

Macor By The Sea Emergency Plan

Macor By The Sea Condominiums

Rincon, Puerto Rico 00677

Prologue

The Macor by the Sea Emergency Plan has been developed by the Macor Emergency Committee, an organization officially organized by and voted into existence by the Owners of the Macor by the Sea condominiums. The plan is meant to be a ‘guide’ to assist people staying at Macor to recognize and prepare for possible emergencies and disasters that may affect them while staying at the Macor by the Sea condominiums. It is only a guide and people staying at Macor are ultimately responsible for developing their own emergency plans and procedures to best meet their individual needs and requirements.

Table of Contents

- I. General.**
- II. Planning and Preparedness Considerations**
- III. All-Hazard Preparedness**
- IV. Types of Hazards**
- V. Action Steps and Planning**
 - A. Attachment 1. Individual Emergency Supplies and Materials**
 - B. Attachment 2. Hurricane Preparedness Considerations**
 - C. Attachment 3. Earthquake Preparedness Considerations**
 - D. Attachment 5. Tsunami Preparedness Considerations**
 - E. Attachment 6. Personal Security Considerations**
 - F. Attachment 7. Emergency Communications**
- VI. Summary.**

Macor By The Sea Emergency Plan

I. General. The Macor by the Sea condominiums are uniquely special as they offer those staying here the exceptional experience of an oceanside venue, immediately located next to the Caribbean Sea and beaches. However, this also offers unique hazards and risks that all must be aware of and prepare for, so that a wonderful living and vacation opportunity does not result in a life-threatening situation. This Emergency Plan will focus on what the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) calls “all hazard preparedness” and then discuss unique preparedness activities associated with what the Emergency Committee feels are the most serious hazards people could face while staying in Puerto Rico and at Macor by the Sea. The Macor by the Sea Emergency Plan is not meant to be directive in nature or all-inclusive, meaning everyone staying at Macor is ultimately responsible for their own preparedness plans and safety, but people staying at the facility should be aware of the potential threats to themselves and their loved ones, including personal ones that are dependent upon individual medical and other considerations. For even greater preparedness, people staying at Macor by the Sea should familiarize themselves with FEMA emergency preparedness plans, procedures and resources recommended and available through the FEMA ready.gov website.

II. Preparedness Considerations. Located on the Caribbean Sea and western side of the island of Puerto Rico, Macor by the Sea has unique atmospheric, geological, and oceanic considerations when preparing for emergencies and disasters. Located on the eastern-most major island of the Greater Antilles, the island of Puerto Rico is subject to severe weather-related incidents including tropical storms and hurricanes, as weather patterns, originating off the coast of Africa, track across the cooler waters of the Atlantic Ocean and meet the warmer waters of the Caribbean. Also, due to its sea-side location, Macor by the Sea has unique geological threat considerations which can immediately affect people staying at the facility. Simply, without going into all the geologic specifics, Puerto Rico is bordered on the north by the Puerto Rico Trench, the deepest trench and part of the Atlantic Ocean (28,373 feet deep), and to the south by the Muertos Trough, with depths up to 5,550 meters (over 18,200 feet deep). The trench and trough are significant as it is here that sections of the earth, also known as plates, are coming together, and essentially being shoved beneath one-another, with the North American plate being driven under the Antilles Arc along the trench (north), and the perpendicular thrusting of the eastern Greater Antilles Islands arc over the Venezuelan Basin crust (south). Stresses in the plates cause frequent earthquakes and, according to the USGS, because of the trench and trough, resulting earthquakes leading to tsunamis are likely to occur *very* close to the coast, with little to no warning. According to Earthquake Track, 1,664 earthquakes, level M1.5 or greater, occurred in Puerto Rico in a recent year. Although most were smaller, 1.8 to 3.6, others were as large as 4.8. Earthquakes of larger magnitude have been recorded with a 7.7 magnitude quake near Aguadilla 75 years ago, and an estimated 8.1 quake in the Puerto Rico Trench in 1787, ranking these near the level of the 9.0 quake that killed over 230,000 people along the Indian Ocean. In addition, because of the rapid depths and tilt of the Puerto Rico Trench to the north of Puerto Rico, the USGS has identified great slabs of limestone, as much as 43 miles wide, that have broken off of the sides of the island and slid into the trench. If an event of this magnitude should occur again, the resulting tsunami could be immediate and catastrophic. So, the geologic danger here in Puerto Rico is

