

GREATER LAKE WENATCHEE

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

AND EVACUATION GUIDE



MOST OUTDOOR FIRES
PROHIBITED DURING
FIRE SEASON

FOR MORE INFO, CONTACT LAKE WENATCHEE
FIRE AND RESCUE.

BROUGHT TO YOU BY:

LAKE WENATCHEE FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES

LAKE WENATCHEE FIRE & RESCUE

FUNDING PROVIDED BY:

US FOREST SERVICE

CASCADIA CONSERVATION DISTRICT



Welcome from Plain, Lake Wenatchee, Merritt and surrounding areas.

Living and recreating in the central Cascade mountains puts us in an environment with natural and man-made hazards. Local, regional, and national experts have come together to provide information so you can be better prepared and to provide guidance in case of an emergency.

Our weather conditions can fluctuate dramatically, making a wonderland for recreation but also a place that requires us to be prepared. Avalanches, floods, fire, power or communication failures and heat/freeze events are not common, but they require us to plan.

This Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Guide has been developed to assist you in preparing for emergency situations. Please take a few minutes to familiarize yourself with the guide. The index has three main components, **emergency**, **evacuation** and **educational**.

The emergency section contains guidance about an impending threat, the evacuation map identifies potential routes out of the area (in an emergency, law enforcement officials will provide specific routing) and the education section has detailed information and hazard-specific planning suggestions. Lake Wenatchee Fire and Rescue, Washington Department of Natural Resources, the US Forest Service, and Chelan County emergency managers are constantly updating emergency plans. Please do the same. At a minimum, have a family emergency and communications plan that does not rely on local utilities, which may not be available during an emergency. After reviewing this guide and developing your emergency plan, place this guide in a prominent location where it can be readily accessed.

Lake Wenatchee Fire and Rescue and members of Fire Adapted Communities want you to be as prepared as possible. Check our partner web sites and follow us on social media for valuable tips and up-to-date information. Questions are welcome and input is valued, so please contact us via the information on the back cover as needed.

Stay safe - and be prepared,

Mick Lamar
Fire Chief,
Lake Wenatchee Fire and Rescue

Jim Passage
Lake Wenatchee
Fire Adapted Communities

Mike Pirotto
Ready, Set, Go! and vulnerable
persons coordinator-LWFAC



**EMERGENCY
INFORMATION**



**EVACUATION
INFORMATION**



**EDUCATIONAL
INFORMATION**

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**EMERGENCY
INFORMATION**



**EVACUATION
INFORMATION**



**EDUCATIONAL
INFORMATION**

Since no single method of communication is failsafe, regional public safety officials use a combination of five methods to keep the public informed during an emergency.

- › 1. Chelan County Office of Emergency Services will activate **ALERTSENSE**, which will send out notifications to your cell phone about emergency situations, wildfire locations and evacuation levels.
- › 2. Local government Public Information Officers (PIO) gather key information from the Incident Commander and first responders, producing press releases that are then disseminated to social media and are broadcast by local media outlets such as **KOHO (101.1FM)** and **KPQ (560AM)** to keep the public informed during an emergency.

In an emergency, tune to the EAS Local Primary Station:

**KPQ
560AM**

- › 3. Emergency Managers can initiate the Emergency Alert System (EAS). This system interrupts **local radio and some local television broadcasts with emergency alerts** for instructions to the public.
- › 4. Sheriff's deputies, firefighters and volunteers from Chelan County Search & Rescue will assist in alerting citizens of impending hazards by door-to-door canvassing of neighborhoods, answering phone calls at fire stations, providing information tables at local markets, directing traffic in evacuations.
- › 5. Emergency management can use a reverse 911 system. This is a computer system that calls landline telephones in particular geographic areas and plays a recorded emergency message.

In an emergency, electric power may fail at any time. This means telephones, televisions or radios that rely on power to function will not work.

