

Pineda Crossing Community Association

Hurricane Disaster Preparedness Plan



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OVERVIEW

The past few years' hurricane seasons have been a strong reminder that none of us are immune from losses associated with hurricanes or other types of disasters. Hurricane season extends from June 1st through November 30th of each year and the Board of Directors of the Pineda Crossing Community Association wants to encourage all Pineda Crossing residents to educate themselves and to have a preparedness plan for their family and their home.

PURPOSE

This Disaster Preparedness Plan (hereafter referred to as DPP) has been developed following the Federal, State, and Brevard County Emergency Preparedness Guides to provide the residents with information to help them prepare for a disaster, as well as provide important contact information for local authorities and agencies that can assist with cleanup and recovery efforts after the disaster. This plan also informs residents as to what actions the Association will take to help protect community property and the security of the community.

AVAILABILITY OF PLAN

The Association's Disaster Preparedness Plan, consisting of copies of this program together with supplemental procedures and information will be stored at the following locations:

- On the Pineda Crossing Community Association's website at [Pineda Crossing HOA - Advanced Property Management](#)

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

While the implementation of this plan should align with Brevard County's Plan, the Board of Directors retains the executive authority to activate or not activate the DPP for the community's common areas. This includes executing steps outlined in the DPP and making necessary expenditures.

HURRICANE DISASTERS

A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, the generic term for a low-pressure system that generally forms in the tropics. All Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas are subject to hurricanes or tropical storms. The Atlantic hurricane season lasts from June to November, with the peak season from mid-August to late October.

Hurricanes can cause catastrophic damage to coastlines and several hundred miles inland. Winds can exceed 155 miles per hour. Hurricanes and tropical storms can also spawn tornadoes and microbursts, create storm surges along the coast, and cause extensive damage from heavy rainfall.

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Hurricanes are classified into five categories based on their wind speed, central pressure, and damage potential (see chart). Category Three and higher hurricanes are considered major hurricanes, though Categories One and Two are still extremely dangerous and warrant your full attention.

HOW ARE THE HURRICANE CATEGORIES DETERMINED?

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale			
Scale Number (Category)	Sustained Winds (MPH)	Damage	Storm Surge
1	74-95	Minimal: Unanchored mobile homes, vegetation, and signs.	4-5 feet
2	96-110	Moderate: All mobile homes, roofs, small crafts, flooding.	6-8 feet
3	111-130	Extensive: Small buildings, low-lying roads cut off.	9-12 feet
4	131-155	Extreme: Roofs destroyed, trees down, roads cut off, mobile homes destroyed. Beach homes flooded.	13-18 feet
5	More than 155	Catastrophic: Most buildings were destroyed. Vegetation destroyed. Major roads were cut off. Homes flooded.	Greater than 18 feet

Hurricanes can produce widespread torrential rains. Slow-moving storms and tropical storms tend to produce erosion, especially in heavy rain.

[Ready.gov Hurricane Website](https://www.ready.gov/hurricane)

AFTER THE DISASTER

The Board of Directors will make every attempt to assess damages to the common areas of the community as quickly as possible once the disaster is over and the area has been declared safe.

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The Board of Directors will work closely with the Association's Insurance Company to ensure damages are repaired as quickly as possible.

RESIDENT PREPARATION BEFORE THE DISASTER

Prepare your family by creating a family disaster plan. You can begin this process by gathering family members and reviewing the information available at the following links:

<https://www.ready.gov/>

<http://www.winknews.com/Hurricane-Central>

Discuss with them what you would do if family members are not home when a warning is issued.

Additionally, your family plan should address the following:

- [Evacuation Routes](#)
- [Evacuation Plans](#)
- [Family Communications](#)
- [Brevard County Utilities](#)
- [Lost or Missing Documents](#)
- [Flood Insurance](#)
- [Those with Special Needs](#)
- [Care for Pets](#)
- [Safety Skills](#)
- [Shelter](#)

ASSEMBLE A DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT

In the aftermath of a disaster, you may need to rely on your resources. This means having sufficient food, water, and other supplies to last for at least three days. Although local officials and relief workers will respond, they might not be able to reach everyone right away. Assistance could arrive within hours, or it might take several days.

Basic services such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment, and telephones may be cut off for days, or even a week or longer. Or, you may have to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you. You probably will not have the opportunity to shop or search for the supplies you need.

A disaster supplies kit is a collection of basic items that members of a household may need in the event of a disaster.

- Basic Disaster Supplies
- Kit Locations
- Maintenance

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BASIC DISASTER SUPPLIES

There are six basics you should stock in your home:

- Water (at least 1gal per person per day for a seven-day supply)
- Food (7-day supply of non-perishable items)
- First aid supplies
- Clothing, bedding, and sanitation supplies
- Tools
- Special items for infants & elderly, battery-powered radio, flashlight, extra batteries.

Keep the items that you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container. Possible containers include a large, covered container; a camping backpack; or a duffle bag.

WATER

How Much Water Do I Need?