very real, and earthquake and tsunami preparation must be taken *very* seriously. Also, for people not used to sea-side living, ocean currents, ‘rip-tides’, and aquatic life in the water next to the beach can seriously affect people enjoying the warm waters of the Caribbean. In addition, biological threats, such as the recent Covid-19 pandemic, can affect people at Macor, and these medical related threats must be taken seriously and individually-focused medical plans prepared accordingly. Finally, civil disturbance situations must also be considered when preparing individual preparedness plans. Although life in Rincon is generally ‘very’ safe from a law and order perspective, serious natural and other disasters can create situations where water, food, medical care, and other basic necessities, such as fuel shortages, can create life threatening conditions, and personal security must be a serious consideration in these situations. Because Macor by the Sea has back-up generator and internal water storage capability, when other areas around the facility do not, special care must be taken to ensure those staying at the facility remain safe during these situations. With this as back-ground, the Macor by the Sea Emergency Plan will focus first on things people should focus on for any type of hazard (FEMA’s All-Hazard Preparedness), and will then address special considerations for what the Emergency Committee feels are the most serious threats to those staying at the facility, including earthquakes and tsunamis; severe weather events, such as tropical storms and hurricanes; and personal safety affected by civil disturbance type events. The Emergency Plan does not address biological or medical specific related events, such as the recent Covid-19 pandemic, as guidance for these must come from medical personnel due to the unique requirements of these events.

III. All-Hazard Preparedness. The worst time to think about your emergency preparedness and plan is when the threat of an emergency directly looms over you or your family, or is happening. The idea of “we’ll get to that later” will probably not result in the best outcome for anyone affected by the emergency or disaster situation. Because it is virtually impossible to identify and prepare for every type of severe event or natural disaster that could affect personal preparedness and safety, FEMA recommends people focus first on basic life-saving considerations and activities that will benefit people through any kind of emergency or disaster. Termed “All-Hazard Preparedness” this is defined as an “integrated approach to emergency preparedness focused on actions and capabilities that are critical for a full spectrum of emergencies or disasters.”

A common misperception is that all-hazards preparedness means planning for everything that can go wrong with a corresponding catalog of minute details. Instead, all-hazards planning and preparedness focuses on developing actions and capabilities that matter when the going gets tough. In other words, it doesn’t zero in on every single threat, but instead helps ensure people have knowledge of what is needed during disasters and emergencies, and the training and supplies necessary to survive a broad range of emergencies. The all-hazards approach takes what seems like a monumental task and breaks it down into a plan that will ensure people have a standard protocol to follow in case of any emergency. When preparing your individual emergency plan, a good resource is FEMA’s Ready.gov website. It includes excellent checklists and guidance, and includes specific recommendations for specific types of disasters and emergencies. For Macor by the Sea emergency planning purposes, the Emergency Committee has identified some specific hazards and emergencies that people staying at

Macor should consider and plan for, although this list is not all-inclusive. It has also extracted specific checklist information from Ready.gov and included it in the Macor Emergency Plan to assist people develop their individual emergency plans.

IV. Types of Hazards. Using FEMA's 'All-Hazards' preparedness approach will help people staying at Macor by the Sea be prepared for most hazards and emergencies occurring at the facility, but due to the facility's location next to the sea, on a geologically active island, additional guidance is provided for the following types of events.

- Weather-related incidents, including hurricanes and tropical storms
- Earthquakes
- Tsunamis
- Security Related Issues due the above type incidents

Related to all of these are other concerns such as:

- Power outages
- Fuel shortages
- Medical availability issues
- Communication Concerns and Issues
- Travel disruption
- Public Information

V. Action Steps. Using the 'all hazards' preparedness approach, people staying at Macor should use the following as guidance when preparing their individual preparedness plans:

- Identify and stock supplies, including water, food, and personal medical items necessary to be self-sufficient for at least five to seven-days, or more. Although FEMA recommends a minimum 'stock' for the 72-hours immediately following a state-side emergency or disaster, because of Puerto Rico's distance and isolation from mainland USA, and the potential for flight and other disruptions caused by an event on the island, the Emergency Committee recommends additional supplies, especially water, be maintained on-hand **at all times**. During Hurricane Katrina, for example, the hurricane's track and other weather events along the US east and southern coasts, along with the severe damage to airports and runways, precluded immediate supplies reaching the island. And once they did, lack of fuel and road damage and other disruptions caused even longer times for emergency supplies to be made available. Other events, such as a severe Tsunami, could make these supply lines even more vulnerable or damaged.

