

Emergency Preparedness & Generator Safety Tips During Fire Season

Presented by
The Greenville Rancheria CHR Department

Thanks to
The National Indian Health Board's
Climate Ready Tribes Initiative



Emergency Preparedness

Prepare to leave quickly or plan to stay in place. Know what you're going to need.

GO-BAG BASICS

Water

Food

Wallet, purse or bag (important items & cash)

Medicines, medications & Rx glasses

Manual can opener (Twist/Turn or P-38)

Flashlight & basic tools/knife

First aid kit

Extra batteries & cell phone charger

Whistle (to signal for help)

Dust/particulate respirator mask (i.e. N-95)

Plastic sheeting, trash bags & duct tape

Local maps

Moist towelettes (personal sanitation)

Evacuation plan (Where will you go? Tell others)

Planning for Elders

Small radio, TV or mobile device

Emergency plan (created with friends & family)

Have your money direct deposited

Have Rx refills processed in advance

Written list of emergency contacts

Pets (create an additional emergency kit)



STAY IN-PLACE BASICS

Similar to your GO-BAG items, but in larger quantity.
Have at least 72 hours (3 days) worth of supplies.



Basics for Fire Season

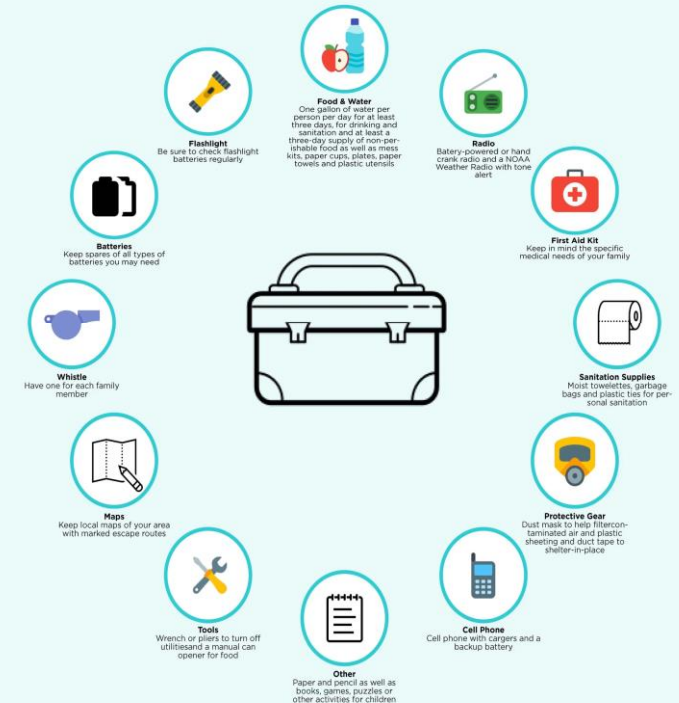
Water (one gallon per day)
Food (three-day supply, non-perishable)
Trash bags & buckets (portable toilet)
Medications & medicines
Batteries, chargers and battery operated
flashlight, radio, tv, or cellular device
Plastic sheeting, duct tape (polluted air)
Have an evacuation plan
(Where will you go? Share your plan)
Plan for any pets you may have.



COVID-19 Emergency Kit Prep (safewise.com)

Cleaning supplies and disinfectants
Frozen, dry, and canned food
Refill of your regular prescription medications
First aid kit (including a thermometer)
Personal hygiene products like soap, hand sanitizer,
feminine care products, laundry detergent
Paper products like toilet paper and tissues
Baby food and diapers
Pet food and other pet supplies
Cash and important documents

What to Include in Your Emergency Kit



GENERATOR SAFETY TIPS

As the climate changes and weather becomes more extreme during the summers, many people are buying portable, gas-powered generators to help get through mandatory power-outages.

Be sure to properly use and maintain your generator.

They need correct oil level, oil filter, spark plug, and fuel to run (also, frequent inspection).

What are the starting watt and running watt maximum.

You can not wire the generator directly into your homes wiring (Feed-Back).

Prevent Feed-Back by having a professional install a transfer switch in your electrical box.

Use newer, heavy duty, outdoor-rated electrical cords.

Do not plug anything in before turning on your generator.

Turn off, unplug appliances before shutting off the generator.



Calculate your wattage needs

Appliance (Several Examples)	Running Watts	Calculate your Wattage Use.
Light Bulbs - 60/70 watt	60/70	
Well Pump	1000	+
Refrigerator/Freezer	700	+
Microwave - 1000 watts	1500	+
Coffee Maker	1000	+
Electric Stove - 8"	2100	+
27" TV	500	+
Security System	500	+
Home Computer	800	+
1/2 HP Garage Door	875	+
Sump Pump 1/2 HP	2100	+
		+
		+
		+
		+
Total:		=

