

MANITOWOC COUNTY EMERGENCY INFORMATION

MANITOWOC COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE



LEPC

...safety in knowledge®

**SPONSORED BY:
MANITOWOC COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**



Phone: 920-683-4207

<http://www.manitowoc-county.com/>

In Wisconsin, each county is designated as an Emergency Planning District and has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The committee is made up of county representatives from business and industry, elected officials, health services, firefighting and Hazmat, environmental organizations, media, law enforcement, transportation, and Emergency Management. LEPC's administer the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requirements at the county level.

The Manitowoc County LEPC conducts and oversees emergency response planning for all natural and man-made hazards, biological/chemical hazardous materials training and exercising, and increases public awareness of biological and chemical hazards in our community. It is the Committee's goal to provide you with emergency information to help you respond if chemical, biological, nuclear, or natural incidents affect you or your family.

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On March 12, 2002, President Bush signed the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3, creating the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). Under the system, the attorney general will be responsible for developing, implementing, and managing terrorist threat warnings in conjunction with the Office of Homeland Security. Among the factors that will be considered in issuing a warning are threat credibility, corroboration of threat, specificity of imminent nature of threat, and severity of threat.

The five stages of alert are:

GREEN – LOW

- Develop a Family Disaster Plan
- Prepare a Disaster Supplies Kit and Pet Disaster Supplies Kit
- Make a plan now for what to do with your pets if you need to evacuate

BLUE – GUARDED

- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to the proper authorities
- Review stored disaster supplies and replace items that are outdated
- Develop an emergency communication plan that all family members understand
- Establish an alternate meeting place away from home with family or friends

YELLOW – ELEVATED

- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to the proper authorities
- Ensure Disaster Supplies Kit is stocked and ready
- Check telephone numbers and e-mail addresses in your family emergency communication plan and update as necessary
- Develop alternate routes to and from work or school and practice them
- If not known to you, contact school to determine their emergency notification and evacuation plans for children

ORANGE – HIGH

- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to the proper authorities
- Review your Family Disaster Plan
- Ensure communications plan is understood and practiced by all family members
- Exercise caution when traveling
- Have shelter in place materials on hand
- Discuss children's fears concerning possible terrorist attacks

RED - SEVERE

- Listen to radio or TV for current information and instructions
- Be alert to suspicious activity and report it to the proper authorities immediately
- Contact business and/or school to determine status of work and/or school day
- Adhere to any travel restrictions announced by local government authorities
- Be prepared to shelter in place or evacuate if instructed to do so by local governmental authorities

NATIONAL COLOR-CODED WARNING SYSTEM

911 Police / Fire / Ambulance

My Phone # _____

My Address _____



Mom's # _____



Dad's # _____



Family Emergency Contact _____



Family Doctor _____



Family Dentist _____



Veterinarian _____

911 POLICE / FIRE / AMBULANCE / 911

Arson Hotline	800-362-3005
Diggers Hotline	800-242-8511
DNR.....	920-755-4985
Health Department.....	920-683-4155
Manitowoc County Emergency Management	920-683-4207
National Weather Service (Green Bay)	920-494-2363
Poison Control Center	800-222-1222
U.S. Coast Guard Search/Rescue	920-793-1304
Utility (local) 24 Hr. Emergency.....water	920-683-4633
..... electric	920-683-4622
WI Road Conditions	800-762-3947
WPS 24 hr. Emergency Service..... electric	800-450-7240
..... gas	800-450-7280
24 hr. State Emergency Spill Hotline	800-943-0003

NON-EMERGENCY

FBI Green Bay.....	920-432-3868
Kiel Police/Fire Department.....	920-894-2211
Manitowoc County Sheriff Department	920-683-4200
Manitowoc Fire Dept. Ambulance/Rescue	920-686-6540
Manitowoc Police Department	920-686-6500
Mishicot Ambulance.....	920-755-2525
Mishicot Police Department	920-755-2525
Two Rivers Fire Dept. Ambulance/Rescue	920-793-5521
Two Rivers Police Department.....	920-686-7200

CHEMICAL DISPOSAL

Manitowoc County Recycling Center 920-683-4333
Hours: Monday-Friday 7:00am-4:00pm
Saturday 8:00am-12:00 noon (Basswood Drive)

Manitowoc County Public Works 920-683-4054
Manitowoc County Public Health 920-683-4155
Manitowoc County Extension Office 920-683-4175

Solvents and Home Cleaning Products

Some cleaners include “organic solvents” such as petroleum distillates. Organic solvents do not dissolve in water and are used to dissolve difficult stains or greases. Although solvents are useful, they can cause health hazards if improperly used or thrown away.