In addition to water, food, and personal medical items, such as prescription drugs, each person should also prepare first aid and related supply kits. These are critical during emergencies and disasters as people can be severely injured during these

events, and medical care and evacuation can be very limited, or non-available, for a significant time. In addition to medical supplies, the kit should include battery or other non-electrically powered radios and other communication items (including a five to seven-day, or longer, supply of batteries, as appropriate). Again, inventory and inspect all of these items at least annually to make sure they have not expired, are safe, and ready for immediate use. All items should be inspected at least annually and replacements provided, as necessary, to ensure safety and currency. See Attachment 1 for a list of individual emergency supplies and materials.

- Safety locations, shelters, and evacuation routes. People staying at Macor should plan for incident specific safety locations, emergency shelters (as appropriate), and evacuation routes to safer locations, as time and the situation permits. For a slower, known, developing emergency, like a severe tropical storm or hurricane, people should maintain contact with the Rincon Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for guidance on activation and location of potential evacuation shelters (787-823-4188). For immediately happening disasters, like earthquakes and the potential for tsunamis, because of limited time for safe evacuation to higher ground, sheltering in one of the Macor towers may be a safer option, depending on the severity of the earthquake, tsunami threat and condition of the buildings. Because tsunamis can occur quickly by near shore earthquakes, the time for evacuation to higher and safer ground may be ‘very’ limited. Since these are potentially high mortality events, *people should not be caught by the incoming water on the ground*. In this event, the Macor towers, because of their structure and ready availability, may be the safest option, but each person must decide for themselves on what is best for them and those in their care. If sheltering in one of the towers, go to at least the fourth floor or higher, and do not use the elevators as there is a high probability that the water could affect power to the elevators resulting in people drowning in the elevators. See Attachment 2 (Hurricane Preparedness Considerations); Attachment 3 (Earthquake Preparedness Considerations); and Attachment 4 (Tsunami Preparedness Considerations) for additional guidance for these types of events.
- Ensure all people staying at Macor by the Sea are familiar with emergency plans and procedures and are given the opportunity to prepare and train for these types of events ‘*immediately*’ upon arrival at Macor. These events can happen quickly, unannounced, and with life threatening implications for people who are unaware of the threats or safety procedures. Emergency supplies should be sufficient to support all of those staying at Macor. Live ‘training activities’ are strongly encouraged, including evacuation and shelter-in-place drills. Make sure people staying at Macor are familiar with Security Procedures necessary to protect those staying at the facility. See Attachment 5, Personal Security Considerations, for security measures that may be prudent during emergencies and disasters.
- Identify and train communication procedures that support emergency situations. See Attachment 6, Emergency Communications, for Macor by the Sea specific capabilities and guidance.

VI. Summary. The Macor by the Sea Emergency Plan is provided to residents of Macor as a resource to help individuals prepare for emergencies or disaster type situations arising at

the facility. It is not meant to be a mandatory guide or requirement, but a helpful resource to help guide planning and preparedness. All individuals staying at Macor by the Sea are ultimately responsible for developing their own emergency plans, supplies, and safety procedures. Comments and recommendations to make the Emergency Plan more inclusive and supportive for the facility are strongly encouraged, and should be provided to the Emergency Committee for review, and inclusion in the plan, as appropriate.

Thank you.

The Macor by the Sea Emergency Committee

Attachment 1

Individual Emergency Supplies and Materials

What should go in your Individual Emergency Supplies and Materials Kit?