ENROLL IN Chelan County **ALERTSENSE** at <https://public.alertsense.com/SignUp/public.aspx?regionid=1184> or **GOOGLE Chelan County ALERTSENSE to sign up**



FOLLOW US on Facebook at www.lwfr.org

PHONE NUMBERS AND WEB SITES

**WHEN THERE IS AN ACTIVE EMERGENCY, PLEASE TUNE IN TO
560AM ON YOUR RADIO DIAL.**

ANY LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCY CALL 911.

	Lake Wenatchee Fire & Rescue	509-763-3034	www.lwfr.org
	Chelan County Sheriff's Department	509-667-6851	www.co.chelan.wa.us/sheriff
	Chelan County Department of Emergency Management	509-667-6863	www.co.chelan.wa.us/sheriff/pages/ emergency-management
	RiverCom	509-663-9911	www.rivercom911.org
	American Red Cross (Wenatchee Office)	509-663-3907	www.redcross.org
	Chelan-Douglas Health District	509-886-6450	www.cdhd.wa.gov
	National Weather Service	509-244-0110	www.weather.gov/otx
	WSDOT (North Central Region)	509-667-3000	www.wsdot.gov/regions/northcentral/
	USFS-Wenatchee River Ranger District	509-548-2550	www.fs.usda.gov/okawen
	Washington Department of Natural Resources Wildfire (Division)	360-902-1300	www.dnr.wa.gov
	Cascadia Conservation District	509-436-1601	www.cascadiacd.org
	Washington-Emergency Management Division (Public Information Officer)	800-688-8655	www.mil.wa.gov
	Cascade Medical Center	509-548-5815	www.cascademedical.org

Follow Lake Wenatchee Fire & Rescue - lwfr.org

PRE-EVACUATION PREPARATION STEPS

When an evacuation is anticipated, follow these checklists (if time allows) to give your home the best chance of surviving a wildfire:

OUTSIDE

- › Gather up flammable items from the exterior of the house and bring them inside (patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, trash cans, etc.) or place them away from house.
- › Turn off propane tanks.
- › Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- › Connect garden hoses to outside water valves or spigots for use by firefighters. Fill water buckets and place them around the house.
- › Don't leave sprinklers on or water running; they can affect critical water pressures.
- › Leave exterior lights on so your home is visible to firefighters in smoke or darkness of night.
- › Put your Emergency Supply Kit in your vehicle.
- › Back your car into the driveway with vehicle loaded and all doors and windows closed. Carry your car keys with you.
- › Have a ladder available and place it at the corner of the house for firefighters to quickly access your roof.
- › Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals.
- › Monitor your property and the fire situation. **Don't wait for an evacuation order if you feel threatened and need to leave.**
- › Check on neighbors and make sure they are preparing to leave.

INSIDE THE HOUSE

- › Shut all windows and doors.
- › Remove flammable window shades and curtains. Close metal shutters.
- › Move flammable furniture to the center of the room, away from windows and doors.
- › Shut off propane at the meter or valve. (See page 05.)
- › Shut off the air conditioning.

ANIMALS

- › Locate your pets and keep them secure nearby.
- › Prepare animals for transport and think about moving them to a safe location early.