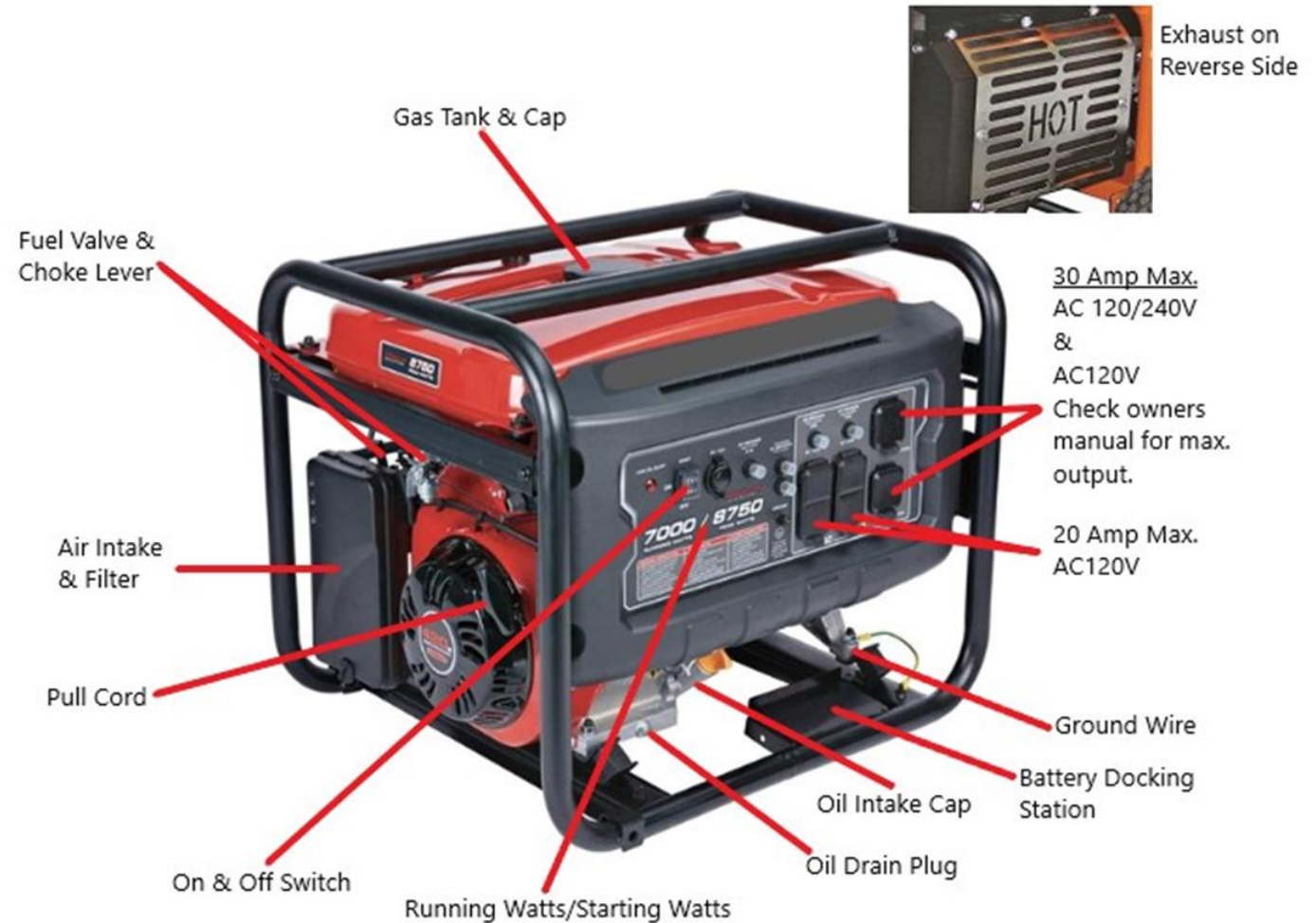
Know the basics and your generator's limits.

You can overload your generator.

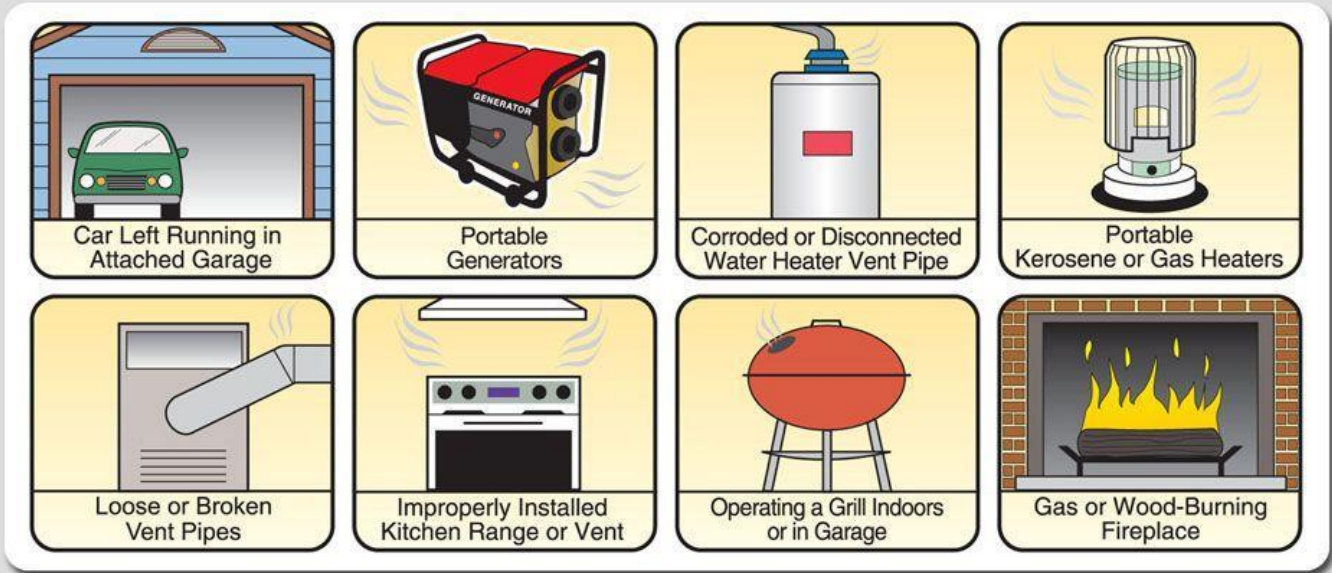
Keep it dry, away from moisture.