Remember that your Emergency Supplies and Materials Kit will depend on your own needs. Once you take a look at the basic items, consider what unique needs you, your family, or others staying with you might need or have, such as supplies for pets or seniors. Use the list below to get started:

- Water—at least a gallon per person, per day (five to seven-day supply per person recommended).
- Non-perishable food (such as canned meat and vegetables, dried fruit, peanut butter, or energy bars) (five to seven-day supply per person recommended). These items should be checked annually to make sure they are still palatable and ‘best use by’ dates have not expired.
- First aid kit. Because disaster situations can result in severe injuries, with the potential for slow immediate medical evacuation and care, the first aid kit should be more robust with extra bandages, first aid ointment, and alcohol and other injury disinfectants.
- Prescription medicines. Plan to always have at least a five to seven-day ‘or longer’ supply, on-hand.
- Extra batteries or an alternative power source. Although Macor by the Sea has a back-up power generator, lessons from the Katrina Hurricane indicated that fuel supplies were difficult to nearly impossible to get following this type of disaster.
- Cell phone, with additional battery back-up including a solar charger, is desirable.
- Matches in a waterproof container (allow an adult to help).
- Toothbrush, toothpaste, soap.
- Paper plates, plastic cups and utensils, paper towels.
- Battery-powered or hand-cranked radio.
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person.
- Flashlights with extra batteries.
- Whistle to signal for help is recommended.
- Can opener (manual).
- Local maps. Navigation by GPS may not be available due to disruption of power and damaged lines.
- Pet and service animal supplies (if required)
- Baby supplies (formula, diapers, etc.) (if required). Again, a five to seven-day supply is recommended per young person.
- Extra pair of eyeglasses and hearing aids. Have extra batteries for hearing aids.
- Extra clothes and shoes. Shoes should provide for safe walking over areas littered with debris, broken glass, and other difficult to navigate areas.
- Cash. This was a major consideration and problem for many people following Hurricane Katrina. Many banks were closed and due to lack of electricity, credit and debit cards would not work. Many refused to accept personal checks. Have sufficient cash on hand to pay for food, fuel, and other basic necessities for up to ten days, or longer, is recommended. Disaster situations often result in a cash only economy, especially here in Puerto Rico.
- For those with young children, games, toys, and other non-electrical entertainment items are desirable.

Attachment 2

Hurricane/Severe Weather Preparedness Considerations

I. General. For the island of Puerto Rico, hurricanes are severe tropical storms that can form in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, or Gulf of Mexico. They collect heat and energy through contact with warm ocean waters and can cause significant damage as they move toward and over land. Hurricanes rotate in a counter-clockwise direction around an “eye,” which is the center of the hurricane, and evaporation from the ocean water increases their strength or power.

Hurricanes are most common between June and November, and people who live on the coast, like at Macor by the Sea, may experience extreme winds and flooding from rain and storm surge.

Hurricanes have winds of at least 74 miles per hour and when they come onto land, their heavy rain, strong winds, and large waves can severely damage buildings, trees, and other items. Hurricanes can also create storm surge or a situation where rising water driven by the wind moves inland, or away from the coastline. People staying at Macor should avoid the beach and water immediately before, during, or immediately after a hurricane, as storm surge can be ‘very’ dangerous.

II. Words to Know

Evacuation

Leaving an area that officials say is unsafe. Residents at Macor by the Sea should monitor local radio stations and guidance from the Rincon Emergency Operations Center (787-823-4188) for guidance on opening and movement to evacuation shelters.

Eye

The eye of a hurricane is the center of the storm. When the hurricane ‘eye’ passes over an area, winds and rains die down, but they will start up again very quickly. Be careful not to misidentify the eye of the hurricane as a situation where the storm has passed.

Inland

Away from the coastline.

Storm Surge

Heavy waves caused by high wind and a lot of rain.

III. Hurricane Preparedness Actions

Before the hurricane:

- Prepare an emergency kit (see Attachment 1).
- Establish a family communications plan that includes how to communicate with family members if you lose power or are separated.

- Secure items outside your apartment including bringing in things such as potted plants, patio furniture, decorations, and anything else that can be carried away by the strong winds.
- Make sure the doors to your apartment are secure, including to the veranda/patio area. These metal doors have ‘pins’ that should lock into the top of the door frame and into the floor beneath the doors. This is ‘very’ important as the over-pressure of the hurricane will pull the doors open if they are not properly fastened/secured, and the doors are then virtually impossible to close and secure after this happens. Once the doors are closed, lock them with the key to add security and support.
- If your apartment has awnings, make sure they are fully closed and zip-tied so they cannot open in the high winds.
- Consider removing the drain covers on your patio, as storm debris will block the drains with the covers in place, and water will fill the patio/veranda area, causing it to flow under the doors and flood your apartment.
- Make sure the seals around the doors and windows are in good condition and that windows are securely closed and ‘locked’. Make sure there is sealing material on the bottom of the doors as the high winds will drive rain under the doors and into your apartment.
- Make sure all items in your apartment are elevated off the floor, where ever possible, and especially food items. Even with the best seals, water will very likely still infiltrate into your apartment causing low lying items to become wet and damaged.

