

Disaster Prevention Tips



Storm surge comes quickly and fiercely; be ready and get to high ground with your family.



警察總局

SERVIÇOS DE POLÍCIA UNITÁRIOS

Take action now



Imagine there is a storm surge in Macao. What should you do if you are at home? What should you do if the storm surge comes at midnight? What should you do if you are alone? What should you do if someone needs your protection? How do you survive when the city changes completely in the blink of an eye?

Right now, you need to know the correct survival tips.

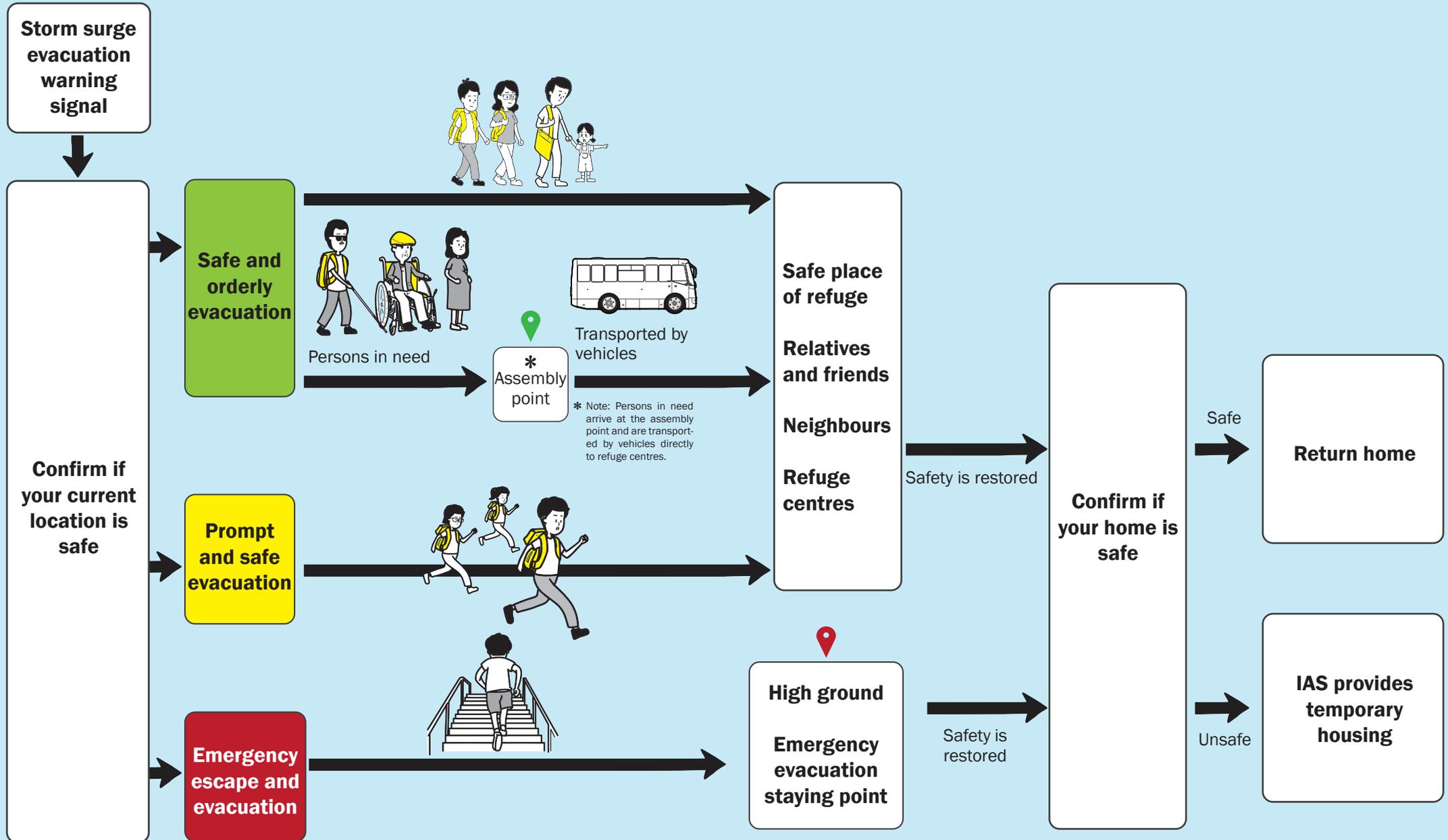
Right now, you need to engrave these tips on your mind.

