



Jamboree 2010 July 26–August 4, 2010



Preface/Purpose

This handbook is intended to be utilized by the 2010 National Scout Jamboree youth and adult Scouts of Troop _____. Since we live in a precarious world, we need to be prepared for any situation, emergency, or disaster that may confront us on our tour/travels to the 2010 National Scout Jamboree.

Whether it is a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or hurricane, or a manmade disaster, such as a terrorist attack or fire, we need to have a disaster plan. In the event of a catastrophic disaster, emergency personnel will be busy helping those in need of immediate rescue attention.

This handbook is intended to provide guidelines and information concerning our tour/travels, and what actions should be taken in the event of an emergency or disaster.

This handbook is intended to supplement what we have already learned and been trained to do, including the following: First Aid merit badge; the American Red Cross First Aid Course or American Red Cross Wilderness First Aid Course; the Emergency Preparedness merit badge; and the earning of the 2010 National Scout Jamboree Emergency Preparedness Award.

Remember, our goal is to return home safely, which starts with training, awareness of our surroundings, applying what we have learned during times of need, sound judgment and decisions, and the ability to help those in need, regardless of the situation.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS HANDBOOK

Your Troop No./Your Council Name

Address

City/State

Telephone No.

This Emergency Preparedness Handbook Belongs to



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

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Overview of Tour/Travels

Welcome and congratulations for being a member of Troop _____. You are going to the 2010 National Scout Jamboree as part of the _____ Council Contingent. Troop _____ will consist of _____ adult leaders and _____ Scouts.

Our experiences will be memorable for a lifetime, if we follow some basic guidelines, thus ensuring our safety. This handbook contains a wealth of information concerning our tour/travels.

This handbook is intended to provide you with the basics of our tour/travels as well as what to do in case of an emergency and/or disaster. Read and understand the handbook, becoming familiar with its contents.

If you have any questions, concerns, or do not understand something, then contact one of your adult leaders for clarification or an explanation.

Keep this handbook with you at all times, from the moment we start the tour. The size of the handbook permits you to place it in your fanny pack or cargo pants pocket. It is a requirement, not an option!

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Your Council Name _____
Itinerary of Tour/Jamboree

Day 1

8 A.M. _____
9 A.M. _____
10 A.M. _____
11 A.M. _____
NOON _____
1 P.M. _____
2 P.M. _____
3 P.M. _____
4 P.M. _____
5 P.M. _____
6 P.M. _____
7 P.M. _____
8 P.M. _____
9 P.M. _____
10 P.M. _____

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Sample Itinerary

This is a sample itinerary introduction and schedule for your use. Please fill in the blanks with your troop's information and print.

The tour will commence with Troop _____ meeting at _____ on _____, 2010, @ _____ hours. Here you will be dropped off by your ride (parents) and will join Troop _____. Be in full jamboree uniform.

At this time, you will become under the supervision and responsibility of Troop _____ adult leadership. Ensure that you are on time and have your required personal equipment that includes your fanny pack, backpack, water bottle with case, and duffle bag. You have already been given a list of personal equipment to bring.

Roll call will be taken by the senior patrol leader, who will keep the Scoutmaster updated as to the status of member arrival.

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Day 2

8 A.M. _____
9 A.M. _____
10 A.M. _____
11 A.M. _____
NOON _____
1 P.M. _____
2 P.M. _____
3 P.M. _____
4 P.M. _____
5 P.M. _____
6 P.M. _____
7 P.M. _____
8 P.M. _____
9 P.M. _____
10 P.M. _____

8

Day 3

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

9

Day 4

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

10

Day 5

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

11

Day 6

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

12

Day 7

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

13

Day 8

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

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Day 9

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

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Day 10

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

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Day 11

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

Day 12

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

NOON _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

7 P.M. _____

8 P.M. _____

9 P.M. _____

10 P.M. _____

General Behavior Expectations

It is expected that all members of Troop _____, both youth and adults alike, will behave in a professional manner. Manners, politeness, respect, and proper etiquette will be adhered to, as well as the wear of the complete and proper Scout uniform.