Never fuel up the generator while it's running.

Have a fully charged fire extinguisher near by.



Potential Sources of Carbon Monoxide



Carbon Monoxide Poisoning & Poor Air Quality

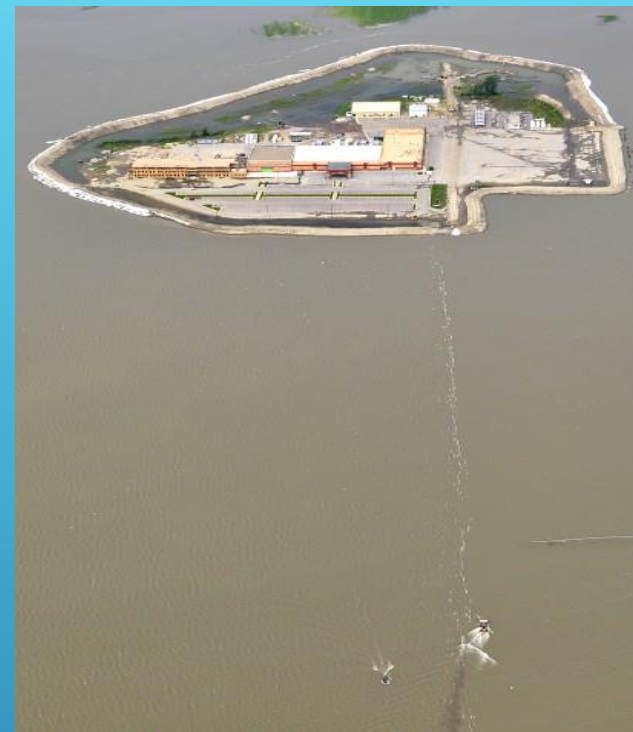
Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concern	Numerical Value	Meaning
Good	0 to 50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy	151 to 200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.
Hazardous	301 to 500	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.

Thank you.



ECO FRIENDLY GARDENS

Monica Cleveland, Environmental Health Specialist
Office of Environmental Health
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska

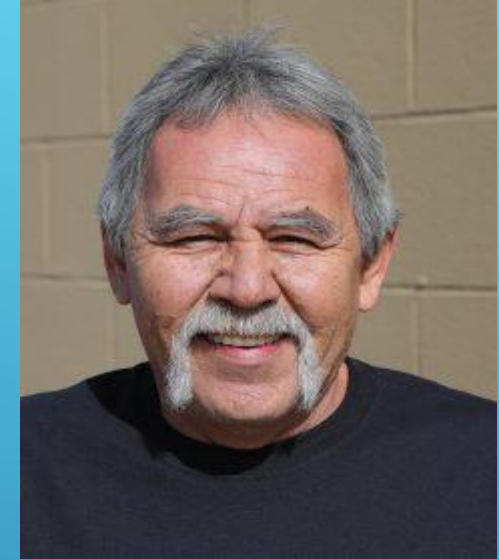


MISSOURI RIVER FLOODING

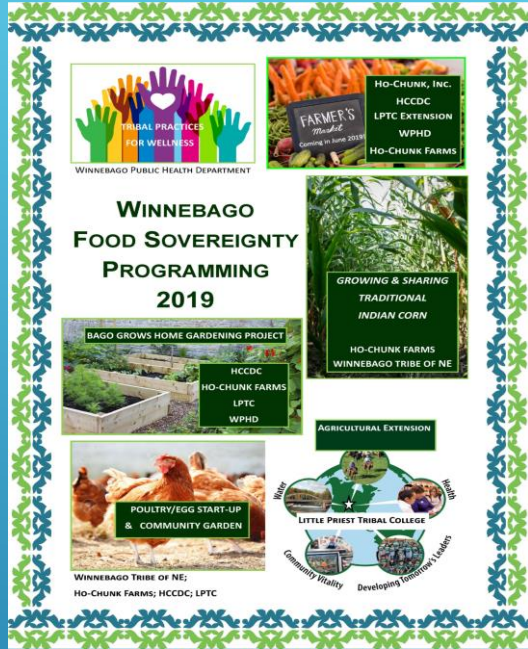


LITTLE PRIEST TRIBAL COLLEGE

EXTENSION



Farmers Market



Gardens





The goals of the Office of Environmental Health is to prevent disease and injury among the residents of the Winnebago Reservation, also build, strengthen, and maintain capabilities for public health preparedness, information sharing, epidemiology and surveillance, and assists with community coordination for public health threats/emergencies.