Right now, you need to inform your family and neighbours of the tips.

Every bit of preparation you make will become the strong shield protecting you.

Take action now! Get away from disasters safely!

Storm surge evacuation plan during typhoon



Disaster preparedness before a typhoon

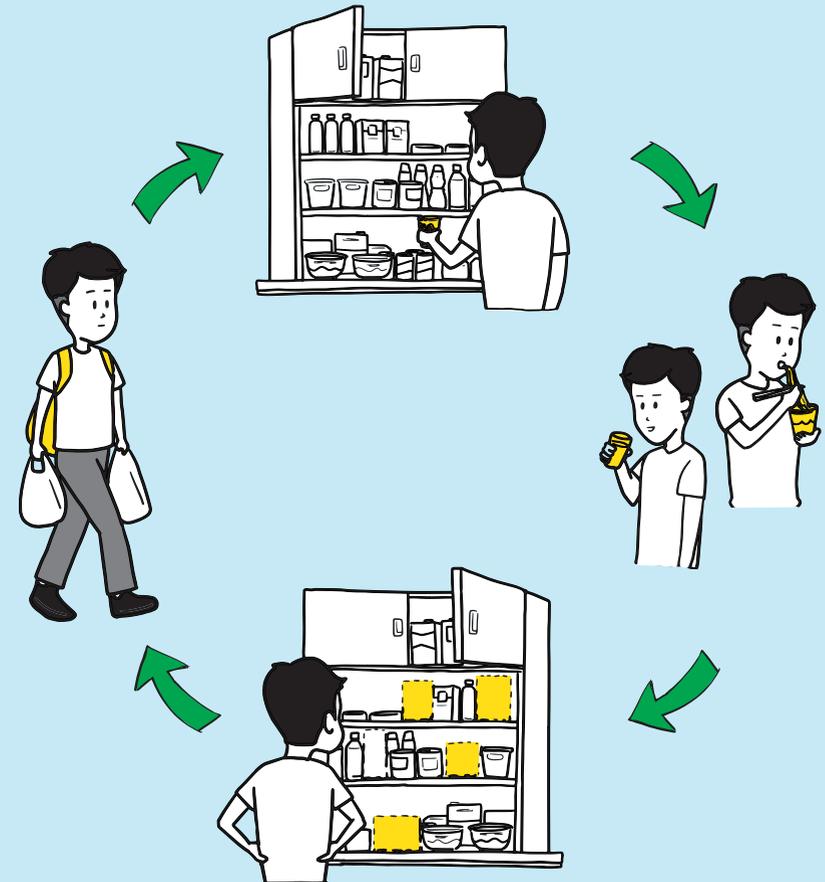


The importance of home preparation

Imagine, in the event of a storm surge, majority of the lucky residents whose homes are spared will stay at home. But if important living resources such as water and electricity are damaged and supply disruption occurs, how should the residents cope with the post-disaster life?

It is essential to stock your home with basic necessities on usual days.

Concept of daily stockpiling



Emergency stockpiles have been assumed to be items which are specially prepared or not normally used and are thus considered difficult to manage and maintain. “Daily stockpiling”, however, means buying more daily food and basic necessities when doing grocery shopping. Stockpiling is just that simple.