If you have a septic system for waste disposal, you need to take special precautions when disposing of cleaning products. Septic systems can only partially treat chemical wastes. Waste water from the septic system is discharged into the ground and can move back into well water. Septic system users should attempt to use up, share or evaporate unwanted products.

Paint and Other Home Improvement Products

Many home improvement products are flammable. In many areas, residents are not permitted to throw away flammable materials in the garbage, down home drains or down storm water sewers. Many home improvement products are not appropriate for septic system disposal. Most products are also toxic or poisonous and some may have long-term health effects and/or are suspected carcinogens. These products may pose a health hazard during use and may pollute drinking water, if you dispose of them improperly.

Use up, share or evaporate leftover paint if possible.

Home and Garden Pesticides

All home and garden pesticides are toxic or poisonous to some degree. In many areas residents are not permitted to dispose of poisonous substances down the home drain or into the storm sewer and are strongly discouraged from throwing them away. Pesticides are not appropriate for septic system disposal. All products pose a health hazard if misused and long-term hazard to drinking water quality if improperly disposed.

If you have questions about disposal of specific home and garden products, please call your local or county public health or solid waste department. For alternatives to pesticide usage, contact your county extension agent.

Waste Oil and Other Automotive Products

Many automotive products are flammable and most contain toxic ingredients. In many areas residents are not permitted to throw away flammable material in the garbage, down home drains or down storm water sewers. Automotive products are not appropriate for septic system disposal. If you dispose of these products improperly, they will pose a hazard to drinking water quality and living things.

Recycle if possible. Call the local County Public Works Department or a DNR District Office if you have questions about what products can be recycled. Watch media for annual Clean Sweep— scheduled each spring by the County.

PLEASE NOTE: In view of rapidly changing information about the toxicity of hazardous substances, consumers are cautioned to take personal responsibility for following guidelines. If you need additional advice, contact your county extension office or your district DNR office hazardous waste section.

Environmental Protection Agency
<http://www.epa.gov>

TERRORISM

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism and to get immediate publicity for their causes.

Terrorist weapons can include biological and chemical agents:

- Biological agents are infectious microbes or toxins used to produce illness or death in people, animals, or plants. Biological agents can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles and can be used to contaminate food or water. Biological agents are extremely difficult to detect until people/animals begin getting sick.
- Chemical agents kill or incapacitate people, destroy livestock or ravage crops. Some chemical agents are odorless and tasteless and are difficult to detect. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (several hours to several days).

BE PREPARED TO DEAL WITH A TERRORIST INCIDENT:

Be alert and aware of your surrounding area.

- Be aware of heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall or break in an explosion.
- Think ahead about how to evacuate your home, a building, or public area in a hurry.
- Learn where staircases are located.
- Be aware of suspicious or unusual behavior.
- Do not accept packages from a stranger.
- Do not leave luggage or any personal belongings unattended.

Report any possible terrorist incident by calling 911.

During a terrorist incident, follow instructions as provided by Emergency Response Agencies. This will include information released through radio, television and print media.

Maintain a disaster supplies kit.

If you feel you have been exposed, follow these emergency self-decontamination guidelines:

- Blot off the contaminant.
- Strip off all clothing.
- Flush the affected area with large amounts of water.
- Cover the affected area.

Questions about possible exposure should be made to your family doctor or the Manitowoc County Public Health Department, 920-683-4155.