You should have at least a seven-day supply of water and you should store at least one gallon of water per person per day. A normally active person needs at least one-half gallon of water daily just for drinking. Additionally, in determining adequate quantities, take the following into account:

- Individual needs vary, depending on age, physical condition, activity, diet, and climate.
- Children, nursing mothers, and ill people need more water.
- Extremely hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.
- A medical emergency might require additional water.

How Should I Store Water?

To prepare the safest and most reliable emergency water supply, you should purchase commercially bottled water. Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it.

Observe the expiration or “use by” date and replace as needed. If You are Preparing Your Own

Containers of Water

It is recommended you purchase food-grade water storage containers from surplus or camping supplies stores

to use for water storage. Before filling them with water, thoroughly clean the containers with dishwashing soap and water, and rinse completely so there is no residual soap.

Follow the directions below on filling the container with water.

If you decide to use your storage containers, opt for two-liter plastic soft drink bottles instead of plastic jugs or cardboard containers that previously held milk or fruit juice. Milk proteins and fruit sugars cannot be completely removed from these containers, creating a breeding ground for bacteria when water is stored in them.

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Additionally, cardboard containers are prone to leaking and are not suitable for long-term liquid storage. Avoid using glass containers as they are heavy and can break easily. If you are storing water in plastic soda bottles, follow these steps:

- Thoroughly clean the bottles with dishwashing soap and water, and rinse completely so there is no residual soap.
- Sanitize the bottles by adding a solution of 1 teaspoon of non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach to a quart of water.
- Swish the sanitizing solution in the bottle so that it touches all surfaces. After sanitizing the bottle, thoroughly rinse out the sanitizing solution with clean water.

Filling Water Containers

Fill the bottle to the top with regular tap water. If the tap water has been commercially treated by a water utility with chlorine, you do not need to add anything else to the water to keep it clean. If the water you are using comes from a well or water source that is not treated with chlorine, add two drops of non-scented liquid household chlorine bleach to the water. Tightly close the container using the original cap. Be careful not to contaminate the cap by touching the inside of it with your finger. Place a date on the outside of the container so that you know when you filled it. *Store in a cool, dark place and replace the water every six months (if not using commercially bottled water).*

FOOD

Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation, or cooking and little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of Sterno. Select food items that are compact and lightweight. Avoid foods that will make you thirsty. Choose salt-free crackers, whole grain cereals, and canned foods with high liquid content.

Include a selection of the following foods in your Disaster Supplies Kit:

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)
- Staples--sugar, salt, pepper
- High-energy foods--peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix
- Vitamins
- Foods for infants, elderly persons, or persons with special dietary needs
- Comfort/stress foods--cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags

Note: Be sure to include a manual can opener.

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FIRST AID KIT

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car. A first aid kit should include:

Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes

2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)

4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)

Hypoallergenic adhesive tape

Triangular bandages (3)

42-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)

3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)

Scissors

Tweezers

Sunscreen

Needle

Moistened towelettes

Antiseptic and itch relief cream

Thermometer

Tongue blades (2)

Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant

Assorted sizes of safety pins

Cleansing agent/soap

Latex gloves (2 pairs)

Non-Prescription Drugs

- Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid (for stomach upset)
- Syrup of Ipecac (use to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center)
- Laxative
- Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

[Contact your local American Red Cross chapter](#) to obtain a basic first aid manual.

CLOTHING, BEDDING AND SANITATION SUPPLIES

Clothing and Bedding

If you live in a warm climate, you must think about keeping cool. It is possible that you will not have air conditioning. *Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person.

- Pants or shorts
- Shirt or T-shirt
- Sturdy shoes or work boots
- Hat, gloves, and scarf
- Rain gear
- Blankets or shopping bags/pillows
- Sunglasses

Sanitation

- Toilet paper
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Feminine supplies
- Personal hygiene items

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- Plastic garbage bags, and ties (for personal sanitation uses)
- Plastic bucket with a tight lid – for water to flush toilets with
- Disinfectant – Household Chlorine Bleach
- Water Purification tablets

TOOLS

- Mess kits, or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils
- [Brevard County Emergency Preparedness Plan](#)
- Portable, battery-operated radio or television and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Cash or traveler's checks, change
- Non-electric can opener, utility knife
- Fire extinguisher: small canister, ABC type
- Tube tent
- Pliers
- Tape
- Compass
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Aluminum foil
- Plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Paper, pencil
- Needles, thread
- Medicine dropper
- Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water
- Whistle
- Plastic sheeting
- Map of the area (for locating shelters)

SPECIAL ITEMS

Remember family members with special needs, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons.