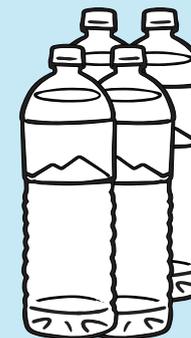
Supplies sufficient for at least 3 days



- Water (drinking water and water for domestic use)
- Food that can be consumed without heating (canned food, dry food)
- Supplementary food (energy bars, healthy drinks)
- First-aid kit, and for chronic patients, detailed information on the disease(s) the patients are suffering from, a list of long-term medication (particularly self-injected drugs) and sufficient medication (except drugs that require refrigeration) are advised
- Daily necessities (large plastic bags and garbage bags, toilet paper, sterilized wet wipes)
- Portable radio, torch, spare batteries, work gloves, multi-purpose knife

- In addition, you have to prepare some necessary items according to the needs of family members like patients, infants, allergy-prone persons, persons who need invalid food, etc.

Preparing water



- A normal person needs to drink at least 2.5 litres to 3 litres of water per day. You should prepare at least 3-day supply of drinking water for each family member.
(Size of bottled water sold in the market: about 1.5 litres)



- You also need to prepare water for domestic use like cooking and hygiene practices.

Preparing food



- Family members' favourite tastes
- High-calorie, nutritious or high-moisture food
- No salty food
- Food that can be consumed without refrigeration, preparation or cooking
- Store in dry and cool places
- Store in sealed jars or food containers
- Order of food consumption during power outage:
Perishable food → Frozen food → Refrigerated food → Non-perishable food

Usage of lavatories during disruption of water supply



- When the toilet can still be flushed even during water suspension, an applicable amount of water can be used to flush the faeces. You can accumulate the urine to flush at one go.



- When the water closet system cannot discharge water or the water storage is insufficient, the faeces can be handled in this way:

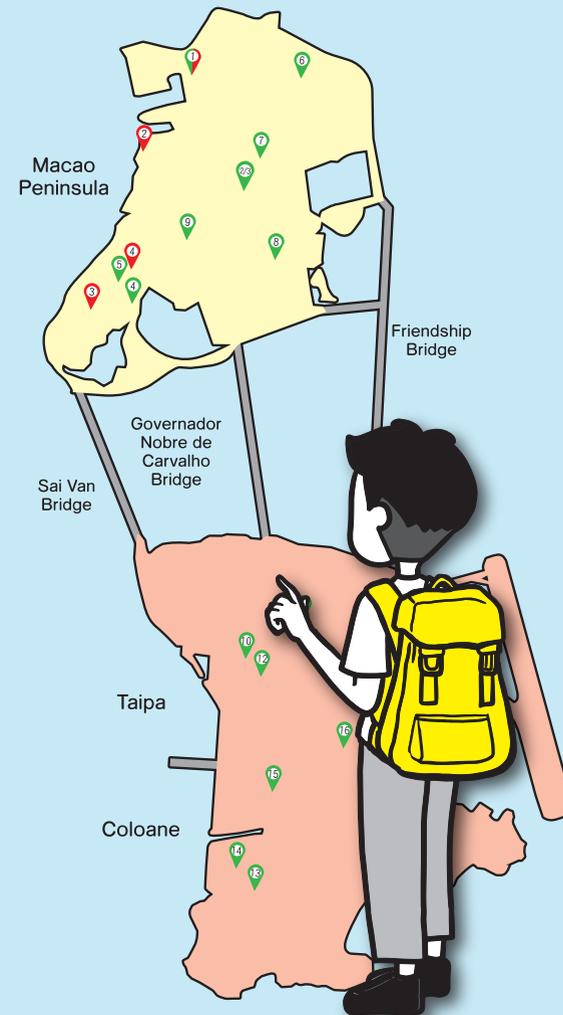
Open the toilet seat cover, and place a plastic bag on the toilet, and then put a second plastic bag on the toilet seat, and put some pieces of newspaper/cat litter. After urinating, spray some deodorizer and disinfectant, and take out the plastic bag holding the faeces, keep the air out from the bag and seal it.

