



# Village of Huntley

## Emergency Preparedness Guide

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The Village of Huntley, Huntley Police Department and the Huntley Fire Protection District take great pride in providing for the safety and well-being of the citizens and businesses within our community.

Each individual should be prepared to take appropriate protective action if a disaster should occur. This means knowing what type of disasters have the greatest chance of occurring in our area. Understanding how the community would be warned, how to prepare the home, what supplies to stock, and how to check on family members following an emergency are all important aspects of preparedness.

The goal of this Emergency Preparedness Guide is to provide crucial information to our community members so they can take actions to reduce their vulnerability to disasters. The steps taken to prepare before a disaster or emergency occurs can make a dramatic difference in the ability to cope with and recover from a disaster, as well as the ability to protect household members and family possessions from losses.

As emergency first responders, we have witnessed the benefits of being prepared and we encourage you to become our partner in emergency preparedness. Being ready for an emergency before it occurs is the first step to surviving a disaster.



## CREATE A FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

When disaster strikes, you may not have a great deal of time to act. Prepare for an emergency by creating a **Family Emergency Action Plan** and practice it regularly.

**THE FOLLOWING CHECKLIST WILL HELP YOU GET STARTED:**

### FAMILY EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

- ☐ Use the radio, television and internet for emergency information.
- ☐ Find safe places in your home for each type of disaster. Discuss what to do about power outages and personal injuries.
- ☐ Draw a floor plan of your home.
- ☐ Mark two escape routes out of each room.
- ☐ Show family members how to turn off the water and gas , as well as electric circuit breakers.
- ☐ Enter emergency telephone numbers into your cell phone. Also, write the numbers down and store them in a safe place in case your cell phone loses power. Pick one out-of-state and one local friend/relative for family members to contact if you are separated during a disaster. It is easier to call out of state than within the affected area during a disaster situation.
- ☐ Keep important family documents in a water and fireproof container.
- ☐ **PICK TWO EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES.** The first meeting place should be located outdoors, near your home. The second should be located outside your neighborhood (like a police or fire department, school) in case you are unable to return home after a disaster.



### EMERGENCY INFORMATION AND CHILDREN

- ☐ Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1. Only call 9-1-1 if there is an emergency.
- ☐ Explain to children what an emergency is such as an injured person, a traffic crash, a robbery or a house fire.
- ☐ They should tell the dispatcher their full name, address and phone number. They need to know what the emergency is and where they are calling from.
- ☐ When speaking with 9-1-1, teach your child not to hang up the phone until they are told to do so. The dispatcher may need more information. They need to listen to the dispatcher and follow the directions that they are given.
- ☐ Know how to contact your children at their school or daycare and how to pick them up after a disaster. Check with your child's school and request a copy of their emergency policy.
- ☐ Let your children and the school know if someone else is authorized to pick them up. Tell them ahead of time that someone else will be picking them up from school or sports.
- ☐ Teach your children a secret code-word in case someone else picks them up. That person will have to tell them the code word before they leave with that person. If the person does not know the code word, your child should go to the nearest teacher/coach and explain that someone tried to pick them up without knowing the correct code word. Make the code word a unique word that only you and your child would know.
- ☐ **Tell them not to share the code-word with anyone because it is for their protection.**

## PREPARE A DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

### ASSEMBLE SUPPLIES YOU NEED IN AN EVACUATION

#### INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS AND STORE IN AN EASY-TO CARRY CONTAINER:

- ⇒ A 3-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day). Store water in sealed unbreakable containers and identify the storage date. Replace water every six months.
- ⇒ Supply of non-perishable packaged or canned food. Include a non-electric can opener.
- ⇒ Change of clothing, toiletries, rain gear, and bedding for each member of your family.
- ⇒ First aid kit, prescription medications and an extra pair of eyeglasses.
- ⇒ Power inverter for your vehicle
- ⇒ Credit cards, cash and an extra set of keys. Obtain a battery-powered radio, flashlight and extra batteries.
- ⇒ List of important family information such as: style and serial number of medical devices such as (pacemakers), family physicians and all daily medications and dosage amounts.



## IN CASE OF EVACUATION

**IN THE CASE OF A SERIOUS EMERGENCY OR DISASTER, OFFICIALS MAY ASK YOU TO LEAVE YOUR HOME. THEY HAVE GOOD REASON TO MAKE THIS REQUEST. FOLLOW THE ADVICE IMMEDIATELY.**

#### REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING WHEN YOU ARE EVACUATING:

- ⇒ Remain calm and follow the advice of officials.
- ⇒ Use your radio, television, internet and/or social media for news and instructions.
- ⇒ Follow the instructions of local emergency officials.
- ⇒ Use travel routes specified by officials. Do not use shortcuts because some areas may be impassable or dangerous.
- ⇒ Lend assistance to others. Check for injuries, provide first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
- ⇒ Check on your neighbors, especially if they are elderly or disabled.
- ⇒ Check for fire hazards, household hazards and shut off any damaged utilities. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, do not light matches, candles or turn on any electrical switches. Get everyone outside quickly.
- ⇒ Take your disaster supplies with you.
- ⇒ Secure your windows and lock your home.
- ⇒ Stay away from downed power lines and take a battery-powered radio with you.
- ⇒ Confine or secure your pets. Make arrangements for your pets **prior** to an emergency situation.
- ⇒ Call your family contact and do not use the telephone again unless it is a life threatening emergency. This is recommended in order to reduce the overload of the phone circuits to allow emergency calls to get through.



## PREPAREDNESS FOR CITIZENS WITH DISABILITIES

### **SELF HELP NETWORKS:**

- ⇒ Before an emergency, discuss with a relative, friend, neighbor or co-worker, your needs for assistance.
- ⇒ Provide them with plans, contact methods, and how to access your home.
- ⇒ Prepare a written emergency plan to share with relatives and neighbors. Include medication information and keep a copy with you when you are outside of your home.
- ⇒ Keep a list nearby of people in your self help network.
- ⇒ Discuss your disaster plans with your home health care provider. You can find more information at [www.nod.org](http://www.nod.org).

### **MOBILITY CONSIDERATIONS:**

- ⇒ Store emergency supplies in a pack attached to a walker, wheelchair, scooter, etc. Keep a pair of heavy gloves in your supply kit to use while wheeling or making your way over glass or debris.
- ⇒ Have an extra battery for your motorized wheelchair or scooter. A car battery can be substituted for a wheelchair battery, but this type of battery will not last as long as a wheelchair's deep-cycle battery. Check with your vendor to see if you will be able to charge batteries by connecting jumper cables to a vehicle battery or by connecting batteries to a converter that plugs into your vehicle's cigarette lighter.
- ⇒ If your chair does not have puncture proof tires, keep a patch kit or can of "seal-in-air" product to repair flat tires or keep an extra supply of inner tubes. Store a lightweight manual wheel chair, if possible.
- ⇒ Determine ways to protect yourself and practice. (For example, lock the wheels and cover your head with your arms for protection.)
- ⇒ Find areas where you will be protected from falling debris. If you are in a multi-story building with an elevator, plan and practice using alternative methods of evacuation. If you cannot use stairs, discuss lifting and carrying techniques that will work for you.
- ⇒ There may be times when wheelchair users will have to leave their chairs to safely evacuate a structure. Consider methods of attracting attention if you are trapped, such as a safety whistle.