- **For Baby**
 - Formula
 - Diapers
 - Bottles
 - Pacifiers
 - Powdered milk
 - Medications
- **For Adults**
 - Heart and high blood pressure medication
 - Insulin

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- Prescription drugs
- Denture/Dental needs
- Contact lenses and supplies
- Extra eyeglasses
- Hearing aid batteries
- **Important Family Documents**
 - Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container.
 - Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and bonds
 - Photo IDs, passports, social security cards, immunization records
 - Bank account numbers
 - Credit card account numbers and companies (photocopies of)
 - Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers
 - Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)
 - Photocopies of identification cards
 - Entertainment – games and books
- **Cash and Coins**
 - Having cash allows for flexibility and ensures that you can manage your needs even when normal banking services are unavailable.
- **Preparation for Pets**
 - Securely fasten an up-to-date ID tag on your pet's collar with contact names & numbers.
 - Carry a recent photo of your pet for ID purposes
 - Carrier, leash, or harness for controlling your pet
 - A week's worth of food and water for your pet
 - Include immunization records & all medications for your pet
 - Emergency numbers for your vet, animal control, Humane Society. Brevard County Animal Services 321-633-2024.

DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT LOCATIONS

Home

- Your disaster supplies kit should contain essential food, water, and supplies for at least seven days.
- Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. Make sure all family members know where the kit is kept.
- Additionally, you may want to consider having supplies for sheltering for up to two weeks.

Work

- This kit should be in one container, and ready to "grab and go" in case you are evacuated from your workplace.

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- Make sure you have food and water in the kit. Also, be sure to have comfortable walking shoes at your workplace in case an evacuation requires walking long distances.

Car

- In case you are stranded, keep a kit of emergency supplies in your car.
- This kit should contain food, water, first aid supplies, flares, jumper cables, and seasonal supplies.

DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT MAINTENANCE

Just as important as putting your supplies together is maintaining them so they are safe to use when needed. Here are some tips to keep your supplies ready and in good condition:

- Keep canned foods in a dry place where the temperature is cool.
- Store boxed food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers to protect it from pests and to extend its shelf life.
- Throw out canned goods that become swollen, dented, or corroded.
- **Use foods before they go bad and replace them with fresh supplies.**
- Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in the front.
- Change stored food and water supplies every six months. Be sure to write the date you store it on all containers.
- Re-think your needs yearly and update your kit as your family needs change.
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supplies kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers, such as an unused trashcan, camping backpack, or duffel bag.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

Hurricane protection can involve various changes to your house and property – changes that can vary in cost and complexity. A professional contractor licensed to work in Florida should carry out complicated or large-scale changes that affect the structure of your house, its electrical wiring, or plumbing. However, there are several projects and tasks homeowners can do on their own to protect their homes.

- Protect all windows, doors, the garage door, and the roof in your home
- Store outdoor objects such as lawn furniture, lawn ornaments/toys, garden tools, grills, For Sale/Rent signs, and Security Alarm signs, inside; anchor objects that cannot be brought inside but that could be wind-tossed. If possible, remove outdoor antennas and satellite dishes.
- Trim and cut back trees and palms. Ensure all trees are located far enough from your house to prevent damage to the structure should they fall. Clear away any debris, such as fallen tree branches, as well.
- Do not drain your swimming pool. Keeping enough water levels in your pool provides the important weight to hold the sides and bottom in place.

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SHELTER

Taking shelter is critical in times of disaster. Sheltering is appropriate when conditions require that you seek protection in your home, place of employment, or other location where you are when disaster strikes. Sheltering outside the hazard area would include staying with friends and relatives, seeking commercial lodging, or staying in a mass care facility operated by disaster relief groups in conjunction with local authorities.

To effectively shelter, you must first consider the hazard and then choose a place in your home or other building that is safe for that hazard. For example, for a tornado, a room should be selected that is in a basement or an interior room on the lowest level away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. Because the safest locations to seek shelter vary by hazard, sheltering is discussed in the various hazard sections. These discussions include recommendations for sealing the shelter if the hazard warrants this type of protection.

Even though mass care shelters often provide water, food, medicine, and basic sanitary facilities, you should plan to take your disaster supplies kit with you so you will have the supplies you require. Mass care sheltering can involve living with many people in a confined space, which can be difficult and unpleasant. To avoid conflicts in this stressful situation, it is important to cooperate with shelter managers and others assisting them. Keep in mind that alcoholic beverages and weapons are forbidden in emergency shelters and smoking is restricted.

The length of time you are required to shelter may be short, such as during a tornado warning, or long, such as during a hurricane. It would be best to stay in the shelter until local authorities say it is safe to leave. Additionally, you should take turns listening to radio broadcasts and maintain a 24-hour safety watch.

During extended periods of sheltering, you will need to manage water and food supplies to ensure you and your family have the required supplies and quantities.