Safety is a primary concern. There is to be no roughhousing while traveling on a bus, train, or plane. Keep your hands to yourself, unless you are assisting another person.

While traveling, obey the rules and safety directions of carrier personnel. Keep your body parts inside all modes of transportation.

The Buddy Plan/System

The buddy system will be adhered to at all times, regardless of the circumstances. You will always have one or more Scouts with you at all times. This will ensure the safety of not only you, but also the other Scouts around you. Remember, there is safety in numbers!

Role Responsibilities

In any given situation, the ranking person is in charge, as we have learned and practiced. As with a military ranking order, this starts from the Scoutmaster. The order is as follows:

- Scoutmaster
- First Assistant
- Second Assistant
- Third Assistant
- Senior Patrol Leader
- Assistant Senior Patrol Leader
- Quartermaster
- Scribe
- Patrol Leader
- Assistant Patrol Leader
- Scouts by Earned Scout Rank

Remember to use the experience that you have for the given situation. You might be the person in charge, but you might not be the most experienced or trained for the given situation. Work as a team!

We trained as we expect to react and we expect to react as we trained.

The Use of 911

The use of 911 is universal throughout the United States. Pay telephones are designed to let you call 911 without having to use coinage to make the 911 call.

When you call 911, be prepared to give the following information and follow these instructions.

- Give your name.
- Identify yourself as a Boy Scout, Troop _____. Tell the operator that you are part of the Boy Scouts 2010 National Scout Jamboree.
- Give a complete description of the emergency.
- Give the location of the emergency.
- Give the name and cell numbers of at least two of your Scout leaders.
- Be prepared to stay on the telephone until the 911 dispatcher instructs you on what to do.
- Remember to try and stay with a buddy, especially if you have to leave the scene to make the telephone call.
- Always be on the lookout for police or medical personnel.

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Responses to Emergencies/Disasters

This handbook is intended to familiarize you with a wide range of possible actions to given situations, including fire, evacuation, weather-related emergencies, and other situations that may impact the safety of Troop _____ members.

What to do in an emergency

- Remain calm, use common sense, and give assistance as needed.
- Call 911.
- Evacuate buildings immediately upon the request of authorities, upon hearing an alarm, or when remaining inside is dangerous or life-threatening.
- Know the location of at least two emergency exits close to where you are located.

What NOT to do in an emergency

- Do not use the telephone except to report the emergency.
- Do not use elevators.
- Do not jeopardize your life or the lives of others by attempting to save personal property.
- Do not cross police barriers without authorization.
- Do not exceed your training or knowledge when attempting to render first aid.

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Be aware, be alert

- As a member of Troop _____, you are urged to be aware of your surroundings.
- Be vigilant and observant of anything that might look suspicious.
- Continue normal activities, but be aware of your surroundings and belongings.
- Do not leave belongings unattended.
- Stay informed.
- Stay alert. Exercise caution when traveling.

Types of Emergencies/Disasters

Missing contingent member

There should be no reason for a missing contingent member if the buddy system is in place; however, in the instance that a troop member does get separated, stay where you are and get your location.

Contact one of the adult Scout leaders at the respective cell number listed in the back of this handbook.

Medical emergency

In the event of a medical emergency, remember your standard first aid and CPR.

- Stay calm.
- Check the area.
- Assess the situation.
- Send someone for help or call 911.
- Render first aid.

Automobile accident

Your only vehicle travel will most likely be the tour bus. Do the following in the event of an accident.

- Remain calm.

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- Follow the directions of the Scout adult leaders or the bus driver.
- Exit the bus only if told to do so or if a life-threatening situation exists, such as fire, gas spill, etc.
- Look for the closest exit, and then do so in an orderly fashion.
- Assist those who need help.
- Do not stick any part of your body outside the windows.
- Render first aid, if necessary.

Plane travel

Pay attention to the safety briefing given by flight personnel prior to departure.

Metrorail Safety and Security Travel

While in Washington, D.C., you might have the opportunity to use the Metrorail system. The system provides you with some helpful tips on safety and security while using the Metrorail.

