

## Dover Shores CERT Team Meeting Agenda 7/13/17

- Stop the Bleeding tourniquet demonstration
- · Dog safety protect your pet and protect yourself
- Radiation safety yes there is more that you can do besides kiss your \*\*\* goodbye
- · Fire protection foam demo
- · Neighborhood watch update
- Upcoming events:
  - 8/1 National Night Out 4-7 Bonita Canyon Sport Park
  - 8/15 CERT All Hands Meeting 6:30 Library Friends Room
  - 9/8 Disaster Preparedness Expo Civic Center Green
  - 9/28 Fall CERT Classes Start
- Next meeting: Thursday 9/14 7:00 PM Larry's Beach







No matter how rapid the arrival of professional emergency responders, bystanders will always be first on the scene. A person who is bleeding can die from blood loss within five minutes, so it's important to quickly stop the blood loss.

Remember to be aware of your surroundings and move yourself and the injured person to safety, if necessary.

### Call 911.

Bystanders can take simple steps to keep the injured alive until appropriate medical care is available. Here are three actions that you can take to help save a life:

### 1. Apply Pressure with Hands

EXPOSE to find where the bleeding is coming from and apply FIRM, STEADY PRESSURE to the bleeding site with both hands if possible.



### 2. Apply Dressing and Press

EXPOSE to find where the bleeding is coming from and apply FIRM, STEADY PRESSURE to the bleeding site with bandages or clothing.



### 3. Apply Tourniquet(s)

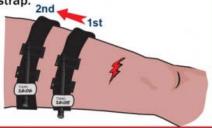
If the bleeding doesn't stop, place a tourniquet 2-3 inches closer to the torso from the bleeding. The tourniquet may be applied and secured over clothing.



If the bleeding still doesn't stop, place a second tourniquet closer to the torso from first tourniquet.







The 'Stop the Bleed' campaign was initiated by a federal interagency workgroup convened by the National Security Council Staff, The White House. The purpose of the campaign is to build national resilience by better preparing the public to save lives by raising awareness of basic actions to stop life threatening bleeding following everyday emergencies and man-made and natural disasters.

Advances made by military medicine and research in hemorrhage control during the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have informed the work of this initiative which exemplifies translation of knowledge back to the homeland to the benefit of the general public. The Department of the Defense owns the 'Stop the Bleed' logo and phrase - trademark pending.



Office of Health Affairs



Elyse Smith, Dover Shores

### dog attack

Tonight my husband, myself and our afghan Hound were viciously attacked by a brown pitbull with a white face. We are in the emergency at hoag with several bits, dislocated thumb and broken fingers and our dog is in emergency surgery tonight. She will undergo another surgery tomorrow. The owner of this dog was a tan Caucasian male in his 20's who was running with green baggy shorts on and no shirt. After his dog attacked us and we were screaming for help he took off with his dog. Our dogs leg is shattered in 3 places and has severed tendons, muscle and arteries. Thank you to the nice people who stopped and helped us save our dog. If anyone sees this man please alert the police immediately. This dog is unsafe.

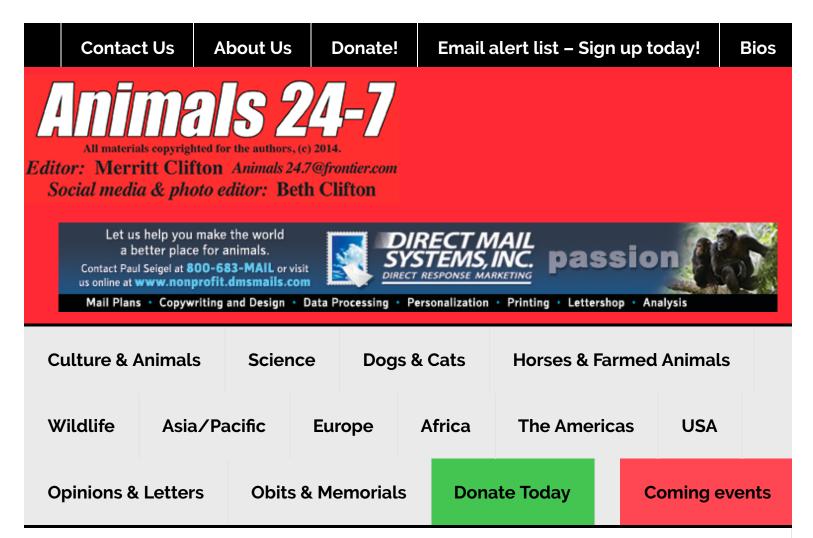
2d ago · 33 neighborhoods in General





Reply V

64 Thanks · 163 Replies



# 15 real-life tips for surviving a dog attack (2017 edition)

JUNE 25, 2017 BY MERRITT CLIFTON

61

# Bad advice from celebrity trainers & humane societies gets people & animals killed



This pit bull raced unattended into a busy supermarket, but Beth Clifton caught him before anyone was hurt.

