

# Terrorism

## Preparing for Terrorism

- Wherever you are, be aware of your surroundings. The very nature of terrorism suggests there may be little or no warning.
- Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended. Unusual behavior, suspicious packages and strange devices should be promptly reported to the police or security personnel.
- Do not be afraid to move or leave if you feel uncomfortable or if something does not seem right.
- Learn where emergency exits are located in buildings you frequent. Notice where exits are when you enter unfamiliar buildings. Note where staircases are located.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit at home and learn first aid.

## Chemical Attack

- Signs of a chemical attack would include many people sufferings from watery eyes, choking and having trouble breathing and many sick or dead birds, fish, or small animals. If you suspect a chemical attack has occurred:
  - Avoid the contaminated area. Either get away from the area or shelter in place, using the option that minimizes your exposure to the chemical.
  - Wash with soap and water immediately if you were exposed to a chemical.
  - Seek medical attention.
  - Notify local law enforcement or health authorities.

## Biological Attack

- A biological attack may not be immediately obvious. Patterns of unusual illnesses or a surge of sick people seeking medical treatment may be the first sign of an attack. If you believe there has been a suspicious release of biological substances:
  - Quickly get away from the area.
  - Cover your mouth and nose with layers of t-shirts or towel.
  - Wash with soap and water.
  - Contact local law enforcement or health authorities.

The CDC has listed the following agents as Category A agents meaning they pose the greatest potential public health threat: anthrax, botulism, plague, smallpox, tularemia and viral hemorrhagic fevers.