**HEARING CONSIDERATIONS:** During a disaster, telephone lines and teletypewriters may not be functioning. Practice ways to communicate and be prepared with flashlights, pencil and paper. Store extra hearing-aid batteries, TTY batteries, and light phone signaler batteries in your disaster kit. Install audible alarms and visual smoke alarms that are battery operated.

**VISION CONSIDERATIONS:** Practice different escape routes. Have an extra cane available. Know where to take cover, practice going to those places on your own or with different people who may assist you. If you have partial vision, place security lights in each room. These lights light up automatically if there is a loss of power. They continue to operate automatically for 1 to 6 hours and can be turned off manually and used as a flashlight for a short time. If helpful, mark emergency supplies with large print, fluorescent tape or Braille.

**SERVICE ANIMAL CONSIDERATIONS :** Service animals may become confused and frightened after a disaster. Keep them confined or securely leashed. Include what should happen if you are separated from your animal. Service animals are generally allowed in shelters but check with your service animal provider and confirm that they will be allowed in your local shelter. You may be asked to show proof of your service animal's certification such as identification, up-to-date vaccines, etc. Documentation will be necessary to prove your animal is a service animal and necessary for your assistance.

**CONSIDERATIONS FOR MEDICAL NEEDS:** Include instructions in your plan if normal medications or equipment are unavailable. Store your medications in one location in their original containers. Have a list of all of your medications: name of medication, dose, frequency, and the name of the prescribing doctor. Have an extra three-day supply of any medical supplies, such as bandages or syringes. For all medical equipment requiring electrical power, including beds, breathing equipment or infusion pumps, have a back-up power source, such as a battery or generator.

## KEEP YOUR FOOD SUPPLY SAFE

### **WHEN THE POWER IS OFF:**

- ⇒ Keep doors to the refrigerators and freezers closed as much as possible during power outages.
- ⇒ First, consume foods that spoil the most rapidly.
- ⇒ Next, use the foods from the freezer. Minimize the number of times you open the freezer door. A well filled, well insulated freezer will keep food for at least three days.
- ⇒ Keep bottles of water in your freezer. If the power goes out, move them to your refrigerator and keep the door shut. Finally, use non-perishable foods and staples.
- ⇒ If disaster strikes, you may not have access to food, water and electricity for days or weeks. Prepare a supply that will last for several days.
- ⇒ Use an ice chest packed with ice or snow to keep food cold.
- ⇒ Use caution if storing foods outside during the winter months, to keep it cold. Outdoor temperature varies. Frozen food may thaw and refrigerator food may become warm enough to grow bacteria. Food stored outside must be secured from contamination by animals.

### **IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT, THROW IT OUT!**

Throw out meat, seafood, dairy products and cooked foods that do not feel cold to the touch. Never taste suspect food.

**KEEP YOUR FOOD SUPPLY SAFE****FOOD SHELF LIFE:**

According to the USDA Food and Inspection Service the chart below depicts general guidelines for food storage. The chart can be found at the following website:

**Shelf Stable Food Storage Chart**

FOOD	STORAGE ON SHELF	STORAGE AFTER OPENING
Canned ham (shelf-stable)	2 to 5 years	3 to 4 days in the refrigerator
Low-acid canned goods. Examples: canned meat and poultry, stews, soups (except tomato), spaghetti (noodle and pasta) products, potatoes, corn, carrots, spinach, beans, beets, peas, and pumpkin.	2 to 5 years	3 to 4 days in the refrigerator
High-acid canned goods. Examples: juices (tomato, orange, lemon, lime, and grapefruit); tomatoes; grapefruit, pineapple, apples and apple products, mixed fruit, peaches, pears, plums, all berries, pickles, sauerkraut, and foods treated with vinegar-based sauces or dressings like German potato salad and sauerbraten.	12 to 18 months	5 to 7 days in the refrigerator
Home canned foods	12 months. Before using, boil 10 minutes for high-acid foods; 20 minutes for low-acid foods.	3 to 4 days in the refrigerator
Jerky, commercially packaged	12 months	N/A
Jerky, home-dried	1 to 2 months	N/A
Hard/dry sausage	6 weeks in pantry	3 weeks refrigerated, or until it no longer smells or tastes good.
USDA Dried Egg Mix	Store below 50 °F, preferably refrigerated, for 12 to 15 months.	Refrigerate after opening. Use within 7 to 10 days. Use reconstituted egg mix immediately or refrigerate and use within 1 hour.
Dried egg whites	Unopened dried egg products and egg white solids can be stored at room temperature as long as they are kept cool and dry. After opening, store in the refrigerator.	Refrigeration is not required unless reconstituted.
MRE's (Meal, Ready to Eat)	120 °F, 1 month 100 °F, 1 1/2 years 90 °F, 2 1/2 years 80 °F, 4 years 70 °F, 4 1/2 years 60 °F, 7 years	Refrigeration will increase the shelf-stable storage times.
Tuna and other seafood in retort pouches	18 months	3 to 4 days in the refrigerator
Meat or poultry products in retort pouches	Use manufacturer's recommendation on the package.	3 to 4 days in the refrigerator
Rice and dried pasta	2 years	After cooking, 3 to 4 days in the refrigerator

**WATER RESOURCES IN AN EMERGENCY****WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT WATER**

An ample supply of clean water is a **top priority** in an emergency. Each member of your family should have 1 gallon of water each per day. A three day supply of water is recommended.

Store water in washed plastic, glass, fiberglass or enamel lined metal containers. Plastic containers, such as soft drink bottles, are the best choice. Never use a container that may have held a toxic or unknown substance. Seal the water containers tightly and label with the date. Store in a cool dark place and rotate the water supply every six months.

If you need to find water outside your home, use rainwater, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, melted snow, natural springs and other moving bodies of water.

Purify the water before drinking it by boiling or disinfecting. Boiling is the best method of treating water if the water supply is unsafe due to contact with surface water (from floods, streams or lakes). Cloudy water should be filtered before boiling. Filter the water using coffee filters or paper towels. Do not drink floodwater **under any circumstances**.