During the hurricane.

- Stay away from windows and glass doors. Although doors and windows at Macor by the Sea are hurricane rated, flying debris could still break them, causing severe injury.
- If you are unable to evacuate, or choose not to evacuate from Macor by the Sea, be prepared to move into a closet, hallway, or area with minimal exposure to the outside windows and doors.
- Although Macor by the Sea has an auxiliary generator, be prepared to lose power to your apartment. Make sure you have immediate access to flashlights and other safety related items.
- Open your refrigerator or freezer as little as absolutely necessary. In case you lose power, you will want the cold air to stay in so your perishable food will last longer.

- If you evacuate from the Macor by the Sea facility, bring necessary emergency supplies and materials from your emergency kit, including prescription and other essential medical supplies.

After the hurricane passes.

- Don't go near any wires that are loose or dangling as they could still be 'live' and electrocute you.
- Be sensitive to the smell of gas and evacuate areas where this is present.
- Stay away from the beach and ocean water as storm surge can be deadly.
- Use hand sanitizer and other cleaning products to maintain your personal safety.
- If you travel away from Macor, be sensitive to local flooding and debris that can block roads or fall on you or your vehicle.
- Text and limit phone voice usage. Unless there's a life-threatening situation, send a text so that you don't tie up phone lines needed by emergency workers. Plus, texting may work even if cell service is down.
- Know that it's normal to feel anxious or stressed out. Everyone reacts differently to stressful situations. Take care of your body and talk with family members and others if you are feeling upset.

Attachment 3

Earthquake Preparedness Considerations

I. General. An earthquake is the sudden, quick shaking of the earth caused by rock breaking and moving under the ground. Additional earthquakes, known as aftershocks, can occur for hours, days, or even months after an earthquake and are usually smaller than the first earthquake. However, they can cause additional damage to structures weakened by the first earthquake. As mentioned previously, Puerto Rico is seismically active and earthquakes are common on the island. Although the majority of earthquakes in Puerto Rico are smaller in scale, larger ones are known to have occurred, and visitors to Macor by the Sea must prepare accordingly. Earthquakes can also cause tsunamis, or a series of waves caused by a large and sudden disturbance of the sea (See Attachment 4. Tsunami Preparedness Considerations).

II. Words to Know

Aftershock

Another earthquake that happens after the first earthquake. These are usually smaller than the first earthquake.

Epicenter

The center of an earthquake. Vibrations are sent from the epicenter in many directions.

Fault Lines

Cracks in the rocks below the earth's surface.

Seismic Activity

This is another word for earthquakes, along with tremors, quakes, and shakers.

III. Preparedness, Before an Earthquake

- Build an emergency kit with items that you will need if you have to shelter-in-place or evacuate quickly. Your kit should include water, non-perishable foods that could last for several days or weeks in case you must stay at home, and other personal items (See Attachment 1).
- Make a family communications plan. The plan should include places to 'link-up' if the family is separated.
- Know the safe spots in every room—under a sturdy table or against an inside wall.

- Secure household items. Serious injury can result from loose items falling from shelves or furniture and other items toppling over.
- Conduct earthquake drills that stress ‘drop, cover, and hold on’.

IV. During an Earthquake

If Inside:

- DROP to the ground.
- Take COVER under a sturdy table or other heavy furniture. If there is nothing to get under, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch near an inside wall. Try your best to protect your eyes, nose, or mouth.
- HOLD ON until the shaking stops.
- STAY AWAY from windows, glass, lighting fixtures, or furniture that could fall, like bookcases.
- STAY INSIDE!
- Do not use elevators!
- If trapped under debris:
 - Cover your mouth with your shirt. Try to touch only your shirt. Try not to touch your mouth, nose, and eyes, especially with unwashed hands.
 - Do not scream – you could breathe in dust.
 - Tap on a pipe or wall, or use a whistle, so rescuers can find you.