(Beth Clifton photo)

### by Merritt Clifton

If the expert geniuses passing out advice about avoiding dog attacks as celebrity trainers and on behalf of animal advocacy organizations really knew what they were talking about—and yes, Cesar Millan, Robert Cabral, and Victoria Stilwell, we are talking about you, among many others—the U.S. and Canada would not have reached midway through 2017 with already more total dogs involved in fatal and disfiguring

attacks, more child victims, more adult victims, more fatalities, and more survivors learning to live with disfigurements than in any entire year before 2014.



Cesar Millan (National Geographic TV photo)

# Eye-popping numbers

More than half of all the fatal and disfiguring attacks on record in the U.S. would not have occurred just since 2007.

Humane societies alone would not be adopting out more dogs who go on to kill or disfigure people than the total number of fatal and disfiguring attacks on record in any year, for all dogs combined, from 1833 through 1991.

Since 2007, 47 former shelter dogs are known to have killed people.

### Same tired tips

For Dog Bite Prevention Week 2017 the American Humane Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, and U.S. Postal Service again offered essentially the same lists of tips for avoiding ordinary dog bites and minimizing the damage that they have offered since Dog Bite Prevention Week originated in 1956—but for at least 563 people in 2015, 581 in 2016, and 356 just halfway through 2017, none of those tips would have helped.

Those more than 1,500 Americans were attacked by dogs, often several dogs at once, who were hell-bent on mauling, maiming, and/or killing their victims.



Among the dogs were 1,149 pit bulls and pit mixes, and more than 200 other dogs of closely related breeds, among them Rottweilers, boxers, and a variety of pit/mastiff crosses such as the Presa Canario, Dogo Argentino, and Cane Corso.

Of the 4,729 humans who have been disfigured by dogs since 1982, 3,564 were disfigured by pit bulls; of the 681 deaths, 382 resulted from pit bull attacks and another 101 by Rottweiler attacks. Pits and Rotts, together with their recognizable mixes, make up about 7% of the U.S. dog population, but account for 70% of the fatalities and 83% of the disfigurements.



# How fatal & disfiguring attacks occur

Many of the human victims were disfigured or killed while trying to protect their pets from dog attack. The approximately 3.5 million pit bulls in the U.S. appear to be killing upward of 10,000 other dogs per year, and 2,000 cats, severely injuring at least as many.

(See Record 32,550 pit bulls killed or badly injured other animals in 2016.)

When a dog does not just bite, but attacks with intent to maul, maim, and kill, observing the usual rules for escaping injury no longer helps—especially if the attacking dog is of a breed selectively crossed for centuries to have low inhibitions against conflict and a high pain threshold, the better to injure and kill other animals in fighting and baiting.

(See The science of how behavior is inherited in aggressive dogs, by Alexandra Semyonova.)

# Shedding light on the situation

Among the more naïve reader inquiries recently reaching *ANIMALS 24-7* was, "Would a laser light protect oneself against a pit bull?"

No. Pit bulls (and dogs generally) don't tend to care about lights.

Dogs in general evolved to hunt and scavenge by night as well as day, and "see" mostly with their noses.



Pit bull attacks smaller dog. (YouTube)

A pit bull or other dog of fighting and baiting lineage will kill you whether he can see you or not. If he has to close his eyes to do it, he will, and not worry about it, because his eyes are not how he is locating you.



# Weapon success rates

I have been logging fatal and disfiguring dog attack data for nearly 35 years now.

Based on actual case data, a firearm has about an 80% success rate in stopping a charging pit bull, but with a high rate of

### ANIMALS 24-7 data superimposed on ASPCA image, covering up only a black void.

accidentally killing or injuring other people nearby, as occurred on June 21, 2017 when a ricochet from a police round

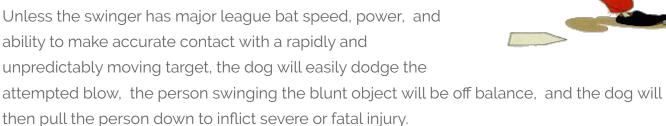
fired at a charging pit bull killed 17-year-old Armando Garcia, who was reportedly 40 feet away and out of view of the officers who were trying to stop the attack.

A fire extinguisher has about a 70% success rate, with no risk to bystanders. A bite stick can be used by an experienced person, or anyone who has an appropriate object to use as a bite stick and keeps his or her head.

Knives and blunt instruments have negative success rates, meaning that the people using them are more likely to increase the severity of an attack than to help themselves or others get away.

