

ST. JOHN
THE BAPTIST PARISH

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



www.sjbparish.com

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Helping our citizens learn how to be prepared for emergencies is a priority. The St. John the Baptist Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (SJP OHSEP) has produced this all-hazards preparedness guide to encourage you to develop your own readiness initiatives for your family. With the support of St. John the Baptist Parish President, and the Parish Council, we hope this guide will prepare you and your family to be self-sufficient following a major disaster.

St. John the Baptist Parish residents will find this all-hazards guide to be a convenient and useful resource for emergency awareness and preparedness information.





Citizen Guidance on the Homeland Security Advisory System

Risk of Attack

Recommended Actions for Citizen



Low Risk

- Develop a family emergency plan. Share it with family and friends, and practice the plan. Visit www.ready.gov for help creating a plan.
- Create an "emergency supply kit" for your household.
- Be informed, visit www.ready.gov or obtain a copy of "Preparing Makes Sense, Get Ready Now" by calling 1-800-BE-READY.
- Know how to shelter-in-place and know how to turn off utilities (power, gas and water) to your home.
- Examine volunteer opportunities in your community, such as Citizen Corps, Volunteers in Police Service, Neighborhood Watch or others, and donate your time.
- Consider completing an American Red Cross first aid or CPR course, or Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) course.



Guarded Risk

- Complete recommended steps at level green.
- Review stored disaster supplies and replace items that are outdated.
- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities.



Elevated Risk

- Complete recommended steps at levels green and blue.
- Ensure disaster supply kit is stocked and ready.
- Check telephone numbers in family emergency plan and update as necessary.
- Develop alternate routes to/from work or school and practice them.
- Continue to be alert to suspicious activity and report it to proper authorities.



High Risk

- Complete recommended steps at levels green and blue.
- Exercise caution when traveling, pay attention to travel advisory.
- Be patient. Expect some delays, baggage searches and restrictions at public buildings.
- Check on neighbors or others that might need assistance in an emergency.



Severe Risk

- Complete recommended steps at levels green and blue.
- Listen to local emergency management officials.
- Stay tuned to radio or TV for current information/instructions.
- Be prepared to shelter-in-place or evacuate, as instructed.
- Expect traffic delays and restrictions.
- Provide volunteer services only as requested.
- Contact your school/business to determine status of work day.



Emergency Alert Communication Systems

During a disaster, 911 will be inundated with calls. You may even receive a busy signal due to a system overload. This is why it is very important that you follow these simple steps.

HOW TO ALERT US

911

- If you need to report power, phone, water, or other utility outages notify the appropriate utility company.

Note: keep these important phone numbers with your Disaster Supplies Kit.

- Keep a phone that does not require a power source to use during times of power outages.
- Listen to local radio and television stations for instructions and information.
- Remember to remain calm when speaking to a 911 operator and do not hang up until they instruct you to do so.

HOW WE ALERT YOU

Sirens

St. John Parish Department of Emergency Preparedness may use the 36 outdoor siren system to notify parish residents of an emergency. These emergencies can be both man-made and natural disasters. Residents are asked to immediately tune into **870 AM**, **101.9 FM**, or **Cable Channel 15** for further information. The sirens are tested at noon on the First Thursday of every month.



The St. John Office of Emergency Preparedness uses the First Call system to notify residents of the parish in times of an emergency. First Call allows the Parish to send phone calls to both cell and home phones, text messages, and emails to notify you of changing conditions. Please register you and your family by going to www.sjbparish.com and clicking on the **FIRST CALL**® icon.

Radio Stations

The Parish's primary means of getting important emergency information out is **870 AM** and **101.9 FM**. These radio stations are designated by the State of Louisiana as the Official Emergency Alert Stations. All other radio stations will be given emergency information, however, residents are asked to tune into **870 AM** and **101.9 FM** for all emergency information before, during, and after an emergency.

TV Stations

The St. John Office of Emergency Preparedness has several means to communicate over the television when emergency information needs to reach the public.

- | Cable TV Audio Override
- | Cable Channel 15 (both RTC and Comcast)
Main form of Emergency TV Communication
- | 4 WWL TV
- | 6 WDSU TV
- | 8 FOX
- | 10 ABC

Schools

Information concerning the opening and closing of schools during an emergency will be announced on the Parish Cable TV channel 15 Emergency Alerting System, and the Parish Emergency First Call Alerting System radio station, **WWL 870 AM** and **101.9 FM**. Information from the School Board will be communicated by ED Connect.





Chemical Emergencies

I HEAR THE COMMUNITY EMERGENCY ALERT SIREN. WHAT SHOULD I DO?

The Community Siren Emergency Alerting System is tested the FIRST Thursday of every month at noon. If you hear the sirens at any other time, stay calm, and immediately turn to 870 AM, 101.9 FM, or Cable TV Channel 15 for further instructions. Emergency Officials may advise residents to take one of the following precautions: **A.** Shelter In Place, **B.** Evacuate, or **C.** Protect your breathing.

Below are the listed actions you and your family should take once notified by Emergency Officials to do so.

A. IF YOU ARE TOLD TO SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Shelter-in-place is a precaution aimed to keep you and your family safe while you remain in your house, school, or business. This is not the same thing as going to an evacuation shelter in case of a storm. Shelter-in-place means going to an interior room inside your house, school, or business.

You should protect yourself inside your house or some other building. This is a good action to take if there is a short release or small amount of hazardous material in the air. If your children are in school, school officials will protect them. Take these steps to protect yourself:

- Go inside if you are outside. When inside, stay inside until your radio or TV says you can leave safely. This is most likely to be no more than a few hours, rather than a day or more.
- Close all doors and windows. Taping cracks or openings will provide more protection.
- Turn heating, cooling, or ventilation systems to "recirc" or "vent closed" if available. If not, turn them off.
- Do not use fireplaces. Put out the fire. Close the dampers.
- Listen to your local radio or TV stations for further instructions.
 - Radio: WWL 870 AM or WLMG 101.9 FM
 - TV Cable 15
 - TV Broadcast Channels: 4-WWL, 6-WDSU, 8-WVUE, 26-WGNO
 - www.sjbparish.com

B. IF YOU ARE TOLD TO EVACUATE

You should move to a place designated by public officials. Follow these steps to get ready for the trip:

- Stay as calm as you can. If you already know where to go and what to take, that will help.
- Gather what you and your family will need. Pack only what you will need most. Take these things along if you can.
 - This pamphlet
 - Extra clothing
 - Eyeglasses, dentures, prescription drugs, other important medicines and first aid kit
 - Baby supplies
 - Portable radio and flashlight (if you have them)
 - Checkbook and credit cards
 - Driver's license and identification
- Remember as you leave to do the following:
 - Turn off: the lights, your household appliances and heating, cooling and ventilation systems.
 - Leave your refrigerator/freezer on.
 - Lock your house.
 - Do not go to your children's school to pick them up. That could delay their move to a safer place. School officials will take special care of your children.
- Do not try to call your children's school. If there is an emergency, the phone lines will be needed for official business.
- Do not use your phones, unless you or someone else you know is injured or too sick to do what is



needed. If you must use the phone, keep your call very short.

- This booklet and your radio and TV will tell you what actions you might need to take. Read it through and be sure you understand it. Clear up all questions you have now, not later.
- Do not listen to rumors. Turn on your radio or TV for up-to-date information during an emergency.
- Use only one car (or other vehicle) for your family. If you have room, please check to see if any neighbors need a ride.
- Keep your car windows and air vents closed.
- Listen to your local radio stations for reports about your route and other information.
- Drive safely, traffic will be heavy. Law officers along your route will help with the traffic.
- Do not worry about your property while you are away. Law officers will protect it.
- National Guard troops will be called if they are needed.
- Roadblocks will keep people out of the area that has been evacuated.
- If you need a ride, try to go with a neighbor, a friend, a relative. If you cannot do that, local officials will provide transportation.
- If the children have to leave their schools for a safer place, they will be the first to move. Teachers and other adults will take them to a designated place. You will also be told by radio or TV where to pick up your children.

C. IF YOU ARE TOLD TO PROTECT YOUR BREATHING

- You should cover your nose and mouth with a damp handkerchief or other cloth to protect your breathing. Fold the cloth over several times.
- Close the windows and doors if you are in a building or a car.
- Turn off heating, cooling, or ventilation systems.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU KNOW THERE IS A RELEASE AND IT'S COMING TOWARD YOU

- You should be prepared to get yourself and your family out of the area if directed to do so by the local authorities – emergency preparedness, fire department or law enforcement personnel. You should also be prepared to protect yourself wherever you are if evacuation isn't possible or necessary.