If Outside:

- Stay there. Move away from buildings, streetlights, and wires. Due to Macor’s closeness to the water, move ‘**quickly**’ to higher ground in anticipation of a possible tsunami.
- Stay out in the open until the shaking stops as buildings could collapse and hurt you.

V. After the Earthquake

- Expect aftershocks. They are usually not as strong but can cause damage and injury.
- Do not enter a damaged building.

- Open cabinets carefully. Objects might have moved and could fall on you.
- Wear long pants, long sleeves, and shoes to protect your skin from getting scratched or cut by broken objects.
- Text and minimize phone use. Unless there's a life-threatening situation, send a text so that you don't tie up phone lines needed by emergency workers. Plus, texting may work even if cell service is down.
- Wash your hands using soap and water. If soap and water aren't available, use hand sanitizer that contains at least 60 percent alcohol.
- Clean surfaces that people touch frequently, like, doorknobs, light switches, and remote controls.
- Everyone reacts differently to stressful situations. Take care of your body and children and others should talk with parents or other trusted adults if they are feeling upset.
- Tell others or your parents if you are not feeling well.
 - Avoid touching your mouth, nose, and eyes.
 - Wash your hands often, especially after blowing your nose, coughing or sneezing, using the bathroom, and eating or making food.

Attachment 4

Tsunami Preparedness Considerations

I. General. Tsunami Hazard Definition.

A tsunami, also known as a tidal wave or seismic sea wave, is defined as a high sea wave or series of waves caused by an earthquake, submarine or coastal landslide, volcanic eruption, or other disturbance. Unlike normal ocean waves that are generated by wind, or tides resulting from the gravitational pull of the moon or sun, a tsunami is generated by the displacement of water. A tsunami can occur locally or travel hundreds of miles over open sea and cause extensive damage and severe loss of life when it encounters land.

Tsunami waves generally do not resemble normal undersea current or sea waves, because their wavelength is far longer. Rather than appearing as a breaking wave, a tsunami may instead initially resemble a rapidly rising tide, and for this reason they are often referred to as tidal waves, although the usage is not favored by the scientific community because tsunamis are not tidal in nature. Tsunamis generally consist of a series of waves, with periods ranging from minutes to hours, arriving in a so-called 'internal wave train.' Wave heights of tens of meters, thirty to forty feet or more, can be generated by large events. Although the impact of a tsunami is limited to coastal areas, their destructive power can be enormous and they can affect an entire island like Puerto Rico. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami was among the deadliest natural disasters in human history, with at least 230,000 people killed or missing in 14 countries bordering the Indian Ocean. This tsunami was caused by an underwater earthquake and is significant to those living in Puerto Rico as the island, and surrounding Caribbean Sea area, is seismically active and has frequent earthquakes.

II. How Serious is the Threat? According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) many earthquakes and tsunamis have occurred in the northeastern Caribbean, where the movements of the Earth's surface plates are rapid and complicated. USGS documentation stresses that these types of events pose *serious hazards* to the 3.7 million people who live in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. So, the danger here in Puerto Rico and at Macor by the Sea is very real, and tsunami preparation must be taken *very* seriously.

III. Tsunami Preparation.

Because of its location immediately beside the ocean, everyone living at Macor by the Sea should have and exercise their personal tsunami evacuation plan. The plan should include provisions for immediately moving from the danger zone to a safe location, and food, water, hygienic and other provisions to allow individuals to survive for several days or longer until they can be rescued, as the area immediately surrounding Macor will most likely be severely damaged and un-trafficable.

- A. Warning. Because of the nature of the seismic plates and the trench and trough surrounding Puerto Rico, there may be little to no warning of a tsunami. Ideally the

local Rincon Emergency Management Office will sound the tsunami sirens, however this has not always happened in the past, and those living at Macor should *not* base their evacuation based on the sounding of the sirens alone.