### Blunt force usually fails

The most frequent mistake made by people trying to stop a dog attack, contributing to serious injuries almost every day now, is attempted use of blunt force, typically by swinging an object such as a baseball bat or a golf club at the dog.



### Use the blunt object as a bite stick

The correct way to use a bat or golf club, if one happens to have one, is as a bite stick, held in such a manner as to keep the dog at maximum distance from oneself. A walking cane, a broom stick, a fence slat, or any other long, sturdy object can do the same job.

It is also futile to pound on a dog's head to try to make the dog let go of someone else. Most animals, including humans, respond to a blow to the head by clenching their teeth. This is why





(Beth Clifton collage)

prize fighters wear mouthpieces. Among pit bulls this tendency is even more pronounced.

To make a pit bull let go of something, it is necessary to pry the dog's jaws apart with a bite stick — and to do this safely, the person doing the prying should be behind the dog, with face out of reach of a quick snap.

### Knives are next to useless

Many people carry a knife, but a knife of any sort is next to useless against a charging dog, especially a pit bull.

One could hand Zorro himself a knife, throw a pillow at him, and he might be able to effectively stab the pillow maybe one time in 10. Most people could not do that well, lacking the wrist strength to drive the knife through the pillow cover.

A charging dog is coming much faster than a pillow, and the number of places where the dog can be stopped by slashing or stabbing are very few — and even if one



Zorro

A dog meeting a knife blade will already be no more than arm's length away when the knife strikes, so will be on the user, probably slightly injured and even more infuriated, in a split second.

happened to hit one of those vital spots, momentum would carry the dog on forward.

### Dogs don't recognize knives

Merely showing a dog a knife, moreover, means nothing to the dog. Dogs have no experience with knives, and no understanding of what they are. At best a dog may think a knife is a toy, and that the user is about to play "stick."



(Beth Clifton collage)

This may prevent an attack, but only if one throws the knife over the dog's head and the dog runs after it

Taking that chance is obviously not recommended.

Cyberspace is, to be sure, full of stories about how people allegedly stabbed pit bulls and other dogs to break off attacks, but close examination

shows that in every case the dog was attacking someone else, or some other animal, and that because the dog was fixated on the original victim, the person with the knife had the luxury of being able to stab from behind, sometimes repeatedly, as the knife struck bones and failed to penetrate deeply on the first effort.

# Grab a fire extinguisher

ANIMALS 24-7 recommends fire extinguishers as the safest and most humane tools for interrupting a dog attack, since using a fire extinguisher does not require closely approaching the dog, a fire extinguisher does not have to be aimed very accurately to have a deterrent effect, a fire extinguisher does not quickly run out of ammunition, a fire extinguisher does not produce an erratic ricochet, and a fire extinguisher is normally non-lethal, even if discharged directly into a lunging dog's throat.



(Beth Clifton collage)

### Keep a fire extinguisher handy

But if the fire extinguisher is exhausted while the dog attack continues, the empty cylinder can be used as a shield, a bite stick, or even a club, as appropriate.



Demonstrating an inexpensive automotive fire extinguisher.
(Beth Clifton photo)

Besides the deterrent effect of the fire extinguisher's contents, which tend to make animals quickly short of breath without lastingly harming them, most animals, including most dogs, retreat from the snake-like hiss of a discharging fire extinguisher.

Carrying a fire extinguisher while walking, jogging, playing, or working outdoors is awkward, but there should be a fire extinguisher in every kitchen, near every fireplace, in every car, near the driver in any bus, truck, or taxi, and prominently and visibly located in every public building or place of business.

# Other spray devices

Among the other popular non-lethal devices used to stop dog attacks, pepper spray and Mace must be relatively accurately directed, and



are typically carried in small containers meant for use at close range. Pepper spray and Mace have about a 40% success rate in stopping pit bull attacks.

Pocket sprays such as Mace, pepper spray, ammonia sprayers, and similar devices try to replicate in miniature the fire extinguisher effect, but in truth a spray can of almost anything would work about as well.

Part of what makes fire extinguishers effective is that the foam comes out under pressure and rapidly expands, so that the volume actually helps to form an olfactory and visual barrier between the dog and victim(s). Nothing in a small container can have a similar effect.

### **Tasers & tranquilizers**

Tasers are often useless against fur-covered animals. Tasers don't deliver a shock unless the tasering device sticks to the target person or animal. Contrary to makers' claims, they work about as well on thickly furred animals as tossing a ping pong ball.



Humane Society of the U.S. representative Dave Pauli maintains this tranquilizer gun arsenal. (Dave Pauli photo)

Tranquilizer darts must be placed very accurately to be effective, difficult to achieve when a dog or other animal is in attack mode, and then the tranquilizer can take several minutes to work, during which time the animal can do significant damage.

