
- o Turn on the radio to AFN. Keep a telephone close at hand, but don't use it unless there is a serious emergency.



toilet as you normally would). If it is necessary to drink water, drink stored water, not water from the tap.

o Tape plastic over any windows in the room. Use duct tape around the windows and doors and make an unbroken seal. Use the tape over any vents into the room and seal any electrical outlets or other openings.

o If your children are at school, they will be sheltered there. Unless you are instructed to do so, do not try to get to the school to bring your children home. Transporting them from the school will put them, and you, at an increased risk.

o Listen to the radio for an announcement indicating that it is safe to leave the shelter.

o If instructed leave the shelter, follow instructions from emergency responders to avoid any contaminants outside. After you come out of the shelter, emergency responders may have additional instructions on how to make the rest of the building safe again.

### **SHELTER IN PLACE KIT CONTENTS:**

1. One: 23 Gallon Deluxe Trunk Locker
2. One: Portable Weather Alert Radio w/batteries
3. Two: 2-Way Radios with 22 Channels w/batteries
4. Two: Ultra-High Filtration Masks
5. Fifteen: Filtration Masks
6. Back-up batteries for all items needing batteries
7. One: Basic First Aid Kit
8. Two: Basic Flash Lights w/batteries
9. One: Weather Ready Crank Flash Light
10. One: 5 Gallon Hangable Water Container
11. A gallon of drinking water
12. Eighty plastic drinking cups
13. Two rolls of Plastic Sheeting
14. One: scissor
15. One roll of Duct Tape
16. Four: Toilet Tissues (Mega Rolls)
17. Six Towels
18. Eighteen washcloths
19. Two: 70 sheet notebooks
20. Two: permanent markers
21. Fifty: Name Tags
22. Two: rolls of tape
23. Twenty Pack of Ball Pens
24. Roll of 300ft Caution Tape



# Carbon Monoxide Alarms can save your life! Test your CO detector Every Month!

New Carbon Monoxide detectors have been installed in all USAG Daegu housing units. These are there to alert you if there is a buildup of CO gas! These units will also alert you if the unit is unplugged or has come loose from the outlet.

## Two LED's

Red –Illuminates when in alarm mode.

Green –AC power is present, normal operation.

## Test/Reset Button

Tests CO alarm circuit operation and allows you to immediately silence the alarm. –Test the unit every month!



When the alarm senses a dangerous level of CO, the unit will emit a loud alarm pattern.

Normal Operation

Green LED Constantly on

Good Battery

Normal Operation

Green LED Blinks every 7 seconds

Battery in Use

Low Battery

1 Beep every 15 seconds

Install new battery

**Alarm Sounding-Red LED 4 Flashes 4 Beeps –5 seconds of silence**

**Open Windows –Call 9-1-1 or 0505-764-5911**

**Wait outside (or at a neighbors); when the firefighters arrive, tell them what the situation is and they will go in and take a CO reading.**

**If you have ANY symptoms of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning –tell the 911 dispatcher and the firefighters when they arrive.**

## Symptoms of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

The following common symptoms are related to CO poisoning and should be discussed with ALL members of the household.

### Mild Exposure:

- Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue (often described as “flu-like” symptoms).

### Medium Exposure:

- Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.

### Extreme Exposure:

- Unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio-respiratory failure, death.

# Family Emergency Plan

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan what you will do in different situations and plan how you will contact one another.

## Family Evacuation Procedure

Where the family will meet near home:

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

Alternate meeting place if access to home is blocked:

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

## Family Communications Procedure

- Fill in the information below. Add other important information to suit your family's circumstances.
- Keep this plan with your emergency supplies kit, along with your command's standard and emergency reporting procedures.
- Make sure every family member has the most important contact information for each other.

## Where the family spends time

### Work:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

### Work:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

### School:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

### Other:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

### Other:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Evacuation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

## Contact information

Out of Town Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Alternate Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

## Family members

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security #: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License #: \_\_\_\_\_ Passport #: \_\_\_\_\_

Prescriptions/Medical Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security #: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License #: \_\_\_\_\_ Passport #: \_\_\_\_\_

Prescriptions/Medical Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security #: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License #: \_\_\_\_\_ Passport #: \_\_\_\_\_

Prescriptions/Medical Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security #: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License #: \_\_\_\_\_ Passport #: \_\_\_\_\_

Prescriptions/Medical Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Social Security #: \_\_\_\_\_

Drivers License #: \_\_\_\_\_ Passport #: \_\_\_\_\_

Prescriptions/Medical Information: \_\_\_\_\_

### Insurance Policy Numbers

Mental/Dental: \_\_\_\_\_ Homeowners/Renters: \_\_\_\_\_

Automobile: \_\_\_\_\_ Life: \_\_\_\_\_

### Provisions for Utilities

In various emergency situations, whether you evacuate or shelter-in-place, you may be advised to cut off ventilation systems or utilities. Write the locations of, and instructions for, these controls and any tools necessary to change them. (Like fire and evacuation plans, this is a good thing to review and practice with the whole family.)

Electricity: \_\_\_\_\_ Gas: \_\_\_\_\_

Water: \_\_\_\_\_ Ventilation: \_\_\_\_\_

### Important Records

Use these checklists to help collect important papers to keep with your emergency supplies kit for ready access in case of evacuation.

