



CASPER-NATRONA
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
prevent promote protect

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE





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YOUR HOUSEHOLD DISASTER PLAN

Disaster can strike quickly and without warning. It can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home. What would you do if basic relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away? Medical help may not arrive at all. 9-1-1 will be totally overwhelmed in a major disaster.

Members of the household can - and do - cope with disaster by preparing in advance and working together as a team. Follow the steps listed in this brochure to create your household's disaster plan. Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility.

Where will members of your household be when disaster strikes? They could be anywhere - at work, at school or in the car.

How will you find each other? Will you know if your children are safe?

Four Steps to Safety

1. Find Out What Disaster Could Happen to You

NATURAL	HUMAN	TECHNOLOGICAL
Severe/Winter Weather	Terrorism	Structural Failures
Flooding	Fire	Transportation Failures
Wildland Fire	Disease Outbreak	Utilities Failure
Earthquake		Hazardous Materials

2. Create a Disaster Plan

Meet with the members of your household and discuss why you need to prepare for disaster. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather and earthquakes to children. Plan to share responsibilities and work together as a team.

- Discuss the types of disasters that are most likely to happen. Explain what to do in each case.
- Pick two places to meet:
 1. Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire.

YOUR HOUSEHOLD DISASTER PLAN

2. Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Everyone must know the address and phone number.
 - Ask an out-of-state friend or relative to be your “household contact”. After a disaster, it’s often easier to call long distance. Other household members should call this person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know your contact’s phone number.
 - Discuss what to do in an evacuation. Plan how to take care of your pets.

3. Complete This Checklist

- Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance, etc.).
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 or your local Emergency Medical Services number for emergency help.
- Show each household member how and when to turn off the water, gas and electricity at the main switches. Conduct a home hazard hunt.
- Check if you have adequate insurance coverage.
- Teach each household member how to use the fire extinguisher (ABC type), and show them where it’s kept.
- Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms.
- Stock emergency supplies and assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit.
- Take a First Aid and CPR class.
- Determine the best escape routes from your home. Find two ways out of each room. Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.

YOUR HOUSEHOLD DISASTER PLAN

4. Practice and Maintain Your Plan

- Quiz your children every six months so they remember what to do.
- Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills.
- Replace stored water every three months and stored food every six months.
- Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries at least once a year. Every six months is even better.

YOUR HOUSEHOLD DISASTER SUPPLY KIT (72-HOUR)

Disasters happen anytime and anywhere. When disaster strikes, you may not have much time to respond. A highway spill or hazardous materials incident could mean evacuation. A winter storm could confine your family at home. An earthquake, flood, tornado, or any other disaster could cut water, electricity, and telephones — for days.

After a disaster, local officials and relief workers will be on the scene, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it may take days. Would your household be prepared to cope with the emergency until help arrives?

Your household will cope best by preparing for disaster before it strikes. One way to prepare is by assembling a Disaster Supplies Kit. Once disaster hits, you won't have time to shop or search for supplies. But if you've gathered supplies in advance, your household can endure an evacuation or home confinement.

To prepare your kit, review the checklist beginning on the next page and gather the supplies that are listed. You may need them if your household is confined at home.

Place the supplies you'd most likely need for an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container. Possible containers include a large, covered trash container, a camping backpack, and a duffel bag. Be sure to store your

YOUR HOUSEHOLD DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

kit in a convenient place known to all household members.

There are six basics you should stock for your home: water, food, first aid supplies, clothing and bedding, tools and emergency supplies, and special items.

Tip:

Once you've put together your Disaster Supply Kit, reevaluate its contents and your household's needs every six months or so. Be sure to replace batteries, rotate out your food and water supplies, update clothes, and add any items you think might be useful in an emergency.

72 HOUR KIT RECOMMENDED ITEMS LIST

1. Water

Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more.