Bear spray, hair spray, bug spray, cigarette lighters, jabs in the eyes, etc., among other ill-advised frequent recommendations, all might work on a human attacker, but the odds are excellent that they will be worthless against a charging pit bull.

# Pain does not stop a pit bull

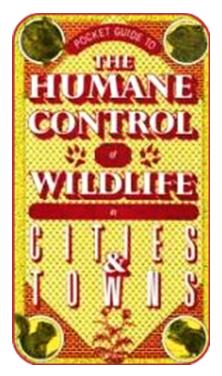
Remember, pain is not a deterrent to a pit bull. If you have seen pit bulls fighting, you would know that they will fight on to the death even after losing ears, legs, and having their guts trailing on the ground.

Forget about trying to inflict pain. What you have to do to stop an attack by a pit bull is create a distraction compelling enough to jolt the pit bull out of the idiopathic rage syndrome — the kill-or-be-killed mindset of the fighting dog, which pain only intensifies.



Dogfighter & pit bull breeder Earl Tudor, circa 1951.

Fire extinguishers work. Sometimes a sudden unfamiliar noise works. Even throwing a pan of cold water on the dog is more likely to work, though, than a cigarette lighter or a jab in the eye.



Humane Control of Wildlife in Cities & Towns, by Guy Hodge

### Push instead of pull

Once a person is bitten, what can be done depends entirely on the severity of the bite.

I learned from the late Humane Society of the U.S. investigator Guy Hodge many years ago to push against a bite instead of pulling away. This forces most dogs to open their mouths, and enables the victim to avoid the sort of ripping injuries that result from pulling away from a dog's serrated teeth.

While Hodge's advice has served me well in many situations, it may not be universally applicable to all dog bites—especially the gripping bites of pit bulls and other dogs of fighting ancestry.

# The first bite disables

In fatal and disfiguring attacks, quite often the first bite disables the victim to some extent, and pulls the victim down. The victim may then not be able to push against the bite, or hunch up and protect his/her face, or do any of the other things that are conventionally advised.



(Beth Clifton photo)

Most dogs bite defensively, and will bite, let go, and retreat, but pit bulls and other "bully" breeds bite offensively, and will not let go. Instead, they bite and shake. This behavior produces the degloving injuries that are so frequent in pit bull and Rottweiler attacks, in which skin and muscle are stripped from the bone. The only effective defense against that attack mode is to prevent the attack from occurring in the first place.

### Bite sticks & break sticks

One way to do this is to use any accessible object as a "bite stick," to thrust into the dog's



Break sticks. (Daxton's Friends)

mouth.

While the dog is biting the "bite stick," the dog will not be biting anything else.

Note that a "bite stick" is not the same thing as a "break stick," the pointed instrument that dogfighters push between a pit bull's teeth to make the pit bull release a bite.

### Your best weapon is your brain

Quick thinking is of premium value in any emergency situation, along with having a bit of good luck.

In one instance in 2003 I was driving home from playing softball when I saw two pit bulls pursuing a bicyclist, then redirect to a small female jogger.

Either dog probably weighed as much as the jogger did, and her evident terror encouraged the dogs to leap at her. They tore her shirt, and scratched her enough to draw blood, but had not actually gotten their teeth into her flesh when I stopped, jumped out of my car, handed my bat to the jogger (basically as a placebo), stepped



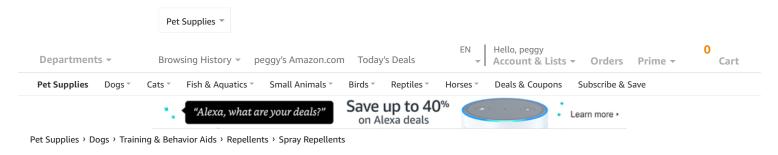
Mr. Peabody

between her and the dogs, and offered my fielder's glove as a "bite stick," but then had the sudden inspiration to order "Sit!"

### Lightning struck twice

Incredibly, the two pit bulls broke off the attack and sat. I told the jogger to walk away slowly, while I kept the dogs sitting, but instead she dropped the bat after a couple of steps and took off sprinting around a corner, which meant I was no longer between her and the pit bulls.