Eco Friendly Garden

A gardeners role is unique in the ecosystem when growing the crop. Gardening has a slow, but vital impact on climate change .

A self –sustaining environment is right at a gardeners finger tips without leaving their yard. A gardener can reduce waste and be more reliable on renewable source of energy. There are number of harmful bugs, but there is also bugs that are very beneficial to eco friendly garden.

- Consider planting a flower bed bordering your garden. Sunflower, candytuft, and marigold will attract friendly bugs and help eliminate the damage to the garden.
- Let the birds be the wardens of your garden and catch the pest that will destroy your garden. Crushing egg shells and eco friendly slug pellets can also eliminate unfriendly bugs.
- Companion planting is a healthy garden. Some plants can hinder the growth of your plants. So it is always wise to plan the arrangement of your garden. Always do a arrangement of plants that will compliment one another the best.
- Composting is a natural alternative to chemical fertilizer. Fruit, vegetables, egg shells, tea leaves, coffee grounds, shredded paper, and weeds are some compostable ingredients. You should avoid meats and fish scraps they attract unwanted pest. Appropriate composting materials will attract compost-making bugs, making materials ready in six months.
- Reducing, reusing and recycling will help with the elimination of waste.



Thank you!



Climate and Health

Shannon Seneca, PhD
Sanitarian, REHS/RS
Environmental Health Director
Seneca Nation Health System

Haudenosaunee

Upper Mohawk, Turtle Clan



Haudenosaunee Confederacy

Governmental structure
Environmental stewardship



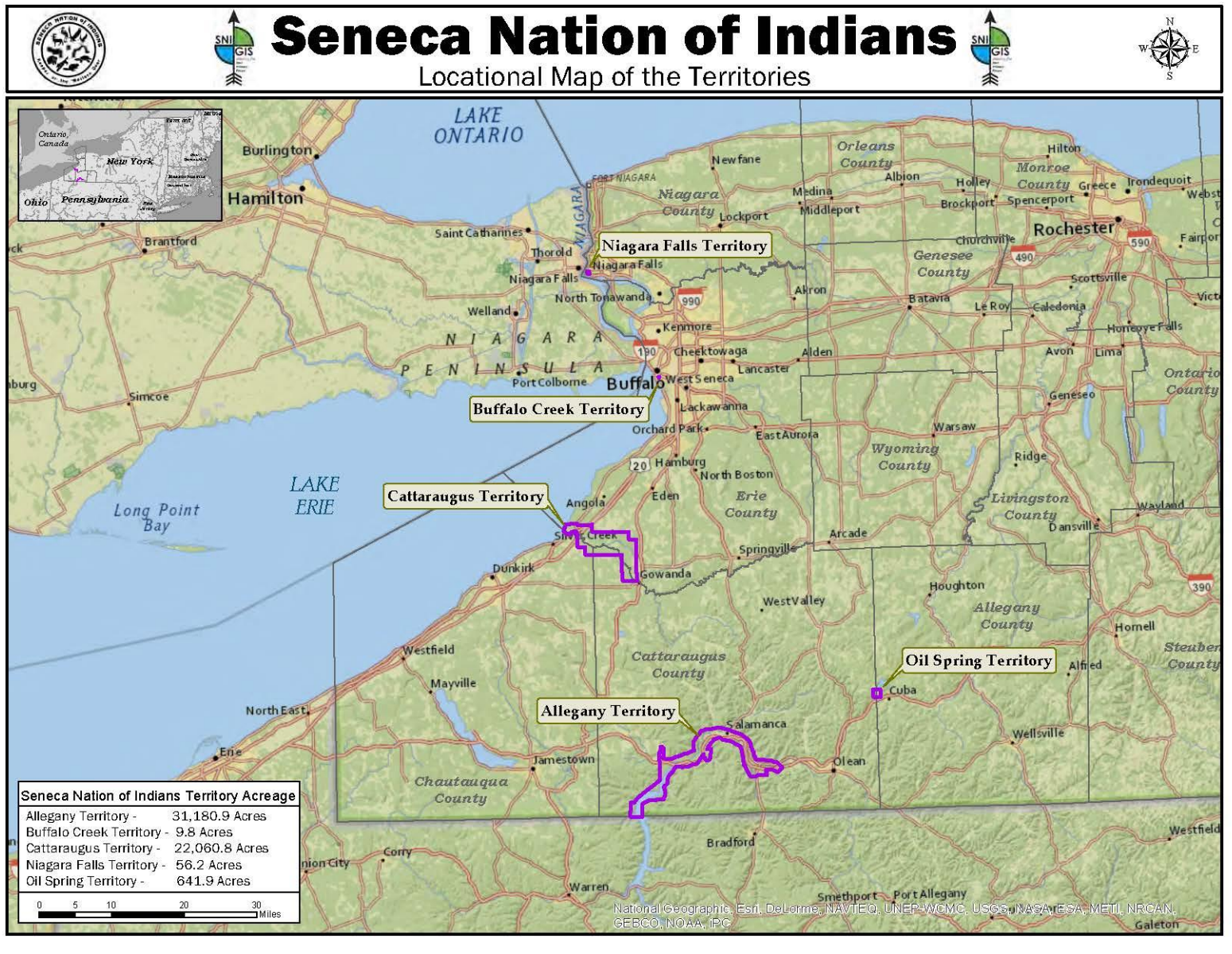
Two Row Wampum

Mutual respect

Covenant Belt

1794 Treaty of Canandaigua
Polishing the Great Chain





The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) today announced the eight communities selected to receive the 2017 RWJF Culture of Health Prize. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4KmhDkooahU>