RESOURCES:

- Homeland Security www.whitehouse.gov/homeland
- State of Wisconsin.....www.wisconsin.gov
- Ready.gov.....www.ready.gov
- National Crime Prevention Council..... www.ncpc.org
- Federal Emergency Management Agency www.fema.gov
- U.S. State Dept. www.state.gov
- American Red Cross www.redcross.org
- U.S. Dept of Justice.....www.usdoj.gov
- USA on Watch www.usaonwatch.org
- Federal Bureau of Investigation.....www.fbi.gov
- Central Intelligence Agency www.odci.gov
- U.S. Dept of Defense..... www.defenselink.mil

NUCLEAR PLANTS

Nuclear power plants are designed to provide multiple barriers to prevent escape of radioactive material. All nuclear plants work closely with local, state, and federal officials to prepare emergency plans for the area within a ten-mile radius of the plants. An outdoor emergency warning system is currently in place throughout the 10 mile radii of Point Beach Nuclear Plant and the Kewaunee Power Station. The sirens are tested the first Wednesday of each month at approximately noon.

Four categories have been established to describe the potential impact on the public and the severity of emergency conditions at the power plant.

UNUSUAL EVENT – Lowest level of emergency. No action required on your part.

ALERT – Minor problem inside the plant. Officials would prepare to take additional steps if necessary.

SITE EMERGENCY – More serious problem; potential for small amounts of radiation to be released. If necessary, officials would take action to ensure public safety. Tune in to local television and radio stations.

GENERAL EMERGENCY – Most serious emergency. Radiation could be released. Sirens would be sounded. Officials would take immediate action to ensure public safety. Tune in to local television and radio stations.

EVACUATION – You may be asked to evacuate the area until the hazard subsides

EVACUATION ROUTES:

Follow the evacuation route below (depending on which area you are in) to get to the Manitowoc County Reception Center (see address below).

City of Two Rivers

Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc

Point Beach State Forest

Take CTH O south to Viceroy Rd/CTH VV. Take Viceroy Rd/CTH VV west to CTH B in Shoto. Take CTH B south to STH 310. Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

Townships of Kossuth and Gibson

Take CTH Q south to STH 310. Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

Townships of Two Creeks and Two Rivers

Take STH 42 south to CTH VV. Take CTH VV west to CTH B in Shoto. Take CTH B south to STH 310. Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

Alternate – Other Areas South of CTH BB in Manitowoc County

Take STH 42 south to CTH BB west to CTH Q south to STH 310 then west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

Village of Mishicot or Township of Mishicot

Take CTH B south to STH 310. Take STH 310 west to 3500 STH 310, Manitowoc.

MANITOWOC COUNTY RECEPTION CENTER WHICH IS AT:

Manitowoc County Highway Department, 3500 State Highway 310, Manitowoc, WI

If asked to evacuate:

- Move quickly, but do not rush or panic.
- If you have room in your vehicle, take neighbors or friends who need a ride.
- Law enforcement will have patrols to ensure that your property is safe. Only those authorized will be allowed into the evacuated areas.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

School procedures are in place to ensure the safety of children at public and parochial schools. Children will be cared for, fed and housed until they can be picked up.

Please do not disrupt an evacuation and attempt to pick up your children at school.

Transportation/Location of Students

Manitowoc County:

Roncalli and Lutheran High Schools:

Students attending these Manitowoc Schools who live in the 10-mile radius of either plant or Emergency Planning Zone will be kept at the respective school until alternate plans can be made with their parent(s) or guardian.

Mishicot Students

Transported to Valders Schools
138 Wilson Street,
Valders

Two Rivers Students

Transported to Silver Lake College
2406 South Alverno Road,
Manitowoc

Daycare Children - Two Rivers

Transported to Silver Lake College
2406 South Alverno Road,
Manitowoc

Tune in to local radio stations for emergency information when you hear a siren (other than when they are tested).

GAS & PETROLEUM/ELECTRICAL EMERGENCIES

Signs of a Petroleum Pipeline Release

- A strange or unusual smell in the area of a pipeline.
- Discoloration of vegetation surrounding the pipeline in an otherwise green area.
- Bubbling in wet areas, marshlands, rivers or creeks, or an oily or multi-colored sheen appearing on water surfaces.
- Flames originating from the ground or valves along the pipeline route.

Petroleum Hazards

- Petroleum products are flammable, may be poisonous if inhaled and may contain chemicals that cause cancer.
- Petroleum products may have a gaseous odor; their vapors are heavier than air and will tend to collect in low-lying areas.