- Studies have shown that even poorly sealed buildings provide some protection from serious amount of gas entering the building. Those results would indicate that if you are outside, you should go in your house, a nearby public building, or get in your automobile. Once inside, close off all outside ventilation, such as the air conditioner or windows. Taping cracks or openings in doors and windows will increase the level of protection. Stay inside and wait for the cloud to pass.
- If you do feel the gas entering the building, and you are in danger, a wet cloth or towel over your nose and mouth will act as a filter and offer some protection.
- In any event staying inside is safer than trying to outrun a release.
- If you are outside and can't get inside, move crosswind (in a direction so that the wind is blowing from your left to right or vice versa, but not into your face or from behind.) This offers the best advantage for getting out of the path of the release.
- In either case, remain calm and wait until you receive further instructions before taking any further action.

WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION OR OTHER HELP

Be sure you, the members of your family, and your friends understand the information in this pamphlet. All of you will then know what to do in an emergency. You can be prepared ahead of time and will not have to try to use the phone when the lines are busy.

The good things that chemicals bring into our lives have become indispensable to us. Although extremely rare, there always remains a slim chance that a chemical emergency will occur in our community despite the extraordinary precautions that have been taken by the chemical industry. With safety of the public mind, the Local Emergency Planning Committee (L.E.P.C.) is improving local emergency response planning by combining industrial plant emergency plans with other local planning to achieve an integrated community emergency response plan. Knowledge of how to respond safely and appropriately greatly lessens the chance of serious injury and brings peace of mind. With that objective, this pamphlet has been prepared.

Additional information is available at www.sjbparish.com



Pipeline Safety

IF YOU LIVE OR WORK NEAR A PIPELINE

How can you tell where a pipeline is located?

Since pipelines are buried underground, line markers like the ones shown below are used to indicate their approximate location along the route. The markers can be found where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railroad.

The markers display the material transported in the line, the name of the pipeline operator, and a telephone number where the operator can be reached in the event of an emergency.

It is a federal crime to remove or deface a pipeline marker sign.

Pipeline marker signs such as those pictured below are important to public safety. They are so important, in fact, that Congress in 1988 passed a law making it a federal crime to willfully deface, damage, remove or destroy any pipeline sign or right-of-way marker that is required by federal law.

How can you recognize a pipeline leak?

Sight, sound and smell are helpful in detecting pipeline leaks. Look for:

- Crude oil or liquid petroleum products on the ground
- A dense white cloud or fog
- A spot of dead vegetation in an otherwise green location may indicate a slow leak
- Flames (if the leak has ignited)

Listen for:

- A roaring or hissing sound



Smell for:

- A pungent odor, sometimes like "rotten eggs"
- A gasoline-type odor

What should you do if you suspect a leak?

Your first concern should be for your personal safety and that of those around you.

- Leave the leak area immediately.
- Avoid driving into vapor clouds.
- Avoid direct contact with the escaping gas or liquids.
- Avoid creating sparks or other sources of heat, which could cause the escaping liquids or vapor to ignite.
- Do not light a match, start an engine or even switch on an electric light.
- Call 9-1-1.
- Notify the pipeline operator by calling the number on the posted pipeline sign.

Pipeline contents can vary greatly

- Pipelines carry both gaseous and liquid materials.
- Many liquids form gaseous vapor clouds when released.
- Many pipelines contain colorless and odorless products.
- Some pipeline gases are lighter than air and will rise.
- Other heavier-than-air gases and liquids will stay near the ground and collect in low spots.
- All petroleum gases and liquids are flammable.
- Any pipeline leak can be potentially dangerous.

ONE-CALL

Excavators and homeowners should use LA-ONE-CALL before starting any digging projects on or near any pipelines. These projects include fences, flagpoles, landscaping, storage buildings, foundations, swimming pools, ground clearing, deep plowing, laying underground pipe or wiring, or any other "digging" projects. Call 8-1-1 to contact LA-ONE-CALL.



Family Disaster Plan

Learn more about the types of disasters most likely to happen in and around St. John the Baptist Parish. Go to www.sjbparish.com to download a more detailed version of the Family Disaster Plan

- o Learn about the parish alert system (p.4).
- o How will you care for your pets?
- o Find out how to help your elderly or disabled neighbors.
- o Make disaster plans for home, work, and school.

STEP 1: DECIDE WHERE YOU WILL GO

You need to decide NOW where you will go to escape the physical dangers of a hurricane.

- a. Evacuate to central or northern Louisiana.
- b. Go to a friend or family member's home - only if it is structurally safe and out of the risk area.

STEP 2: LEARN THE EVACUATION ROUTES & PROCEDURES

Learn what evacuation routes will be used. That means you must know the MAJOR and MINOR highways to travel.

- a. Decide your destination NOW so that you can familiarize yourself with the area.
- b. Secure hotel reservations in advance and be sure to evacuate early enough to avoid the risk of losing your hotel room. Some hotels allow pets. Check first before evacuating with your animals.
- c. If you are evacuating with someone who has special needs, check the facility first to be sure that they can accommodate their needs.
- d. Know the road conditions, traffic control, and vehicular restrictions on your planned evacuation route.

STEP 3: THE SURVIVAL KIT

Remember to bring food, water, first aid supplies, clothing, bedding, tools, emergency supplies, and special needs items.

STEP 4: SPECIAL NEEDS FAMILY MEMBERS

One of the most important tasks you will face will be preparing your child or children for the possibility of an approaching disaster. This should be done in a non-threatening way; try to be positive and protective.

Be sure to include proper care of the elderly members of your family in your preparation.

STEP 5: PROVISIONS FOR ANIMALS

BEFORE AN EMERGENCY DEVELOPS it is important that you include a plan of action for your pets. If your family must evacuate, you will need to know ahead of time where your pet or pets will stay. REMEMBER - pets are not allowed in "last resort refuges" or evacuation shelters. Survey boarding facilities to determine what provisions you must take to board your pet. Your local animal shelter will not be able to accept your pets during an emergency.

STEP 6: PREPARING IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS & MEMORABILIA

Documents: Secure all these items in waterproof containers and store safely or take with you if you evacuate. Make additional copies in the event they are destroyed.

Memorabilia: Anything that is not replaceable should be protected. Family photographs of generations past, your children's mementos, or valuable heirlooms cannot be replaced.

STEP 7: INSURANCE & PROPERTY INVENTORY

Insurance: Appropriate and adequate insurance is an important component in recovering after a disaster. Ask your local insurance agent for a review of your current policy. Upgrading your policy to maximize your coverage will minimize your losses during a disaster's aftermath.

Property Inventory: This project is crucial to the recovery of your losses after a disaster. NOW IS THE TIME to properly record your property and personal possessions. This can be done by photographs, videotape or with a manual record.

STEP 8: PROTECTING YOUR HOME & PROPERTY

Four areas of your home are most vulnerable to wind damage: windows, doors, garage doors, and roof gable ends. If hurricane winds enter any openings, damage is much more likely to occur due to increased internal pressure and up lifting on walls and roof supports. MAKE SURE ALL WINDOWS, DOORS AND OPENINGS ARE COMPLETELY CLOSED, COVERED AND BRACED.

STEP 9: PLAN FOR FAMILY NOTIFICATION & COMMUNICATION

Communication Message Center: When a disaster strikes your area, it is easier to make an out-of-state call than, to try and reach your relatives and friends experiencing the same disaster locally. Therefore everyone involved should decide on:

One Out-of-State Contact Numbers: THIS WILL BE YOUR COMMUNICATION MESSAGE CENTER so choose wisely who you entrust with this responsibility.

STEP 10: FINANCIAL PLANNING

Most people assume that “a disaster will never happen here” or “we just had a bad one a few years ago,

nothing will happen this year.” The fact is, in Louisiana, a parish is declared a major disaster every 1.1 years! How does this impact you? If you are not financially prepared to sustain yourself or your family for several days or even weeks outside of your home, it could spell trouble when a disaster does occur. The government can only react so fast to the disaster needs of individuals. As a potential disaster victim, you should be financially prepared to protect yourself from impending disaster.



Hurricanes

SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE:

Category	Pressure (millibar)	Sustained Winds (MPH)	Damage
1	980 or more	74-95	Minimal
2	965-979	96-110	Moderate
3	945-964	111-130	Extensive
4	920-944	131-155	Extreme
5	less than 920	greater than 155	Catastrophic

HURRICANE WATCH: Hurricane may threaten within 48 hours

- Be prepared to take action if a warning is issued.
- Keep informed on the storm’s progress.

HURRICANE WARNING: Hurricane expected to strike within 36 hours

- Leave beach front and low-lying areas.
- Leave mobile homes for more substantial shelter.
- Stay in your home if it is sturdy, on high ground, and not near the beach, but if you are asked to leave by authorities: GO.
- Stay tuned to radio, NOAA weather radio, or television for hurricane advisories and safety information.