SNHS Environmental Health Division

The purpose of our program is the promotion and protection of human health and the environment

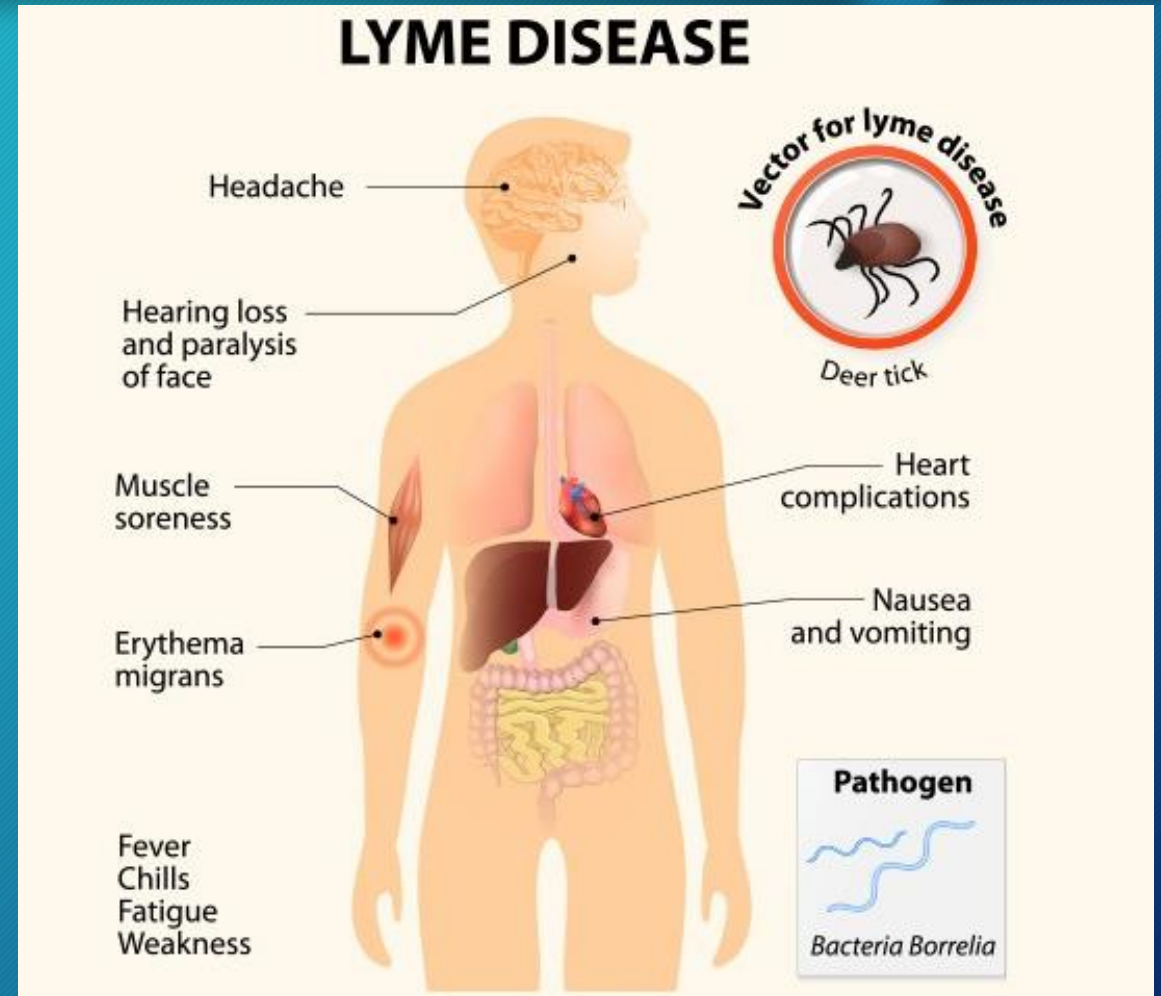
- food safety
- indoor air quality
- rabies response
- lead poisoning prevention
- mold consultations
- recreational swimming pools
- lyme disease prevention
- outreach and education
- vector control
- drinking water monitoring program
- water sanitation
- emergency preparedness