Signs of a Propane Pipeline Release

- A slight mist of ice or a frozen area on exposed pipes, valves or the ground.
- A dense white cloud of fog.
- Propane is odorized and transported in pipelines as a high pressure liquid that will vaporize if released into the air.

Propane Hazards

- Propane is extremely flammable and explosive.
- Propane is heavier than air; will tend to collect in low-lying places and may form a liquid pool.
- Contact with propane liquid may result in frostbite.

Signs of a Natural Gas Pipeline Release

- A loud roar or squeal from the area of a pipeline.
- A natural gas odor.
- Fire or explosion.
- Continuous flying debris or water from an evacuation or pipeline.
- Bubbling in wet areas, marshlands, rivers or creeks.

Natural Gas Hazards

- Natural gas is flammable and explosive.
- Natural gas is non-toxic but may displace air and cause dizziness or loss of consciousness;
- Natural gas is lighter than air and will rise from a leak source.

What to do if a Leak is Suspected

- **DO** leave the area or building immediately; **by foot**, in a direction away from the vapors or fumes.
- **DO CALL 911 immediately** and/or the fuel supplier from a remote location.
- **DO** avoid anything that could cause vapors to ignite.
- **DO NOT** light a match, start an engine, operate any electrical device (telephone, light switch, doorbell, garage door opener, etc). Avoid carpeted areas that could cause a static electric spark.
- **DO NOT** take time to open windows, turn off pilot lights or other equipment.
- **DO NOT** drive into or near the area around the leak.
- **DO NOT** try to extinguish a fire on a pipeline or operate any pipeline equipment.
- **DO** warn others to stay away from the area.

If your carbon monoxide detector goes off, open up windows and doors and call 911 right away.

See
ELECTRICAL EMERGENCIES
on next page

ELECTRICAL EMERGENCIES

BE PREPARED (if you lose electrical power in the home)

- Cordless phones do not work during power outages. Cell phones or corded phones may.
- Post emergency numbers near the phone and keep a copy in your emergency kit.
- Automatic garage door openers won't work during an outage. Be sure you know how to operate the door manually.
- If anyone in the household depends on electrical medical equipment, call your electric supplier's 24-hour service center and have it noted on your account.
- If an outage occurs, call your electric supplier promptly. Every call helps determine the location and extent of an outage. Let them know of any downed lines, damaged poles, etc.
- During weather-related outages turn off or unplug as many appliances as possible. This will help prevent damage from a power surge when power is restored. When power is restored, turn them on one at a time.
- Avoid using candles during power outages – the risk of fire is too great. If you must use candles, place them on a stable surface away from combustible materials. Keep a close eye on children and pets. Never leave a candle burning when you go to bed or leave the house.

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

WPS – Electric 800-450-7240

WPS – Gas 800-450-7280

Local Utilities – After hours call:

Manitowoc Public Utilities:

Electric 24-hr. emergency 683-4622

Water 24-hr. emergency 683-4633

FIRE

Children and the elderly are at the greatest risk to be injured or killed in a fire. Emphasize the following points with your children. Demonstrate and practice where applicable.

Crawl to the nearest exit to stay below toxic smoke. If the door is hot, find another way out. If you can't get out, hang a sheet outside the window.

- Practice "stop, drop and roll" and explain that running will make the fire burn faster.
- Devise and practice a "Home Escape Plan." Identify two escape routes from each room. Choose a meeting place that is a safe distance from all hazards. Once everyone is outside, no one is allowed to re-enter the house for any reason.
- Install and maintain smoke detectors in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. Change batteries in spring and fall when daylight savings time occurs. Make sure that children recognize the smoke detector sound.
- Check wiring in your home, such as cords and plugs, and replace if worn.
- Maintain all electrical appliances including furnace, stove, etc.
- Check chimney annually and clean as necessary.
- Do not use elevators to exit in case of fire.
- Install and properly maintain fire extinguishers, at least one on each floor. Make sure family members know where they are and how to use them. Contact your local fire department with questions about proper usage and maintenance scheduling.

RESOURCES:

U.S. Fire Administration..... www.usfa.fema.gov

Local Fire Departments

(non-emergency):

Kiel Fire Department..... 920-894-2211

Manitowoc Fire Department 920-686-6540

Two Rivers Fire Department..... 920-793-5521

BEFORE DISASTER STRIKES

Natural or other disasters can strike suddenly, at any time, and anywhere. A disaster can damage or destroy your property, force you to temporarily live somewhere else, cut the flow of wages and other income, or ruin valuable and irreplaceable records.