Tips on using escalators

- Check the direction of the escalator before you take the first step.
- Never walk up the down escalator or vice versa.
- Hold onto the handrail to help maintain your balance.
- Never ride on the handrail.
- Stand upright.
- Never lean on the side of the escalator or sit on the stairs.
- Stay clear of moving parts.
- Keep your hands, feet, and clothing clear of the side panels of the escalator.
- Remember—loose shoelaces, rubber boots, and baggy clothes can get caught in the moving parts of the escalator.

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- Step over the comb plate.
- Always pick up your feet and step carefully on or off the escalator.
- Never drag or slide your feet off the edge of the escalator.
- Exit promptly from the escalator.
- Never stop, stand, or play at an escalator landing—this can cause a dangerous pile-up.
- Use the elevator when you carry heavy or large packages or luggage.

Escalator features

- Emergency buttons at the top and bottom of each escalator may be used to stop the escalator in an emergency.
- Signs explain use of button and warn against misuse.
- Bright yellow comb plates and special lighting at the top and bottom clearly mark the escalator step-on and step-off points.
- Hidden safety switches stop the escalator automatically when a misaligned or broken step is detected.
- Cylindrical caps on the bronze deck between entrance escalators discourage any extremely hazardous attempt to use the deck as a slide for a person or object.

Tips for train travel

- Call boxes at the end of each rail car enable any rider to report an emergency to the operator.
- The train operator is in constant radio communication with Central Control.
- Every rail car has an emergency door release behind the panel next to the middle doors.
- The panel carries instructions for releasing the doors and evacuating passengers.

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- Door chimes alert passengers to stay clear of the doors as they open or close.
- The train operator has ready access to an emergency button that instantly locks all the wheels on the train.

Tips in stations and along right-of-ways

- When waiting for a train, stand near other passengers. Do not stand on the platform's granite edge.
- Promptly leave the platform after exiting the train.
- Listen for instructions over the loudspeaker system in the event that station evacuation is necessary.
- Don't purchase a Metro farecard or pass from people on the street. It might be counterfeit.
- Always keep your jewelry and other valuables out of sight. Turn rings so that precious stones are on the palm side of your hand.
- Keep a firm grip on your packs. However, avoid wrapping the strap around your hand or wrist.
- To prevent others from knowing where and how much money you are carrying, purchase a multi-ride farecard or a Metrorail pass.
- If you need directions, ask the Metro station manager.
- Never sleep on a train or bus.

Features of the Metrorail

- Call boxes are mounted on pylons on station platforms and enable passengers to report emergencies to the station manager.
- Closed-circuit video cameras cover every area of the station. Monitors are in the station manager's kiosk.

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- Emergency call boxes are at the far end of station platforms and are located every 800 feet along the tracks. Marked by blue lights, these boxes provide a hotline into Central Control and a button for bringing down third-rail power in extreme emergencies.
- Clear, uninterrupted sight-lines, an architectural feature of every station, practically eliminate areas where criminals can hide.
- Recently enhanced lighting in all stations increases security by further reducing shadow areas that could be used for concealment.
- Flashing lights on the platform edge warn of approaching trains.
- Special antennas run through all tunnels to ensure high quality communication between police and fire departments responding to an underground emergency.
- Metro has a specially designed emergency evacuation cart for anyone unable to walk from the rail right-of-way.
- Recessed area directly beneath station platform edge provides emergency shelter for anyone who falls from the platform when a train is approaching. Note: Anyone forced to use this area should use extreme care not to touch any part of the train while awaiting rescue. Exposed components beneath the car carry high-voltage electricity.
- Chain-link fences block people from trying to cross outdoor Metrorail tracks. If anything hits the fence, causing a break or tilt, an alarm goes off in Central Control and any Metro train in the vicinity automatically stops.

Dealing with panhandlers

Panhandling and soliciting of any kind are prohibited on Metro. Donate your money where it can do the most good—by supporting local social service programs.

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Ruin a pickpocket's day

Pickpockets love crowds. Take precautions to protect your valuables.