BREVARD COUNTY SHELTERS

PET-FRIENDLY SHELTERS

Apollo Elementary School 3085 Knox McRae Dr., Titusville, FL	Melbourne High School, 74 Bulldog Blvd., Melbourne, FL	Port St. John Community Center, 6650 Corto Road, Port St. John, FL
Imperial Estates Elementary Sch 900 Imperial Estates Lane, Titusville, FL	Meadowlane Intermediate Elementary, 2700 Wingate Blvd., W. Melbourne, FL	Viera Regional Community Center, 2300 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera, FL
Space Coast Jr/Sr High School 900 Imperial Estates Lane, Titusville, FL	Heritage High School 2351 Malabar Rd., Palm Bay, FL	Wickham Park Community Center, 2815 Leisure Way, Melbourne, FL

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Walter Butler Community Center At Bernice Jackson Park, 4201 US Highway 1, Cocoa, FL	Bayside High School, 1901 DeGroot Rd. S.W. Palm Bay, FL	Ted Whitlock Community Center at Fred Poppe Regional Park, 1951 Malabar Rd NW, Palm Bay, FL
Manatí Elementary School 3425 Viera Blvd., Viera, FL	South Mainland Community Center, 3700 Allen Ave., Micco	
Sherwood Elementary School 2541 Post Road, Melbourne, FL		

Residents who meet the **Special Needs criteria** and have no other alternative for a safe shelter should register with [Emergency Management](#). You can register in the following ways: Using the [Everbridge Online Application](#). Faxing (321-633-1738) or Email us a paper copy of the [Special Needs Application](#).

REMEMBER

Emergency Shelters and Specialty Needs Shelters should be used as a last resort ONLY, due to limited resources on site, overcrowding, safety and security, comfort and convenience, and pets. While Emergency Shelters and Specialty Needs Shelters are essential components of disaster response, they should be reserved for those who have no other options. Residents are encouraged to have personal emergency plans, including evacuation routes and supplies, to minimize the need to rely on shelters.

Always Check Shelter Status Before Departing to the Shelter. Conditions Change Without Notice.

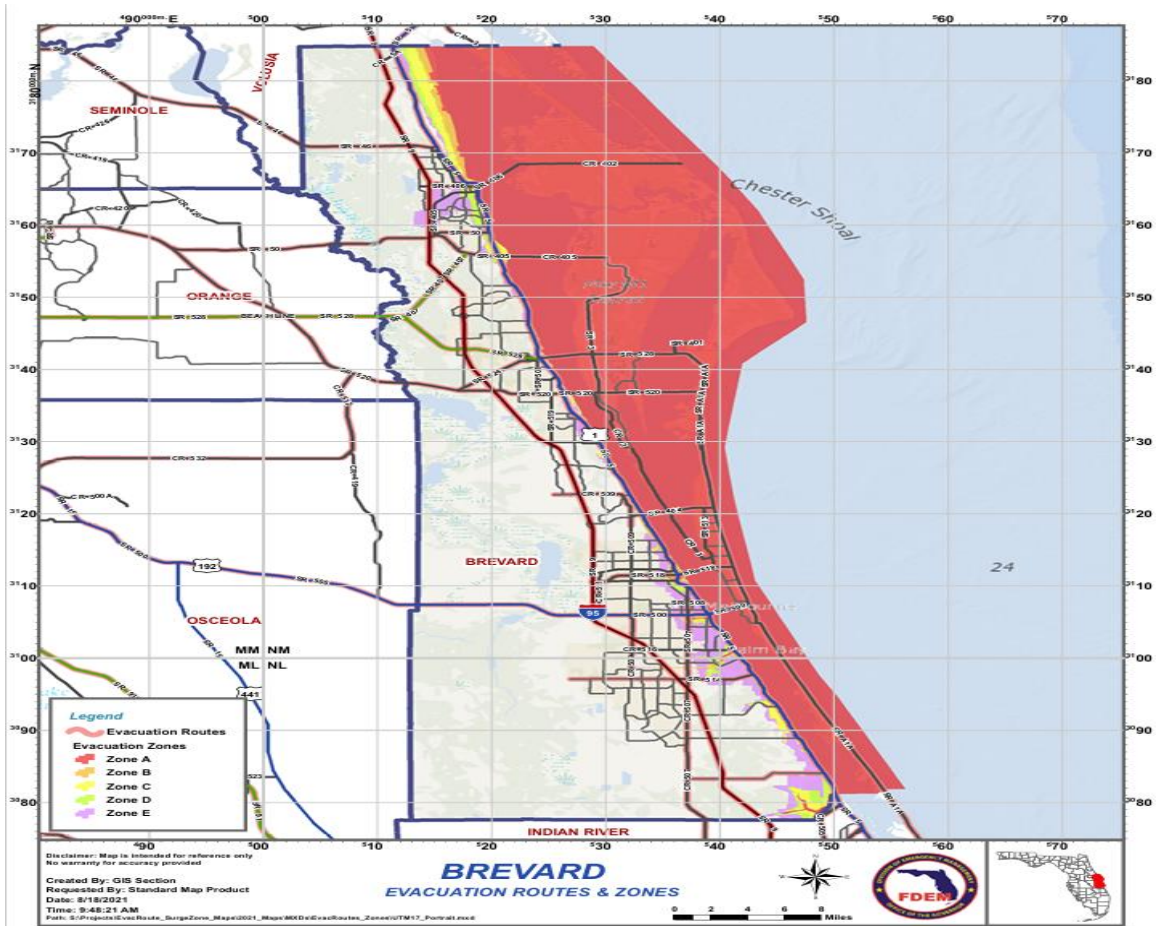
EVACUATION PLANS

If community evacuations become necessary, local officials provide information to the public through the media. In some circumstances, other warning methods, such as sirens or telephone calls, also are used. Additionally, there may be circumstances under which you and your family feel threatened or endangered and you need to leave your home, school, or workplace to avoid these situations.