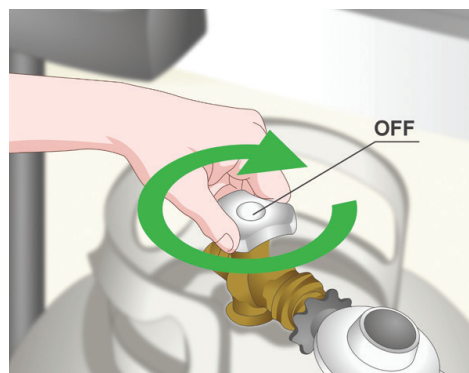


MAKE A FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

- › **Meet with household members** – Explain the dangers to children and your emergency plans. Work with them as a team to prepare your family to deal with emergencies.
- › **Discuss** what to do about power outages and personal injuries.
- › **Post emergency telephone numbers** near telephones.
- › **Learn** how to turn off the water, gas and electricity at your home.
- › **Decide where to meet** – In the event of an emergency; you may become separated from family members. Choose a place right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire. Choose a location outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home.
- › **Choose an “Out-of-Town” contact** – Ask an out-of-town friend or relative to be your contact in the event of a disaster. Everyone must know the contact’s phone number. It is often easier to make a long distance phone call than a local call from a disaster area.
- › **Teach children** how to make long distance telephone calls.
- › **Complete a family communications plan** – Your plan should include contact information for family members, work and school.
- › **Escape routes and safe places** – In a fire or other emergency, you may need to evacuate very quickly. Be ready to get out fast. Be sure everyone in your family knows the best escape routes out of your home as well as where the safe places are in your home for each type of disaster. Draw a Home Family Escape Plan with your family outlining two escape routes from each room.

HOW TO TURN OFF GAS

- › **Know locations** of all tanks, pipes, regulators, and other parts of your propane system, and the importance of keeping these areas clear of snow and ice.
- › **Have instructions handy** on how to carefully clear snow and ice accumulations away from all propane equipment, including tanks and secondary pressure regulators.
- › **Contact your propane retailer** if you have any questions.



Prepare to care for yourself, your family and pets for a duration of at least three days. The best time to assemble a disaster supplies kit is well before you need it. Most of these items are already in your home, it is matter of assembling them before a disaster occurs.

- ☐ Water – One gallon per person and per pet for each day. Store water in unbreakable containers. Identify the storage date and replace every six months.
- ☐ Food – A supply of non-perishable packaged or canned foods with a hand-operated can opener.
- ☐ Antibacterial hand wipes or gel.
- ☐ First Aid Kit, a first aid book and required prescription medications.
- ☐ Blankets or sleeping bags – at least one per person.
- ☐ Battery-powered radio, flashlight and plenty of extra batteries.
- ☐ Fire extinguisher – ABC type.
- ☐ Credit cards, cash and change.
- ☐ An extra set of car and house keys.
- ☐ Extra pair of eyeglasses.
- ☐ Toothbrush, toothpaste, shampoo and toilet paper.
- ☐ A list of family physicians.
- ☐ A list of important family information including phone numbers.
- ☐ Special items for infants, elderly, or disabled family members.
- ☐ Insurance paper work and other legal papers.

SANITATION SUPPLIES

- ☐ Large plastic trash bags for waste, tarps and rain ponchos.
- ☐ Large trash cans.
- ☐ Bar soap and liquid detergent.
- ☐ Household bleach.
- ☐ Rubber gloves.

Stocking up now on emergency supplies can add to your family's safety and comfort during and after a disaster. Store enough supplies for at least three days.



MAKE A PLAN IF YOU MUST LEAVE YOUR HOME

- ☐ **Begin evacuation immediately** when the official warning is issued. Your life might be in danger, do not waste time leaving your home. **Leave area if you feel threatened prior to an official evacuation warning.**
- ☐ **Have a place to go** such as the home of a family member or friend, or a shelter. Plan your route before the disaster.
Listen to the radio for updates on the situation. There will not likely be a public shelter in the Lake Wenatchee area.
- ☐ **Notify family or friends** of your plans, if possible. Tell them when you are leaving and where you are going.
- ☐ **Use travel routes** specified by local officials (see map inside back cover for routes.) Know where you are going before you leave.
- ☐ **Bring extra cash.** Banks may be closed, ATMs may not work.
- ☐ **Secure and lock** your home before you leave.
- ☐ **If driving in smoke**, turn on headlights, turn off fresh air on air conditioner, move as far to the right as possible and drive slowly.
- ☐ **Know locations** of hospitals, such as Cascade Medical Center in downtown Leavenworth.
- ☐ **When you arrive** at a shelter make sure you register with official personnel.
- ☐ **Don't panic**, drive slowly and arrive safely at your destination.