The important thing is to begin planning now, before the unexpected becomes a harsh reality.

1. Create an Emergency Communications Plan

- Choose an out-of town contact your family or household will call or E-mail to check on each other should disaster occur.
- Make sure every household member has that contact's, and each other's, numbers (home, work, pager, cell).
- Help your child memorize this important family information. Children not old enough to memorize the information should carry a small index card that lists emergency information to give to an adult or babysitter.
- Teach your children how and when to call for help.
- Post emergency phone numbers by all telephones.

2. Establish a Meeting Place

- Having a predetermined meeting place away from your home will save time and minimize confusion should your home be affected or the area evacuated.
- Be sure to include pets in these plans, since pets are not permitted in shelters and some hotels will not accept them.

3. Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit

If you need to evacuate your home or are asked to "shelter in place", having some essential supplies on hand will make you and your family more comfortable –

- Prepare a disaster supplies kit in an easy-to-carry container.
- The kit should include: special needs items for any household member (infant formula or items for people with disabilities or older people), first aid supplies (including prescription medications), a change of clothing for each person, a sleeping bag or bedroll for each, a battery powered radio and flashlight and extra batteries, food, bottled water and tools.
- Include some cash and copies of important family documents in your kit. If you have already planned ahead and completed a household inventory, a copy should be placed in your disaster supplies kit.

4. Check on Your Workplace Emergency Plan and the School Emergency Plan for any Children

You need to know if schools will keep children at school until a parent or designated adult can pick them up or send them home on their own. Be sure the school has updated information about how to reach parents and responsible caregivers to arrange for pickup. Ask what type of authorization the school may require to release a child to someone you designate. *During times of emergency the school telephones may be overwhelmed with calls.* If schools are evacuated, listen to local media for additional information.

Protect Your Property

- Install smoke/carbon monoxide detectors.
- Keep an AM/FM radio, NOAA weather radio, flashlight and extra batteries on hand.

Conduct a Household Inventory

- Inventory your household possessions by making a visual recording or a written record of everything you own, inside and out.

To conduct a thorough home inventory:

- Record the location of the originals of all-important financial and family documents. Keep the originals in a safe place and store copies elsewhere.
- Get professional appraisals of jewelry, collectibles, artwork or other items that are difficult to value. Update the appraisals every two to three years.
- Update your inventory list annually.

Once you have completed your list, put a copy in your disaster supplies kit, leave a copy with relatives or friends, or in a safe deposit box. Don't leave your only copy at home where it might be destroyed.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Ready.gov.....www.ready.gov
FEMA.....www.fema.gov
Red Cross.....www.redcross.org

IF DISASTER STRIKES

Remain calm and be patient.

Follow the advice of local Emergency Officials.

Listen to your radio or television for news and instructions.

AFTER A DISASTER:

If the disaster occurs near your home while you are there:

- Check for damage using a flashlight.
- Be watchful for structural damage. Roofs and floors may be damaged and subject to collapse.
- Do not light matches or candles or turn on electrical switches.
- Check for fires, fire hazards and other household hazards.
- Sniff for gas leaks starting at the water heater.
- If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows and get everyone outside quickly.
- Shut off any other damaged utilities.
- Confine or secure your pets.
- Call your family contact – do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- Check on your neighbors, especially those living alone, elderly or disabled. Do not enter any damaged site.

Contact Manitowoc County Emergency Management, 920-683-4207, who will contact the local disaster relief service to help with immediate needs, such as:

Temporary Housing, Clothing, Food

Cautions

- Food, beverages, and medicine exposed to heat, smoke, soot, and water should NOT be consumed.