The pit bulls rocketed diagonally across the corner property to attack her again. I roared "Sit!" again, having nothing else I could do. The pit bulls skidded abruptly to a halt and sat just long



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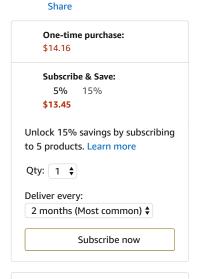
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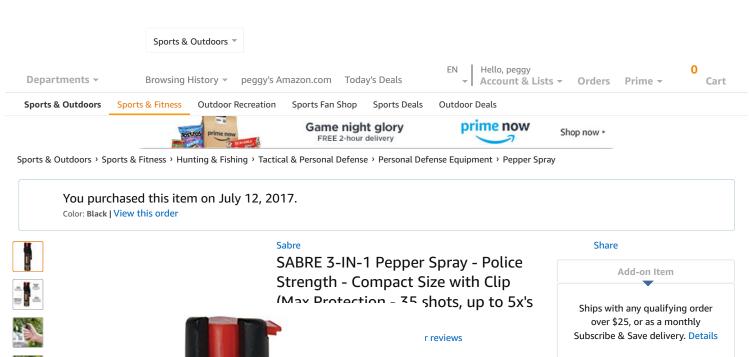


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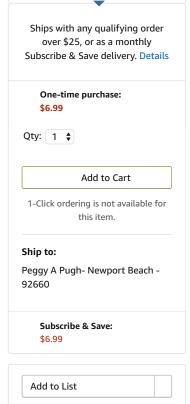
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### LIFESAVING

NUCLEAR FACTS AND SELF-HELP INSTRUCTIONS

# NUCLEAR WAR SURVIVAL SKILLS

UPDATED AND EXPANDED 1987 EDITION

BY

CRESSON H. KEARNY

AUTHOR OF THE ORIGINAL 1979
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
EDITION

**FOREWORD** 

BY

DR. EDWARD TELLER

If any type of Fireless Cooker is available, the hot cereal only has to be boiled and stirred long enough so that no thin, watery part remains. This usually takes about 5 minutes. Continue to cook, either in the Fireless Cooker for at least 4 or 5 hours, or by boiling for an additional 15 or 20 minutes.

When it is necessary to boil grain meal for many minutes, minimize sticking and scorching by cooking 1 part of dry meal with at least 4 parts of water. However, cooking a thinner hot cereal has a disadvantage during a food crisis: an increased volume of food must be eaten to satisfy one's energy needs.

If grain were the only food available, few Americans doing physical work could eat enough of it to maintain their weight at first, until their digestive tracts enlarged from eating the very bulky foods. This adaptation could take a few months. Small children could not adjust adequately to an all-grain diet; for them, concentrated foods such as fats also are needed to provide enough calories to maintain growth and health.

### Cooking Grain and Beans Together

When soybeans are being used to supplement the lower quality proteins of grain and when fuel or pots are in short supply, first grind or pound the beans into a fine meal. To further reduce cooking time, soak the bean meal for a couple of hours, keeping it covered with water as it swells. Next put the soaked bean meal into a pot containing about 3 times as much water as the combined volume of a mixture of 1 part of dry bean meal and 3 or 4 parts of dry grain meal. Gently boil the bean meal for about 15 minutes, stirring frequently, before adding the grain meal and completing the cooking.

Stop boiling and add the grain meal while stirring constantly. Again bring the pot to a boil, stirring to prevent sticking and scorching, and boil until the meal has swelled enough to have absorbed all the water. After salting, boil the grain-bean mush for another 15 minutes or more before eating, or put it in a fireless cooker for at least 4 or 5 hours.

Soybeans boiled alone have a taste that most people find objectionable. Also, whole soybeans must be boiled for a couple of hours to soften them sufficiently. But if soybeans are pounded or ground into a fine meal, and then 1 part of the soybean meal is boiled with 4 parts of meal made from corn or another grain, the soybeans give a pleasant sweetish taste to the resulting mush. The unpleasant soybean taste is eliminated. If cooked as described above, soybeans and other beans or dried peas can be made digestible and palatable with minimum cooking.

### 100% GRAIN AND 100% BEAN DIETS

A diet consisting solely of wheat, corn, or rice, and salt has most of the essential nutrients. The critical deficiencies would be vitamins A, C, and D. Such a grain-based diet can serve adults and older children as their "staff of life" for months. Table 9.1 shows how less than 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> pounds of whole wheat or dry yellow corn satisfies most of the essential nutritional requirements of a long-term emergency ration. [The nutritional values that are deficient are printed in bold type, to make an easier comparison with the Emergency Recommendations, also printed in bold type. Food energy is given in kilocalories (kcal), commonly called calories (Cal).] Expedient ways of supplying the nutrients missing from these rations are described in a following section of this chapter.

Other common whole grains would serve about as well as wheat and yellow corn. At least \(^{1}/\_{6}\) oz of salt per day (about 5 grams) is essential for any ration that is to be eaten for more than a few days, but \(^{1}/\_{3}\) oz (about 10 g or \(^{3}/\_{4}\) tablespoon) should be available to allow for increased salt needs and to make grain and beans more palatable. This additional salt would be consumed as needed.