MAKE A PLAN IF YOU MUST STAY AND SHELTER IN PLACE.

- › **If evacuation routes are blocked** you will be required to stay in your home during the fire. If you shelter in place, stay away from windows, move to an interior room or hallway. If the house does catch fire there will still be time to get out. Do not try and leave until the fire has passed and you can safely drive to a shelter location.
- › You need to **store at least a three-day supply** of water for each person in your household. Stored water should be changed every six months.
- › **Notify family or friends** of the situation if possible.
- › **Work with neighbors** to develop a neighborhood plan that keeps everyone informed.
- › Listen to your battery-operated **radio (560AM) for emergency updates.**
- › Once you have decided to stay, **remain in your home** until the emergency is over.

SPECIAL NEEDS AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Certain individuals in the community may have special problems to deal with in a disaster, including the elderly, people with medical conditions, and people with certain disabilities (mobility, visually impaired, hearing impaired, developmental or cognitive.) If you have a family member who is one of these individuals, there are special considerations to think about and plan for before a disaster occurs.



If the family member has medications or equipment they are dependent on, plan to bring those items with you if an evacuation is necessary. Shelters will not have additional medication or medical equipment available. Documentation about insurance and medical conditions should also accompany the person. If the family member has special dietary needs, bring these special foods and supplements with you.

Plan ahead for transportation needs for family members with special needs. Transportation for the general public, if any, in an emergency evacuation may not be suitable for their situation. **Consider evacuating sooner than others.** If you would like to receive an earlier evacuation notice, email Lake Wenatchee Fire & Rescue at ReadySetGo@lwfr.org today. You will be contacted for further information.

Many special needs populations are easily upset and stressed by sudden and frightening changes. Plans should be made to ensure a caregiver or trusted family member is able to stay with them at all times during an evacuation.

DEVELOP A PET PLAN

In the event of a disaster, if you must evacuate, the most important thing you can do for your pets is to evacuate them, too. If you are away from your home when your neighborhood is evacuated you may not be allowed back to retrieve your pet, so make arrangements with neighbors before a disaster strikes.

Pets are not allowed at most public shelters for health and space reasons, so arrangements must be made in advance for pets. Pets might not be allowed in hotels or motels so planning is crucial.

- › Make sure that your **pets are current on their vaccinations.** Pet shelters may require proof of vaccines, so keep vaccination paperwork with other important documents.
- › Keep a **collar with identification** on your pet and have a leash on hand to control your pet.
- › If possible, have a properly-sized **pet carrier for each animal.**
- › Have a supply of **pet food, water and any required medications.**

Animals brought to a pet shelter are likely required to have a proper identification collar, proper identification on all belongings, leash, food bowl, food and water.

TAKE ACTION IMMEDIATELY WHEN WILDFIRE STRIKES.

Follow these steps as soon as possible to get ready to go!

1. Review your Evacuation Checklist.
2. Law enforcement agencies are typically responsible for determining evacuation orders. Follow their directions promptly.
3. Ensure your Emergency Supply Kit is in your vehicle.
4. Cover up to protect against heat and flying embers. Wear long pants, long-sleeve shirt, heavy shoes/boots, cap, dry bandana for face cover, goggles or glasses. 100% cotton is preferable.
5. Locate your pets and take them with you.

WHEN TO EVACUATE

Leave as soon as evacuation is recommended by fire officials to avoid being caught in fire, smoke or road congestion. Don't wait to be ordered by authorities to leave. Evacuating early also helps firefighters keep roads clear of congestion, and lets them move more freely to do their job. In an intense wildfire, they may not have time to knock on every door. If you are advised to leave, don't hesitate!