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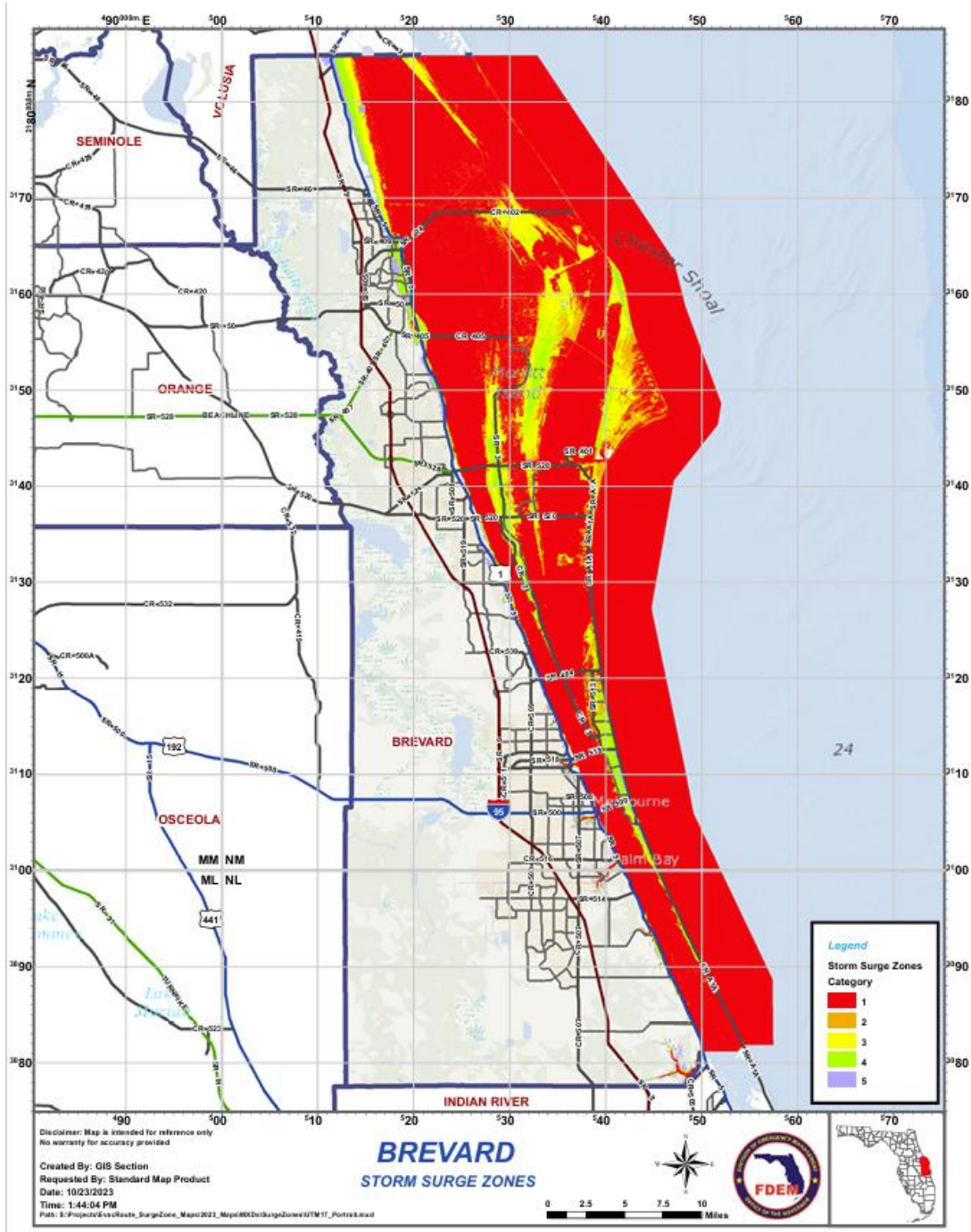
The amount of time you must leave will depend on the hazard. If the event is a weather condition, such as a hurricane that can be monitored, you might have a day or two to get ready. However, many disasters allow no time for people to gather even the most necessities, which is why planning is essential.

EVACUATION ROUTES



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BREVARD COUNTY LANDFALLING STORM SURGE



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EVACUATION GUIDELINES

Do Always:	Do if time permits:
Keep a full tank of gas in your car if an evacuation seems likely. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies and unable to pump gas during power outages. Plan to take one car per family to reduce congestion and delay.	Gather your disaster supplies kit.
Make transportation arrangements with friends or your local government if you do not own a car.	Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provide some protection, such as long pants, long-sleeved shirts, and a cap.
Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local evacuation instructions.	Secure your home: Close and lock doors and windows. Unplug electrical equipment, such as radios and televisions, and small appliances, such as toasters and microwaves. Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding.
Gather your family and go if you are instructed to evacuate immediately.	Let others know where you are going.
Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.	
Follow recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts; they may be blocked.	
Be alert for washed-out roads and bridges. Do not drive into flooded areas.	
Stay away from downed power lines.	