HURRICANE SEASON OFFICIALLY BEGINS ON JUNE 1 AND LASTS UNTIL NOVEMBER 30

BEFORE THE HURRICANE SEASON BEGINS

- Develop a Family Disaster Plan (p. 6). Know your homes vulnerability to the most common major threats—surge, wind, and flooding. Check your supplies—water, batteries, food, etc. Plan ahead of time—do not wait until the last minute to gather hurricane preparedness items. Make arrangements ahead of time for evacuation routes and procedures. Plan ahead of time where you are going to stay if you decide to evacuate.

WHAT IS A HURRICANE?

- A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone. Hurricane winds rotate in a counterclockwise direction around the center of the storm, which is called the “eye” where the winds are nearly calm. Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:
 - Tropical Disturbance
 - Organized thunderstorm activity in the tropics and subtropics, not associated with a front, maintaining its identity for 24 hours or more.
 - Tropical Depression
 - An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.
 - Tropical Storm
 - An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34-63 knots).
 - Hurricane
 - An intense tropical weather system with a well defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher.

IF STAYING HOME

- Only stay in a home if you have NOT been ordered to evacuate by local officials. Stay inside a well-constructed building. In structures, such as a home, examine the building and plan in advance what you will do if winds become strong. Strong winds produce deadly missiles and structural failure.
 - Know how to turn off utilities if told to do so by authorities. Post a set of instructions that can be easily followed by others in the family.
 - Fill bathtub and large containers with water for sanitary purposes.
 - Insure that you have a battery-operated radio, flashlights, extra batteries, a supply of canned goods, and a non-electric can opener.
 - Remove objects from around your home that could become dangerous wind-driven projectiles.
 - Turn refrigerator to maximum cold and open only when necessary.
 - Freeze water to create ice. Insure adequate supply by storing extra in large bags.
 - Turn off propane tanks.
 - Board up windows.

WHEN EVACUATING

- When advised or ordered to evacuate-
 - Stay calm.
 - Fill your vehicle’s gas tank.
 - Bring a emergency supply kit (p. 9) for each person (5-7 day water supply, non-perishable food, a change of clothes and footwear, blanket or sleeping bag, and first-aid kit, including prescription medication).
 - Take a battery-powered Weather Radio, portable radio and flashlight with extra batteries.
 - Make sure you have an extra set of car keys, credit cards, cash, and important papers.
 - Bring special items for infants and elderly or disabled family members.
 - Remember to do the following:
 - Turn off all the lights, household appliances, gas heating, cooling, and ventilation systems.
 - Leave the refrigerator and freezer on.
 - Secure your home and make arrangements for pets.
 - Let others know when you leave and where you are planning to go.

WHEN RETURNING HOME

1. Conserve the use of utilities to allow for the parish wide system to handle the increase as power may not be back to all areas of the parish.
2. Stay tuned to 870 AM, 101.9 FM, Cable TV Channel 15, and www.sjbparish.com for important information.





Emergency Supplies Kit

A more detailed Emergency Supply Kit List is available at www.sjbparish.com

(At least a 5-7 day supply Per Person)

- Water
 - One gallon of water per person per day (at least 5-7 days supply per person)
- Food
 - READY-TO-EAT canned foods
 - Canned or powdered juices and milk
 - High energy foods, such as peanut butter and granola bars
 - Specialty foods for infants and special diets
- First Aid Kit
 - Assorted bandages
 - Anti-bacterial ointments and soaps
 - Latex gloves
 - Sunscreen
 - Scissors
 - Hygiene products
 - Disinfectant
 - Non-prescription drugs (aspirin, anti-diarrheal)
- Clothing And Bedding
 - Blankets and/or sleeping bags
 - Pillows
 - Sturdy shoes
 - Full change of clothes
- Important Family Documents
 - Insurance papers, contracts, wills, and deeds
 - Computer hard drive or back-up disk of all records
 - Bank and credit card account information
 - Inventory of household valuables
 - Important contact telephone numbers and addresses
- Specialty Items
 - Baby supplies
 - Prescription medications
 - Extra eye glasses
 - Portable weather radio
 - Flashlight
 - Batteries

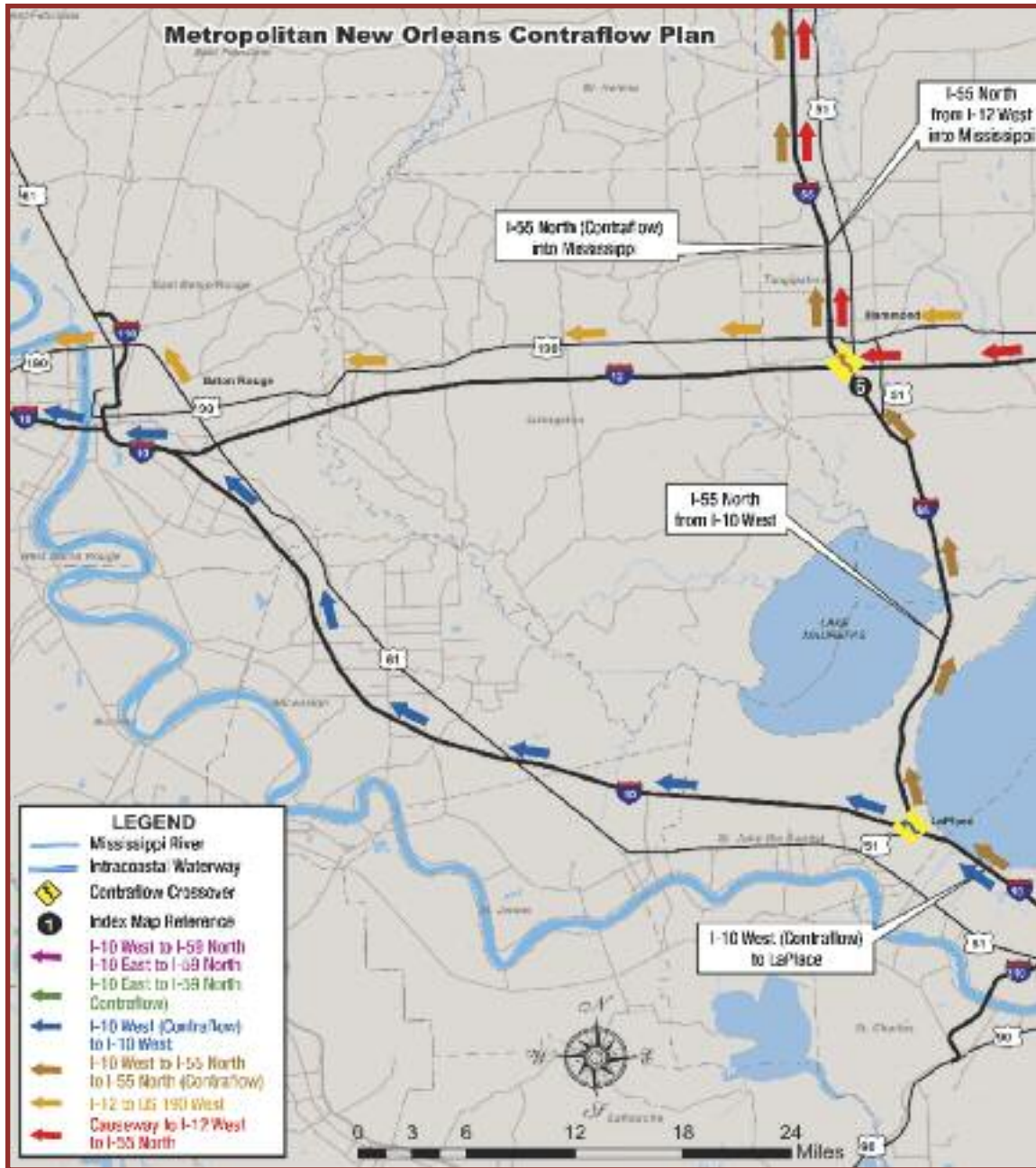
Key Elements To Prepare Your Pet For Evacuation

- You are responsible for taking care of your pets.
- Make a Pet Emergency Supplies Kit:
 - Beds and toys (to help pet feel comfortable)
- Where to take pets:
 - Check with your veterinarian or local kennel to inquire about sheltering services.
 - Contact your local Office of Emergency Preparedness center to see if there are any pet-friendly shelters in your area or surrounding areas.
 - Find hotels and motels that allow pets at www.petswelcome.com.
 - The St. John Animal Shelter will not accept pets.
- Pet Evacuation Websites
 - Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry
 - <http://ldaf.state.la.us>
 - Louisiana Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals
 - <http://www.la-sPCA.org>
 - Louisiana State University College of Veterinary Medicine
 - <http://www.vetmed.lsu.edu>
 - Louisiana State Animal Response Team (LASART)
 - <http://lsart.evetsites.net>
 - FEMA
 - <http://www.fema.gov>
 - The Humane Society of the United States
 - <http://hsus.org>
- If All Else Fails
 - If you have to leave you pets home alone:
 - Secure them in an upper-level room with food and water to last a week.
 - Post stickers or signs on doors or windows so that they are clearly visible from the outside of the building.
 - Specify how many animals, what kind and where they are.
 - Never leave your animal chained up.
 - ID your animal with information.