- Store one gallon of water per person per day.
- Keep at least a three-day supply of water per person (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for each person in your household for food preparation/sanitation).
- Don't forget water for your pets.
- Treat all water if unsure of its purity before using it for drinking, food preparation or hygiene. Before treating, let any suspected particles settle to the bottom or strain through layers of paper towels or cloth. Water can be safely treated by:
 - *Boiling for 10-12 minutes; or*
 - *Adding 6-10 drops of bleach per gallon of water (don't use color-safe bleach). More bleach is not better, too much can make you ill.*
- Rotate your water storage every six months.

72 HOUR KIT RECOMMENDED ITEMS LIST

2. Food

Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little-to-no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of Sterno or a backpacking stove. Select food items that are compact and lightweight. Include a selection of these following foods in your Disaster Supply Kit:

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)
- Staples - sugar, salt, pepper
- High energy foods - peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, and trail mix
- Vitamins
- Food for infants/elderly persons or persons on special diets
- Comfort/stress foods - cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, and instant coffee
- Disposable utensils, utility knife, can opener
- Replace/rotate your stored food every six months.

3. First Aid Kit

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car. A first aid kit should include:

- Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- Hypo-allergenic adhesive tape
- 40-inch triangular bandages (3-rolls)
- 2-inch sterile roller bandages (3-rolls)
- 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3-rolls)
- Scissors and tweezers
- Epi pen (if needed for an allergy)
- Sewing needles

72 HOUR KIT RECOMMENDED ITEMS LIST

- Moistened towelette/wet wipes
- Antiseptic soap
- Antiseptic solution - iodine compounds
- Neosporin
- Thermometer
- Tongue depressors (2)
- Tube of petroleum jelly (Vaseline or lubricant)
- Safety pins in assorted sizes
- Cleaning agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- Sunscreen
- Insect repellent
- Hydrocortisone cream
- First aid manual
- Rubbing alcohol
- Cotton balls
- Heavy string
- Prescription medications
- Splinting material
- Non-prescription drugs:
 - Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
 - Anti-diarrhea medication
 - Antacid (for stomach upset)
 - Laxative
 - Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

Tip:

Many injuries are not life-threatening and do not require immediate medical attention. Knowing how to treat minor injuries can make a difference in an emergency. Consider taking a first aid class, but simply having these items in your kit can help you stop bleeding, prevent infection, and assist in decontamination.

72 HOUR KIT RECOMMENDED ITEMS LIST

4. Tools and Supplies

- Mess kits OR paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils
- Emergency preparedness manual
- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries, or solar powered/hand-crank radio
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Cash or traveler's checks, change
- Non-electric can opener, utility knife
- Fire extinguisher: small canister ABC type
- Tent
- Pliers
- Tape/duct tape
- Compass
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Aluminum foil
- Plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Paper, pencil
- Needles, thread
- Medicine dropper
- Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water
- Whistle
- Plastic sheeting
- Extra set of car and house keys

Tip:

Keep items in your Disaster Supply Kit safe and dry by storing them in airtight plastic bags.

72 HOUR KIT RECOMMENDED ITEMS LIST

- Map of the area (for locating shelters)
- Toilet paper, towelettes
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Feminine supplies
- Personal hygiene items
- Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses)
- Plastic bucket with tight lid
- Disinfectant and household chlorine bleach

5. Clothing and Bedding

Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person.

- Sturdy shoes or work boots
- Rain gear
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Hat and gloves and thermal underwear

6. Special Items

Remember household members with special requirements, such as infants, older adults, and people with disabilities.