**HIDDEN WATER SOURCES IN YOUR HOME:**

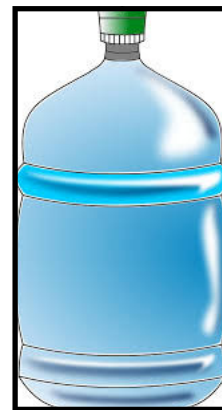
If you do not have a stored supply of clean water, use water in your hot water tank, pipes and ice cubes. As a last resort, use water in the reservoir tank of your toilet (not the bowl). If the public water is contaminated, shut off the water coming into your home by turning off the incoming water valve.

To use clean water in your pipes, let air into the plumbing by turning on a faucet in your house at the highest level. A small amount of water will trickle out.

Obtain water from the lowest faucet in the house.

To use the water in your hot water tank, shut off the electricity or gas and open the drain at the bottom of the tank.

Start the water flowing by turning off the water valve and turning on a hot-water faucet.

**DO NOT TURN ON THE GAS OR ELECTRICITY WHEN THE TANK IS EMPTY****BOIL ORDER**

When the public water supply is unsafe to drink due to bacteriological contamination or loss of operating pressure, a boil order may be issued. A boil order will be lifted upon confirmation that the water supply is safe through laboratory testing.

The public water supplier will notify residents of a boil order. Notification will occur through local radio, television, social media posts, NIXLE alerts, newspapers, government cable outlets, and door-to-door notifications. Information may be posted on the public water supplier web page as well. Signs may be posted at the entry points of impacted subdivisions notifying residents of the boil order. Local Public Health Agencies and the Environmental Protection Agency are also notified of the boil order.

**DO NOT** use Public drinking fountains.

Boiling is the safest method of purifying water:

- ⇒ Bring water to a rolling boil for 3-5 minutes.
- ⇒ Boiled water will taste better if you put oxygen back into it by pouring the water back and forth between two clean containers.

Purifying tablets or chemicals designed for use when camping can also be used to treat water. The treatment described works only in situations where the water is unsafe because of the presence of bacteria.

**IF YOU SUSPECT THE WATER IS UNSAFE, DO NOT USE THE WATER FOR DRINKING**



## PET SAFETY DURING AN EMERGENCY

Make arrangements for your pets as part of your household disaster planning.

For health and space reasons, **pets are not allowed in public emergency shelters**. If you leave your pets behind, have a plan to ensure their care.

Consider the following steps to care for your pet in an emergency:

- ⇒ Decide on safe locations in your house where you can leave your pet in an emergency.
- ⇒ Use easy to clean areas such as utility areas, bathrooms and rooms with access to a supply of fresh water.
- ⇒ Avoid rooms with hazards such as windows, hanging plants or pictures in large frames.
- ⇒ In case of flooding, the location should have access to high counters that pets can escape to.
- ⇒ Buy a pet carrier that allows your pet to stand up and turn around inside of it.
- ⇒ Train your pet to become comfortable with the carrier.
- ⇒ If your pet is on medication or has a special diet, find out from your veterinarian what you should do in case you have to leave them alone for several days.
- ⇒ Have an extra supply of your pet's medications.
- ⇒ If your pet takes medications for a chronic problem, consider having a medic alert tag for your pet.
- ⇒ Make sure your pet has a properly fitted collar that includes a current license, rabies tags as well as an identification tag that has your name, address and phone number printed/engraved on the tag.
- ⇒ Keep your pet's vaccinations current records up-to-date and available.
- ⇒ Most kennels require proof of current vaccinations before accepting your pet for boarding.
- ⇒ Contact motels and hotels in communities outside of your area, and find out if they will accept your pets during an emergency.
- ⇒ Have current photos of your pets in case they become lost.
- ⇒ Consider microchipping your pet. Keep the microchip information and microchip company contacts in a safe place.



### **HAVE A PET DISASTER SUPPLY KIT:**

- ⇒ Proper identification including your name, address and contact number.
- ⇒ Updated vaccination records.
- ⇒ Pet food and water and don't forget a can opener, spoon, and two bowls.
- ⇒ Muzzle, soft collar and leash.
- ⇒ A carrier or cage that corresponds with the size of the animal.
- ⇒ Medications and special diet provisions.
- ⇒ Favorite toys or bedding that would comfort your pet while away from their home.
- ⇒ Treats to reinforce good behavior while away from home.
- ⇒ A small bag of litter, litter pan, poop bags and scoop .





## SHELTER-IN-PLACE

**SHELTER-IN-PLACE :** Means to stay indoors in homes, schools, businesses or public buildings. In-place sheltering is used when there is little time to react to an emergency and it is dangerous to be outside. During a release of toxic chemicals or other emergencies where air quality is threatened, in-place sheltering will keep you and your family out of danger.

**SHELTERING IN A HOME:** Quickly bring everyone inside, including pets. Close and lock all windows and doors. Turn off all heating or air conditioners. Switch the inlets to the “closed” positions. Close fireplace dampers, stove vents and close as many interior doors as possible. Move to the interior of your home. Tune to the Emergency Alert System station on your radio or television for information. It is important to have a radio or other means of communication in order to learn when it is safe to emerge from the shelter location.

**SHELTERING IN A VEHICLE:** Stay in your vehicle, close all windows, manual vents, air conditioning and ventilation systems. If possible, drive away from any visible gas or smoke clouds. Follow the orders of law enforcement or public safety personnel directing traffic. Tune in to the Emergency Alert System station on your radio for information. Stay in your vehicle and wait for the all clear signal before you leave your car or open the windows or vents.

## WEATHER SAFETY INFORMATION

**For information on severe weather, contact the following:**

- ⇒ National Weather Service website at <https://www.weather.gov/lot/>
- ⇒ Federal Emergency Management Agency at [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov) or [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)
- ⇒ Illinois Emergency Management Agency website at [www.state.il.us/iema](http://www.state.il.us/iema)

**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION :** When the National Weather Service issues a weather watch or warning, the Emergency Alert System (EAS) is activated on both radio and television. On every television channel, a message crawl is transmitted across your screen explaining the situation. Listen to a NOAA Weather Radio for latest weather forecasts, watches and warnings. The National Weather Service broadcasts weather information, including watches, warnings and advisories 24 hours a day. You can find the weather radio transmitter that serves your location at [www.weather.gov/nwr/illinois](http://www.weather.gov/nwr/illinois).



**OUTDOOR WEATHER SIRENS:** The Village of Huntley utilizes outdoor weather sirens to alert residents to approaching severe weather. **In the event of a siren activation indicating the potential for a severe weather emergency (excluding normal monthly system testing listed below), please take cover immediately.**

### **ALL-CLEAR NOTICE:**

- ⇒ The Village of Huntley **does NOT** issue an “all-clear” notice after activation of outdoor weather sirens.
- ⇒ The National Weather Service **does NOT** recommend that cities, towns or municipalities issue an “all-clear” notice because storms are unpredictable.
- ⇒ Residents should utilize radio, television, social media, NIXLE, etc., to find out the duration of warning set by the National Weather Service and use their best judgment when reemerging from the location where shelter was sought.