Leaving Your Home

- In some cases it may be necessary to board up openings to discourage trespassers.
- Beginning immediately, save receipts for any money you spend. These receipts are important in showing the insurance company what money you have spent related to your loss and also for verifying losses claimed on your income tax.
- If it is safe to do so, try to locate the following items:
 - Identification, such as drivers license and social security cards
 - Insurance information
 - Medication information
 - Eyeglasses, hearing aids or other prosthetic devices
 - Valuables, such as credit cards, bank books, cash, and jewelry
- There are many people/entities that should be notified of your relocation, including:
 - Your insurance agent/company
 - Your mortgage company (also inform them of the loss)
 - Your family and friends
 - Your employer
 - Your child's school
 - Your post office
 - Any delivery services
- Do not throw away any damaged goods until after an inventory is made. All damages are taken into consideration in developing your insurance claim.
- If you are considering contracting for inventory or repair services, discuss the plans with your insurance agent/company first.

If You Are Insured

- Give notice of the loss to the insurance company or the insurer's agent/company.
- Ask the insurance company what to do about the immediate needs of the dwelling, such as covering doors, windows and other exposed areas and pumping out water.
- Ask your insurance agent/company what actions are required of you.

Pet Disaster Supplies Kit

Disaster shelters cannot accept pets because of states' health and safety regulations and other considerations. In the event of a disaster, if you must evacuate, the most important thing you can do to protect your pets is to evacuate them too.

Your Pet disaster kit should include:

- Medications and medical records (stored in a waterproof container) and a first aid kit.
- Sturdy leashes, harnesses, and/or carriers to transport pets safely and ensure that your animals can't escape.
- Current photos of your pets in case they get lost.
- Food, potable water, bowls, cat litter/pan, and can opener.
- Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to foster or board your pets.
- Pet beds and toys, if easily transportable.

WINTER STORMS

Many people die or are injured each year as a result of winter storms. There are many heart attacks brought on by snow shoveling and prolonged exposure to winter weather conditions can bring about frostbite and other severe injuries and even death. Certainly, everyone is aware that thousands of traffic accidents occur each year directly related to icy driving conditions, which kill and/or injure drivers, passengers and pedestrians.

When you are stranded outdoors in a winter storm, you should:

- Use your cell phone, if you have one to call 911 for help. Be prepared to describe your surroundings to rescuers.
- Find shelter, it's your highest priority and could save your life. Build a lean-to, some kind of windbreak or dig a snow cave.
- Cover all exposed areas of your skin, stay out of the wind as much as possible.
- Try to keep your clothing dry.
- Build a fire if possible, both for heat and to attract attention from others.
- Never eat snow; it will lower your body temperature. Melt snow first to get a drink.

When you are stranded in a vehicle, you should:

- Use your cell phone, if you have one, to try to call 911 for help. Be prepared to describe your surroundings to rescuers.
- Stay in your car. It's very easy to get disoriented and quickly get lost.
- Run the engine for 10 minutes each hour for heat.
- Open a window slightly for fresh air.
- Try to make yourself visible to rescuers. Turn on the dome light at night and/or raise the hood.
- Tie a colored cloth to the antenna to attract attention.
- Try to move around periodically to raise your body temperature and keep your blood circulating.

When you are stranded at home or in a building, you should:

- Use a phone, or cell phone, if available to call 911 for help.
- Stay inside and make sure you properly ventilate when using a wood stove or fireplace as a heat source.
- If you have no heat source, close off unused rooms, stuff towels in the cracks under the doors and cover the windows at night.
- Eat and drink; food is important for body energy and heat production and your body needs to be replenished with fluids to prevent dehydration.

Remember, anytime you are stranded by winter weather, don't panic, try to stay out of the weather if at all possible, stay dry and stay in one location until help arrives. By following these common sense rules, you give yourself the best chance for survival and rescue.

EMERGENCY CAR KIT SUPPLIES

- Battery powered radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Blanket
- Fire extinguisher (5 lb., A-B-C type)
- First aid kit and manual
- Bottled water and non-perishable high energy foods, such as granola bars, raisins and peanut butter
- Maps
- Shovel
- Tire repair kit and pump
- Flares
- Empty coffee can with lid

SEVERE WEATHER

Lightning

Lightning occurs with all thunderstorms. People who are outdoors, especially near tall trees, in or on water, or on or near hilltops are most at risk.

It is myth that if it is not raining, there is no danger from lightning. Lightning often strikes outside heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall. If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to be struck by lightning.

When a storm approaches:

- Move to a sturdy building or car.
- Do not take shelter in small sheds, under isolated trees or in convertible automobiles.
- Get out of boats and away from water.