- Use zippers on your packs, keep the packs close to your body, and keep your hand on your packs.
- Carry your wallet inside your coat or side trouser pocket, never in your rear trouser pocket.
- Place a rubber band around your wallet to feel resistance if it is removed from your pocket.
- Beware of loud arguments or commotions that may be staged to distract you while your pocket is picked.
- If your pocket is picked, yell out immediately to warn others. Don't be afraid to shout.
- Tell the train or bus operator and request the police.
- Avoid standing near train car doors to lessen your chance of being crowded or bumped by others.
- If you're jostled in a crowd, a pickpocket may be responsible.

Natural Disasters

Earthquake

Earthquakes can shake the earth with a violent and devastating force that can cause widespread casualties and destruction. Follow these steps to help protect yourself and those around you, whether in a building, vehicle, or other location, when the "big one" that experts predict becomes reality.

Choose a safe place for protection in every room that you will have available, i.e., hotels, hotel rooms, and other buildings. It's dangerous to try and move too far during an earthquake.

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Good earthquake protection places include under a sturdy table or desk. The next best place to cover yourself from falling and flying objects during an earthquake is in a doorway (just be careful of the door slamming your fingers).

Practice drop, cover, and hold on. Drop under a sturdy desk or table, hold on, and protect your eyes by pressing your face against your arm. Remember—in case of an earthquake, drop, cover, and hold on!

Thunderstorm

Before lightning strikes, look for darkening skies, flashes of light, or increasing wind. Listen for the sound of thunder. If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to the storm to be struck by lightning. Go to safe shelter immediately and listen to NOAA weather radio, commercial radio, or television for the latest forecasts.

When a storm approaches

- Find shelter in a building or car.
- Keep car windows closed; avoid convertibles.
- Telephone lines and metal pipes can conduct electricity.
- Unplug appliances.
- Avoid using the telephone or any electrical appliances.
- Avoid taking a bath or shower, or running water for any other purpose.
- Turn off the air conditioner. Power surges from lightning can overload the compressor, resulting in a costly repair job.
- Draw blinds and shades over windows. If windows break due to objects blown by the wind, the shades will help prevent glass from shattering into your home.

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warning, you need to go to the lowest floor in a room where there are no windows or glass doors. If there is a basement, make that your safe place to be for a tornado.

Prepare a mental plan in case of a tornado while traveling. Pick a place where Scout members could gather if a tornado is headed your way. It could be a basement, or if there is no basement, a center hallway, bathroom, or closet on the lowest floor. Try to keep this place uncluttered.

If you are in a high-rise building, you may not have enough time to go to the lowest floor. Pick a place in a hallway in the center of the building.

Take your modified Ten Essentials.

Stay tuned for storm warnings. Listen to your local radio and TV stations for updated information. Tornado watches and warnings are issued by the county or parish.

Know the difference between a tornado WATCH and a WARNING. A tornado WATCH means that a tornado is possible in your area. A tornado WARNING means that a tornado has been sighted and may be headed for your area.

If a tornado WATCH is issued

Listen to local radio and TV stations for updates. Be alert to changing weather conditions. Blowing debris or the sound of an approaching tornado may alert you. Many say it sounds like a freight train.

If a tornado WARNING is issued

If you are inside, go to the safe place you picked to protect yourself from glass and other flying objects. The tornado may be approaching your area.

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If caught outside

- If you are in the woods, take shelter under the shorter trees.
- If you are boating or swimming, get to land and find shelter immediately. Go to a low-lying, open place away from trees, poles, or metal objects. Make sure the place you pick is not subject to flooding.
- Make yourself the smallest target possible. Squat low to the ground and place your hands on your knees with your head between them.
- Do not lie flat on the ground. This will make you a larger target.

After the storm passes

Stay away from storm-damaged areas. Listen to the radio for information and instructions.

If someone is struck by lightning

People struck by lightning carry no electrical charge and can be handled safely. Call for help. Get someone to dial 911 or the local emergency services number. The injured person who received an electrical shock may be burned both where he/she was struck and where the electricity left his/her body. Check for burns in both places. If breathing has stopped, begin rescue breathing.

