



For further information on the following topics, visit the website for the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC), a trusted link from all Dow workstations – www.cdc.gov. Monitor your radio or television for up-to-date emergency information.

Keep Food and Drinking Water Safe

Food may not be safe to eat and water may not be safe for cooking after an emergency. Water can become contaminated with microorganisms, sewage, agricultural or industrial waste, chemicals, and other substances.

- Water may not be safe to drink, clean with, or bathe in after an emergency. Listen to and follow public announcements about using bottled water or boiling or disinfecting water for cooking, cleaning, or bathing.

Wash Your Hands

- Always wash your hands with soap and boiled or disinfected water before preparing or eating food, after toilet use, after participating in cleanup activities, and after handling articles contaminated with floodwater or sewage. Wash children's hands frequently (always before meals).
- Disinfect water for washing by mixing 1/8 teaspoon of household bleach per gallon of water. Let it stand for 30 minutes. If the water is cloudy, use a solution of 1/4 teaspoon of bleach per gallon of water.
- If water isn't available, use alcohol-based products made for washing hands.

Infectious Disease

Short bouts of diarrhea and upset stomach and colds or other breathing diseases sometimes occur after a natural disaster, particularly among large groups of people in a shelter.

- Basic hygiene like frequent hand washing or use of an alcohol hand gel, especially after using the restroom or changing diapers and before eating, can help prevent these diseases.
- Diseases like cholera or typhoid are rare in developed countries, and do not typically occur after a natural disaster.
- For information on immunizations for evacuees, relief workers, emergency responders and travelers, see the CDC website.

Protect Mental Health

The days and weeks after an emergency are going to be rough. Some sleeplessness, anxiety, anger, hyperactivity, mild depression, or lethargy are normal, and may go away with time. If you feel any of these symptoms acutely, seek counseling. Your state and local health departments will help you find local resources, including hospitals or health care providers that you may need.

- Seek medical care if you are injured, feel sick, or have acute stress and anxiety.
- Keep as many elements of your normal routine incorporated into your life as possible, including activities to allay children's fears.
- Be aware that you may have fewer resources to attend to your day-to-day conflicts, so it is best to resolve what you can ahead of time.
- Turn to family, friends, and important social or religious contacts to set-up support networks to help deal with the stressors.
- Let your child know that it is okay to feel upset when something bad or scary happens. Encourage your child to express feelings and thoughts, without making judgments.

Dow's Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

1-800-7DOWDOW. Dow's Employee Assistance Program is still available through the toll-free phone number, for Dow employees and family members at no out-of-pocket expense. Services are confidential and are available 24 hours/day.

Prevent Temperature-Related Illness

Prevent heat-related illness:

- Stay in air-conditioned buildings.
- Take breaks in shaded areas or in cool rooms.
- Drink water and nonalcoholic fluids often.
- Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothing.
- Do outdoor activities during cooler hours.

When standing or working in water which is cooler than 75 degrees F:

- Wear rubber boots.

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Prevent Temperature-Related Illness (cont.)

- Ensure that clothing and boots have adequate insulation.
- Take frequent breaks out of the water.
- Change into dry clothing when possible.

Animal- and Insect-Related Hazards

- Avoid wild or stray animals and biting or stinging insects.
- Call local authorities to handle animals.
- Get rid of dead animals, according to local guidelines, as soon as you can.
- Contact a local animal shelter or services, a veterinarian, or the Humane Society for advice on dealing with pets, strays or wild animals after an emergency.
- If you are bitten by any animal, seek immediate medical attention. If you are bitten by a snake, try to identify it, so that if it is poisonous, you can be given the correct anti-venom. Do not cut the wound or attempt to suck the venom out.
- To protect yourself from mosquitoes, use screens on dwellings, and wear long pants, socks, and long-sleeved shirts and using insect repellents that contain DEET or Picaridin. Care must be taken when using DEET on small children.
- To control mosquito populations, drain all standing water left in open containers, such as flower pots, tires, pet dishes, or buckets, outside your home.

Prevent Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless gas that can cause sudden illness and death.

- Never use generators, pressure washers, grills, camp stoves, or other gasoline, propane, natural gas, or charcoal-burning devices inside a building or camper—outside near an open window, door, or vent.
- Don't heat your house with a gas oven.
- If you are too hot or too cold, or you need to prepare food—look to friends, family, or a community shelter for help.
- If your CO detector sounds, leave your home immediately and call 911.
- Seek prompt medical attention if you suspect carbon monoxide poisoning and are feeling dizzy, light-headed, or nauseated.

Prevent Illness from Sewage

If there is flooding along with a hurricane, the waters may contain fecal material from overflowing sewage systems and agricultural and industrial waste. Although skin contact with floodwater does not, by itself, pose a serious health risk, there is risk of disease from eating or drinking anything contaminated with floodwater.

- If there has been a backflow of sewage, wear rubber boots and waterproof gloves during cleanup. Remove and discard contaminated household materials that cannot be disinfected such as wall coverings, cloth, rugs, and drywall.
- If you have any open cuts or sores that will be exposed to floodwater, keep them as clean as possible by washing them with soap and applying an antibiotic ointment to discourage infection.
- Wash clothes contaminated with flood or sewage water in hot water and detergent and separately from uncontaminated items.
- Do not allow children to play in floodwater areas or with floodwater-contaminated toys that have not been disinfected. Disinfect toys using a solution of one cup of bleach in five gallons of water.

Prevent or Treat Wounds

- Immediately clean all open wounds and cuts with soap and clean water. Keep wounds covered with clean, dry bandages that are large enough to cover the wound and contain any pus or drainage.
- Change bandages as needed and when drainage can be seen through the bandage. Contact a doctor to find out whether more treatment is needed (such as a tetanus shot). If a wound gets red, swells, or drains, seek immediate medical attention.
- If your skin or eyes may have come in contact with hazardous materials, such as acid from a car battery, wash thoroughly with clean water and seek medical attention as needed.
- If you have wounds, get evaluated for a tetanus immunization, just as you would at any other time of injury. If you receive a puncture wound or a wound contaminated with feces, soil, or saliva, have a doctor or health department determine whether a tetanus booster is necessary based on individual records.