- › Officials will determine the areas to be evacuated and escape routes to use depending upon the fire's location, behavior, winds, terrain, etc.
- › You will be advised of potential evacuations as early as possible. You must take the initiative to stay informed and aware. Review social media, phone alerts and/or listen to radio/TV for announcements from law enforcement and emergency personnel.

CHELAN COUNTY EVACUATION LEVELS

LEVEL 1

BE ALERT. Be alert and stay aware of the danger that exists in your area; evacuations are voluntary.

LEVEL 2

BE READY. Significant danger to your area; leave voluntarily or be ready at a moment's notice.

LEVEL 3

LEAVE IMMEDIATELY. Danger to your area is current or imminent; leave immediately. **Don't wait to be told to leave by an official.**



WHAT IS DEFENSIBLE SPACE?

The term defensible space refers to the area between a home and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been managed to reduce the wildfire threat and allow firefighters to effectively defend the house. Defensible space improves the likelihood of a home surviving in the event of a wildfire, but does not guarantee the home's survival.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE AREA-IMMEDIATE ZONE:

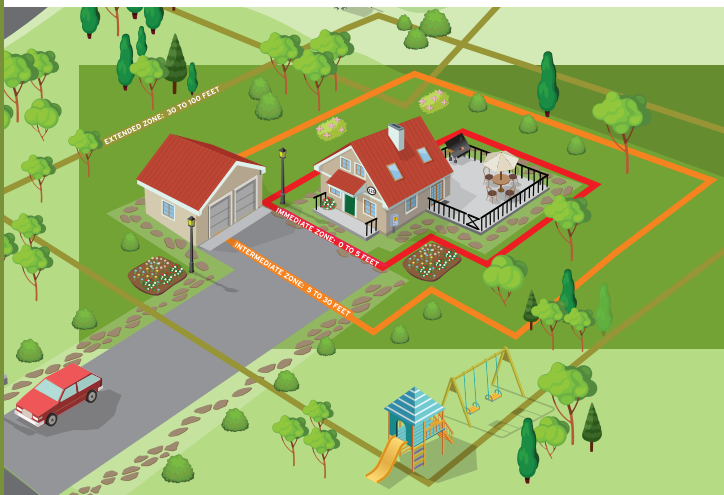
There should be no combustible material within 5 feet of your home. Dirt or rock is recommended.

LOW COMBUSTIBLE-INTERMEDIATE ZONE:

The Intermediate Zone extends between 5 and 30 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc. This area needs to have a very low potential for ignition from flying embers. Remove all dead or dying vegetation. Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures and other trees. Remove dried leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters. Relocate woodpiles or other combustible materials into the Extended Zone. Remove combustible material and vegetation from around and under decks. Remove "ladder fuels" (low vegetation that allows a fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy). Reduce the height of low-level vegetation and/or trim low tree branches.



Defensible Space - Intermediate Zone



DEFENSIBLE SPACE-EXTENDED ZONE

Extended Zone extends 30 to 100 feet out from buildings, structures, and decks. You can minimize the chance of fire jumping from plant to plant or other combustibles by removing dead material and removing, separating, and/or thinning vegetation.

For a **FREE** exterior Home Ignition Zone evaluation, sign up with Lake Wenatchee Fire & Rescue at lwfr.org and click on Homeowners Resources.

Check out www.nfpa.org and click on Firewise USA-Preparing Homes for Fire to learn more about Defensible Space.

Large land owners may want to contact the Cascadia Conservation District about possible grants to create defensible space. www.cascadiacd.org.

RED FLAG WARNINGS

The National Weather Service (NWS) offices issue **Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings** for critical fire weather patterns that contribute to the extreme fire danger and/or fire behavior.

Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings are issued for specific geographical zones. Our area is divided into two zones. The Lake Wenatchee/Plain area is in fire weather zone 677 and the area from Winton to Stevens Pass is fire weather zone 682.