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Know how to accommodate persons with disabilities during a disaster.	
Remind children of specific names, locations & phone numbers, or emergency contacts.	

AFTER THE DISASTER

It is especially important to understand that it may take several days for relief supplies and special disaster teams to arrive at the disaster site. Not only does it take time to gather and load the unique supplies that this area may require, but roadways may be blocked by debris and may be unsafe for travel.

RETURNING HOME

General Tips

Returning home can be both physically and mentally challenging. Above all, **use caution**.

Check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of death or further injury. If you must move an unconscious person, first stabilize the neck and back, **then call for help immediately**.

- Keep a battery-powered radio with you so you can listen for emergency updates and news reports.
- Use a battery-powered flashlight when doing an initial inspection of a damaged home. **Note:** The flashlight should be turned on outside before entering - the battery may produce a spark that could ignite leaking gas if present.
- Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes. Use a stick to poke through debris.
- Be wary of wildlife and other stray animals
- Use the telephone only to report life-threatening emergencies.
- Stay off the streets. If you must go out, watch for fallen objects; downed electrical wires; and weakened walls, bridges, roads, and sidewalks.

Before You Enter Your Home

Walk carefully around the outside and check for loose power lines, gas leaks, and structural damage. If you have any doubts about safety, have your residence inspected by a qualified building inspector or structural engineer before entering.

DO NOT ENTER IF:

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- You smell gas.
- Floodwaters remain around the building.
- Your home was damaged by fire and the authorities have not declared it safe.

Going Inside Your Home

When you go inside your home, carefully check for damage. Be aware of loose boards and slippery floors. The following items should also be checked inside your home:

- **Natural gas.** If you smell gas or hear a hissing or blowing sound, open a window and leave immediately. Turn off the main gas valve from the outside if you can. Call the gas company from a neighbor's residence. If you shut off the gas supply at the main valve, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

Do not smoke or use oil, gas lanterns, candles, or torches for lighting inside a damaged home until you are sure there is no leaking gas or other flammable materials present.

- **Sparks, broken or frayed wires.** Check the electrical system unless you are wet, standing in water, or unsure of your safety. If possible, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If the situation appears unsafe, leave the building and call for help. Do not turn on the lights until you are sure they are safe to use. You may want to have an electrician inspect your wiring.
- **Roof, foundation, and chimney cracks.** If the building has suffered major damage and may collapse, leave immediately.
- **Appliances.** If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then, unplug appliances and let them dry out. Have appliances checked by a professional before using them again. Also, have the electrical system checked by an electrician before turning the power back on.
- **Water and sewage systems.** If pipes appear damaged, turn off the main water valve. Check with local authorities before using any water; the water could be contaminated. Pump out wells and have the water supply tested by authorities before drinking. Do not flush toilets until you know that sewage lines are intact.
- **Food and other supplies.** Throw out all food and other supplies that you suspect may have become contaminated or have come in contact with floodwater.
- **Open cabinets.** Be alert for objects that may fall.

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- **Clean up household chemical spills.** Disinfect items that may have been contaminated by raw sewage, bacteria, or chemicals. Also, clean salvageable items.
- **Call your insurance agent.** Take pictures of damages. Keep good records of repair and cleaning costs. Be aware of scam artists and repair personnel who are too helpful...use only licensed, bonded, and insured contractors.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

CHAIN SAW SAFETY GEAR + TIPS



- BEFORE STARTING:**
- Check controls, chain tension and all bolts and handles to ensure everything is functioning properly and set to the manufacturer's instructions.
 - Make sure the chain is sharp and the lubrication (oil) reservoir is full.
 - Start the saw on the ground or on a firm support. Drop-starting is not allowed.
 - Start the saw at least 10 feet from the fueling area, with the chain's brake engaged.

- FUELING A SAW:**
- Use approved containers for transporting and storing fuel.
 - Pour fuel at least 10 feet away from any source of ignition.
 - Use a funnel or a flexible hose when pouring fuel into the saw.
 - Never attempt to fuel a running or hot saw.

- SAFETY TIPS:**
- CLEAR DIRT, DEBRIS, SMALL TREE LIMBS AND ROCKS FROM THE SAW'S CHAIN PATH. LOOK FOR NAILS, SPIKES OR OTHER METAL IN THE TREE BEFORE CUTTING.
 - SHUT THE SAW OFF OR ENGAGE ITS CHAIN BREAK WHEN CARRYING ON ROUGH OR UNEVEN TERRAIN.
 - KEEP YOUR HANDS ON THE SAW'S HANDLES AND MAINTAIN SECURE FOOTING DURING OPERATION.
 - WEAR THE PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, WHICH INCLUDES HAND, FOOT, LEG, EYE, FACE, HEARING AND HEAD PROTECTION.
 - CUT CAREFULLY SO THAT THE TRUNK OR TREE LIMBS DO NOT BIND AGAINST THE SAW.
 - WATCH FOR BRANCHES UNDER TENSION, WHICH MAY SPRING OUT WHEN CUT.
 - BE CAUTIOUS OF SAW KICK-BACK. TO AVOID KICK-BACK, DO NOT SAW WITH THE TIP. IF EQUIPPED, KEEP TIP GUARD IN PLACE.