When on or near the beach, or anywhere near ocean level, the Macor Emergency Team recommends everyone have with them a phone with a Tsunami App and Warning system loaded on it. There are several apps that can be chosen, and whichever one you do choose, become familiar with it and pay attention to the warnings given. Although this may not always alert you to an ‘immediate’ event caused by a near shore earthquake or other event, it can help alert you to those happening further out to sea. Other indicators of a tsunami:

1. Severe ground shaking from local earthquakes may cause tsunamis.
2. As a tsunami approaches the shoreline, water may recede from the coast, exposing the ocean floor, reefs and fish.
3. Abnormal ocean activity, a wall of water, and an approaching tsunami may create a loud “roaring” sound similar to that of a train or jet aircraft.

If you experience any of these phenomena, do not wait for official evacuation orders. *Immediately* leave the low-lying area and relocate to higher ground.

- B. Evacuation. If you receive any indicator of a tsunami, immediately evacuate the beach or any other low-lying area and move to higher ground. Because of the likelihood of near shore events here in Puerto Rico, those evacuating will have to weigh the risks of leaving the area completely to reach higher ground, or relocating to one of the Macor towers, as the incoming waves may not allow safe movement further away. If going to one of the towers, move to at least the fourth floor, or 30-40 feet above the ocean. Higher in the tower is best. Use the stairs and *not the elevators* when moving to the higher floors as the rapid movement of water through the Macor area could shut off all electricity causing people to become stranded in the elevators and drown. Although the Macor Emergency Team cannot prescribe the best or safest place to go during a tsunami, due to the location of the event causing the tsunami and the arrival time of the wave(s), or the severity of the event and size of the resulting tsunami, individuals must consider the time and distances needed to move to higher ground. *Being caught in the waves and water can be deadly and every effort must be made to avoid this.* For near shore events, with little to no warning or reaction time, the Macor towers may be the only option and plans should be made for this, as appropriate. Because of the nature of a tsunami, those evacuating should not worry about taking beach chairs, umbrellas or other items they may have taken to the beach, but rather move *immediately* and *quickly* to the higher ground location. *Speed is essential!*
- C. Emergency Supplies. Because of the nature of near shore tsunamis in Puerto Rico, it is recommended that those who are considering the option of moving to one of the Macor towers include at least five to seven-days of emergency supplies to allow time

for response personnel and organizations to rescue them. Emergency supplies should include:

1. Food for a minimum of a five to seven-day period. Since electricity will not be available, this should include canned and other non-perishable items, along with bottled water (See Attachment 1).
2. Hygienic and Medical Items and Supplies. People may be injured while evacuating from a tsunami and wound dressing materials and antibiotics are also recommended.
3. Cell Phones. Because many of the cell phone towers are located on higher ground it may be possible to use a cell phone to request assistance. These may also not work due to damages in lower lying area equipment, so planning should be made appropriately.
4. Keys to the tower doors. Because wave water may be moving across the Macor compound when evacuees reach the towers, with the resulting loss of electricity that activates the locks, those going to the beach should consider bringing with them a key to the tower doors.

D. FEMA and other Earthquake and Tsunami Apps. The Macor Emergency Team recommends Macor occupants download the FEMA App onto their cell phones and become familiar with its contents. It includes helpful Emergency Safety Tips, Reminders, Disaster Resources and other helpful information such as how to build an emergency kit. Although the App recommends a three-day supply of non-perishable food and water, the Emergency Team recommends additional supplies due to the unique situation and distances involved with outside agencies and resources responding to a situation on the island. It also recommends people download other Earthquake and Tsunami Warning Apps that can alert people to these events.

E. Everyone Needs A Plan. When hosting family and friends here in Puerto Rico and at Macor by the Sea, make sure all of them are aware of the tsunami threat and are prepared accordingly. The threat is very real and their lives may literally depend on your vigilance and preparedness.