Vector borne diseases - TICKS

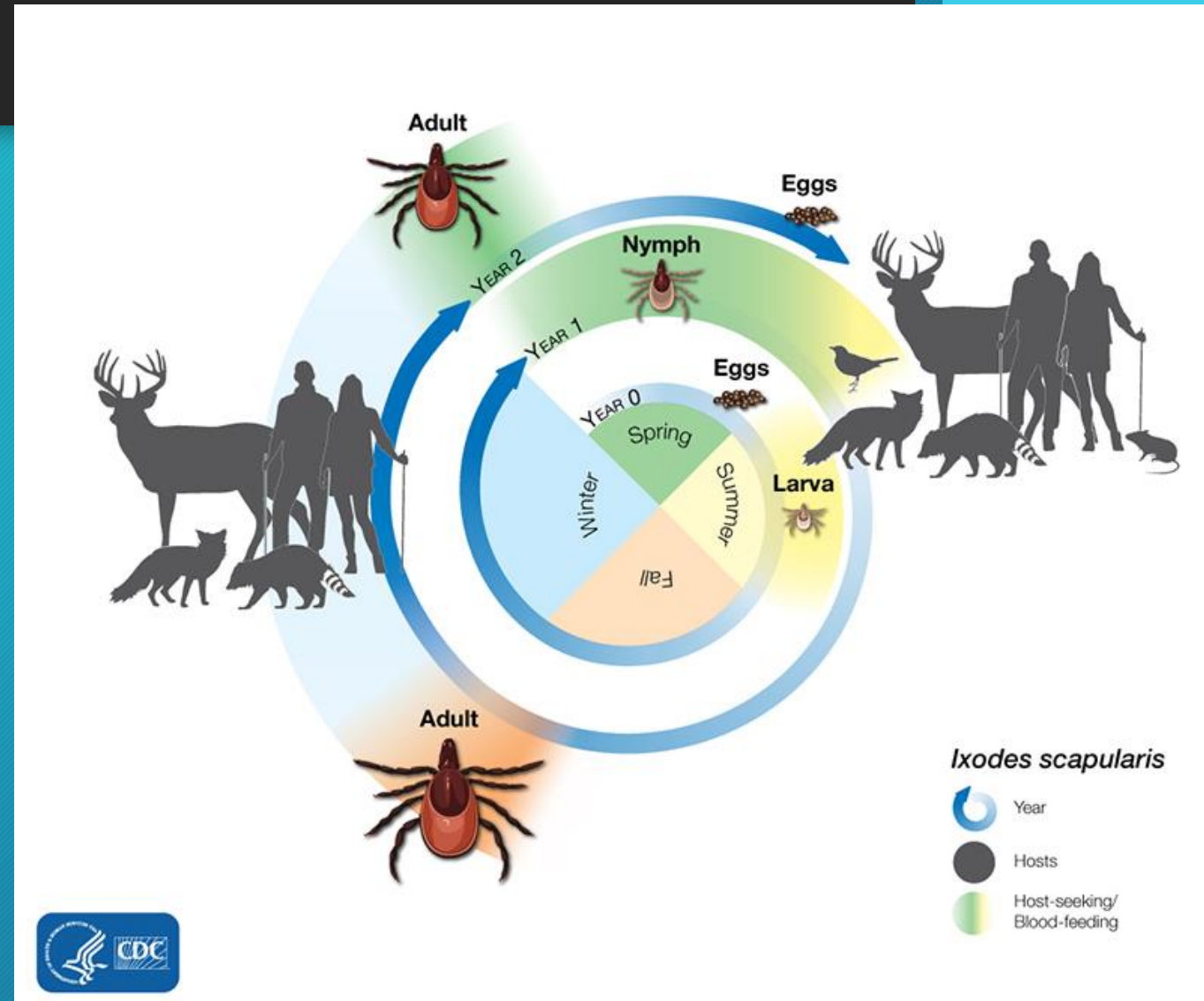
Climate change increases the number and geographic range of disease carrying insects and ticks. Warmer average temperatures can mean longer warm seasons, earlier spring seasons, shorter and milder winters, and hotter summers.

Milder winters result in fewer disease-carrying ticks dying during winter. This can increase the overall tick population, which increases the risk of contracting Lyme disease in those areas.



Lyme Disease

When nymphs emerge months before larvae, they inoculate the host community with pathogens that the later-emerging larvae can then contract.



Outreach

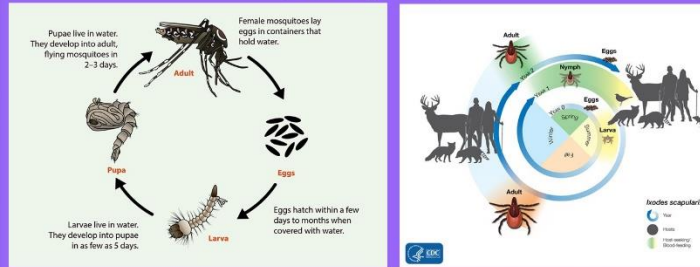


CLIMATE CHANGE & DISEASE-CARRYING INSECTS AND TICKS

Climate change increases the number and geographic range of disease carrying insects and ticks. Warmer average temperatures can mean longer warm seasons, earlier spring seasons, shorter and milder winters, and hotter summers.

- ❖ Milder winters result in fewer disease-carrying ticks dying during winter. This can increase the overall tick population, which increases the risk of contracting Lyme disease in those areas. Additionally, When nymphs emerge months before larvae, they inoculate the host community with pathogens that the later-emerging larvae can then contract.
- ❖ Longer warm seasons increase development and survival of mosquitos that may be carriers of West Nile Virus.