**SYSTEM TESTING:** Outdoor warning sirens will activate at 10 a.m. on the first Tuesday of every month. The test consists of a voice warning and siren.

**CITIZEN RESPONSIBILITY:** We have a responsibility for the safety of our families, ourselves and our personal property. Be aware of changing weather conditions. Be prepared for all types of severe weather conditions. Identify a place of shelter in your home and monitor weather conditions on a daily basis. Consider purchasing a weather radio. Place a portable radio and flashlight with spare batteries in a shelter area. Always be prepared to move to your shelter area when conditions warrant.

## IMPORTANT COMMUNITY INFORMATION RESOURCES

The Village of Huntley utilizes several communication methods to inform and notify residents and business owners about severe weather events, criminal activities, missing persons, critical incidents, road closures, water main breaks and other village events. The following is a list of ways to receive important notifications and/or information:

**NIXLE:** NIXLE is a community information service utilized by the Village of Huntley to help you stay connected to the information that matters most to you. Information is immediately available over your cell phone by text message, email, and over the web. Your account can be customized so you receive the information that matters most to you. Whether it is where you live, work, or have friends or family throughout the country, the information is immediately available to you over your mobile phone, email and computer. See NIXLE's Frequently Asked Questions at: [www.nixle/resident-faqs/](http://www.nixle/resident-faqs/).

**You can sign up for NIXLE alerts to begin receiving important messages from the village and police department at:** [www.local.nixle.com/register/](http://www.local.nixle.com/register/).

**SOCIAL MEDIA PAGES:** The village, police department and fire protection district also utilize social media to keep people informed of what is happening in Huntley. In order to get information from these social media pages, you can begin following at:



Village: <https://www.facebook.com/HuntleyIllinois/>  
 Police Department: <https://www.facebook.com/HuntleyPolice/>  
 Fire Protection District: <https://www.facebook.com/huntleyfpd>



Village: <https://twitter.com/HuntleyIllinois>  
 Police Department: <https://twitter.com/HuntleyPolice>  
 Huntley High School Resource Officer: <https://twitter.com/SROHuntley>  
 Fire Protection District: <https://twitter.com/HuntleyFireDist>



Village: <https://www.instagram.com/huntleyillinois/>  
 Police Department: <https://www.instagram.com/huntleypolice/>  
 Fire Protection District: [https://www.instagram.com/huntley\\_fire\\_district/?hl=en](https://www.instagram.com/huntley_fire_district/?hl=en)

**WEBSITES:** The village, police department and fire protection district have websites where citizens can seek additional information and details about programs, services and events. The village website is: <https://www.huntley.il.us/index.php>, the police department website is: <https://www.huntley.il.us/departments/police/index.php>, and the fire protection district website is <https://www.huntleyfpd.org/>.



## WEATHER TERMS TO KNOW

Help protect yourself and your family by being familiar with the following weather terms:

**WEATHER WATCH:** Severe weather is possible. Be prepared to take shelter. Watch the sky and listen to your National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio or television for more information .

**WEATHER WARNING:** Occurs within minutes (10-20) before a condition is expected to occur. The most common weather warnings are severe thunderstorm, tornado and flood warnings.



**THUNDERSTORMS:** Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes, damaging winds, lightning, hail and heavy rain. In the Midwest, thunderstorms usually occur in the spring and summer. In Illinois, severe thunderstorms frequently occur in the late afternoon or evening. Most lightning deaths occur under or near trees, but can also occur in open fields.

**SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WATCH:** Severe thunderstorms are possible. Watch the sky and listen to your National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio or television for more information. Be prepared to take shelter quickly.

**SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WARNING:** Take shelter. Severe thunderstorms can quickly transition into conditions that can spawn tornadoes. Turn on a battery operated radio or television to receive warnings and severe weather statements. Purchase a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio with a battery backup and tone-alert feature, which will alert you when a Watch or Warning is issued.

*The National Weather Service uses county names to announce when watches, warnings and advisories are issued and broadcasted. Specific Area Message Encoder (SAME) Weather Radios can be programmed to alarm only for a specific county or group of adjacent counties. Check the weather forecast before leaving for extended outdoor periods and postpone plans if severe weather is imminent.*

**DURING THUNDERSTORMS:** Close all windows and doors. Draw shades or blinds to reduce risk from flying glass. Monitor your National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Radio or television for the latest weather information. Avoid using the telephone or other electrical appliances. Turn off air conditioners and other electronic equipment. If lightning strikes, a power surge can damage the compressor and other electrical equipment. Delay taking baths or showers until after the storm passes.

If outdoors, seek shelter immediately. If you can hear thunder, you are close enough to the storm to be struck by lightning. If you are in a boat when a thunderstorm threatens, attempt to reach shore quickly.

If you are driving, pull to the shoulder away from trees and power lines. Lightning can flash from trees or power poles into a vehicle through the radio antenna. Normally, in the open, a vehicle is a safe shelter from lightning. Avoid touching metal parts of the vehicle when lightning is nearby.

If you find yourself in a position where there is no immediate shelter available, find a low spot away from trees and power poles where you can get low to the ground. Make yourself the smallest target possible.

### **AFTER THUNDERSTORMS:**

- ⇒ Monitor your National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Radio or television for emergency information or instructions.
- ⇒ Check for injured victims and render first aid. Most lightning strike victims can be revived with CPR.
- ⇒ Take photos or videotape damage to your home or property.
- ⇒ Do not make unnecessary phone calls. If driving, be alert for hazards on the roadway.
- ⇒ Check on anyone who may require special assistance.

## EMERGENCY TORNADO INFORMATION

According to the National Weather Service, tornadoes are violently rotating columns of air, extending from a thunderstorm, which are in contact with the ground. Tornadoes develop when wind variations with height support rotation in the updraft. Tornadoes come in different sizes, many as rope-like swirls, others as wide funnels.

### **KNOW THESE IMPORTANT TERMS:**

**TORNADO WATCH:** Tornado conditions are possible. Be prepared to take shelter at a moments notice. If you see any rotating funnel shaped clouds, report them immediately by telephone to your local law enforcement agency.

**TORNADO WARNING:** A tornado has been spotted. Pay attention to where it was seen, the direction of travel, and the time that the warning expires. Warnings occur within minutes (4-10) before a tornado may appear. **If the outdoor warning siren sounds, take cover immediately.** Do not call the Police, Fire or 9-1-1. Seek shelter inside (in a storm cellar, basement or reinforced building) and stay away from windows and outside walls even in the basement. Curl up so that your head and eyes are protected. Take a flashlight and a battery operated radio with you and listen for updates on the storm's activities. **DO NOT stop to open any windows in your home. This will not lessen the damage to your home.**

**BE PREPARED:** Determine the best location in your home or office to seek shelter. A basement affords the best protection. If an underground shelter is not available, locate an interior room or hallway on the lowest level. Conduct tornado safety drills with your family. Learn how to shut off the utilities to your home. Decide how and where your family will reunite.