Attachment 5

Personal Security Considerations

- I. General.** The Macor by the Sea condominiums are uniquely special due to their location next to the Caribbean Sea and beaches, but also because they are located in the Corcega area of Rincon, Puerto Rico which is well known for its wonderful climate and friendly people. Unlike some other islands along the Caribbean, people generally never think about their personal safety because the area is peaceful and people can travel freely and safely around and across the island. However, during severe emergencies and disasters, events can occur that require additional security measures due to the lack of water, food, medical supplies, and other basic survival items, including gasoline. The lack of these items can last for days or even longer, and people, no matter who you are or your situation, can become desperate and seek whatever they can find for survival, especially if family members and close friends are involved.
- II. Macor by the Sea Considerations.** The Macor by the Sea condominiums are unique and special because they are outfitted with a heavy-duty generator, with several thousand gallons of diesel fuel stored underground, and cisterns under the towers holding several thousand gallons of safe drinking water. Depending on the type of emergency and disaster, these capabilities provide people staying at Macor a greater opportunity for survival during severe events than other areas on the island that are not equipped with these capabilities. However, these capabilities are not boundless and care must be taken to use these facilities and capabilities wisely, including early rationing of power to save diesel fuel, which has historically been in short supply during other emergencies and disasters, and conserve potable water, as this too is a finite resource. Following Hurricane Katrina, for example, it was several weeks or longer, before fuel supplies were restored to the island, and due to the damage to local water lines and reservoirs, potable water from existing water lines was not readily available to many areas of the island, including parts of Rincon, for several months.
- III. Emergency Planning Considerations.** Depending on the type of emergency or disaster, the following actions should be considered and implemented immediately, as appropriate.

 - A. Conduct a damage assessment.** Depending on the type of event, people at Macor should immediately conduct a damage assessment of the facility to determine any damages that may have occurred. During a severe earthquake, for example, the buildings may have incurred damage that make them unsafe to live in and people will need to be evacuated from them for their personal safety. Fortunately, the Macor buildings have been constructed to survive most earthquakes, but this still must be completed for safety and security purposes. If the disaster includes a tsunami or flooding, this could have affected the facility's generator, making it inoperable or unsafe for operation, and also contaminated the facility's underground back-up potable water supply. There could also be damage to individual apartments or even the electrical system supporting the facility. There could also be downed power lines, with the possibility for live power, which need to be avoided at every opportunity.

- B. Complete the facility assessment and safety planning.** Once the damage assessment is complete, review the facility's capabilities and immediately begin planning to use any existing capabilities for the long-term, meaning, immediately set-up a schedule for rationing power, if the generator is operational, and encourage those staying at Macor to use its back-up water supply wisely and sparingly. During Hurricane Katrina, for example, normal electricity was not available to the Corsega and Rincon areas for weeks, and in some cases, months. To save fuel, while supporting those staying here, a schedule allowing for early morning and later afternoon generator usage was set-up, saving thousands of gallons of fuel and allowing the facility to successfully operate throughout the disaster period.
- C. Schedule resident information meetings.** To keep people better informed of the facility's situation and that of the area surrounding it, meetings with those staying at Macor should be set up and ideas shared allowing for improved communication, and help in identifying issues that may not otherwise be identified.
- D. Increase facility security procedures.** Because Macor by the Sea has internal generator capability, when other areas surrounding the facility may not, it is prudent to lower the facility's 'visible profile'. Following Hurricane Katrina, for example, most of the area around Macor was totally dark, and Macor stood out like a 'beacon' with all of its lights shining. It was visible for miles, including from the areas and mountains far to the north, east, and south of the facility. Because people are looking for safe havens during these kinds of emergencies, and Macor's facilities and capabilities are limited, it is wise to immediately lower the 'visible profile' of the facility by unscrewing many of the security and other lights on the balconies and limiting light coming from individual apartments. Sufficient lighting should still be available for people to safely move around the facility and for basic security, but lowering the facility's outward visibility and profile will help increase safety for those staying at Macor, while preserving limited resources for those staying here. Similarly, gates and the tower doors should remain closed and secured.
- E. Personal safety.** Severe emergency and disaster situations can create numerous threats and dangers for those impacted by these events. And medical evacuation and care for those injured in these events may be limited or not available. Every person should plan their activities with the greatest caution and avoid any and every situation that could cause injury. Personal hygiene is essential and must be started immediately following the event and continued throughout. Downed power lines and trees, broken glass and other sharp objects can be everywhere, and people must avoid them at every opportunity. Wear sturdy shoes and long clothing to help avoid cuts that can fester and

cause serious infection. Drink only water you are sure is safe and be prepared to boil water if there is any question of its safety. Without going into the specifics of everything that can and should be done, every emergency and disaster is unique and presents different threats and concerns, and people must think through their actions *very* carefully to ensure their safety and that of others in their care.

Attachment 6

Emergency Communications