If caught outdoors and no shelter is available:

- Find a low spot away from trees, fences and poles.
- If in the woods, take shelter under the shorter trees.

Flash Floods:

Heavy rain can quickly turn small streams into raging rivers. Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms, or storms repeatedly moving over the same area. Topography, soil conditions, and ground cover also play a role.

It is important that you identify an area safe from flooding. Avoid camping or parking along streams, particularly during threatening conditions.

If flooding is occurring or predicted, do not use any electrical devices, and turn off the main circuit breaker or remove the primary fuse cartridge – but only if you can reach it without touching water.

How To Receive Weather Information:

NOAA Weather Radio is the best way to receive forecasts and warnings from the National Weather Service. Most of Wisconsin is covered by one of seven frequencies. Weather radios are available at many electrical stores and at Manitowoc County Emergency Management. Call 683-4207 for more information.

Prepare:

Lightning, flooding rains, large hail and severe wind gusts can turn a fun afternoon at the park or campground into a dangerous adventure. If unprepared, a fast approaching storm can become deadly. It's important that you and your family understand what to do if a storm approaches.

Know the answers to these questions when you are traveling:

- What county and city are you visiting?
- Where will you go if threatening weather is approaching?
- How will you find out if a storm is moving toward your area?
- How will you receive warnings and forecasts before the storm strikes?

Tornado Watch:

Conditions are favorable for Tornado Development.

Tornado Warning:

A Tornado has been sighted by spotters or indicated on radar, and is occurring or imminent in the warning area.

- Sirens will sound for a tornado warning.
- Seek shelter immediately, preferably in a basement or secure inner room with no windows.
- If you live in a mobile home, choose another safe place in a sturdy, nearby building.
- Listen to your battery powered radio and stay tuned for storm warnings and updates.
- Do not stay in your car.
- If you are outside, hurry to the basement of a nearby sturdy building or lie flat in a ditch or low-lying area.

AFTER THE TORNADO PASSES:

- Watch out for fallen power lines and stay out of the damaged area.
- Listen to the radio for information and instructions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

NOAA..... www.noaa.gov
National Weather Service Green Bay.. www.crh.noaa.gov/grb
Storm Ready www.stormready.noaa.gov

(Chemical Emergencies, next page)

CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES

If you see (or smell) what you think is an emergency involving chemicals, first get to a safe location, then call 911. You may be asked to shelter-in-place. This means staying where you are and keeping yourself as safe as possible until the emergency passes or you are told to evacuate.

TO “SHELTER-IN-PLACE”

- Stay calm.
- Go indoors and stay there. Close all windows & doors.
- Turn on your radio or television and listen for additional instructions.
- Notify hearing impaired, the elderly, disabled or other special needs people that you know.
- If you are in a vehicle, close windows and turn off the ventilation fan system.
- If you are outside and can't possibly get indoors, move crosswind. This offers the best advantage for getting out of the path of the release and into a safe area.
- Turn off all window fans, vents, exhaust fans, furnaces, air conditioners, etc.
- Do not use the telephone.
- Bring pets inside.
- Seal cracks around doors and windows with tape or wet towels.
- Keep a battery-operated radio, flashlight and extra batteries in your home.

When Evacuation is necessary:

- You will be notified if evacuation is necessary.
- You will be directed to a shelter in an area that is out of danger.
- Transportation will be available, if needed.
- Take your disaster supplies kit with you.
- You will be told where your school children are, do not call the school.

Wait for the “All Clear”

- The “all clear” will be given on TV and radio.
- Transportation will be provided, if needed.
- Air out your home to get rid of remaining fumes.

What to do when sirens sound:

- Go indoors.
- Tune to a local Emergency Alerting System (EAS) radio station for instructions as to what you should do. Following is a list of EAS stations:

RADIO STATIONS

<u>STATION</u>	<u>BAND</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>CITY OF LICENSE</u>
WLKN	FM	98.1	Cleveland
WCUB	AM	980	Manitowoc
WLTU	FM	92.1	Manitowoc
WOMT	AM	1240	Manitowoc
WQTC	FM	102.3	Manitowoc
WGBW	AM	1590	Two Rivers