FARM-DAIRY (Adapted from the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Chain Saw Safety document. Not intended to be a full list of chainsaw safety tips.)

GENERATE SAFETY

Before use, learn about the potential dangers associated with portable generators, such as their production of carbon monoxide (CO). CO is an odorless, colorless, and tasteless poisonous gas that is often called the "silent killer" because it is virtually undetectable without the use of technology like CO alarms. Follow these tips to generate power AND safety when using a generator.

BY THE NUMBERS

AFRICAN AMERICANS accounted for 23% of fatalities, which is nearly DOUBLE their proportion of the U.S. population.

Storms account for many of the fatalities associated with generator use, with ICE/SNOW storms are accounting for 46%. HURRICANES accounted for 29%.

67% of the fatalities occurred when a generator was placed in the living area or BASEMENT of the home.

26% of fatalities occurred when a generator was used inside an attached GARAGE or shed.

BETWEEN 1992 AND 2012 NEARLY 80% OF THE 931 CO DEATHS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH GENERATORS.

Generator-Related CO Deaths:
 50% During Cold Months (November-February)
 20% Other Months
 30% During "Transition Months" (March/April, September/October)

TIPS FOR THE PROPER INSTALLATION AND USE OF GENERATORS

	NEVER operate a generator INSIDE your home or in other enclosed or partially-enclosed spaces, including GARAGES.		Make sure your generator is properly grounded and used with a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI).		Install battery-operated CO ALARMS or plug-in CO alarms with a battery backup inside the home.
	A generator is a TEMPORARY power source and should NEVER be used as a permanent solution.		Use only extension cords that have a THREE-PRONGED plug and are rated for the intended load.		Do NOT OVERLOAD the generator.
	NEVER connect generators directly to household wiring without first installing a TRANSFER SWITCH. This prevents backfeeding which could electrocute utility workers making repairs.		Your home generator should be installed by a QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN and bear the mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, such as UL, Intertek or CSA.		The Consumer Product Safety Commission recommends generators be positioned at least 20 FEET from doors, windows and vents to prevent CO from entering the home.

ESFI For more information about portable generators and carbon monoxide safety visit www.esfi.org

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FINDING A CONTRACTOR

Always take the time to evaluate the contractor who may be doing the job. Every disaster has its share of con artists trying to take advantage of disaster victims.

Talk to building officials. Be particularly cautious when selecting a contractor to repair your chimney. Not everyone is qualified to repair or rebuild a chimney. It takes specialized skills and training.

The Florida State Department of Labor and Industries recommends the following steps when hiring a contractor:

- Be wary of contractors soliciting business door-to-door.
- Ask contractors if they have done this type of repair work before if they will be purchasing necessary permits, and if the work will be inspected.
- Determine if a contractor, electrician, or plumber is registered or licensed. All contractors doing business in the state are required to register. While not a guarantee of performance, registration does mean the contractor has minimal liability insurance and a surety bond that can protect the consumer if there is a problem.

For information [visit the licensing web-site](#). The caller can also find out how long the contractor has been in business and whether there have been any complaints against the bond.

- Try to get three separate bids on the job.
- Ask for references.
- Obtain a written contract.
- Be cautious in dealing with a contractor who asks for a large down payment.
- Pay the contractor at the end of the job or pay only for the portion of the job that has been completed.
- Avoid making final payment until you have received a lien release.

Additional information to consider:

- Check for a permanent place of business, telephone number, tax I.D. number, and business license.
- Look for a company with a proven track record that readily offers client references and a list of completed projects. Call these clients to find out whether they are satisfied.
- Check to see if the contractor is a member of any regional or national industry associations.
- Contact your local [Better Business Bureau](#) to check for a business report or any complaints that have been filed on a contractor.

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- Have the contractor explain his or her project supervision and quality control procedures. Request the name of the person who will be in charge, how many workers will be required, and the estimated completion time.
- Carefully read and understand any warranty offered and watch for provisions that would void it. The lowest bid is not always the best option. Remember, price is only one criterion for selecting a contractor. Professionalism and quality workmanship also should weigh heavily in your decision.

GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS

Catalog of Federal Disaster Assistance (CFDA) numbers are provided to help you find additional information on the CFDA website.

- [Disaster Assistance](#)

(CFDA Numbers: 97.048, 97.049, 97.05)

Provides money or direct assistance to individuals, families, and businesses in an area whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose losses are not covered by insurance.

- [Crisis Counseling](#)
- (CFDA Number: 97.032)

Provides supplemental funding to States for short-term crisis counseling services to people affected by Presidentially declared disasters.

[Disaster Legal Services](#) (CFDA Number: 97.033)

Provides free legal assistance to disaster victims.

- [Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program](#)
- (CFDA Number: 97.034)

Provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters.