Plan and get ready

A thunderstorm is always accompanied by lightning. Thunderstorms are intense local storms averaging 20 miles across and reaching as high as 10 miles. They occur in all 50 states and all U.S. territories.

Tornado

Pick a safe place to go in case of a tornado. The safe place you picked for a thunderstorm may not be the safest place to be during a tornado. If you hear a loud roar or hear a tornado

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If you are outside, hurry to the basement of a nearby sturdy building or lie flat in a ditch or low-lying area. If you are in a car or mobile home, get out immediately and head for safety (see above). After the tornado passes, watch out for fallen power lines and do not venture into the damaged area.

Listen to the radio for information and instructions. Use a flashlight to inspect the damage (avoid using candles or matches).

Forget *The Wizard of Oz* notion that twisters only happen in Kansas. Tornadoes have been reported in every state. And while they generally occur during spring and summer, they can happen anytime during the year. With winds swirling at 200 miles an hour or more, a tornado can destroy just about anything in its path. Generally, there are weather signs and warnings that will alert you to take precautions.

Fire

Fire can happen anytime, anywhere. In hotels, become familiar with the location of fire extinguishers. While at jamboree, ensure that buckets are available and full, per BSA policy.

Plan your escape routes. Determine at least two ways to escape from every room where you are located. If there is an escape ladder, take time to learn how to use it.

Once at the hotel or jamboree, we will select a location where everyone can meet after escaping. Once you are out—stay out!

Escape safely

If you see smoke in your first escape route, use your second way out. If you must exit through smoke, crawl low to the ground under the smoke to escape. If you are escaping

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through a closed door, feel the door before opening it. If it is hot, use your second way out.

Flood

Are you ready for a flash flood? Know what to expect. Assess the flood risk in the area where you are located. If it has been raining hard for several hours, or steadily raining for several days, be alert to the possibility of a flood. Listen to local radio or TV stations for flood information. Floods can take several hours to several days to develop.

A flood WATCH means a flood is possible in your area. If a flood WATCH is issued, move to higher floors or ground. Take your essential personal belongings in order to survive.

A flood WARNING means that flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in your area. If a flood WARNING is issued, listen to local radio and TV stations for information and advice. If told to evacuate, do so as soon as possible.

A flash flood WATCH means flash flooding is possible in your area. If a flash flood WATCH is issued, be alert to signs of flash flooding and be ready to evacuate on a moment's notice.

A flash flood WARNING means a flash flood is occurring or will occur soon in your area. If a flash flood WARNING is issued, evacuate immediately. You may have only seconds to escape. Act quickly! Move to higher ground away from rivers, streams, creeks, and storm drains.

Do not drive around barricades. They are there for your safety. If your vehicle stalls in rapidly rising waters, abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground.

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Terrorism

Terrorism—Explosion

If there is an explosion

- Take shelter under your desk or a sturdy table.
- Exit the building ASAP.
- Do not use elevators.
- Check for fire and other hazards.
- Take your emergency supply kit, if time allows.

If there is a fire

- Exit the building ASAP. Crawl low to the ground if there is smoke.
- Use a wet cloth, if possible, to cover your nose and mouth.
- Use the back of your hand to feel the upper, lower, and middle parts of closed doors.
- If the door is not hot, brace yourself against it and open slowly.
- If the door is hot, do not open it. Look for another way out.
- Do not use elevators.
- If you catch fire, do not run. Stop, drop, and roll to put out the fire.
- Never go back into a burning building.

If you are trapped in debris

- If possible, use a flashlight to signal your location to rescuers.
- Avoid unnecessary movement so you don't kick up dust.
- Cover your nose and mouth with anything you have on hand. A densely woven cotton material can act as a good filter. Try to breathe through the material.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are.

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Manmade disasters

Civil Disturbance

Civil disturbances include riots, demonstrations, threatening individuals, or assemblies that have become significantly disruptive.

In the event of a civil disturbance, avoid provoking or obstructing demonstrators. Leave the area immediately.

If indoors, secure the areas where you are located (lock doors, close and lock windows, and secure your person). Stay away from windows.

Avoid the area of disturbance and continue your normal routine as much as possible.