Preparing emergency kit



- Identity document or driving licence
- Family photo
- Water bottle, water and dry food
- First-aid supplies, necessary medicine or any prescription medicine
- Light and convenient clothing and raincoat
- Torch, keys, whistle, mobile phone, portable radio, spare batteries, work gloves
- Backpack with floating capability, safety helmet (optional)

Considering factors for choosing evacuation routes





Confirm the evacuation route in advance

Discuss with your family members and assign the evacuation route at normal times, prepare the emergency kit, change the clothes that help you move freely when you alert danger and always get ready for evacuation. Bring as few things as possible during evacuation.



Leave the basement and semi-basement as soon as possible

Basement, semi-basement (room dug under the ground) and underground car park can easily get flooded. Since their doors cannot be opened due to water pressure, you may not be able to evacuate in time, so you must escape to safe places as soon as possible.



Acting on impulse is more dangerous

If you rush from home to the city nervously, it may impose risks on yourself. Firstly stay calm, and ensure the safety of your family and home. Next, you should stay alert for any dangerous substances or buildings. Try as much as possible to evacuate together with your family or others.



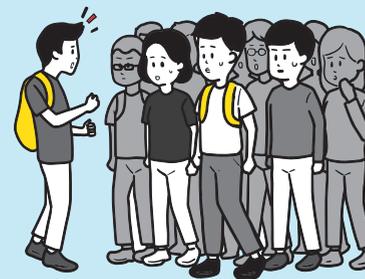
Reminders for drivers

When the water depth reaches the chassis, the velocity and the vehicle itself may go out of control, and it may even float. The rapid water flow can sweep away many vehicles. Therefore, when your vehicle is surrounded by flood, you should immediately leave it and go to higher grounds, and avoid parking your vehicles in car parks located in low-lying areas; otherwise they may be moved away or submerged in water.



Confirm the safety of neighbours

After confirming the safety conditions of your family, please also ensure that whether your neighbours are away from risks if any one is trapped in your vicinity, and if anyone needs help. Please remember that mutual assistance is important.



Panic will cause harm in crowded places

Acts like sudden screaming or running in crowded places may cause panic and accidents. Please remember to confirm the source of information to prevent wrong information or behaviour resulting in panic.



Do not use elevators.

When the electricity supply is unstable, please use the staircase if possible.



Do not walk on roads lower than sidewalks

In general, sidewalks are higher and have fewer sewer covers than roads do, which make them relatively safe. Moreover, pay attention to the information of road works and avoid approaching near that area. Do not pass through underpasses and underground car parks which can easily get flooded in rainstorms.



Evacuate before the flood reaches your knees

During flooding, you can walk only when the water level is below your knees, but you still may not be able to move because of the rapid flow of water, so you should evacuate as early as possible. If the flood is above your knees, go and stay in high grounds.



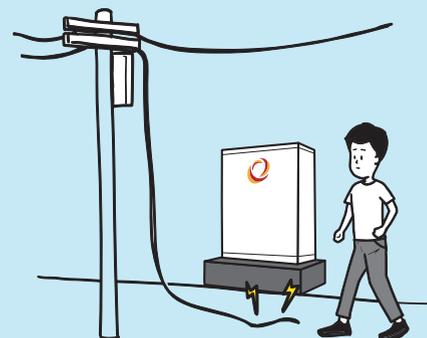
Flooded roads are very dangerous

On flooded roads, when you see whirling on the water surface, there is a risk of the drainage and gutter covers being removed. Citizens are advised to stay away from them at once, and to avoid being brought into the manholes by the water flow. In case of accessing the flooded areas, you should use an umbrella to walk along with you.



Mind the falling objects

Stay alert to falling objects blown off from height during evacuation; since they will cause injuries or even death, choose to walk on streets with covers as much as possible.



Do not touch the broken electrical wires or circuit boxes

There may still be an electric current in the broken and falling electrical wires or circuit boxes being soaked in water, and this will lead to an electric shock. You must not get near and absolutely must not touch them. You should avoid accessing these facilities when choosing the evacuation routes.



Precautions for evacuation at night

During evacuation at night, since the visibility is low, you should be alert of the danger of falling down or falling into pits. Choose to walk on wide roads and use a torch, pay attention first to the road conditions during evacuation.



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