To repeat: few Americans at first would be able to eat the 3 or 4 quarts of thick mush that would be necessary with a ration consisting solely of whole-kernel wheat or corn. Only healthy Americans determined to survive would be likely to fare well for months on such unaccustomed and monotonous food as an all-grain diet. Eating two or more different kinds of grain and cooking in different ways would make an all-grain diet both more acceptable and more nourishing.

Not many people would be able to eat 27 oz (dry weight before cooking) of beans in a day, and fewer yet could eat a daily ration of almost 23 oz of soybeans. Beans as single-food diets are not recommended because their large protein content requires the drinking of more fluids. Roasted peanuts would provide a better single-food ration.

### GRAIN SUPPLEMENTED WITH BEANS

People who live on essentially vegetarian diets eat a little of their higher-quality protein food at every meal, along with the grain that is their main source of nutrition. Thus Mexicans eat some beans along with their corn tortillas, and Chinese eat a little fermented soybean food or a bit of meat or fish with a bowl of rice. Nutritionists have found that grains

Table 9.1. Daily rations of 100% grain, beans, or peanuts<sup>a</sup>

	Wheat (dry)	Yellow Field Corn <sup>b</sup> (dry)	Emergency Recommendations	Soybeans (dry)	Red Beans (dry)	Peanuts (roasted)
Weight	790g	750g		645g	760g	447g
	(27.8 oz)	(26.4 oz)	127	(22.7 oz)	(26.8 oz)	(15.8 oz.)
Energy, kcal	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600
Protein, g	103	67	55°	220	171	117
Fat, g	15	29	30	114	11	218
Calcium, mg	324	165	400	1458	836	322
Magnesium, mg	1260	1100	200 - 300	1710	1240	782
Iron, mg	26	15.7	10	54.2	52.4	9.8
Potassium, mg	2920	2130	1500 2000	10800	7420	3132
Vitamin A, RE	0	368	555	52	15	0
Thiamin, mg	4.3	2.8	1.0	7.1	3.9	1.3
Riboflavin, mg	1.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.6
Niacin, mg	34.0	16.5 <sup>d</sup>	17.0	14.2	17.5	76.4
Vitamin C, mg	0	0	15-30	0	0	0
Vitamin D, μg .	0	0	. 0°	0	0	0

<sup>&</sup>quot;Salt (1 oz, or 10 g, or 3 tablespoon) should be available. This would be consumed as needed.

are low in some of the essential amino acids that the human body needs to build its proteins. For long-term good health, the essential amino acids must be supplied in the right proportions with each meal by eating some foods with more complete proteins than grains have. Therefore, in a prolonged food crisis one should strive to eat at every meal at least a little of any higher-quality protein foods that are available. These include ordinary beans, soybeans, milk powder, meat, and eggs.

Table 9.2 shows that by adding 7.0 oz (200 g) of red beans (or other common dried beans) to 21.1 oz (600 g) of either whole wheat or yellow corn, with salt added, you can produce rations that contain adequate amounts of all the important nutrients except vitamin C, vitamin A, vitamin D, and fat. If 5.3 oz (150 g) of soybeans are substituted for the red beans, the fat requirement is satisfied. The 600 g of yellow corn contains enough carotene to enable the body to produce more than half the emergency recommendation of vitamin A. The small deficiencies in riboflavin would not cause sickness.

Other abundant grains, such as grain sorghums or barley, may be used instead of the wheat or corn shown in Table 9.2 to produce fairly well-balanced rations. Other legumes would serve to supplement grain about as well as red beans. (Peanuts are the exception: although higher in energy (fat) than any other unprocessed

food, the quality of their protein is not as high as that of other legumes.)

### EXPEDIENT WAYS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENT ESSENTIAL NUTRIENTS

### Vitamin C

A deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) causes scurvy. This deadly scourge would be the first nutritional disease to afflict people having only grain and/or beans and lacking the know-how needed to sprout them and produce enough vitamin C. Within only 4 to 6 weeks of eating a ration containing no vitamin C, the first symptom of scurvy would appear: swollen and bleeding gums. This would be followed by weakness, then large bruises, hemorrhages, and wounds that would not heal. Finally, death from hemorrhages and heart failure would result.

The simplest and least expensive way to make sure that you, your family and neighbors do not suffer or die post-attack from scurvy is to buy one kilogram (1,000,000 milligrams) of pure vitamin C, which is the crystalline "ascorbic acid" form. Unlike vitamin C tablets, pure vitamin C crystals do not deteriorate. An inexpensive mailorder source is Bronson Pharmaceutical, 4526 Rinetti Lane, La Canada, California 91011;

White corn supplies no Vitamin A, whereas yellow corn supplies 49 RE (retinol equivalent, a measure of Vitamin A value) per 100 g dry weight. Most corn in the United States is yellow corn.