**DURING A TORNADO:** Take the following actions when a tornado warning has been issued by the National Weather Service, when the sirens have been activated or when a tornado has been sighted near your area:

**AT HOME:** Go to your predetermined shelter, storm cellar, basement or lowest level of the building. In a basement, go under the stairs or under a heavy piece of furniture. Stay until you are sure the danger has passed. If there is no basement, go to an inner hallway or a small inner room without windows, such as a bathroom or closet. Stay away from windows, doors and outside walls. Go to the center of the room away from outside windows and walls that may be penetrated by high-speed, wind-borne objects. Get under a piece of sturdy furniture, such as a workbench or heavy table, and hold onto it. Use pillows, mattresses or cushions to protect your head and neck. If there isn't a substantial shelter nearby, seek shelter in a low lying area. Shield your head and neck with your arms.

**IN A PUBLIC BUILDING:** Go to a designated storm shelter, basement, or to an inside hallway on the lowest level. Avoid places such as auditoriums, cafeterias, gymnasiums and large hallways. Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a heavy table or desk and hold onto it. If sturdy furniture is not available, make yourself the smallest target possible. Squat low to the ground, put your head down, cover your head and neck with your arms. If in a high rise building, go to small interior rooms or hallways on the lowest level possible and seek protection as detailed above. Stay away from windows and outside walls.

**OUTDOORS:** If possible, get inside a substantial building. If shelter is not available or there is no time to get indoors, lie in a ditch, culvert or low-lying area. Use your arms to protect your head and neck. Be aware of the potential for flash flooding.

**IN A VEHICLE:** Never try to outrun a tornado in a vehicle. Heavy rain, hail & traffic may impede your movement. Tornadoes can change directions quickly, easily lift up a vehicle and toss it through the air. Get out of the vehicle immediately and take shelter in a nearby building. **Do NOT park under a bridge or overpass.** If you do not have time to get indoors, quickly get out of the vehicle and lie in a ditch, culvert or low-lying area away from the vehicle.

**AFTER A TORNADO:** Monitor radio or television for emergency information. Check for injured victims and render first aid. Wait for emergency medical assistance to arrive. Use the telephone only for emergency calls. Exit damaged buildings and only re-enter if absolutely necessary using great caution. If driving, be alert for hazards on the roadway. If unaffected by the tornado, stay out of the damaged area until local officials allow entry. Record or photograph the damage to your home or property.



## WINTER STORM INFORMATION

Winter storms can be dangerous and can range from moderate snow over a few hours to blizzard conditions with blinding, wind-driven snow or freezing rain that lasts several days. Utilize your radio, television, social media, and/or NIXLE for storm forecasts and other information.

### **BEFORE A WINTER STORM:**



- ⇒ **Keep disaster supplies on hand, in case the power goes out.** Include: flashlight, portable battery-operated radio, extra batteries, and a medical first aid kit. A three day supply of food including items that do not require refrigeration or cooking. One non-electric can opener and supply of water available for each member in the household. A one week supply of essential prescription medications (if possible). Extra blankets and sleeping bags. One fire extinguisher (Class A-B-C).
- ⇒ **Have safe emergency heating equipment available.** Have a supply of wood ready. Purchase a small wood, coal, or camp stove with fuel and place it in a well-ventilated area. If you have a kerosene heater, refuel your heater outside. Keep it at least three feet from flammable objects. Never use a gas or charcoal grill, hibachi or portable heater to cook indoors or to heat your house. Heat only areas of your home that you are using. Close off unused rooms, close doors, curtains, and cover windows and doors with blankets. Conserve fuel and lower the thermostat to 65°F during the day and 55°F degrees at night.
- ⇒ **Have rock salt on hand to melt ice on walkways and kitty litter to generate temporary traction.**
- ⇒ **Do not overexert yourself when shoveling snow.** Take frequent breaks when shoveling. Cover your mouth with a scarf to protect your lungs from extremely cold air. Cold weather puts an added strain on your heart. Unaccustomed exercise such as shoveling snow can bring on a heart attack or make medical conditions worse.
- ⇒ **Watch for signs of hypothermia:** slurred speech, disorientation, uncontrollable shivering, stumbling, drowsiness and body temperature of 95°F or less. Be aware of symptoms of dehydration and watch for signs of frostbite.
- ⇒ **Winterize your home by insulating outside walls, crawl spaces and attic.** Caulk and weather-strip doors and windows. Install storm doors, storm windows or cover windows with do-it-yourself insulation kits. Repair leaks in the roof, around doors and windows.
- ⇒ **Keep pipes from freezing by wrapping pipes in insulation, especially those near cold outer walls, in attics or crawl spaces.** Let a small amount of water drip from the faucets to keep them from freezing. Check your pipes often during a cold spell. Monitor the temperature in the basement, garage and rooms that are not often used. Know how to shut off water valves in your home.
- ⇒ **Dress warmly and wear loose fitting, layered, light weight clothing.** Outer garments should be tightly woven and water repellant. Mittens are warmer than gloves because fingers generate warmth when they touch each other. Wear a woolen cap to help maintain your body temperature. Keep dry by changing wet clothing frequently to prevent loss of body heat. Wet clothing loses its insulating value and transmits heat away from your body rapidly.
- ⇒ **Fill your gas tank before the snow starts falling. Do not drive unless it is necessary.** Make sure someone knows where you are going. Stay on main roadways. If you must stop, remain inside the vehicle. Use a bright distress flag or your hazard lights to draw attention to your vehicle.



- ⇒ **If trapped in a blizzard, clear your tail pipe and run your engine and heater for 10 minutes every hour.** Open your window slightly. During night hours, keep the dome light on in the car so rescue crews can see your vehicle. If you become trapped outside, get out of the wind and stay dry. Build a lean-to or snow cave if nothing else is available. Do not eat snow; it will reduce your body temperature. Keep an emergency kit in your vehicle including; a blanket, flashlight, shovel, booster cables, flare, bag of kitty litter, etc.



## SEVERE HEAT PREPAREDNESS



Heat stroke is a serious heat-related illness that requires immediate medical attention. Death or serious disability can result if symptoms are not treated immediately. After exposure to extreme heat for extended periods, the body loses its ability to cool down through sweating.

**KNOW THE SYMPTOMS OF HEAT EXPOSURE:** The first signs are dizziness, nausea, headaches, and muscle cramps. More severe symptoms are hot, dry skins with no sweat, high pulse rate, high body temperature, fatigue, unconsciousness and slurred speech.