Evacuation

St. John Parish residents are advised to leave early if they have the means to do so. Before 'Contra-flow' goes into effect you can decide where you want to go, after the State begins the 'contraflow' plan you will go where the plan takes you. Basically, if you leave early you go where you want, leave late and you go where the State directs you. Also, make sure you know alternate routes to your evacuation destination



EASTBANK

Residents are advised to head north away from the expected point of landfall.

WESTBANK

Residents are advised to take either Hwy 18 (River Road) or Hwy 3127 West towards Baton Rouge or to Hwy 3213 to I-10 West



FLOODS

Hurricanes are not the only cause of flooding, therefore, we ask that you know your flood risk for your property and plan accordingly.

- When flooding is predicted for your area
 - Check TV and radio often for official bulletins.
 - Fuel your car.
 - Check mobile homes tie-downs.
 - Adjust moorings on watercraft or move to safer shelter.
 - Stock up on canned provisions.
 - Check supplies of special medicines and drugs.
 - Check batteries for radio and flashlights.
 - Secure lawn furniture and other loose material outdoors.
 - Elevate lawn equipment and machinery.
 - Inventory flood protection supplies and equipment.
- When a flood warning is issued
 - Stay tuned to TV and radio for officials bulletins.
 - Move valuables to upper floors or attic.
 - Raise appliances above predicted flood levels.
 - Bring in pets.
 - Fill containers with several days supply of drinking water.
 - Use the phone only for emergencies.
 - Implement a flood protection plan (sandbagging, wrapping, closing levee gaps).
- Stay or Leave

When a flood threatens your area, you will have to make the decision to either evacuate or stay safely at home. **IF LOCAL AUTHORITIES RECOMMEND EVACUATION, YOU SHOULD LEAVE!**

If you decide to leave, follow the advice:

 - Leave early – in daylight if possible.
 - Shut off water and electricity at main stations.
 - Take small valuables and papers, but travel light.
 - Provide for animals and pets that shelters will not take.
 - Lock your house.



- Use recommended evacuation routes to carefully drive to safe shelter.
 - Avoid driving through standing or flowing water.
- During the Flood Event

To minimize damage to property and loss of life, the National Weather Service will issue a **FLASH FLOOD WATCH**. Local flooding can be expected within 12-24 hours. A **FLOOD WARNING** is issued for the river when floodwaters are expected to exceed flood stage at any points on the river. For your own well-being and that of others, please take flooding very seriously.

 - Stay tuned to the TV and radio for information and official instructions.
 - Stay out of disaster areas.
 - Do not drink tap water until it has been determined to be safe.
 - Do not attempt to travel until roads have been declared open.
 - Drive carefully along debris-filled streets. Roads may be undermined and may collapse under weight.
 - Stay clear of any downed or low hanging power lines and report them to the power company.
 - Report broken sewer or water mains.
 - Be exceptionally careful to prevent fires.
 - **DO NOT USE THE TELEPHONE, EXCEPT FOR EMERGENCIES.**
 - Check with neighbors to see if help is needed.

- When cooking without gas or electricity, good ventilation is extremely important. Bottled gas burners or several candles taped together are safe and efficient for cooking. NEVER burn charcoal indoors. Always have a fire extinguisher handy.
- Always follow manufacturers recommendations for ventilation.
- Returning To Your Flood Damaged Home
 - USE EXTREME CAUTION!
 - Before entering a damaged building, check for substantial damage and possible imminent collapse.
 - When entering a damaged building, do not use open flame as a light source.
 - Be sure children are safe and in good hands.
 - Keep chemicals used for disinfecting and poisons used for insect and rodent control out of the reach of children.
 - Wear protective clothing and rubber gloves when cleaning.

- Disconnect main electrical switches and circuits. Remove covers from all outlets and fuses or multi-breaker boxes. When dry, spray outlets and boxes with contact cleaner/lubricant.
- Check refrigerated foods for spoilage if power has been off during the event.

● Drinking Water After Flooding

In case of localized flooding, please call the St. John Baptist Health Unit at 985-651-6800 for information.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS

Flood Plain Management Information on the 100-Year Base Flood Evaluations and Flood Zone Determinations can be obtained from the St. John Baptist Parish Department of Planning and Zoning, 102 E. Airline Highway, LaPlace, LA. The telephone number is 985-652-5565. Residents needing this information can also access information at any St. John Baptist Parish Library.

If you would like more information:

- www.floodsmart.gov
- National Weather Service (NWS)
 - www.noaa.gov
- The Louisiana District of the USGS displays available current river stage data at www.la.water.usgs.gov. During floods, a voice message gives the latest river stages during floods at 225-383-0000 extension 4444.



For your own well-being and that of others, please take flooding very seriously.

FOCUS ON POTENTIAL FLOODING IN ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH

FLOOD HAZARD

- In St. John the Baptist Parish, flooding can occur during any season of the year. As so much of the land here is low, your property may be in a Special Flood Hazard Area as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- The Principle source of floodwater in St. John the Baptist Parish is rain and Lake Pontchartrain, Maurepas, and Des Allemands. Floodwater collects in a saucer of land prone to subsidence or sinking. The low, flat ground provides little gravity drainage.
- The Parish drainage system does a remarkable job. However, when the ground is saturated and heavy rain falls quickly, the system can be overwhelmed and flooding can result.
- FEMA publishes maps showing flood hazard areas and the degree of risk in those areas. These maps are on file at the Planning & Zoning Office, 102 E. Airline Highway in LaPlace. You can call 985-651-5565 to see if your property is in a flood zone or check out our website at www.sjbparish.com.



FLOOD INSURANCE

- Purchase flood insurance. Most standard homeowner's insurance policies do not cover losses from flooding. Renters can also buy policies to protect their personal property.
- You are eligible for flood insurance because St. John the Baptist Parish participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, administered by FEMA. If the FEMA flood map shows that a property is in a Special Flood Hazard Area, which includes all A and V Zones, flood insurance is required by law in order to get federally secured financing to buy, build, or improve structures on that property.
- Your insurance agent will help you decide how much coverage you need. For more information, talk to your insurance agent or call FEMA at 1-800-638-6620.
- Once you've purchased flood insurance, keep your policy and an itemized list of your furnishings, clothing, and valuables in a safe place, such as a safe deposit box. Remember to carry in your wallet the name and address of the agent or broker who wrote your policy. Call your agent or broker immediately if you suffer flood damage.
- For inquires about the National Flood Insurance Program write: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration, 500 C. Street, S. W., Washington, DC 20472.

NATURAL AND BENEFICIAL FUNCTIONS

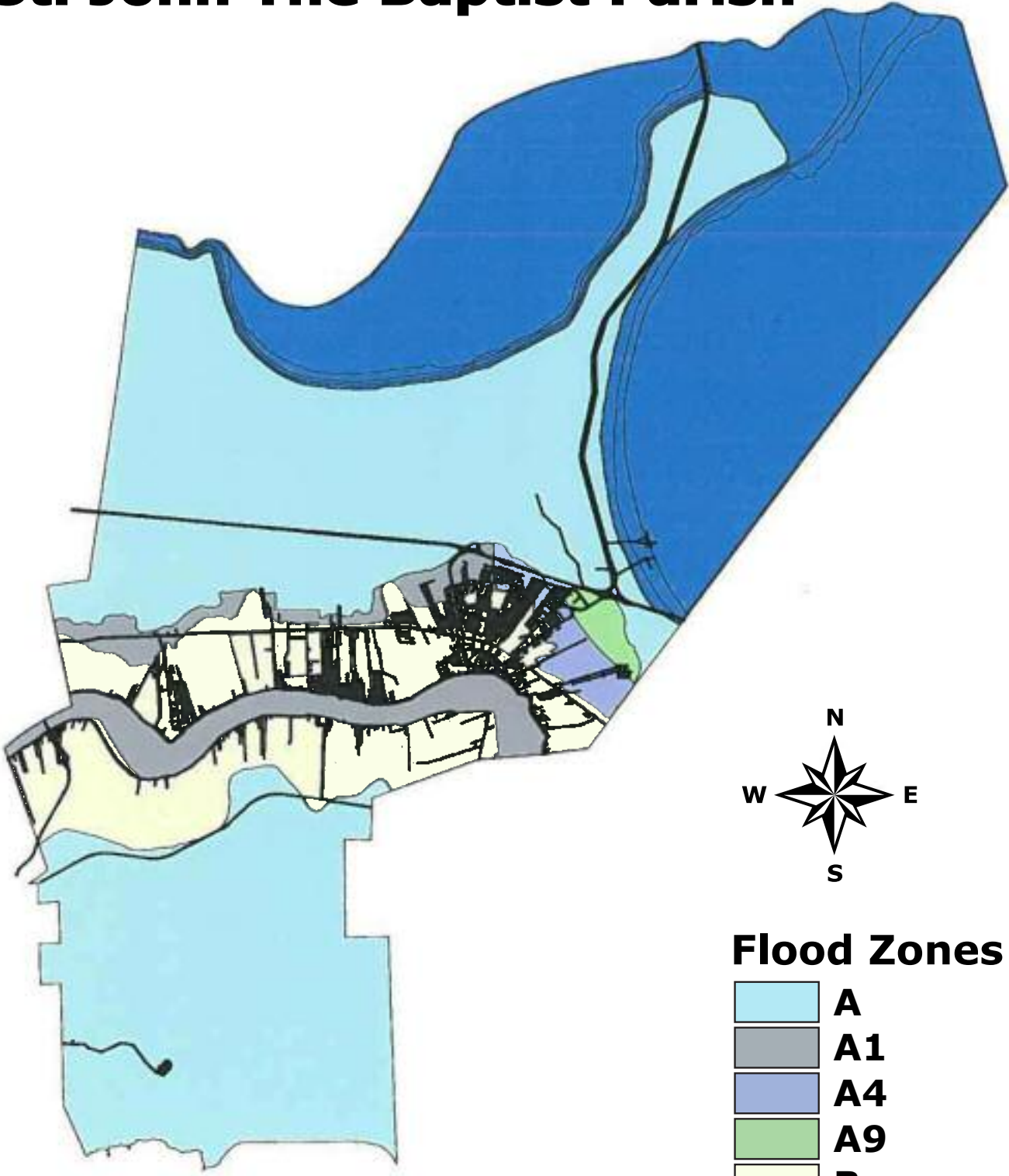
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through its National Flood Insurance Program, encourages communities to make wise land use decisions in the development and management of floodplains. Floodplains are lowland areas adjacent to lakes, wetlands, and rivers that are covered by water during a flood. Wise use in the development and management of floodplains protect the natural and beneficial functions of these areas and reduce the negative impact to the quality of the environment.

