



Latah County Idaho
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MARCH 2022 NEWSLETTER

2022 CALENDAR

April 6th – CERT Curriculum Unit 3: Disaster Medical Operations – Part 1 at 6:30 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

April 20th – Quarterly Meeting at 7:00 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

May 4th – CERT Curriculum Unit 4: Disaster Medical Operations – Part 2 at 6:30 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

June 1st UPDATED – CERT Curriculum Unit 5: Disaster Psychology at 6:30 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

June 29th – CERT Curriculum Unit 6: Fire Safety and Utility Controls at 6:30 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

July 20th – Quarterly Meeting at 7:00 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

August 3rd – CERT Curriculum Unit 7: Light Search and Rescue Operations at 6:30 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

September 7th – CERT Curriculum Unit 8: Terrorism and CERT at 6:30 pm at County Building (522 S. Adams) – Basement Conference Room

October 5th – CERT Curriculum Unit 9: Course Review, Final Exam and Disaster Simulation at 6:30 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

October 19th – Quarterly Meeting at 7:00 pm in the Latah County Fairgrounds Classroom

CERT Curriculum Training – Unit 3: Disaster Medical Operations – Part 1: April 6th (Wednesday), 2022 at 6:30 pm at the Latah County Fairgrounds – Classroom
Everyone is invited for this session which will have hands-on first aid practice and “Stop-the-Bleed” training!

NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING: April 20th (Wednesday), 2022 at 7:00 pm at the Latah County Fairgrounds – Classroom. *Special Guest Speaker: Ivy Dickinson, Executive Director, Idaho Firewise. Topic: Making Your Home and Yard Firewise!*

Spring Flooding and Portable Lights!

With the wonderful arrival of Spring, flooding can come to our community. Flooding is a temporary overflow of water onto dry land that cannot absorb the water fast enough. Floods result from rain, snow, storm surges and overflows of water systems. They can develop slowly or quickly and can come with no warning. Flooded areas may have electrical outages, disruptions in transportation, damaged buildings and other structures, and landslides can occur. Flooding is the MOST common natural disaster in the U.S. Failing to evacuate a flooded area or entering flood waters can lead to injury or death.



If you are under a flood warning: Find safe shelter right away.

- Do not walk, swim, or drive through flood waters. **Turn Around, Don't Drown!**
- Remember, just six inches of moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.
- Stay off bridges over fast-moving water.

Depending on the type of flooding: Evacuate if told to do so. Move to higher ground or a higher floor. Stay where you are.

Note: The information on both pages is from FEMA and is in the attached document, “Be Prepared For A Flood”.

Staying Safe During a Flood

- Evacuate immediately, if told to evacuate. Never drive around barricades. Local responders use them to safely direct traffic out of flooded areas.
- Contact your healthcare provider If you are sick and need medical attention. Wait for further care instructions and shelter in place, if possible. If you are experiencing a medical emergency, call 9-1-1.
- Listen to EAS, NOAA Weather Radio or local alerting systems for current emergency information and instructions regarding flooding.
- Do not walk, swim, or drive through flood waters. **Turn Around. Don't Drown!**
- Stay off bridges over fast-moving water. Fast-moving water can wash bridges away without warning.
- Stay inside your car if it is trapped in rapidly moving water. Get on the roof if water is rising inside the car.
- Get to the highest level if trapped in a building. Only get on the roof if necessary and once there signal for help. Do not climb into a closed attic to avoid getting trapped by rising floodwater.

Staying Safe After a Flood

- Pay attention to authorities for information and instructions. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- Avoid driving except in emergencies.
- Wear heavy work gloves, protective clothing and boots during clean up and use appropriate face coverings or masks if cleaning mold or other debris.
- People with asthma and other lung conditions and/or immune suppression should not enter buildings with indoor water leaks or mold growth that can be seen or smelled. Children should not take part in disaster cleanup work.
- Be aware that snakes and other animals may be in your house.
- Be aware of the risk of electrocution. Do not touch electrical equipment if it is wet or if you are standing in water. Turn off the electricity to prevent electric shock if it is safe to do so.
- Avoid wading in floodwater, which can be contaminated and contain dangerous debris. Underground or downed power lines can also electrically charge the water.
- Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machinery **ONLY** outdoors and away from windows.

Light Source	Fuel/ Ignition	Safe for Kids?	Pros	Cons
Flashlight	Batteries, crank	Yes	Easy to find and use	Require batteries/ cranking, not safe in gas leak
Glowstick	Self-contained chemical reaction	Yes	Easy to use, safe in nearly any condition	Limited light, limited duration, one-time use
Candle	Matches or lighter	Yes, monitor	Easy to store, produces heat	Fire hazard, cannot be left unattended, not safe in gas leak
Oil Lamp	Oil, wick, matches or lighter, mantle	No	Less volatile than gas lamps, produces some heat	Glass globes are easily broken
Gas Lamp	Wick or pressure kerosene, gas fuel	No	Can burn a variety of fuel depending on lamp	May require a fuel that is hard to find
Solar Lamp	Sunlight	Yes	Free, clean, safe fuel; may also power other devises	May take many hours to charge, especially in cloudy weather



PREPAREDNESS TIPS: PORTABLE LIGHTS

A portable light source should be readily accessible in every home. We recommend you have more than one!

Lighting is one of the most essential items in your emergency kit and there are different options. Never leave light sources burning or turned on when you are asleep (except glow sticks) or not present. Remember to store extra fuel or batteries, wicks, mantles, globes, and other spare parts for your light sources in your emergency kit.

With Permission: Oregon State University
– Emergency Management