Life Cycles



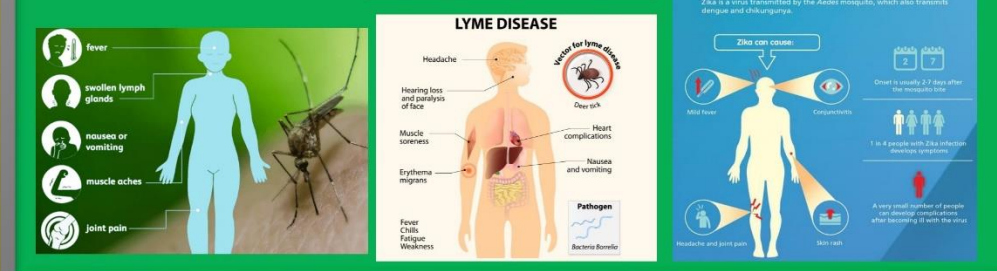
Tick FACTS

- ❖ The chances of being bitten by a deer tick are greater during times of the year when ticks are most active, which is usually between mid-May to mid-August.
- ❖ The bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi* causes Lyme Disease, an infection transmitted into the bloodstream by the deer tick.
- ❖ Early symptoms develop within a week to a few months of the tick bite. In about **half** the cases, a large, bulls-eye like rash about 2 inches in diameter appears and expands around or near the bite.
- ❖ Wear light-colored clothing and tuck pants into socks and shirts into pants when in the woods.
- ❖ Permethrin, picardin or oil of lemon eucalyptus, are products capable of killing ticks and can be sprayed onto clothing.

Mosquito FACTS

- ❖ Mosquito season is typically April thru September. While breeding season is July thru September.
- ❖ This entire life cycle for a female can last anywhere from 42 - 56 days. For the male mosquito, the average lifespan is about 10 days.
- ❖ Females are ones that bite humans, they need a blood meal to lay their eggs.
- ❖ The best time to avoid mosquitoes is in the afternoon when the temperatures are hottest, insects rest in cool areas.
- ❖ Mosquitoes are attracted to the carbon dioxide, lactic acid and octenol found in human breath and sweat. They can also sense the heat and humidity that surrounds our bodies.
- ❖ The female's saliva contains an anti-coagulant that lets her more easily suck up her meal. The saliva induces an allergic response from her victim's immune system; that's why your skin gets the itchy bump.

Vector Borne Diseases



The four D's of Mosquitos

Drain: Eliminate standing water on your property so mosquitoes cannot breed.

Dusk/Dawn: Limit outdoor activities during dusk and dawn when mosquitoes are most active.

Dress: Wear long sleeves and pants.

Defend: Use DEET mosquito repellent on your clothes.



For more information or to get a tick key call SNHS Environmental Health @ 716-945-5894

Climate Crisis Working Group

Climate change is an urgent practical and existential threat to ecosystems, the wildlife and human communities that inhabit them and rely on them for both their physical and cultural survival.

Seneca Nation is committed to establishing and implementing sound ecological practices to enhance climate change resilience for territorial and regional ecosystems

Participant	Seneca Nation Department
Mike Snyder & Gordon Brown	Gakwi:yo:h Farms
Anthony Giacobbe	Seneca Energy
Shannon Seneca	SNHS Environmental Health
Lisa Maybee	Environmental Protection Dept
Gerri Jimerson	Planning - GIS Division
Lucille White & Rick Jemison	Community Planning & Development Department
Jason Corwin	Media & Communications
Mike Gates	Emergency Management
Greg Lay & Justin Gill	Fish and Wildlife

Building a better future!

“Community Buy In”

WHEN THE CLIMATE IS IN CRISIS MODE,
BUT YOU'RE A CLIMATE GUARDIAN



Leadership set the tone, it is our responsibility to put the information out there in a sensitive way to hear and learn, share information out there, develop community awareness.

WHEN BABY GROOT
FINDS OUT YOU'RE
NOT A CLIMATE
GUARDIAN...



Seneca Nation Adaptation Plan

Adaptation Plan

- Vulnerability Assessment
- Community Questionnaire
- Main focus
 - Land - Assess the natural resources on those lands. Establish current health of trees. Discussion on invasives and forest floor health.
 - Water - Identify artesian wells on territory. Start sampling springs to determine water quality. Every community needs a spot to go. Map all the wells on lands.
 - Food - Crop changes with climate, add indoor growth capability

RESOURCE LIST

Tribal Climate Health Project

<http://tribalclimatehealth.org/>

Northeast Indigenous Climate Resilience Network (NICRN)

<http://www.nicrn.org/>

National Climate Assessment - *Indigenous People's Resilience Actions*

<https://biamaps.doi.gov/nca/>

Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals

<http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main>

Thank you!!!

The bounty of Mother Earth - which has nurtured humanity for millennia - is now being threatened by the effects of climate change; and forest, waters, wetlands and other natural landscapes are the foundation of all life, and they are the most affordable, effective, and proven tools for carbon sequestration and climate change resiliency



US Army Corp of Engineers Kinzua Dam

Prior to the construction of the Kinzua Dam, Ohi:yo' was a free flowing river.