The land area in-bounded by the levees along the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain are examples of floodplains. Further benefits of underdeveloped floodplains can be realized in: Storm Water Management, Erosion Control, Recreational Areas, and Aesthetic Values.





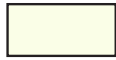

PROPERTY PROTECTION

There are many things you can do to an existing building to minimize or eliminate the potential for flood damage.

St. John The Baptist Parish



Flood Zones

-  **A**
-  **A1**
-  **A4**
-  **A9**
-  **B**
-  **V16**

- Sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting, and lumber can be used to protect property temporarily (Remember, sandbags should not be stacked directly against the outer walls of a building since wet bags may create pressure on the foundation).
- Permanent flood proofing measures for flood prone structures are preferable to temporary ones. These permanent retrofitting methods include elevating the structure, building floodwalls and closures, and protecting utilities.
- A booklet called Flood Proofing Techniques, Programs, and References (1991, 23pp) is free from the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Nation Flood Proofing Committee, and Attn.: CECW-PF, 20 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington DC 20314-1000. You can also get information on retrofitting from the main parish public library. In addition to retrofitting booklets, the main library has publications on flood insurance, flood protection, and flood management.
- Before proceeding with retrofitting measures, or any construction and development, check with the Parish Planning and Zoning Department at 985-651-5565 for applicable building codes, permit requirements, and zoning restrictions, or report illegal developments. Information is also available on our website at www.sjbparish.com.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

If you are considering an addition to your property or any reconstruction, rehabilitation, or other improvements, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the structure before "start of construction", will require you to have the lowest floor elevated to or above the base flood elevation. Contact the Planning and Zoning Department and Code Enforcement Department at 985-651-5565 for permitting and building code information. Information is also available at www.sjbparish.com.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

To be habitable, our parish needs to have a drainage system. And keeping the system in tiptop shape is important too. The Public Works Department has a regular program of drainage system maintenance. You can help by cleaning the catch basins in front of your property. Also, avoid dumping debris in catch basins and in drainage ditches and canals. Call the Public Works Department at 985-652-4815 if you have questions about the parish's drainage systems.





Tornadoes

● Tornado drills

- Conduct tornado drills each tornado season. Designate an area in the home as a shelter, and practice having everyone in the family go there in response to a tornado threat.
- Discuss with family members the difference between a tornado watch and a tornado warning.
- Have emergency supplies on hand.

During a tornado, if you are:

1. **In a CAR**, do not get under an overpass or bridge. Get out of the car immediately and take shelter in a nearby building or low-lying area away from the vehicle. Be cautious of seeking shelter in ditches due to flash flooding in some areas.
2. **In a MOBILE HOME**, get out and find shelter elsewhere!

3. **In a HOME**: Go at once to a windowless, interior room, storm cellar, or lowest level of the building.

Go to an inner hallway or smaller inner room without windows, such as a bathroom or closet.

Stay away from windows.

Go to the center of the room. Stay away from the corners because they tend to attract debris.

Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a heavy table or desk and hold on to it. Crouch down on your knees and protect your head with your arms.

4. **In a SCHOOL**: Every school has a disaster plan and have frequent drills. Crouch down on your knees and protect your head with your arms.



Fire Safety

1. Make sure all family members know what to do in the event of a fire. Draw a floor plan with at least two ways of escaping every room. Make a drawing for each floor. Dimensions do not need to be correct. Make sure the plan shows important details: stairs, hallways and windows that can be used as fire escape routes.

2. Test windows and doors. Do they open easily enough? Are they wide enough, or tall enough?

3. Choose a safe meeting place outside the house.

4. Practice alerting other occupants. It is a good idea to keep a bell and flashlight in each bedroom.

5. Practice evacuating the building blindfolded. In a real fire situation, the amount of smoke generated by a fire most likely will make it difficult to see.

6. Practice staying low to the ground when escaping.

7. Feel all doors before opening them. If a door is hot, get out another way.

8. Learn to **STOP, DROP** to the ground, and **ROLL** if clothes catch fire.

SMOKE ALARMS

Make sure to test the smoke alarms in your house monthly. The batteries inside of every smoke alarm should be changed annually (choose a birthday or anniversary to help remember).

IN CASE OF FIRE: (ADULTS)

Have everyone leave the building, then call (or have someone call) the fire department (911). Fight the fire only if it's small and not spreading, and if you have a clear escape path.

WHEN IN DOUBT, GET OUT!



Public Health Emergency

PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

A pandemic is a global disease outbreak. An influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus emerges for which there is little or no immunity in the human population, begins to cause serious illness and then spreads easily person-to-person worldwide. Historically, the 20th century saw three pandemics of influenza, with the last occurring in 1968, which caused about 34 U.S. deaths and 700,000 deaths worldwide.

Characteristics and challenges of a pandemic:

- Rapid Worldwide Spread
- Health Care Systems Overloaded
- Medical Supplies Inadequate
- Economic and Social Disruption

Communications and Information are Critical Components of Pandemic Response. Education and outreach are critical to preparing for a pandemic. Understanding what a pandemic is, what needs to be done at all levels to prepare for pandemic influenza, and what could happen during a pandemic helps us make informed decisions both as individuals and as a nation. Should a pandemic occur, the public must be able to depend on its government to provide scientifically sound public health information quickly, openly and dependably. For additional information on pandemic influenza visit www.pandemicflu.gov.

WEST NILE VIRUS

West Nile virus (WNV) is a potentially serious illness. Experts believe WNV is established as a seasonal epidemic in North America that flares up in the summer and continues into the Fall. West Nile virus is spread by infected mosquitoes, and can cause serious, life-altering and even fatal diseases.

The easiest and best way to avoid WNV is to prevent mosquito bites.

- When you are outdoors, use insect repellent containing an EPA-registered active ingredient. Follow the directions on the package.
- Many mosquitoes are most active at dusk and dawn. Be sure to use insect repellent, wear long sleeves and pants or consider staying indoors during these hours.
- Make sure you have good screens on your windows and doors to keep mosquitoes out.
- Get rid of mosquito breeding sites by emptying

standing water from flower pots, buckets, and barrels. Change the water in pet dishes and replace the water in birdbaths weekly. Drill holes in tire swings so water drains out. Keep children's wading pools empty and on their sides when they aren't being used.

- Support community-based Mosquito Control Programs.
- If you find a dead bird: Don't handle the bird with your bare hands. Contact your local health department for instructions on reporting and disposing of the bird. They may tell you to dispose of the bird after they log your report.
- Learn more at www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile.

FOODBORNE AND AIRBORNE BACTERIAL

Escherichia coli (abbreviated as E. Coli) are a large and diverse group of bacteria. Although most strains of E. coli are harmless, others can make you sick. Some kinds of E. coli can cause diarrhea, while others cause urinary tract infections, respiratory illness and pneumonia, and other illnesses. Still other kinds of E. coli are used as markers for water contamination, which are not themselves harmful, but indicate the water is contaminated.