Move to a cooler location, rest for a few minutes and slowly drink a cool beverage. Seek medical attention immediately if you do not feel better. Avoid extreme temperature changes. A cool shower immediately after coming in from hot temperatures can result in hypothermia. If you are taking prescription diuretics, antihistamines, mood-altering or antispasmodic drugs, check with your doctor about the effects of sun and heat exposure.

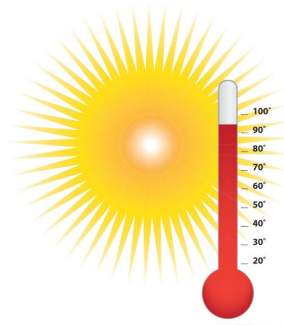
**IF YOU ARE INDOORS:** Use a portable electric fan in or next to an open window so heat can exhaust to the outside of your home (box fans are best). You can also use a portable electric fan to bring in cooler air from the outside to cool the interior. It is best if you do not use an extension cord but if you must, check that it is UL (Underwriter Laboratories) approved in the United States. Use air conditioners or spend time in air conditioned locations such as malls, libraries or public cooling centers. If air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest floor of your home. Cover the windows that receive morning or afternoon sun. Awnings or louvers can reduce the heat entering the house by as much as 80%. Take a cool bath or shower to reduce your body temperature. Make sure that pets have plenty of water.

**IF YOU ARE OUTDOORS:** Use a public pool to cool down your body temperature. Minimize direct exposure to the sun and stay in the shade. Stay hydrated by regularly drinking water and plenty of nonalcoholic fluids. A sports beverage can replace the salt and minerals you lose in sweat. Warning: If you are on a low-salt diet, talk with your doctor before drinking a sports beverage. Eat more frequently and eat meals that are easy-to-digest foods such as fruit or salads. Try to stay away from heavy difficult to digest foods such as fatty foods or red meat. Wear loose fitting and light-colored clothes to reduce your body temperature. Twice a day check on older, sick, disabled or physically challenged people who may need assistance responding to the excessive heat.

**LIMIT YOUR OUTDOOR ACTIVITY:** Limit outdoor activity to morning and evening hours. Plan strenuous outdoor activities for early or late in the day when temperatures are cooler; then gradually build up tolerance for warmer conditions. Cut down on exercise. If you must exercise, drink two to four glasses of cool, nonalcoholic fluids each hour. Try to rest often in shady areas. Protect yourself from the sun by wearing a wide-brimmed hat and sunglasses. Avoid sunburn because it slows the skin's ability to cool itself. Wear sunscreen of SPF 15 (sun protecting factor) or higher (the most effective products say "broad spectrum" or "UVA/UVB protection").

**DURING AN EXCESSIVE HEAT EVENT:**

- ⇒ Keep cool by taking cool showers or spend time in an air-conditioned location.
- ⇒ Do not use a portable electric fan in a closed room without windows or doors open to outside.
- ⇒ Portable electric fans do not cool air. They move the air around and keep you cool by helping to evaporate your sweat.
- ⇒ Do not use a portable electric fan to blow extremely hot air on yourself. Do not direct the flow of portable electric fans toward yourself when room temperature is hotter than 90°F because this can accelerate the risk of heat exhaustion.
- ⇒ Never leave children or pets alone in cars for any amount of time.



## EMERGENCY FLOODING INFORMATION

Listen to your National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Radio, commercial radio or commercial television for additional information.

### **KNOW THESE IMPORTANT TERMS:**

**FLOOD WATCH:** Flooding or flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground.

**FLOOD WARNING:** Flooding is occurring or will occur soon. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

**FLASH FLOOD WARNING:** A flash flood is occurring or is imminent. Move to higher ground immediately. Flash floods are the most dangerous type of flooding and is the number one severe weather killer. Flash floods develop **MORE** quickly than river floods. Most deaths occur in vehicles.

Stay away from storm drains, culvert pipes, and man holes. Shut off electricity, gas and water at main switches and valves. Have check valves installed in building sewer traps to prevent flood waters from backing up in sewer drains. As a last resort, use large corks or stoppers to plug showers, tubs or basins.

**FLOOD INSURANCE:** Contact your insurance company in advance to determine your level of coverage in a flood.

**DURING A FLOOD:** Move valuable household possessions to the upper floor. Move to another location if flooding is imminent. Listen to a battery operated radio for evacuation instructions. If advised to evacuate, do so quickly. Evacuation is easier and safer before floodwaters become too deep for vehicles to drive through. Follow recommended evacuation routes and stay away from disaster areas.

**People lose their lives by attempting to drive over a flooded roadway.** The speed and depth of the water is not always obvious and water levels rise quickly.

Six inches of water can sweep you off of your feet and **TWO FEET OF WATER WILL CARRY AWAY MOST AUTOMOBILES.** Do not try to walk or drive through flooded areas. If your car stalls in floodwater, get out quickly and move to higher ground.

### **EMERGENCY FLOODING INFORMATION :**

- ⇒ Use extreme caution when entering buildings.
- ⇒ Check utilities.
- ⇒ Inspect foundations for cracks and damage.
- ⇒ Open all doors and windows.
- ⇒ Use fans to dry out buildings.
- ⇒ Wear gloves and boots when cleaning.
- ⇒ Wash all clothes and linens in hot water.
- ⇒ Discard mattresses and upholstered furniture because they cannot be cleaned properly.
- ⇒ Disinfect surfaces by wiping with solution of 1 cup bleach per gallon of water.
- ⇒ Stay out of buildings that remain in floodwaters.
- ⇒ Do not pump basements out until floodwater recedes.
- ⇒ Avoid weakened floors & rooftops in a flooded home.
- ⇒ Avoid contact with floodwaters. The water may be contaminated.
- ⇒ Do not wade through a flooded stream.
- ⇒ Throw away food that has come in contact with floodwaters.
- ⇒ Pump out flooded basements gradually to avoid structural damage.
- ⇒ Listen for news reports to learn if the community water supply is safe to drink.
- ⇒ Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits & leaching systems as soon as possible.
- ⇒ Do not use your septic system when water is standing on the ground around it. The ground will not absorb water from sinks or toilets. Damaged sewer systems pose a health hazard.
- ⇒ Roads may have weakened and could collapse after flooding.
- ⇒ Do not let children play in floodwaters or near flooded creeks or flood retention ponds.
- ⇒ Stay away from downed power lines. Monitor the media for special information about where to go to get assistance for housing, clothing and food.





**HOUSEHOLD FIRE INFORMATION**

Fires in homes are most often caused by cooking accidents, smoking and unsafe use of woodstoves or space heaters.