Gas Leak/Odor

- If you smell natural gas, call 911 and give your name and location of the odor, etc.
- Warn others in the immediate area.
- Vacate and secure the area. Post a "DO NOT ENTER" sign on the door to the room.
- If outdoors, vacate the area to a safe distance and keep others from approaching.
- Evacuate the building, if required. Use the building's fire alarm system only if instructed to do so by an adult Scout leader.
- Prevent sources of ignition (cigarettes, electrical equipment, etc).
- Do not re-enter the building or outside area until cleared by authorized personnel.

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- If possible, use a whistle to signal rescuers.
- Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

Terrorism—Biological Threat

A biological attack is the deliberate release of germs or other biological substances that can make you sick. Many agents must be inhaled, enter through a cut in the skin, or be eaten to make you sick.

Some biological agents, such as anthrax, do not cause contagious diseases. Others, like the smallpox virus, can result in diseases you can catch from other people.

If there is a biological threat, like an explosion, a biological attack may or may not be immediately obvious.

While it is possible that you will see signs of a biological attack, as was sometimes the case with the anthrax mailings, it is perhaps more likely that local health care workers will report a pattern of unusual illness or there will be a wave of sick people seeking emergency medical attention.

You will probably learn of the danger through an emergency radio or TV broadcast, or some other signal used in your community.

You might get a telephone call or emergency response workers may come to your door.

In the event of a biological attack, public health officials may not immediately be able to provide information on what you should do.

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It will take time to determine exactly what the illness is, how it should be treated, and who is in danger.

However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news, including the following:

- Are you in the group or area authorities consider in danger?
- What are the signs and symptoms of the disease?
- Are medications or vaccines being distributed? If so, where? And who should get them?
- Where should you seek emergency medical care if you become sick?

Biological symptoms and hygiene

If a troop member develops any of the symptoms below, keep them separated from others, if possible; practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs; and seek medical advice.

- A temperature of more than 100 degrees
- Nausea and vomiting
- Stomachache
- Diarrhea
- Pale or flushed face
- Headache
- Cough
- Earache
- Thick discharge from nose
- Sore throat
- Rash or infection of the skin
- Red or pink eyes
- Loss of appetite
- Loss of energy or decreases in activity

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If you see signs of a chemical attack

- Quickly try to define the impacted area or where the chemical is coming from, if possible.
- Take immediate action to get away from the area.
- If the chemical is inside a building where you are, get out of the building without passing through the contaminated area, if possible. Otherwise, it may be better to move as far away from where you suspect the chemical release is and “shelter in place.”
- If you are outside, quickly decide the fastest escape from the chemical threat.
- Consider if you can get out of the area, or if you should follow plans to “shelter in place.”

If you think you have been exposed to a chemical

- Strip immediately and wash.
- If your eyes are watering, your skin is stinging, and you are having trouble breathing, you may have been exposed to a chemical.
- Look for a hose, fountain, or any source of water, and wash with soap, if possible, being sure not to scrub the chemical into your skin.
- Seek emergency medical attention.

Emergency Preparedness Travel Kit

Troop ____ will be traveling by either aircraft or chartered bus. We do not have many control supplies for the aircraft, but we do for the bus.

The following provisions should be included when traveling by public transportation for at least one day:

- Flashlights with extra batteries

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Hygiene

If someone is sick, you should practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs.

- Wash your hands with soap and water frequently.
- Do not share food or utensils.
- Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- Consider having the sick person wear a face mask to avoid spreading germs.
- Plan to share health-related information with others, especially those who may need help understanding the situation and what specific actions to take.
- At the time of a declared biological emergency, if a Scout member becomes sick, it is important to be suspicious.
- Do not automatically assume, however, that you should go to a hospital emergency room or that any illness is the result of the biological attack.

Symptoms of many common illnesses may overlap. Use common sense, practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs, and seek medical advice.

Terrorism—Chemical Threat

A chemical attack is the deliberate release of a toxic gas, liquid, or solid that can poison people and the environment.