Egg-associated salmonellosis is an important public health problem. A bacterium, Salmonella enteritidis, can be inside perfectly normal-appearing eggs, and if the eggs are eaten raw or undercooked, the bacterium can cause illness. Consumers should be aware of the disease and learn how to minimize the chances of becoming ill.

Anthrax is an acute infectious disease caused by the spore-forming bacterium Bacillus anthracis. Anthrax most commonly occurs in wild and domestic lower vertebrates (cattle, sheep, goats, camels, and antelopes), but it can also occur in humans when they are exposed. Anthrax infection can occur in three forms: cutaneous (skin), inhalation, and gastrointestinal. It does get a bit confusing, even to microbiologist. To learn more visit www.cdc.gov or www.usda.gov.





Poisons

Louisiana Poison Control Center
1-800-256-9822

POISONS AND DRUGS

In order to save valuable time and provide life saving information, contact the Louisiana Poison Control Center located at the University of Louisiana-Monroe for information on poisons and drugs.

Their toll-free number is 1-800-256-9822.

POISON PREVENTION

The Overdose Epidemic

Poisoning – particularly from overdoses of over-the-counter, prescription and illicit drugs – has become the nation’s second-leading cause of unintentional death, after motor-vehicle collisions. With an 80 percent increase from 2001 to 2006, poisoning is the fastest-rising cause of accidental death in the United States.



About 50,000 children under the age of 4 are injured by unintentional poisonings every year.

Unintentional Poisoning from Overdoses

While most people think of poisoning as a childhood issue, adults are overwhelmingly to blame for the steep recent increase in unintentional poisoning deaths.

Between 1993 and 2003, there was a 107 percent increase in the unintentional poisoning death rate from overdoses among Americans ages 20 to 64. In Washington state and the District of Columbia, overdoses have surpassed motor vehicle crashes to become the leading cause of unintentional death.

Drug-related poisonings are often due to overdose or misuse of opioid analgesics initially prescribed to treat chronic pain, such as oxycodone, methadone, hydrocodone, fentanyl and buprenorphine. While the greatest number of these deaths is occurring among white men ages 45 to 54 – up nearly 6,000 in a decade – poisoning death rates are increasing fastest among white women – up more than 300 percent.

The National Safety Council has issued a report on “Trends in Unintentional Poisoning Deaths and Death Rates” that details the steep increase in these deaths.

Poisoning and Children

While children rarely die today from unintentional poisoning, non-fatal poisonings remain a childhood concern. About 50,000 children under the age of 4 are injured by unintentional poisonings every year.

PREVENTIONS FOR PEDIATRIC POISONING

A. Store Products Safely

- Keep all products locked up. Non-food products should be out of sight and reach of children and pets.
- Follow the directions for storage on the label. In general, storage areas should be cool, dry and away from living areas.
- Never store food and non-food items together.
- Keep products in their original containers. If the label is gone - dispose of properly.
- Never use milk, soft drink or other food containers for storage.
- Store medicine properly - keep them locked up and use child-resistant containers. Always replace caps tightly. Store alcoholic beverages safely - liquor cabinets should be locked or have safety latches.
- Return products to safe storage as soon as you finish using them.
- Clean out storage areas regularly.
- Check expiration dates and get rid of outdated products, especially medicines.
- Keep your purse out of reach of children and pets. Avoid storing medicine, vitamins, cigarettes and perfume in your purse.

- Dispose of products safely. Read directions for disposal on the label or contact Board of Health. Keep trash in covered receptacles, out of reach of children and pets. Ask your pharmacist how to properly dispose of unused or outdated medicines.

B. Medicine Tips

- Never tell children that medicine is candy or that it tastes good.
- Don't take medicine in front of children (they like to imitate adults).
- Teach children never to take medicine unless you give it to them.
- Always keep medicine locked up.

C. Warning Signs of Poisoning

- An open container nearby
- Strange odor on breath
- Sweating
- Dizziness or unconsciousness
- Pills, berries, etc. in the mouth
- Burns around the mouth
- Upset stomach or nausea
- Convulsions





Parish Rapid Assessment Team - PRAT

The St. John the Baptist Parish manages a "Parish Rapid Assessment Team." The team is composed of volunteers who have been specially trained in responding to emergencies involving hazardous materials. They are on 24 hour call to respond to incidents occurring by highway, pipeline, rail, water or air, terrorism, and biochemical emergencies. The St. John PRAT is supported by the firefighters and law enforcement.

The St. John the Baptist PRAT's goal is to prevent or reduce human injury or death, property damage, product loss and environmental damage due to a release or potential release of hazardous materials. Staffing, equipping, training and coordinating an emergency PRAT is a vital part of Emergency Preparedness.

SJP OHSEP

St. John the Baptist Parish Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (SJP OHSEP)

SJP OHSEP must take immediate action to direct, mobilize, coordinate and determine utilization of available resources to support political subdivisions in conducting disaster operations, in accordance with the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

To contact this office, please call 985-652-2222.

VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED IN ALL TYPES OF EMERGENCIES

- Disaster Awareness and Preparedness
- Response Team Management
- Emergency Operations
- Fire Department
- Hazardous Materials Awareness
- Disaster Medical Operations
- Light Search and Rescue
- Public Education Outreach

Want to Volunteer?
Call 985-652-2222
for more details.





First Aid Tips

BEING TRAINED IN BASIC FIRST AID AND CPR IS CRITICAL IN SAVING LIVES DURING AN EMERGENCY!

- STAY CALM.
- Restore breathing and circulation.
- Stop bleeding: Apply direct pressure to the wound and elevate it.

Prevent Shock:

Lay victim on his/her back. Position the head below the feet. Monitor breathing and circulation. Do not move persons with neck or spinal injuries unless it is necessary to establish or maintain vital A-B-Cs or if there is an immediate threat to life, such as fire or chemical leak.

Chest Pain:

- Keep the conscious victim in a comfortable position with the head raised. Loosen tight clothing.
- Help victim take prescribed medications if necessary.
- If the victim loses consciousness and is not breathing, proceed with A-B-C's of rescue breathing. If there is no pulse, begin CPR if you are trained to do so.

Call 9-1-1 before starting A-B-Cs. Remember to give your location, the facts and stay on the line until the operator tells you to hang up.



Note: It is highly recommended that persons be properly trained to perform CPR.

A-B-C IT'S AS EASY AS A-AIRWAY, B-BREATHING, C-CIRCULATION...

A-AIRWAY

- Place victim flat on his/her back on a hard surface.
- Gently shake victim at the shoulders and shout "are you okay?"
- If no response, call emergency medical system-911 then,
- Head-tilt/chin-lift – open victim's airway by tilting their head back with one hand while lifting up their chin with your hand.

B-BREATHING

- Position your cheek close to the victim's nose and mouth, look toward victim's chest; AND
- Look, listen, and feel for breathing (5-10 seconds).
- If not breathing, pinch victim's nose closed and give 2 full breaths into the victim's mouth (use a micro shield).
- If breaths won't go in, reposition the head and try again to give breaths. If still blocked, perform abdominal thrusts (Heimlich maneuver).

C-CIRCULATION

If the person is unconscious,

- Check for pulse by feeling for 5-10 seconds at the side of victim's neck.
- If there is a pulse, but the victim is not breathing, give Rescue breathing at a rate of 1 breath every 5 seconds or 12 breaths per minute.
- If there is no pulse, begin chest compressions as follows:
 - Place heel of one hand on lower part of victim's sternum. With your other hand directly on top of first hand depress sternum 1.5 to 2 inches.
 - Perform 15 compresses to every 2 breaths (Rate: 80-100/min).
 - Check for return of pulse every minute.

CERTIFICATION: Please contact local hospital or American Red Cross for CPR Certification information and programs.