**To avoid a home fire or protect yourself during a fire:**

- ⇒ Install smoke detectors on every level of your home, including the basement. Check smoke detectors regularly. Replace batteries twice yearly.
- ⇒ Have Class A-B-C type fire extinguishers in the home and teach family members how to use them.
- ⇒ Know the location of all exits including windows. If you live in an apartment, count the number of doors between your apartment and the two nearest exits. Know two ways out of every room in case smoke or flames block your exit.
- ⇒ Choose a meeting place outside the home. Account for all family members. If someone is missing, tell the fire department.
- ⇒ Have an escape plan and practice it with your family. This will help ensure you can get out quickly.
- ⇒ Keep folding or chain style ladders stored in each upstairs bedroom. Prior to use, ensure the ladders are the appropriate length.
- ⇒ Use alternative heat sources, such as woodstoves or space heaters, safely: Never use gas stoves, barbecues, or portable or propane heaters for indoor heating.
- ⇒ Have fire-fighting materials available: dry powder fire extinguisher, heavy tarp or blanket, and water.
- ⇒ Do not smoke in the bedroom, or anywhere you might fall asleep while smoking.
- ⇒ Sleep with your bedroom door closed.
- ⇒ Make sure your house number is clearly visible from the street and that fire trucks can access your home.
- ⇒ If there is a fire, evacuate immediately. Do not go back inside. Call 9-1-1.
- ⇒ Never use water on an electrical fire. Smother oil and grease fires with baking soda or salt, or put a lid over the flame if it is burning in a pan.
- ⇒ If you are caught in smoke drop to your hands and knees and crawl; breathe through your nose and use your blouse, shirt or jacket as a filter. If you must move through flames — hold your breath, move quickly, cover your head and hair, keep your head down and close your eyes as much as possible.
- ⇒ If your clothes catch fire, “stop, drop and roll” until the fire is out. If you are in a room and cannot escape, leave the door closed, stay low to the floor and hang a white or light-colored sheet outside the window.



**LIFE-SAVING ELECTRICAL SAFETY TIPS****IF YOU SEE A FALLEN POWER LINE, STAY AWAY**

**Always assume power lines are live.** This applies to power lines on utility poles and lines entering your home or buildings. Momentary contact can injure or kill. Stay at least 10 feet from power lines. A covering on a line may not be safe to touch. Never touch anything electrical if you are wet or standing in water. Call 9-1-1 immediately and report the location of the downed wires.

**ELECTRICAL SAFETY TIPS THAT CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE:**

**If a line falls on your car, stay in your car.** If you must get out of the car, jump clear. Do not touch any part of your car and the ground at the same time. Stay clear of the fallen line.

**If your basement floods, do not enter.** Do not enter unless you are sure water is not in contact with any source of electricity, such as appliances, electrical outlets, or extension cords. If you're not sure, call a qualified electrician to disconnect the power before entering.

**If an electrical appliance catches fire, NEVER use water to try to put it out.** The appliance can conduct the electricity back to you. Unplug it, or turn off the fuse or circuit to the outlet. Keep a fire extinguisher nearby.

**If a plugged-in appliance falls into water, leave it.** Unplug it first by pulling on the cord not the plug.

**If someone receives an electrical shock, attempt to turn the power source off.** Never touch the victim yourself, call 9-1-1 for medical assistance.

**Protect your sensitive equipment.** Variations in electricity flow can damage highly sensitive electronic equipment. To protect appliances and electronic equipment, purchase a surge protector.

**Do not touch or go near electrical equipment.** If you see anything marked "Danger," "High Voltage," or "Keep Out," Stay Away from the area. Do not go near the area for **ANY** reason.

**Keep away from power lines.** Contact with a power line can cause serious burns, electrocution or death. Always work a safe distance from all power lines. When performing construction activities, keep equipment at least 10 feet from power lines and 25 feet from transmission tower lines. When working on or near ladders, keep all tools, and the ladder at least 10 feet from power lines. Never fly drones, kites, model airplanes or balloons near power lines.

**Do not climb or trim trees near power lines.** Keep children from climbing trees near power lines. Trim trees near power lines. If you have any questions about removing limbs or trees near power lines, contact ComEd.

Whether you are planting a tree, building a fence or laying foundation, hitting a line with a shovel or pick can damage power lines and injure or kill you. **Remember Illinois state law requires you to call JULIE before you dig. Dial 811 to contact JULIE. Call JULIE 48 hours prior to the start of excavation.**

**DURING A POWER OUTAGE:**

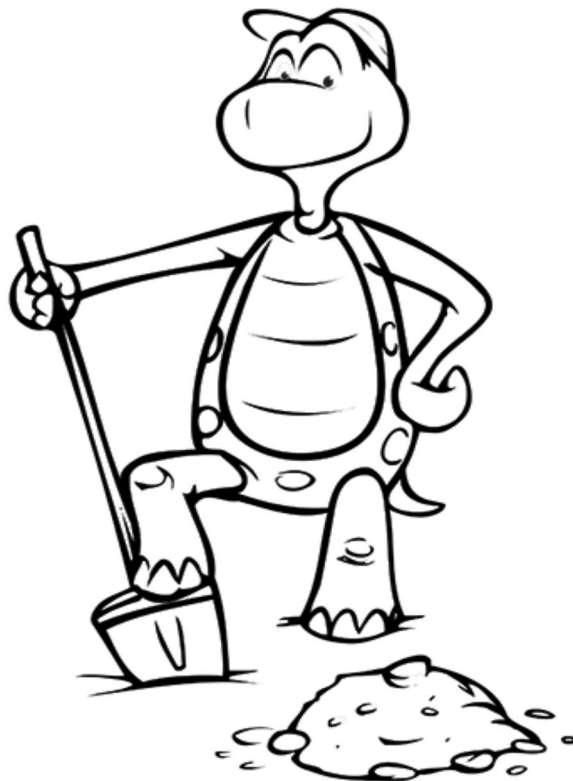
- ⇒ Conserve water, especially if you use well water.
- ⇒ Have a corded telephone or charged cell phone. Cordless phones may not work if they rely on an internet connection and there is no power to the internet modem.
- ⇒ Know how to open your garage door in the event of a power outage.
- ⇒ Turn off lights and electrical appliances (even if it is dark) except for the refrigerator/freezer. Unplug computers and other sensitive equipment to protect them from possible surges when the power is restored.
- ⇒ Leave one lamp on so you will know when the power is restored.
- ⇒ Candles can cause a fire. Use battery-operated flashlights or glow sticks for lighting.
- ⇒ Do not use a kerosene heater, gas lantern or stove inside the house because they can be dangerous.
- ⇒ Do not use fuel generators inside a building because they can cause carbon monoxide poisoning.



**CALL J.U.L.I.E. BEFORE YOU DIG BY DIALING 8-1-1 OR (800) 892-0123**

**J.U.L.I.E., Inc. (Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators)**

- ⇒ J.U.L.I.E. is a not-for-profit corporation that provides contractors, excavators, homeowners, and others who may be disturbing the earth, with a free service.
- ⇒ J.U.L.I.E. serves as a notification service for underground utility facility owners, taking information about planned excavation and distributing this information to its membership. You need to call for the locating and marking of underground utility facilities.
- ⇒ J.U.L.I.E. services the entire state of Illinois, except the city limits of Chicago. It is then the responsibility of each facility owner to mark the location of their underground utility facilities at the excavation site.
- ⇒ J.U.L.I.E. is a communications link and does not perform any type of locating services. Illinois law requires anyone digging, regardless of the depth of the project, to call J.U.L.I.E. at 8-1-1 or (800) 892-0123.