#### Personal

- o Military ID cards
- o Birth certificates
- o Social Security cards
- o Passports
- o Citizenship papers
- o Marriage licenses, divorce records
- o Vehicle registration/ownership records
- o Medical records
- o Power(s) of attorney (personal/property)
- o Wills

#### Financial

- o Bank/credit union statements
- o Credit/debit card statements
- o Income records (including government child support and alimony)
- o Investment/retirement account records
- o Mortgage statement or lease
- o Bills (electricity, gas, water)
- o Health insurance cards and records
- o Other insurance records (auto/property/life)
- o Tax returns, property tax statements

### Accountability Reporting Information

#### Army Disaster Personnel Accountability and Assessment System (ADPAAS)

Web site: <https://adpaas.army.mil>

Army Info Hotline: 1-800-833-6622

#### Army One Source

Within CONUS: 1-800-464-8107  
Outside CONUS (Collect) (484) 530-5980  
(Toll-Free) (800) 3429-6477  
Hearing impaired callers: 1-800-364-9188  
Spanish speaking callers:  
1-888-732-9020 / 1-877-888-0727 / 1-877-255-7524

Web site address: <http://www4.army.mil>

#### Military OneSource

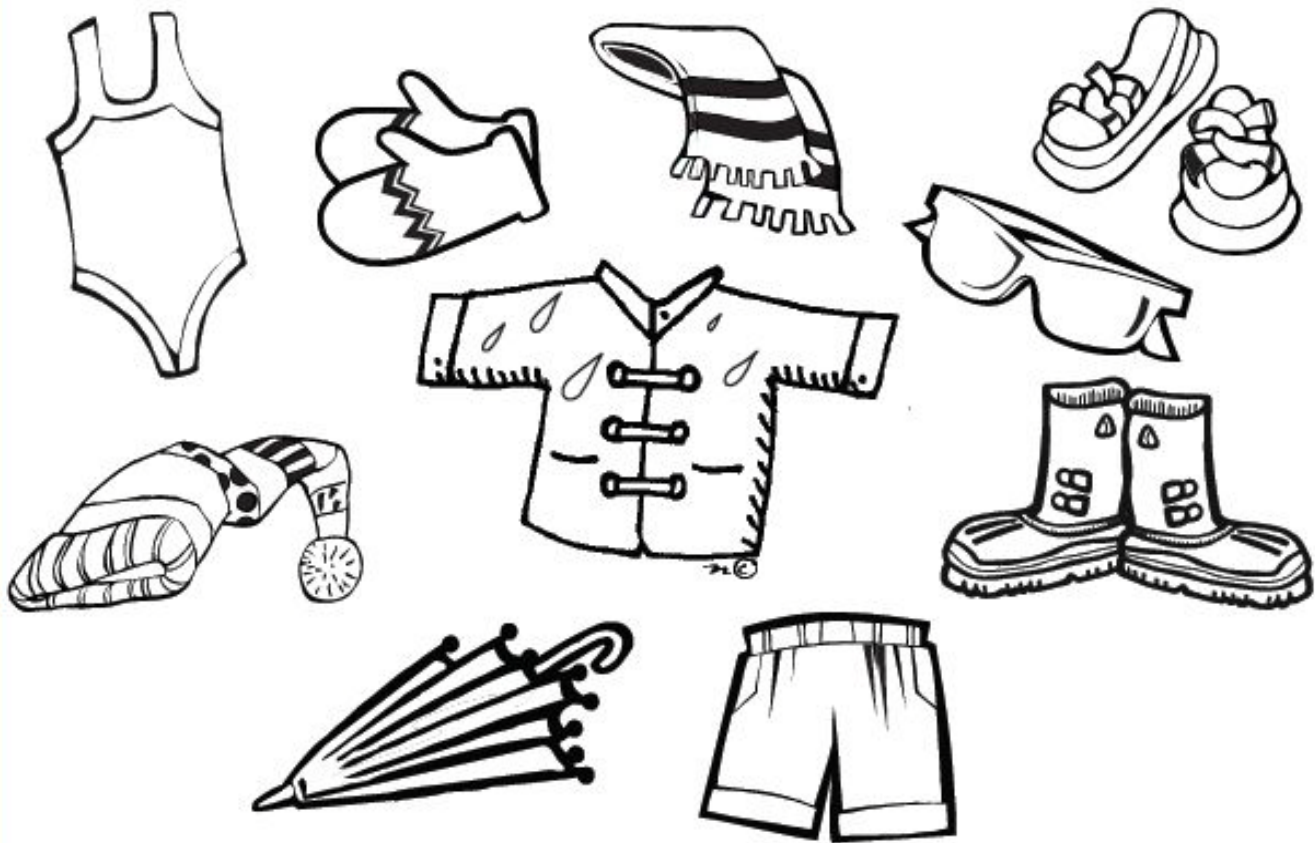
Within CONUS (24/7): 1-800-342-9647  
TTY/TTD: 1-800-346-9188  
Spanish-speaking callers:  
1-888-732-9020 / 1-877-888-0727 /  
1-877-255-7524  
Web site address:

<http://www.militaryonesource.com>

# Weather Gear & Wardrobe Match

We need to wear different types of clothes when the weather changes.

Color the pictures below then draw a line to connect each item of clothing to the correct weather picture.



# EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS OR HOTLINES

American Red Cross	768-7993
Commander's Hotline	768-7888
Saeda, OPSEC, and Terrorism Report Hotline	723-3299
SARS Hotline	737-7277
Work Orders	768-7969 (CP Henry) 765-8322 (CP Carroll)
Operator Assistance	113/0