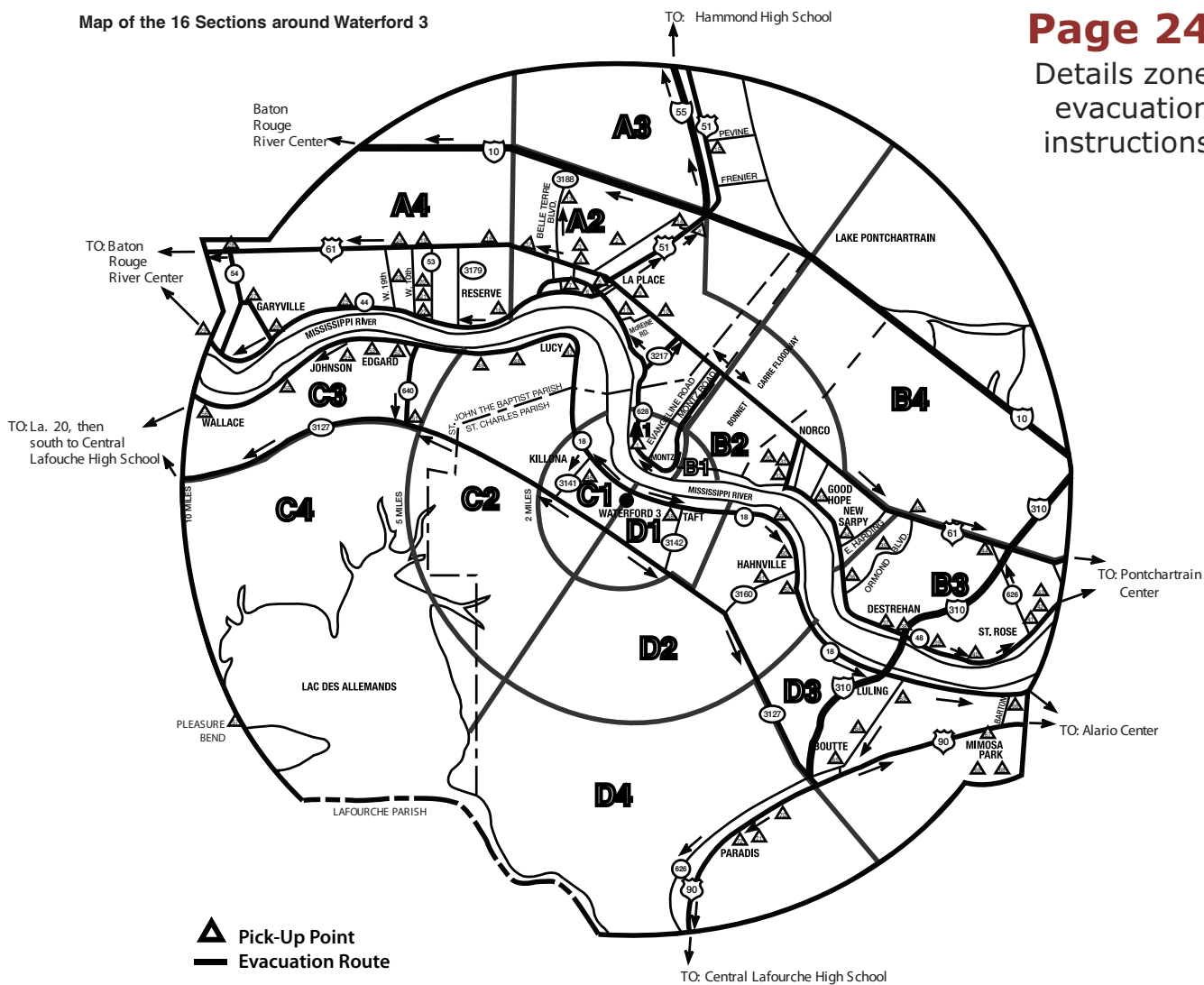
Entergy's Waterford 3 Nuclear Facility

WATERFORD 3 NUCLEAR EMERGENCY EVACUATION MAP

Map of the 16 Sections around Waterford 3

Page 24

Details zone evacuation instructions



What will happen in an emergency at Waterford 3?

If there is a problem, state and parish officials will decide how severe it is. Most problems will not affect you. If the experts decide there is a serious emergency, however, you may have to protect yourself.

How will you know if there is an emergency?

Look at the map above. If you are in one of the numbered sections, you will be warned in one or more of these ways.

- Sirens will go on.
- Radio and TV stations will broadcast warnings.
- Firemen and deputies may go through the area to warn you.

What should you do in an emergency?

- Stay as calm as you can. You will have time to take the needed steps. Remember that nuclear plants do not explode.
- Tune your radio or TV set to one of the stations below for information.
 - Radio - WWL-870 AM
 - Radio - WLMG-101.9 FM
 - Radio - 1370-AM St. Charles
 - TV Channels 4-WWL, 6-WDSU, 8-WVUE, 26-WGNO, COX 6 (St. Charles) and Cable Channel 15 (St. John)
- Follow the advice given for the Section of the map you are in.

What should you not do?

- DO NOT use your telephone unless you or someone you know is injured or too sick to do what is necessary.
- DO NOT call to go to your children's school. Special care will be taken of school children.
- DO NOT leave the section of the map you are in unless told to do so.

What if you are told to protect your breathing?

- Cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief or other cloth.
- Close the windows and doors if you are in a building or car. Turn vent or A/C to "recirc" or "max" if you are in a car.
- Turn off window and attic fans.
- Turn heating or cooling systems to "recirc" or "vent closed" if available. If not, turn off heating or cooling systems.

What if you are told to shelter in place?

- Go inside your house or some other building.
- Stay inside until radio or TV stations say you can leave safely.
- Close all doors and windows.
- Turn heating or cooling systems to "recirc" or "vent closed" if available. If not, turn off heating or cooling systems.
- Turn off window and attic fans.
- Keep your pets inside.
- Listen to the radio or TV stations for further instructions.

What if you are told to evacuate?

- Be sure that this order applies to your section of the map. If it does, follow the next steps.
- Get ready to leave your home for a few days. If you have children in school, they will be taken to the reception center for their school. Meet them there.
- Pack only what you will need most. Take your safety information booklet, clothes, medicine, baby supplies, portable radio (if you have one), cell phone and batteries, checkbook and credit cards.

How should you travel?

- Use your own car if you can. Take neighbors who need a ride, if you have room. If you have no ride, ask one of your neighbors for a ride. If you cannot do that, go to one of the pickup points listed on the chart. You can get a ride there.
- Turn on your car radio for information.
 - Radio - WWL-870 AM
 - Radio - WLMG-101.9 FM
- Go to the reception center for your section of the map.
- The chart and the radio or TV will tell you where to go.

How can you get more information to plan ahead for a possible emergency?

- Read the booklet called Safety Information. You can get a copy from one of these Offices.
 - St. John the Baptist Parish Emergency Preparedness, Emergency Operations Center, 1801 West Airline Highway, LaPlace, LA.
(985)652-2222
 - St. Charles Parish Department of Emergency Preparedness, Parish Courthouse, 15045 River Road (Highway 18), Hahnville, LA.
(985)783-5050
- Call or write one of the offices if you have questions about the booklet.

Chart for the 16 Sections around Waterford 3

Section and Parish	Communities	Evacuation Routes	Reception Centers for Adults & School Children	Pickup Points
A 1 St. Charles	Montz	Go north on La. 628 (River Road), to U.S. 51 North, to either I-55 North or I-10 West. OR Go north on Evangeline or Montz Road, to U.S. 61 North, to U.S. 51 North, to either I-55 North or I-10 West	Hammond High School 45168 River Road Hammond, La. Tangipahoa Parish OR The River Center 275 South River Rd., Baton Rouge, La. East Baton Rouge Parish	▲ Parking Lot of Little Gypsy Steam Electric Generating System
A 2 St. John St. Charles	LaPlace	If you live east of U.S. 51, take U.S. 51 North, to either I-55 North or I-10 West. If you live west of U.S. 51 and south of U.S. 61, either go west on La. 44 (River Road) or take U.S. 61 North. If you live west of U.S. 51 and north of U.S. 61, take U.S. 61 North	Hammond High School 45168 River Road Hammond, La. Tangipahoa Parish OR The River Center 275 South River Rd., Baton Rouge, La. East Baton Rouge Parish	▲ Ascension of Our Lord School ▲ LaPlace Elementary School ▲ St. Charles Catholic High School ▲ John L. Ory Sch. (W. 5th) ▲ Power House Fellowship Hall ▲ St. Joan of Arc Elementary School ▲ Halfway House Restaurant ▲ Airline Motors Parking Lot ▲ River Forest Apartment Complex ▲ Intersection of LA 628 (River Road) and LA 636 (McReine Road) ▲ LaPlace Park Entrance ▲ Intersection of LA 3188 and St. Andrews Blvd. ▲ Parking Lot - Woodland and Cambridge Drives
A 3 St. John		Take I-55 North. OR Take I-10 West.	Hammond High School 45168 River Road Hammond, La. Tangipahoa Parish OR The River Center 275 South River Rd., Baton Rouge, La. East Baton Rouge Parish	▲ Intersection U.S. 51 and Pevine Road
A 4 St. John	Reserve Garyville	Take U.S. 61 North. OR Go west on La. 44 (River Road).	The River Center 275 South River Rd., Baton Rouge, La. East Baton Rouge Parish	▲ Our Lady of Grace Elementary School ▲ East St. John High School ▲ Reserve Christian School ▲ Riverside Academy High School ▲ St. Peters Parochial School ▲ School Board Offices (Hwy 44) ▲ Old Reserve Rosenwald School Site ▲ River Parishes Technical College ▲ Leon Godchaux Jr. High School ▲ St. John Child Development Center ▲ Garyville Elementary School Site ▲ Radio Station WCKW Parking Lot ▲ Old IGA Food Store Site (for persons west of LA 54)
C 1 St. Charles	Killona	Take La. 3141 South, then take La. 3127 North, then go south on La. 20.	Central Lafourche High School Highway 1, Mathews, La. Lafourche Parish	▲ Killona Elementary School Site
C 2 St. John St. Charles	Lucy	Take La. 18 North (River Road), go south on La. 640, take La. 3127 North, then go south on La. 20. OR Take La. 18 North, then go south on La. 20.	Central Lafourche High School Highway 1, Mathews, La. Lafourche Parish	▲ CAS Bar ▲ Lucy Elementary School Site ▲ Duck's Ice
C 3 St. John	Edgard Wallace Johnson	Take La. 18 North (River Road), then go south on La. 20.	Central Lafourche High School Highway 1, Mathews, La. Lafourche Parish	▲ West St. John High School ▲ St. John Parish Court House ▲ West St. John Elementary School ▲ Castle Drive Park ▲ Westside 66 ▲ Allen's Bridgeview Site
C 4 St. John	Pleasure Bend	Take La. 3127 North, then go south on La. 20. OR Go west on La. 643 (Pleasure Bend local road), then go south on La. 20.	Central Lafourche High School Highway 1, Mathews, La. Lafourche Parish	▲ Boat Launch Parking Lot at Pleasure Bend



