

PET OWNERS



- Keep a collar, current licenses and up-to-date ID tags on your pet at all times. Consider having your pet micro chipped.
- Make sure your pet is comfortable being handled and is used to being in an appropriate carrier, box or cage for transport.
- Keep an updated list of trusted neighbors who could assist your animals in case of an emergency.
- Consider family or friends willing to take in you and your pets in an emergency.
- Research other possible locations for you and your pet to go before an emergency happens (i.e. hotels/motels, boarding facilities such as a kennel or veterinary hospitals).
- Tighten and secure latches on birdcages. Fasten down aquariums to stands or tables.
- Do not tie up your pet in your home.

72 hour GO-Bag: Make a GO-bag for each pet...

- Sturdy leashed and/or carriers for transport. A pillowcase is a good option for transporting cats and other small animals.
- Muzzles for dogs
- Grooming supplies
- Paper towels and/or pre-moistened towelettes
- Food, portable water and medicine for at least one week—kept in a watertight container such as a freezer baggie.
- Non-spill bowls, manual can opener and plastic lid
- Sanitation Supplies (include pet litter and litter box if appropriate, newspapers, paper towels, plastic trash bags and household chlorine bleach to provide for your pet's sanitation needs.)
- Current photos of your pet, for reunification purposes
- Pet carrier or crate with bedding/blanket
- Names and phone numbers of your emergency contact, local emergency veterinary hospitals and animal shelters
- Keep immunization records and information on any medical conditions and/or behavior problems in a waterproof container such as a freezer baggie.
- Pet First-Aid kit and handbook (most kits should include cotton bandage rolls, bandage tape and scissors, antibiotic ointment, flea & tick prevention, latex gloves, isopropyl alcohol and saline solution)
- Water spray bottle in warmer climates to keep you and your pet cool (especially for pet birds and reptiles)
- Other: Portable fencing or baby gates, familiar items (favorite toys and treats will help reduce stress for your pet)

PET FOOD SHELF LIFE:

- Dry bagged pet food**—about 1 to 1½ years (Note: if you store dry pet food in a container other than its original bag, be sure to wash the empty container with soap and water before adding food from new bag. The residual fat that settles on the bottom of the container can become rancid beyond its shelf life—the stamped date on the bag. This spoiled fat may contaminate the new food added to the container, causing vomiting or diarrhea when fed to your pet.)
- Canned pet food**—2 years
- Vacuum-Sealed pet food**—5 years

Evacuation

Do your best to locate all your animals and keep them with you. If you must evacuate to a disaster shelter, be aware that shelters will only allow service animals for persons with disabilities. In a large-scale disaster, animal shelters will be set up in close proximity to human shelters when possible.

If you must leave your pets behind, remember that animals react differently under stress. The most trustworthy pet may panic, hide and try to escape or even bite or scratch.

- Inform animal rescue workers of your pets' status. On your front door or in a highly visible window, use chalk, paint or marker to write the number and types of pets in your residence. Include their location in your home and the date that you evacuated.
- Leave plenty of water in a large, open container that cannot be tipped over.
- Leave plenty of food in timed feeders to prevent your pet from overeating.

Additional Information for Bird & Reptile Owners

- Photographs & Identification: keep a current photo of each pet. Make sure any distinguishing markings are visible. Birds should be leg-banded.
- Keep birds caged. They may sense danger and be difficult to capture. In cold weather, wrap a blanket around the carrier and warm up the car before placing the animal inside.
- Snakes can be transported in a pillowcase, but they must be transferred to more secure housing when they reach the evacuation site.
- In addition to the general supplies listed above, you may want to include a cage cover/blanket, hot water bottle, water bowl for soaking, heating pad, and/or battery powered heat lamp.
- If you must leave your animals, leave them in a safe area. Cover their cages with a light cloth or sheet.
- Monitor birds closely for several days after a disaster. Many commonly show signs of disease several days following a stressful episode. Consult your veterinarian immediately.
- If you have to move to a new surrounding, do not remove your bird from its cage until it is calm, then do so only in a closed room. Frightened birds may become aggressive or fly away.
- Let your bird have plenty of uninterrupted sleep to recover from the stress & trauma.



Additional Information for Horse Owners

- Find alternate water sources in case power is lost and pumps are not working or have a hand pump installed.
- You should have a minimum of three days feed and water on hand.
- If you must leave your animals, leave them in the preselected area appropriate for disaster type. Leave enough hay for 48 to 72 hours. DO NOT rely on automatic watering systems. Power may be lost.
- Decide where to take your horses if evacuation is necessary. Contact fairgrounds, equestrian centers, and private farms/stable about their policies and ability to take horses temporarily in an emergency. Have several sites in mind. Familiarize yourself with several evacuation routes to your destination.
- Photograph, identify, and inventory your horse. Permanent identification such as tattoos, brands, etched hooves or microchips are best. Temporary identification, such as tags on halters, neck bands, and duct tape with permanent writing will also work. Include your name and phone number. Keep identification information with you to verify ownership (Breed registration papers may already have this information).
- In addition to the general supplies listed above, you may want to include leg wraps, horse blanket, non-nylon leads, halters, shanks, tarps, shovel, fly spray, wire cutters, and/or hoof pick.
- Keep trailers and vans well-maintained, full of gas, and ready to move at all times. Be sure your animals will load. If you don't have your own vehicles, make arrangements with local companies or neighbors before disaster strikes.
- Evacuate horses early, if possible, to ensure their safety and ease your stress.



Additional Information for Livestock Owners

- Find alternate water sources in case power is lost and pumps are not working or have a hand pump installed.
- You should have a minimum of three days feed and water on hand.
- If you must leave your animals, leave them in the preselected area appropriate for disaster type. Leave enough hay for 48 to 72 hours. DO NOT rely on automatic watering systems. Power may be lost.
- Decide where to take your animals if evacuation is necessary. Contact fairgrounds, other producers, and stockyards about their policies and ability to take livestock temporarily in an emergency. Have several sites in mind. Familiarize yourself with several evacuation routes to your destination.
- Photograph, identify, and inventory your animals. Permanent identification such as tattoos, brands, ear tags or microchips are best. Temporary identification, such as tags on halters, livestock markers, paint, and duct tape with permanent writing will also work. Include your name and phone number. Keep ID information with you to verify ownership.
- In addition to the general supplies listed above, you may want to include water buckets, animal restraint equipment (ropes and halters), leads, tarps, and/or wire cutters.
- Keep trailers and vans well-maintained, full of gas, and ready to move at all times. Be sure your animals will load. If you don't have your own vehicles, make arrangements with local haulers or neighbors before disaster strikes.
- Check pastures and fences for sharp objects, debris, and downed power lines that could injure livestock. Beware of local wildlife that may have entered the area and could pose a danger to your animals.
- Familiar scents and landmarks may have changed, and animals can easily become confused and lost.

Public Resources

Butte County Environmental Health: <http://www.buttecounty.net/publichealth/environmental/environmental.html>

Contact Number: (530) 538-7281

24-Hour Emergency and Customer Service

PG&E: (800) 743-5000 or www.pge.com

Butte County Animal Control: (Unincorporated areas of county only)

<http://www.buttecounty.net/publichealth/animal/animal.html>

Contact Numbers:

Oroville (530) 538-7409

Chico (530) 891-2907

Chico Animal Control (City Residents Only) 530-897-4960

Animal Shelter (Humane Society, Chico) 530-343-7917

Animal Shelter (Gridley/Biggs) 530-846-4825

Animal Enforcement—Northwest SPCA (Oroville) 530-533-7636

Animal Control (Paradise) 530-872-6275