A Fire Weather Watch is used to alert agencies to the high potential for development of a Red Flag event in the 12-72 hour time frame. The Watch may be issued for all or selected portions of a fire weather zone. A watch may be issued in the first 12-hour time period only for an expected dry thunderstorm event.

Red Flag Warning/Fire Weather Watches in discussions and headlines – In the discussion portion of the Fire Planning Forecast (FWF), NWS offices will mention critical weather patterns that might lead to conditions approaching or exceeding Red Flag criteria through the extended forecast. This will assist fire agencies in allocating and moving resources in anticipation of increased fire activity. Fire Weather Watches and Red Flag Warnings will be headlined in spot forecasts, the fire weather narrative, and appropriate zone sections within the fire weather planning forecast.

Severe Thunderstorm Watch occurs when conditions are favorable for the development of severe thunderstorms in and close to the watch area. A severe thunderstorm is a thunderstorm that produces one inch hail or larger and/or winds equal or exceed 58 mph. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours.

High Wind Warning is when high wind speeds may pose a hazard or is life threatening. The criteria for this warning in the Lake Wenatchee/Plain region are sustained non-convective (not related to thunderstorms) winds of at least 40 mph and/or winds gusts of at least 50 mph for any duration.



IS IT AN ADVISORY, WATCH, OR IS IT A WARNING?

An **Advisory** highlights special weather conditions that are less serious than a warning. They are for events that may cause significant inconvenience, and if caution is not exercised, it could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property.

A **Watch** is intended to provide lead time for those who need to set their plans in motion. A watch means hazardous weather is possible in and close to the watch area.

A **Warning** means weather conditions pose a threat to life or property. People in the path of the hazard need to take protective action.

These terms are used for Thunderstorms, Flash floods, Fire Weather and Winter Storms.

WINTER STORMS – WATCHES & WARNINGS

Winter Storm Watch – Conditions are favorable for hazardous winter weather conditions including heavy snow, blizzard conditions, significant accumulations of freezing rain or sleet, and dangerous wind chills. The watches are usually issued 12 to 36 hours in advance.

Winter Storm Warning – Hazardous winter weather conditions posing a threat to life and/or property are occurring, imminent or likely. The term winter storm warning is used for a combination of two or more of the following winter weather events: heavy snow, freezing rain, sleet, and strong winds.

Snow Advisory – Snowfall roughly half the amount required for a winter storm warning.

Blizzard Warning – Sustained winds or frequent gusts of 35 mph or greater with considerable falling and/or blowing snow. Visibility will be reduced to 1/4 mile or less for a period of three hours or more.

Ice Storm Warning – Issued when freezing rain produces significant and possibly damaging accumulation of ice. Freezing rain falls as liquid but freezes into a glaze upon contact with the ground or other objects. The amount is usually 1/4” or more of ice. The ice can pull down trees and utility lines, resulting in loss of power and communication. An ice storm will make walking and driving extremely dangerous.

Wind Chill Advisory / Warning – Increased wind speeds coupled with cold temperatures accelerate heat loss from exposed skin. Wind chill is a measure of the effect. As a general rule, the threshold for dangerous wind chill conditions is about -20°F.

Air Stagnation and Advisory – Air stagnation occurs when there is a major build up of air pollution in the atmosphere. This usually occurs when the same air mass is parked over the same area for several days. During this time, light winds cannot “cleanse” the buildup of smoke, dust, gases and other air pollution. This often occurs in the winter when residents in the Lake Wenatchee / Plain and surrounding communities are burning wood for heat. The National Weather Service issues an Air Stagnation Advisory when major buildups of air pollution and smoke are expected near the ground for a period of time.

SEVERE WEATHER SAFETY TIPS – TO SAVE YOUR LIFE!

FACT: Hundreds of people die each year in the United States due to lightning, flash floods, powerful thunderstorm winds, and winter storms or winter cold. Additionally, thousands of people are injured by these weather events each year. Will it happen to you?