Possible signs of a chemical threat

- Many people suffering from watery eyes, twitching, choking, having trouble breathing, or losing coordination.
- Many sick or dead birds, fish, or small animals are also cause for suspicion.

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- A troop first aid kit and individual first aid kits
- Cell phones will be carried by the adult Scout.
- Sanitary supplies, including towelettes and personal hygiene items
- Money—Individuals and the third assistant will be handling money for the troop. Traveler’s checks are suggested instead of ATM, debit cards, etc., which will not work during a power outage.
- Master contact list—A set of emergency telephone numbers is included in the back of this booklet. Each adult leader has a complete master list.
- Maps of an event location will be provided the night before.
- Sectional maps of the American Red Cross shelter locations located in the primary event locations are provided in the back of this booklet.

Personal Supplies

Each person should carry enough of these supplies for at least a day:

- Drinking water—Have at least two 12-ounce bottles per person. The bus will also be carrying an ample supply.
- Food—Pack non-perishable, high protein items, including energy bars, peanut butter, etc.
- Medications—Carry enough for the entire trip. Coordinate with the third assistant, who will maintain control of the excess medication beyond the suggested day supply.
- Personal items—Personal hygiene items, eyeglasses or contacts, cleaning solution, copies of important papers, identification, THIS HANDBOOK, etc.
- Carry at least \$2 in quarters for emergency phone calls.

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Contact Information

Contact Numbers

Troop ____ adult Scout leaders

Parent emergency contact numbers

Tour coordinators/transportation

Hotel information

Emergency Contact Locations/Telephone Numbers

911

Universal telephone number across the United States

Hospitals

Suburban Hospital
8600 Old Georgetown Road
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-896-3100

Sentara Williamsburg Regional Medical Center
100 Sentara Circle
Williamsburg, VA 23188
757-984-6000

Gettysburg Hospital
147 Gettys St.
Gettysburg, PA 17325-0786
717-334-2121

American Red Cross shelters/locations

American Red Cross
Montgomery County Chapter
12020 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301-588-2515

American Red Cross
Colonial Virginia Chapter
1317 Jamestown Road
Williamsburg, VA
757-253-0228

American Red Cross
Adams County Chapter
11 Lincoln Square
Gettysburg, PA
717-334-1814