- **For Baby:**
 - Formula
 - Diapers and baby wipes
 - Bottles and powdered milk
- **For Adults:**
 - Prescription drugs and insulin
 - Denture needs
 - Contact lenses and supplies
 - Extra eye glasses



72 HOUR KIT RECOMMENDED ITEMS LIST

Special Items (continued)

- **For Pets:**
 - Medications for heartworm, flea prevention, etc.
 - Medical and registration records
 - Sturdy leashes, harnesses
 - Carriers big enough to stand and turn in
 - Pet beds, toys
 - Litter and litter pan
 - Current photos of pets
 - Food and drinkable water for three days and feeding schedule information
 - Bowls and can opener
 - List of medical conditions, behavior problems
 - Veterinarian's information
- **Entertainment:**
 - Games and books
- **Important Household Documents:**
 - Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container:
 - Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and bonds
 - Passports, social security cards, immunization records
 - Bank account numbers
 - Credit card account numbers and companies
 - Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers
 - Household records (birth, marriage, death certificates)
 - Recent family photos for identification

HOME HAZARD HUNT AND MITIGATION

Every year you should conduct a home hazard hunt. Walk slowly through your home and check for the following:

1. Electrical Hazards

- Replace or remove damaged cords and plugs.
- Remove cords under rugs or over nails, pipes or heaters.
- Use one plug per outlet; don't string surge protectors together.
- Put covers on outlets or electrical boxes.
- Repair/replace appliances that spark, smoke or overheat.

2. Chemical Hazards

- Store flammable chemicals in approved containers and in a well-ventilated place outside your home.
- Store oily rags in covered metal containers.
- Limit quantities of household chemicals and store out of reach of children.
- Separate reactive chemicals like bleach and ammonia

3. Fire Hazards

- Eliminate combustibles (yard waste, papers, rags, old mattresses).
- Separate heat sources (appliances, candles, portable heaters, etc.) and combustibles.
- Keep chimneys, flue pipes, vents and vent connectors clean and in good repair.
- Keep portable heaters in low traffic areas.

You can also make your home a safer place by taking these precautions:

1. Safety Equipment

- Install a smoke alarm in each bedroom, hallway, and level of your home. Test monthly and replace batteries twice a year.
- Have an extinguisher in your home and know how to use it.

HOME HAZARD HUNT AND MITIGATION

2. Secure Large Items in Your Home

- Anchor water heater, large appliances, tall or heavy furniture and pictures to studs in the wall.
- Install a flexible gas line on gas appliances.
- Store heavy objects on lower shelves; secure cabinet doors.
- Avoid placing beds under windows or heavy objects.
- Brace overhead light fixtures or fans.

3. Utilities

- Show responsible members of the household the location of utility shut-off valves and how to operate them.

SHELTER IN PLACE

Shelter-in-place simply means staying inside your home or business. During an accidental release of toxic chemicals, or emergencies involving hazardous materials where air quality may be threatened, shelter-in-place keeps you inside a protected area and out of danger.

If shelter-in-place is necessary, you will be notified by local authorities. If you are asked to shelter-in-place, take the following steps:

- Take your children and pets inside immediately. While gathering members of your household, cover your mouth and nose with a damp cloth to provide a minimal amount of protection.
- Close all windows and doors in your home as well as the fire-place damper.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems, and any other ventilation.
- Go to an above-ground room (not the basement) with the fewest windows and doors. Be sure to take a radio with you.
- Wet some towels and jam them in the crack under the door. You may tape plastic sheeting or garbage bags over the door, window, exhaust fan, and vents.
- Close drapes or shades over windows. Stay away from windows.

- Stay in the room and listen to your radio until you are told all is safe, or you are told to evacuate.
- Once you are told to stop sheltering-in-place, vent your house by opening windows and turning on fans.
- It is a good idea to take your 72-hour kit with you as you shelter in place.