FACT: If you are aware of what weather event is about to impact your area, you are more likely to survive such an event. To stay on top of the weather, utilize NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards receiver units that can be purchased at most electronic stores. Make sure the model you purchase has a battery backup. The programmable types allow you to selectively screen out those county warnings you are not interested in. Most homes have a smoke detector; shouldn't your home also have a weather radio?

WHAT YOU CAN DO BEFORE SEVERE WEATHER STRIKES:

1. Develop a disaster plan for you and your family at home, work, school, and when outdoors. The American Red Cross offers planning tips and information on putting together a disaster supplies kit at www.redcross.org.
2. Identify a safe place to take shelter in the event of a weather emergency. Keep in mind a public shelter is not likely in the Lake Wenatchee area.
3. Know the county in which you live or visit – and in what part of that county you are located. Lake Wenatchee area (elevation 2,000+/-) is located in Chelan County, specifically near the western end of the county. We are located on the east side of the Cascade Mountains. The National Weather Service issues severe weather warnings on a county basis, part of a county basis or a geographic area. You should know Stevens Pass (highway elevation 4,061) leads toward the Seattle region.
4. Keep a highway map nearby to follow storm movement from weather bulletins.
6. National Weather Service (NWS) watches and warnings are also available on the Internet. Select your local NWS office at www.weather.gov, go to the NWS Home Page at www.nws.noaa.gov, or for Lake Wenatchee/Plain, go to www.wrh.noaa.gov/otx.
7. Listen to commercial radio or local television for weather information.
8. Always check the weather forecast before leaving for extended periods outdoors. Watch for signs of approaching storms.
9. If severe weather threatens, check on people who are elderly, very young, or physically or mentally disabled. **They are your neighbors and friends.** Don't forget about pets.



Winter Storm in Plain, WA

Winter Storms can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow or freezing rain that lasts several days. The time to prepare is before the snow falls or ice forms.

PREPARING FOR WINTER STORMS

- › **Listen to your radio or view the Internet** for winter storm forecasts and other information.
- › **Have appropriate cold weather clothing** available.
- › If you use a kerosene heater, **refuel your heater outside** and remember to keep it at least three feet from flammable objects.
- › **Make sure your fireplace or wood stove functions properly.**
- › **Have rock salt and sand on hand** for traction on ice.
- › **Fill your gas tank** before snow starts falling.



DURING A WINTER STORM

- › **Wear several layers** of loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing rather than one layer of heavy clothing. Wear a warm woolen cap. Wear mittens rather than gloves.
- › **Do not drive unnecessarily.**
- › **Never use a generator indoors** or in a garage or other enclosed area.
- › **Be sure to eat regularly.** Food provides calories that maintain body heat. Do not over exert yourself.
- › **Watch for signs of frostbite** and hypothermia — slurred speech, disorientation, shivering, drowsiness and body temperature 95° or less.
- › If you become trapped outside, **get out of the wind and stay dry.**

IF IN YOUR VEHICLE

- › **Make sure someone knows where you are going.** Stay on the main roads.
- › **If you must stop, remain in your vehicle.** Your vehicle is a shelter. Use hazard lights to draw attention.
- › **If trapped in a blizzard,** clear your tail pipe and run your engine and heater for 10 minutes every hour. Open your window slightly.
- › **Keep an emergency kit in your vehicle.** Include a 3-day supply of water and non-perishable food. Include a blanket or sleeping bag for each person, flashlight, cell phone, shovel, bag of sand or kitty litter, booster cables or battery charger, coffee can with lid and toilet paper.



WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A FLOOD EVENT

Flash floods, abundant rain, and rain-on-snow events are the three types of flood phenomena that occur throughout the state. In the greater Lake Wenatchee area, these events can cause Nason Creek, Wenatchee and Chiwawa Rivers and smaller creeks to overflow, and homes in low lying areas can experience some localized flooding.