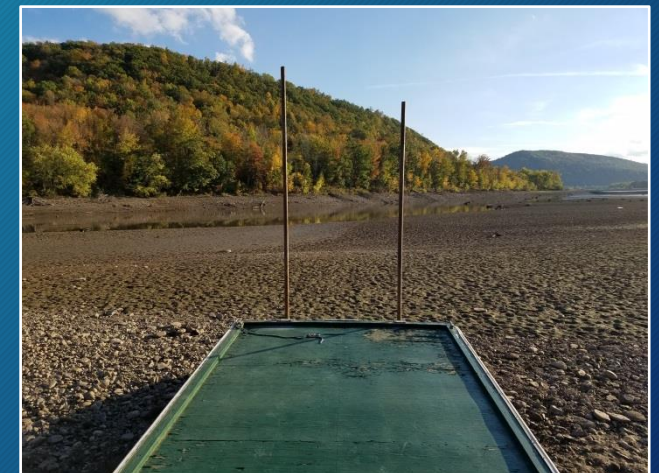
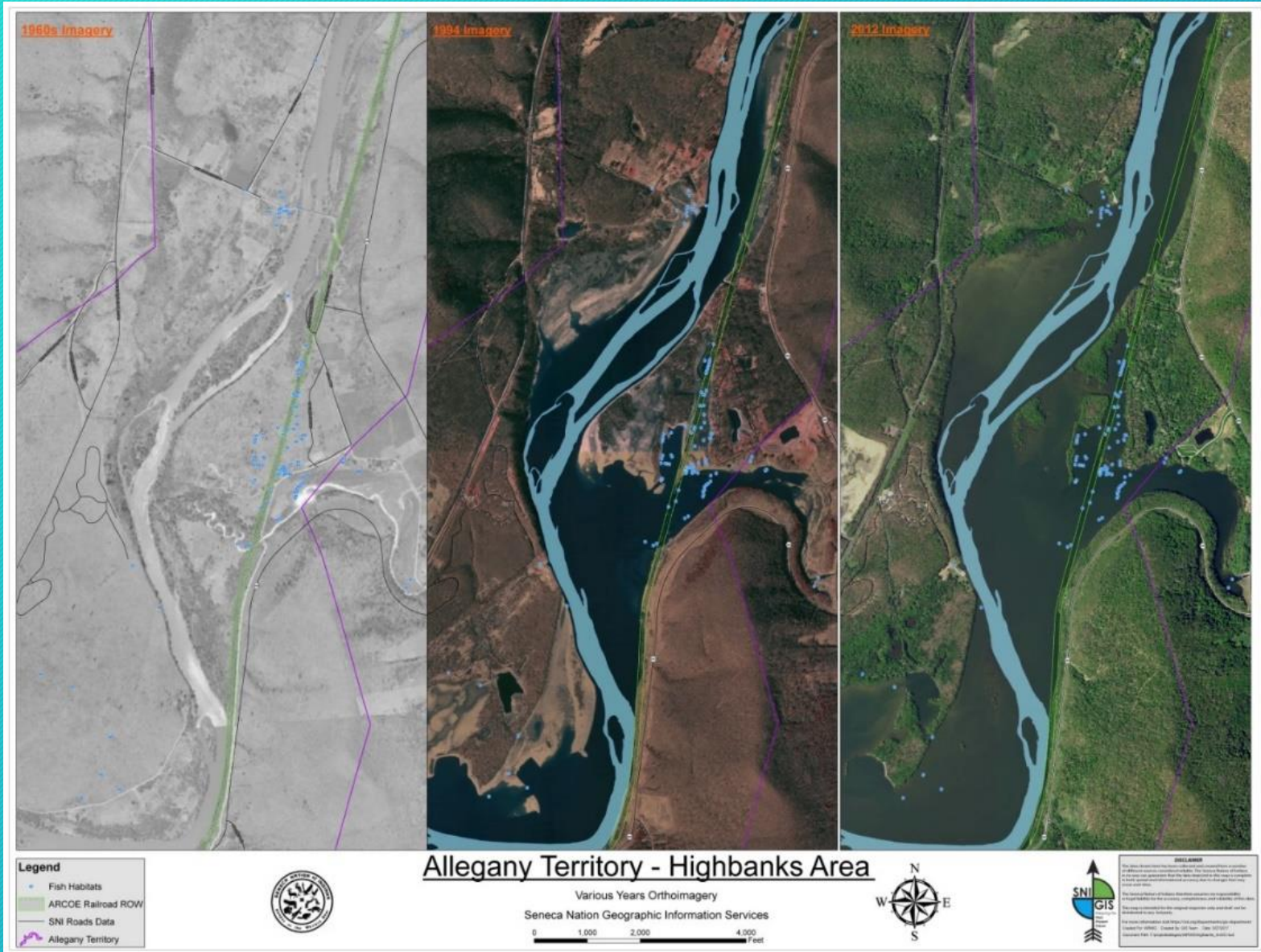
In 1966, the Kinzua Dam became operational and is utilized for downstream flood protection while reducing pollution and improving the quality and quantity of water for domestic, industrial and recreation downstream use.

The construction and operation of the Kinzua Dam has greatly contributed to the degradation of the quality of the environment upstream.



Free flowing river and a lake

Extremely dynamic system with heavy nutrient load



Bluegreen algae & shoreline erosion