If a diet contains some animal protein such as meat, eggs, or milk, the recommended protein would be less than 55 g per day. If most of the protein is from milk or eggs, only 41 g per day is recommended.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The niacin in corn is not fully available unless the corn is treated with an alkali, such as the lime or ashes Mexicans (and many Americans) add to the water in which corn kernels are soaked or boiled.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;.Infants, children, and pregnant and lactating women should receive  $10\mu g(10 \text{ micrograms}, \text{ or } 400 \text{ IU})$  of vitamin D. For others, the current recommended daily allowance (RDA) for vitamin D is 200 IU ( $5\mu g$ ).



HOME (/)

HOW IT WORKS (/HOW-IT-WORKS.HTML)

PRODUCTS (/PRODUCTS.HTML)

FAQS (/FAQS.HTML)

Barricade Fire Geltfiregel.com/)

NEWS (/NEWS.HTML)

ABOUT (/ABOUT.HTML)

Barricade Gel is a liquid concentrate which, when mixed with water, provides dead-stop fire protection on everything it has coated (wood, glass, vinyl, metal and more). Barricade Gel provides a unique, thermal-protective coating that, in addition to many other uses, can protect structures from burning when they are exposed to the effects of fire. This protective coating can last for up to 24 hours or longer, depending on weather conditions (temperature, wind and relative humidity). Misting the coating with additional water spray can extend the protection times.

- 5 Gallon container
- US Forest Service Approved for both ground and aerial application.
- Improved super-absorbent polymer concentration for maximum adhesion, water absorption, coverage and fire protection.
- Free of NPE's, petroleum distillates, phosphates, and sodium ferrocyanide

### **Barricade Garden Hose Applicator**

- For use with 1 gallon container
- Eductor Nozzle
- Attaches to standard garden hose
- Screws directly onto 1 gallon container

**BUY NOW** 

(HTTP://SHOP.GETFIREGEL.COM/BARRICADE-FIRE-GEL C2.HTM)



1 Gallon Container



5 Gallon Container



Garden Hose Applicator

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Digital solution provided by Rebel Interactive Group (http://www.rebelinteractivegroup.com)

(https:///ttpss/nyl/affiah

Good morning Neighborhood Watch Partners,

I don't reach out to you much, but I have a few things to put on your radar:

One is National Night Out is just around the corner and I'd like to encourage you to attend our community get together on Tuesday, August 1, please see the attached flyer. If you wish to pass copies out to your neighbors, email me the number needed.

Secondly, I am attaching the **Home Security Checklist**, please share it with your members and encourage everyone to "harden the target"!

Thirdly, I've attached a map showing the **package and mail thefts** that have been reported since the first of the year and I would like you to encourage your neighbors to work together to prevent package theft. Please see the attached PDF and consider installing a doorbell camera (prevention tips below).

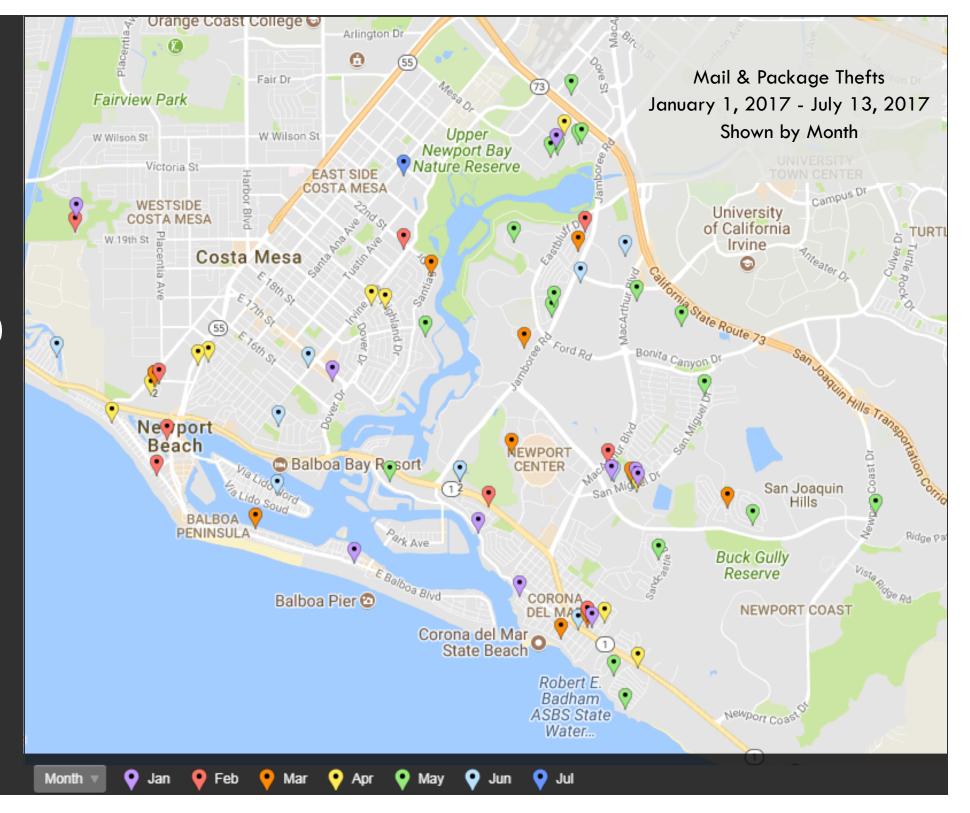
### PACKAGE THEFT PREVENTION:

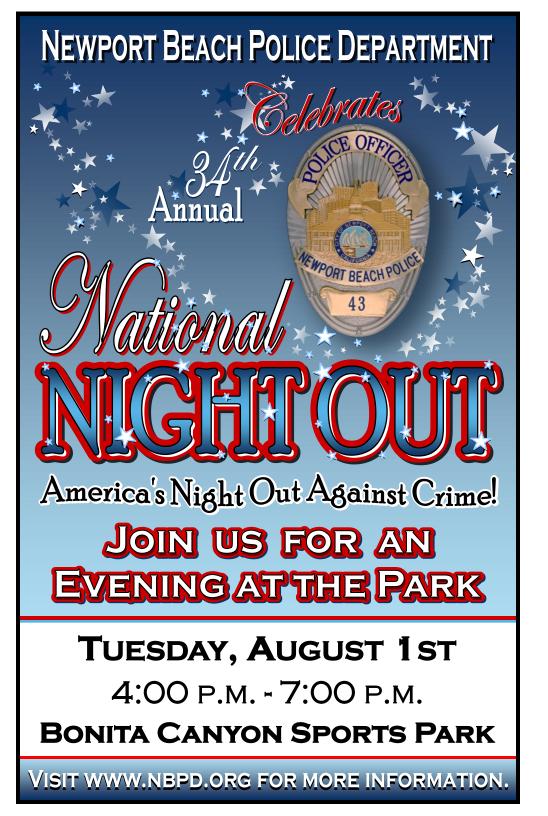
- Always track your package deliveries so that you know when they are estimated to arrive at your home.
- Make sure that someone is home to receive the delivery or that a trusted neighbor is available to receive the package on your behalf.
- Never leave your deliveries unattended on your front porch.
- Always require a signature when having items delivered.

### MAIL THEFT PREVENTION:

- Always use a US Postal collection box or deposit your mail inside your local post office.
- Whether you have a home mailbox or use a post office box, you should always collect your mail on the day it is delivered. Never leave it in your mailbox overnight.
- Mail thieves look for bank statements and credit card bills, which can be used to create counterfeit checks or fake identifications.
- Thieves also look for personal checks enclosed in utility bills or other payments. Thieves take these stolen checks, remove the ink, and then fill out the blank check with their name and desired amount.
- Never send cash or coins through the mail.
- When reordering checks have them sent to your bank.
- When you travel, ask a trusted friend or neighbor to pick up your mail.
- If you don't receive a check, bill or other mail you are expecting, contact the issuing agency immediately.

Report all suspicious activity or if you are a victim of theft, to the Newport Beach Police Department by calling (949) 644-3717.





### TUESDAY, AUGUST 1ST

# What is National Night Out?

An annual event where citizens throughout the country are asked to LOCK their doors, TURN ON outside lights, and spend the evening out with neighbors and police.

The Newport Beach Police Department will be celebrating this event with a Community Safety Fair. Bring your friends, family and neighbors to join us as we give crime "A Going Away Party".

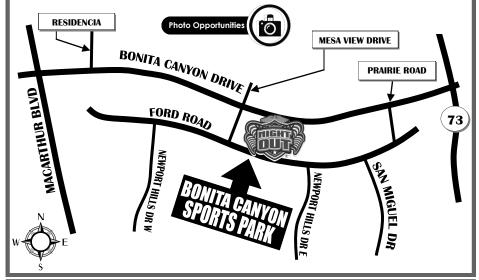
Here are some of the displays and activities we have planned:

- S.W.A.T.
- C.S.I.
- ANIMAL CONTROL
- HORSE MOUNTED UNIT
- POLICE K-9
- C.E.R.T.

- BIKE SAFETY
- CRIME PREVENTION
- BALLOON ART
- FACE PAINTING
- BOUNCE HOUSE
- GAMES
- FREE FOOD

- POLICE VEHICLES
- McGRUFF





FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL CRIME PREVENTION AT (949)644-3699.