BEFORE A FLOOD

- › **Check drains and drainage** to divert water away from your home. Consider building natural or man-made barriers around your home or buildings to reduce or stop floodwaters and mud from entering. Seal lower walls with waterproofing compounds.

DURING A FLOOD

- › **Listen for updates from the radio, television and Internet**. Know the location for sandbags and sand. Move valuables out of the path of water or mud. Contact local authorities and neighbors and notify them of the location of the flooding. If necessary, turn off utilities before problems escalate.
- › **If water is diverted** check with neighboring properties to ensure that additional damage is not occurring.

AFTER THE FLOOD

- › **Prior to entering a building, check for structural damage**. Check the foundation walls and posts. Make sure it is not in danger of collapsing. Watch for electrical shorts or live wires before making certain that the main power switch is turned off. Remove all floodwaters from under structures as soon as possible.



Wildfire smoke exposure in communities is not known to cause any long-term increase in health risks for otherwise healthy people (This is not true of all smoke.) Healthy people are able to minimize their exposure when possible (limit outdoor exercise when smoky) but can go about their daily lives without significant health effects. But of course, smoke exposure is not good for anyone. At minimum, it can be irritating. Those with existing breathing problems should take smoke seriously.

WHAT HEALTH PROBLEMS CAN SMOKE CAUSE?

- › Eye, nose and throat irritation
- › Wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, and headaches
- › Aggravation of existing breathing and circulation problems

WHO IS ESPECIALLY SENSITIVE TO SMOKE

- › People with lung disease such as asthma or COPD, including bronchitis and emphysema, respiratory infection
- › People with existing heart or circulatory problems, such as congestive heart failure, artery disease and angina and/or a history of heart attack or stroke
- › Infants and children are a risk because they breath more air per pound of bodyweight than adults
- › Older adults over 65, smokers, and diabetics

HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF AND MY FAMILY FROM OUTDOOR SMOKE?

- › Check air quality reports, available at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/enviwa/default.ltr.aspx>. The National Weather Service may issue a dense smoke advisory which means widespread or localized smoke reducing visibility not to exceed one mile.
- › Avoid physical exertion.
- › Stay indoors and keep indoor air as clean as possible by keeping doors and windows closed and running the air conditioner on re-circulate by closing the fresh air intake.
- › Use a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter to reduce indoor air pollution.
- › If you must be outdoors during smoke events, wear an N-95 respirator mask.



LAKE WENATCHEE EVACUATION MAP (INCLUDING PLAIN & COLES CORNER)

Two primary evacuation routes out of the Lake Wenatchee area will be used during a disaster. The type and location of the emergency will determine which route will be used. Officials will notify residents through the use of media, telephone and if possible, by first responders.

Plan at least 2 ways out of your neighborhood, if possible.

(A)	(B)	(F)
TO HIGHWAY 2 SEATTLE OR LEAVENWORTH	TO HIGHWAY 2 LEAVENWORTH	FIRE STATION

- Evacuation Route A**
Lake Wenatchee Highway towards Highway 207 then to US Highway 2
- Evacuation Route B**
Beaver Valley Rd towards Chumstick Highway to US Highway 2



LAKE WENATCHEE FIRE & RESCUE

STATION 91
21696 LAKE WENATCHEE HWY
LEAVENWORTH, WA 98826

EMAIL: LWFR@NWI.NET
TEL 509-763-3034

WEBSITE:
WWW.LWFR.ORG  

LAKE WENATCHEE FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES

STATION 91
21696 LAKE WENATCHEE HWY
LEAVENWORTH, WA 98826

EMAIL: READYSETGO@LWFR.ORG
(READY, SET, GO! PROGRAM)

WEBSITE:
WWW.LWFR.ORG/FAC-PARTNERS

OUR PARTNERS:



WASHINGTON STATE
**FIRE ADAPTED
COMMUNITIES**
LEARNING NETWORK



CASCADIA
CONSERVATION DISTRICT