- [National Flood Insurance Program](#)
- (CFDA Number: 97.022)

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Enables property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for State and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages.

- [View all FEMA grants](#)

TIPS FOR FILING AN INSURANCE CLAIM

If possible, photograph the outside of the premises, showing any damage or flooding. Also, photograph the inside of the premises, showing the damaged property and the height of the water if your property was flooded.

Call your insurance agent to report your claim. If you have separate flood insurance, also call your flood insurance agent to report your claim. Your flood insurance agent will prepare a Notice of Loss form and an adjuster will be assigned to assist you.

Separate the damage from the undamaged property and put it in the best possible order for the insurance adjuster's examination. If reasonably possible, protect the property from further damage.

When the adjuster visits your property, let him or her know if you need an advance or partial payment of loss. Again, good records can assist your insurance companies and the NFIP in giving you an advance payment. Use your inventory to work with the adjuster in presenting your claim.

Damaged property that presents a health hazard, or which may hamper local clean-up operations should be disposed of. Be sure to adequately describe discarded items so that, when

the adjuster examines your losses and your records, these articles are included in the documentation.

Good records speed up the settlement of your claim. Compile a room-by-room inventory of missing or damaged goods, and include manufacturer's names, dates and places of purchase, and prices. Try to locate receipts or proofs of purchase, especially for major appliances, and note manufacturers' names, serial numbers, prices, and dates of purchase.

Pineda Crossing Community Association

COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION CONTACT INFORMATION

Board of Directors

President	Al Lopez	pinedacrossinghoaBoD@gmail.com
Vice President	John Arrigo	pinedacrossinghoaBoD@gmail.com
Secretary	John H. Macko	pinedacrossinghoaBoD@gmail.com
Treasurer	Michael Derbyshire	pinedacrossinghoaBoD@gmail.com
Director	Matthews Berginc	pinedacrossinghoaBoD@gmail.com
Director	Scott Webb	pinedacrossinghoaBoB@gmail.com

For Pineda Crossing Community Association issues, Contact Advanced Property Management

Van Moore at 978 US Hwy 1, Suite 106Rockledge, FL 32955; Telephone: (321) 636-4889; Fax: (321) 636-4891;
 Email: VMoore@apmfla.com

OTHER HELPFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Agency	Normal Business	Emergency
American Red Cross (Local Chapter)	321-890-1002	386-682-3113
Blood Donor Centers	888-9-DONATE	
- One Blood - Blood Center	321-768-8585	
- Grifols Biomat USA – Plasma Donation	321-255-7466	
Dept. of Financial Services (Insurance)	866-550-2929	800-22-STORM
Federal Emergency Management Agency	800-621-3362	800-462-7585
Florida Division of Emergency Management	850-413-9969	

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Melbourne Police Department	321-608-6731	911
Brevard County Animal Services	321-633-2024	
Brevard County Emergency Information Hotline/United Way	321-631-2740	211
Brevard County Emergency Management	321-690-6846	911
Brevard County Government	321-633-2000	
Brevard County Health Department	321-726-2920	321-454-7111
Brevard County Public Safety & EMS	321-637-5390	911
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	321-262-5201	911
National Weather Service/Melbourne	321-255-0212	
The Salvation Army (Melbourne)	321-724-0494	321-450-4325
The Salvation Army (North Central Brevard) Food Pantry	321-632-6060	
Traffic Conditions in Florida (Current)	511	511
United Way of Brevard	321-631-2740	

Agency	Web Address
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)	www.ready.gov/citizen-corps
Department of Financial Services (Insurance)	www.myfloridacfo.com
American Sign Language Preparedness Videos	American Sign Language (ASL) Videos FEMA.gov

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Florida Emergency Preparedness for the Deaf & Hard of Hearing - ASL	Emergency preparedness for the Deaf & Hard of Hearing - ASL (youtube.com)
Brevard County Emergency Management Response	Brevard County Emergency Management Response (brevardfl.gov)
StormReady	www.weather.gov/stormready/
Brevard County Management	EmergencyManagementbrevardfl.gov)
Special Needs Assistance	Brevard Emergency Operations Center
Brevard County Public Safety Radio	Brevard County Emergency Management Public Safety Radio (brevardfl.gov)
SPECTRUM News Brevard	Brevard County Orlando Florida Local News Spectrum News 13 (mynews13.com)
FOX 35 Orlando - Brevard	Brevard County FOX 35 Orlando
Brevard EOC Text Alerts	Text BrevardEOC to 888777
Brevard County Radio Frequencies	Brevard County, Florida (FL) Scanner Frequencies and Radio Frequency Reference (radioreference.com)
Brevard County Contacts	Brevard County Contacts — Z88.3 FM – Orlando's Christian Music Radio Station (zradio.org)
Florida Public Radio Emergency Network Storm Center	Florida Public Radio Emergency Network Storm Center WQCS

Information was gathered from the following sources: [FEMA.gov](#); [Ready.gov](#); [Florida Division of Emergency Management](#); and [Brevard County](#)