Entergy



When Preparing For The Hurricane, Make Safety Your First Priority

As our communities work to recover from the devastation of hurricanes Katrina and Rita, we must plan and prepare for yet another hurricane season. Entergy has its plan in place. Our employees have proven their professionalism through their experience and incredible performance during the record breaking storm season of 2005. We are ready.

We are working with local emergency preparedness offices to implement the lessons learned in 2005 and to maintain coordination between the company and governmental officials. As part of Entergy's plan, we actively monitor tropical disturbances as early as 10 days before potential landfall. Entergy analyzes reports from several weather services to begin preparations for a possible hurricane strike along the Louisiana Gulf Coast.

The geography and infrastructure of New Orleans and southeast Louisiana present a unique set of problems

related to powerful hurricanes since parts of the area resemble a bowl set below sea level.

Under a worst case scenario, where a major storm is forecasted to hit the Louisiana coast, predictions include the possibility of 15-foot floodwaters, 25 inches of rain, and winds in excess of 100 mph. Given the potential for this sort of threat, Entergy's emergency plan includes safeguarding a portion of the company's personnel and equipment by evacuating them away from the area. In hurricanes Katrina and Rita we prevented the isolation of resources due to slowly receding flood waters and protected restoration equipment from storm damage. High winds and flooding from hurricanes can seriously damage electrical facilities, homes and businesses. Entergy's plan puts resources in place to restore power as quickly, safely and efficiently as possible.

ELECTRIC SAFETY TIPS

Entergy wants you to remain safe during and after the storm. The following tips and guidelines will help you remain safe and steer clear of danger.





As the storm approaches:

- Turn your refrigerator and freezer to their coldest settings. This will keep your food fresh longer if you lose power during the storm.
- Unplug other appliances and electronic equipment.
- If it looks as though water may enter your home, it's a good idea to open the main breaker in your electrical breaker box in order to cut off power.
- If you own a swimming pool, turn off all pumps and filters. If not, water from the approaching storm could damage them.

After the storm:

- Please use common sense—electricity and water do not mix!
- Never attempt to plug in or use an electrical appliance or device while standing in water or on a damp surface.
- If water was in your home, for safety reasons, you should have your electrical wiring inspected by a qualified electrician as quickly as possible.
- Electric motors that get wet should be thoroughly checked by an electrician or certified repairman before being reconnected to a power source.
- Keep freezer and refrigerator doors closed while you are without power. Food should stay good in a full freezer for about two days and for about six hours in your refrigerator.
- Once power is restored, check frozen food immediately. If the food is still firm in the center

and contains ice crystals, it can be safely refrozen. If it has thawed, but is still cold to the touch, you should cook it before refreezing it. Foods that have reached room temperature should be discarded.

- When widespread outages occur, Entergy phone lines experience high volume. The fastest way to report a power outage is to call 1-800-9OUTAGE (1-800-968-8243) and use the automatic reporting system, which can be accessed by choosing option 1.
- When you select option 1, you will be asked for your account number or phone number. If you don't have your account number and your phone number is not in the company's customer information system, you will be automatically transferred to an agent.
- Once you have reported your outage, there is no reason to report it again unless your neighbors' power comes back on and yours does not.
- Please be patient. Entergy crews will be working as quickly as possible to restore power to all customers.

Safety First — When The storm is over the danger is not

The winds may have subsided, but energized lines can still be hazards. Please:

- Report downed lines or poles.
- Use caution in removing debris. Tree limbs and damp wood can conduct electricity.
- Watch children closely to make sure they stay

away from all electrical devices and wall outlets when water is present.

- If lines are dangling or have fallen—stay away from them. A downed power line can be energized and deadly. Call Entergy immediately at 1-800-ENTERGY (1-800-368-3749).

Power is restored from the source out

Following a storm, restoration efforts proceed in an orderly manner, beginning at the source and working outward.

- A** Large transmission lines are restored first, followed by substations. These two facilities must be in working order to deliver power to local areas.
- B** Next, emergency services, life support facilities and communications networks are restored.
- C** Then, the restoration of feeder lines that serve large numbers of customers is completed, followed by lines serving neighborhoods.

- D** Individual services, often the most time-consuming repairs, are restored last.

Generator Safety

Never use a generator indoors—carbon monoxide from the exhaust is deadly.

- Do not plug the generator into a wall outlet.
- Use a licensed electrician to hook up standby electrical systems.
- Main breakers should be opened to avoid feeding power back into Entergy’s lines and creating a hazard for the public and power line workers.

To prevent overloading your generator, add up the total wattage of all loads to be connected to the unit at one time. This total should not be greater than the unit’s rated wattage capacity. Allow 2 1/2 times the listed wattage for starting the indicated equipment.

The following chart is provided to assist you in determining how many items your generator can operate at one time.

Typical Wattage Requirement Chart*

	RUNNING WATTS
Aquarium	50-1210
Clock Radio	10
Coffee Maker	900-1200
Clothes Washer	350-500
Clothes Dryer	1800-5000
Personal Computer	270
Ceiling Fan	650-175
Hair Dryer	1200-1875
Heater (portable)	750-1500
Light Bulb (100 watt)	100
Microwave Oven	750-1100
Radio	70-400
Refrigerator (16 cubic feet)	725
Television (19")	65-110



These tips are not intended as a substitute for the owner's manual and/or operating instructions of the generator manufacturer. Entergy is in no way responsible for and assumes no liability for injury or damage arising from the use of portable electric generators.

*Source: U.S. Department of Energy

Entergy Electric Customers

Wind, rain and flood damage to homes and businesses from a major hurricane could prohibit customers from receiving power from Entergy despite our success in restoring the electric distribution system.

Electric customers with property damage - you may need a licensed electrician

If your property has any water damage, please turn off the electricity at either the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Call a licensed electrician for advice when necessary. Do not step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker.

A licensed electrician may need to inspect your property's electric wiring before Entergy can restore power to a home or business which has water damage from rain or flood waters.

Please do the following:

- 1** Have repairs made by a licensed electrician.
- 2** Have repairs certified by a city or parish inspector.
- 3** Call Entergy at 1-800-ENTERGY (1-800-368-3749) when repairs have been certified by a city or parish inspector.

Electric Customers without Property Damage

Property owners without hurricane damage should still be cautious. Look for electrical system damage once power is restored. If you see sparks, broken or



frayed wires, or the smell of hot insulation is noticeable, turn off the electricity at either the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Call a licensed electrician for advice when necessary. Do not step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker.



Important Telephone Numbers

For ALL EMERGENCIES, call 9-1-1
Louisiana Information & Referral Service 2-1-1
Louisiana Poision Control Hotline 1-800-222-1222

ST. JOHN

THE BAPTIST PARISH

NON-EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Public Safety/Emergency Preparedness	985-652-2222
General Government	985-652-9569
Sheriff’s Office	985-652-9513
School Board Office	985-536-1106
Planning and Zoning	985-651-5565
Public Utilities	985-651-6800
After Hours	985-652-9940
Public Works	985-652-4815
Atmos Energy	1-888-286-6700
Entergy	1-800-9OUTAGE (968-8243)
River Parishes Hospital	985-652-7000
Animal Control	985-651-PETS (7387)
Council On Aging	Eastbank
.....	Westbank.....
Child Abuse	985-652-2938
Garyville Volunteer Fire Dept	985-535-6499
LaPlace Volunteer Fire Dept	985-652-9445
Reserve Volunteer Fire Dept	985-536-7550
St. John Westside Volunteer Fire Dept	985-497-3441

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