Other emergency contact telephone numbers

Alternate Meeting Locations

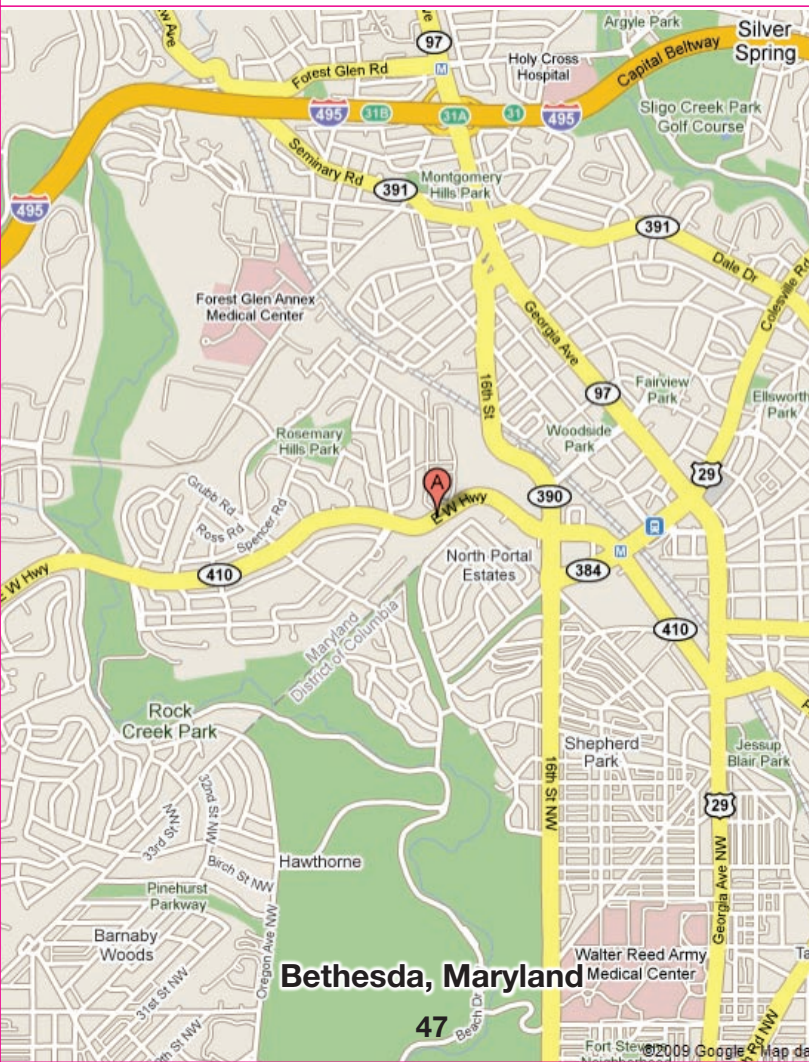
Maps

It is recommended that once in the Washington, D.C., and surrounding area, each Scout buddy team purchase a Washington, D.C., street map.

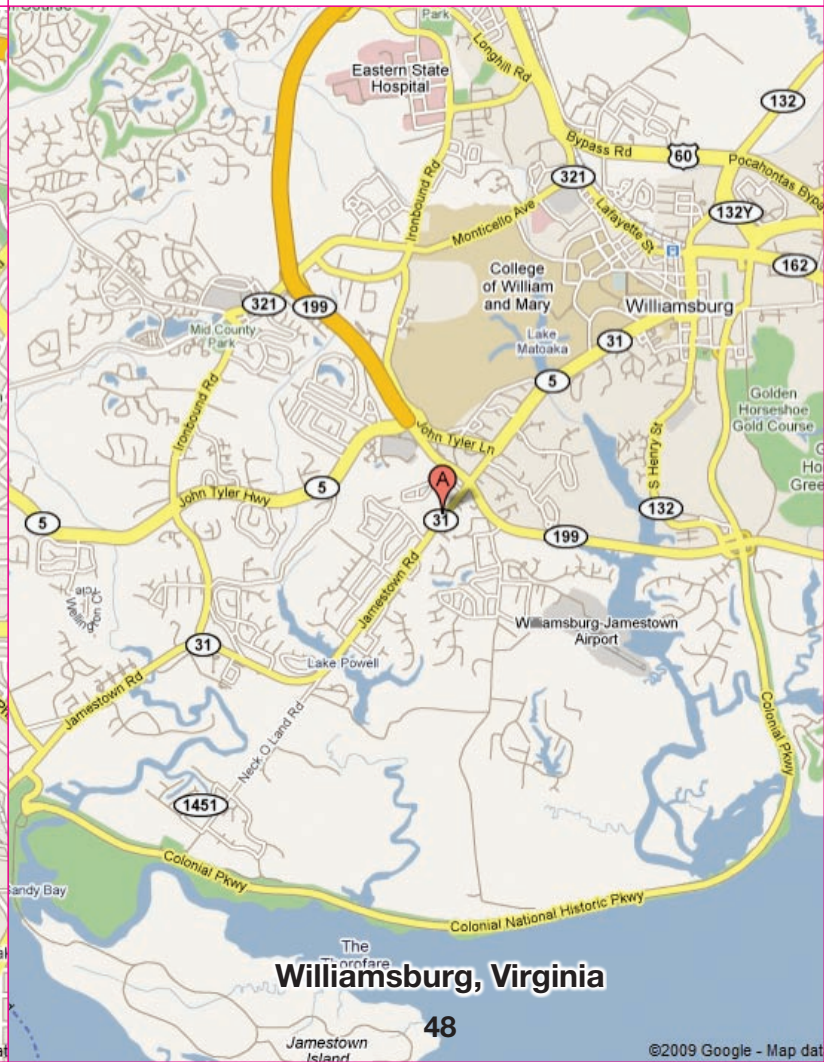
Included in this section are maps of the areas for the American Red Cross shelters located in:

- Bethesda, Maryland
- Williamsburg, Virginia
- Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

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