Department of Public Safety

Civil Defense Division

Basic workshop points for consideration of neighborhood leaders.

SHELTER

1. Basement shelter
2. Radio
3. Emergency heat
4. Emergency lighting
5. Food supply
6. Extra supplies
7. Water storage
8. Waste disposal
9. Garbage disposal
10. First Aid Kit

FALLOUT

1. What is it? Radioactive material produced by nuclear explosion.

2. How can you detect it? Radiological instruments only can detect it. Each of us must wait for official instructions before leaving our shelter. Listen to Conelrad on your radio - 640 or 1240.

3. When does fallout start? Larger particles start immediately after the blast. Fallout in our area may begin at once or later depending on distance from the bomb, size of the bomb and wind, snow or rain conditions.

4. How long is the fallout dangerous? Fallout radioactivity decreases with time. The first day or two is the most serious. It is advisable to plan for a two-weeks stay in shelter.

5. Who is endangered? No area is safe. Everyone of us could be exposed if enemy should attack.

6. How do we care for food? Water or food in closed refrigerator, covered containers or packages is safe to consume. Be certain cans, bottles or other containers have not been broken or punctured. Boiling has no effect on radioactivity.

7. If a person is in the open when fallout occurs, what should he do? Take cover immediately in barn, shed or house, if possible. If in an automobile close windows and ventilators.

8. What is the greatest danger from fallout? Dust settling on your clothes or body is extremely serious. No special clothing is protection against fallout. Washing clothing will remove radioactive fallout from the body and clothing. Empty washing water away from places where people gather--particles will be in water you use for washing. If you cannot wash clothing immediately bury or store.

9. When can you leave your shelter? Wait until authorities have pronounced the area safe.

10. A shelter well stocked with supplies is your best guarantee for safety.

11. Radioactive fallout affects only living tissue. If you keep dust out of foods and water, it can be used.

12. Radiation sickness is not catching.

13. A family radiation measurement kit is strongly recommended. Cost $19.95 Send check or money order to:

Bendix Corporation
Cincinnati Division
3130 Wasson Rd.
Cincinnatti 8, Ohio

As far as is known, Bendix is the only firm selling such kits at present.

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FIRST AID DIRECTIONS

-12 Point-

1. STOP BLEEDING. Apply dressing and pressure directly over the wound.

2. POSITION OF UNCONSCIOUS VICTIM. Do not move injured person; injury may be serious.

3. SHOCK CARE. Conserve body heat and keep the patient warm. Keep the patient lying down and quiet, head level with the body.

4. SEND SOME ONE TO CALL A PHYSICIAN.

5. Keep calm and do not be hurried into moving the injured person unless it is absolutely necessary.

6. Never give water or other liquid to an unconscious person.

7. Keep onlookers away from the injured.

8. APPLY ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION when cases demand. Get started IMMEDIATELY.

9. Keep drugs and harmful chemicals locked up, away from children.

10. Never take medicines in the dark. READ LABEL.

11. Dilute poisons immediately with large quantities of liquid--water, milk,---

12. Cover burns with clean, dry dressings to exclude air and relieve pain.

JOIN A FIRST AID CLASS SOON!

HOME FIRE PROTECTION AND RESCUE

1. Remove home fire hazards from attic and stairs.

2. Check electrical circuits and cords.

3. Check closets and lockers for flammable objects.

4. Clear cellar and garage of rubbish.

5. Assemble simple fire fighting equipment:

   Garden hose
   Adapter for faucet
   Fire extinguisher
   Hand water pump
   Shovel
   Ladder
   Buckets (sand and water)

6. Advise how to drop to ground from second floor. Do not jump out, but back out window. Lower self by hanging onto window sill with hands then drop to ground.

7. Learn how to search for missing persons.

8. Practice protecting yourself when opening a door into a firefilled room.

9. Practice escape from smoke filled room. Cover mouth, crawl along floor.

10. Grease fires on stove, smother with lid, or rug from floor.

11. Oven fires can be put out with baking soda.

12. Baking soda is excellent for extinguishing fires.

Decay of Radiation
Rule-of-Thumb

Intensity is divided by 10
As time is multiplied by 7

Radiation Intensity	Time After Detonation
10,000 r/hr	1 hour after detonation
1,000 r/h	7 hours later
100 r/h	49 (2 days later)
10 r/h	343 (14 days - 2 weeks)
1 r/h	2,401 (100 days - 14 weeks)
.1 r/h	16,708 (700 days - 2 years)

Shielding From Structures

First floor of house reduces hazard to 1/2
Basement of houses reduces hazard to 1/10
Improvised Basement refuge reduces hazard to 1/100
Underground Fallout Shelter reduces hazard to 1/5,000

Comparative

Thickness of Building Materials

Lead	2.5 inches
Steel	7 inches
Concrete	24 inches
Earth	36 inches
Water	50 inches
Wood	90 inches