**Know what's below.  
Call before you dig.**



- ⇒ You must call at least 48 hours/two working days prior to the start of excavation and the project must begin within 14 calendar days from the call.
- ⇒ The alternative could mean personal injury, damage to underground lines, property or the environment. Digging responsibly is the only way to dig.



**Know what's below.  
Call 811 before you dig.**

**THERE ARE FOUR STEPS TO SAFE DIGGING:**

- 1. CALL BEFORE YOU DIG**
- 2. WAIT THE REQUIRED AMOUNT OF TIME (Two working days).**
- 3. RESPECT THE MARKINGS THAT WERE MADE.**
- 4. DIG WITH CARE**

**ACCIDENTAL POISONING****POISONS:**

- ⇒ Can be found in your kitchen, closets, bathrooms, attic, garage, dining room, laundry room, storage areas and basements.
- ⇒ To prevent accidental poisoning, use child-resistant containers and keep potentially poisonous products in their original containers.
- ⇒ Care should be taken with house plants as many may be poisonous if consumed by humans or pets.

**Keep all of the following products out of reach of children and stored safely:**



Prescription and over-the-counter medications (including aspirin & vitamins)  
 Disinfectants  
 Deodorants  
 Soaps  
 Detergents  
 Shampoo  
 Cosmetics  
 Air fresheners  
 Polishes  
 Cleansing powder  
 Fertilizers  
 Weed killers  
 Insect repellent  
 Insect and rodent poison  
 Paint remover  
 Kerosene  
 Lighter fluids and turpentine  
 Toilet bowl cleaners  
 Drain cleaners  
 Lye  
 Bleach  
 Mothballs  
 Pesticides

**IF AN ACCIDENTAL POISONING OCCURS:**

- ⇒ Call **9-1-1** as soon as possible.
- ⇒ If you suspect a possible poisoning, for more information on potential poisons, call the Illinois Poison Center helpline at **(800) 222-1222**.
- ⇒ Know the exact name of the product. Bring product container to the phone if possible.
- ⇒ When and what time was the product consumed? Know the address and telephone number from where you are calling.
- ⇒ How much of the product was consumed?
- ⇒ Who took it? Body size makes a big difference in determining a poisonous dose. The name, condition, age and weight of the patient.

For more information: contact [www.illinoispoisoncenter.org](http://www.illinoispoisoncenter.org)



**ILLINOIS  
POISON  
CENTER**

## IMPORTANT EMERGENCY NUMBERS

During a real disaster or community emergency, **DO NOT** call 9-1-1 or the Village's non-emergency numbers unless you need emergency assistance. These lines need to be kept available to handle calls that involve threats to life, health and property.

For life threatening emergencies, all media will be notified to request that warning or instruction messages be printed or broadcast to the public.

- ⇒ Call 9-1-1 if someone is hurt or in an accident.
- ⇒ Call 9-1-1 if someone is acting suspiciously, stealing or breaking into a house or building.
- ⇒ Call 9-1-1 if you smell smoke or see fire or see people hurting each other.
- ⇒ Call 9-1-1 if you believe emergency assistance may be needed but are not sure. Describe the situation.
- ⇒ If you call 9-1-1 by accident, do not hang up the phone. Explain what happened, tell the dispatcher that you called by accident.

When you call 9-1-1, tell the dispatcher what is wrong. Tell them your name, address, phone number and where you are calling from. Do not hang up the phone until they tell you that you should. They may need to ask you more questions about your emergency situation.

### **HUNTLEY POLICE DEPARTMENT**

10911 Main Street  
Huntley, IL 60142  
(847) 515-5311  
[www.huntley.il.us/departments/police/](http://www.huntley.il.us/departments/police/)

### **VILLAGE OF HUNTLEY**

10987 Main Street  
Huntley, IL 60142  
(847) 515-5200  
<https://www.huntley.il.us/>

### **KANE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

(630) 232-6840  
[www.kanesherriff.com](http://www.kanesherriff.com)

### **AMERICAN ASSOC OF POISON CONTROL CENTERS**

(800) 222-1222  
[www.aapcc.org](http://www.aapcc.org)

### **KANE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

(630) 208-3801  
[www.kanehealth.com](http://www.kanehealth.com)

### **FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

(202) 646-2500  
[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

### **ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

(217) 782-4977  
[www.idph.state.il.us](http://www.idph.state.il.us)

### **HUNTLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT**

11118 Main Street  
Huntley, IL 60142  
(847) 669-5066  
[www.huntleyfpd.org](http://www.huntleyfpd.org)

### **NORTHWESTERN MEDICINE HUNTLEY HOSPITAL**

10400 Haligus Road  
Huntley, IL 60142  
(224) 654-0000  
<https://www.nm.org/locations/huntley-hospital>

### **MCHENRY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

(815) 338-2144  
[www.mchenrysheriff.org](http://www.mchenrysheriff.org)

### **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

(877) 696-6775  
[www.hhs.gov](http://www.hhs.gov)

### **MCHENRY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

(815) 334-4510  
[www.mcdh.info](http://www.mcdh.info)

### **ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

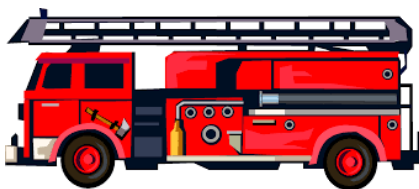
(217) 782-2700  
<https://www2.illinois.gov/iema/Pages/default.aspx>

### **CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL**

(800) 232-4636  
[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

Some of the information in this brochure was obtained from The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community and Family Preparedness Program, the American Red Cross Community Disaster Education Program and other government agencies. Other preparedness materials and publications are also available online at [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov), [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org) and [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov).

## IMPORTANT EMERGENCY NUMBERS



Huntley Fire Protection District/Ambulance

EMERGENCY NUMBER - 9-1-1

Huntley Fire Protection District Non-Emergency

(847) 669-5066

Huntley Police Department

EMERGENCY NUMBER - 9-1-1

Huntley Police Department Non-Emergency

(847) 515-5311

Village of Huntley

(847) 515-5200

Huntley Public Works

(847) 515-5222

Huntley Development Services

(847) 515-5252

Hospital

---

Family Doctor

---

Veterinarian

---

Gas Company

---

Electric Company

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Telephone Provider

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Weather Information

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Relatives' Emergency Contact

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Out-of-Town Emergency Contacts

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Other Important Numbers

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