EMERGENCY SANITATION

After a major disaster, if water and sewage lines have been disrupted you may need to improvise emergency sanitation facilities. To prepare for and respond to such an emergency, follow these steps:

1. Always have these basic sanitation supplies on hand:

- Medium-sized plastic bucket with tight lid
- Household chlorine bleach
- Toilet paper
- Plastic garbage bags and ties (heavy duty)
- Soap, liquid detergent
- Towelettes
- Hand sanitizer

2. Build a makeshift toilet:

- If sewage lines are broken but the toilet bowl is usable, place a garbage bag inside the bowl, remove the water first.
- If the toilet is completely backed up, make your own:
 - Line a medium sized bucket with a garbage bag.
 - Make a toilet seat by placing two boards (such as two short two-by-fours) parallel to each other across the bucket or use a pool noodle to rim the bucket. An old toilet seat will also work.

3. Sanitize waste:

- After each use, pour a small amount of diluted (1:10) liquid bleach solution into the container. This will help avoid infection and stop the spread of disease.
- Cover the container tightly **when not in use**.

EMERGENCY SANITATION

4. Dispose of Waste:

- Bury garbage and human waste to avoid the spread of disease by rats and insects. Dig a pit 2 to 3 feet deep and at least 50 feet downhill or away from any well, spring or water supply.
- If the garbage cannot be buried immediately, strain any liquids into the emergency toilet.
- Wrap the residue in several layers of newspapers and store it in a large can with a tight-fitting lid.
- Place the can outside until it can be buried.

EVACUATION

Several types of disasters may force you to be evacuated from your home. Be prepared to leave your home if:

- Your area is without electrical power or water for an extended period of time.
- There is a chemical emergency affecting your area.
- Flood water is rising.
- A wildland fire is burning near your home.
- Your home has been severely damaged.
- Local officials tell you to evacuate.

If you are told to evacuate, take the following steps:

- Listen carefully to instructions given by local officials. Evacuate immediately if told to do so.
- If you have time, grab your portable disaster (72-hour) kit. Make sure that you include any last-minute items (such as prescription medication) that you may need.
- Wear appropriate clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Lock your home.
- Use travel routes outlined by local officials. Do not take short cuts; they may be unsafe.

- Keep at least a half a tank of fuel in your car if evacuation seems likely. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies.
- If you go to a shelter, notify staff of any special needs you may have.

PREPARE YOUR VEHICLES

If you are evacuating an area or you are stranded in your vehicle, you should make sure your vehicle is prepared to help you survive. Use this checklist to help you create an emergency kit for each vehicle. Prepare now by storing these items in your vehicle and be sure to rotate the items periodically. Keep vehicles fueled (try to maintain at least half a tank of gas), in good condition, and check weather and road conditions before a trip.

- First-aid kit with manual
- Medications
- Bleach (disinfecting)
- Drinking water
- Non-perishable energy foods
- Can opener
- Pre-moistened wipes
- Toiletries
- Extra clothes, gloves and hats
- Good shoes
- Blankets or sleeping bag
- Cash (bills and coins)
- Waterproof matches and candles
- Portable radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Detailed maps
- Pen, pencil, paper
- Cell phone and charger
- List of important phone numbers, local and out-of-town

PREPARE YOUR VEHICLES

Vehicle Emergency List (Continued)

- Roadside assistance card
- Whistle and small mirror
- Fire extinguisher (5 lb. A-B-C type)
- Basic tool kit
- Duct tape
- Extra fuses
- Jumper cables
- Flares or hazard reflectors
- Properly inflated spare tire
- Jack, lug wrench, tire gauge
- Windshield scraper and brush
- Small folding shovel
- Sand for traction
- Rags, paper towels

Tip:

Keep your first aid kit and food and water close to the driver's seat if you are traveling alone. You may become trapped in your vehicle and be unable access your vehicle's storage area. Most importantly, remain calm.

Physical and emotional reactions often occur as a result of a natural emergency or traumatic event such as a terrorist attack. These reactions may happen immediately or weeks or months after an event. Traumatic stress reactions can happen to people of any age and can change a person's behavior, thoughts and physical health.

The physical effects caused by a traumatic event include:

- Rapid heartbeat
- Increased respiratory rate
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea
- Muscle and joint aches
- Tremors
- Headaches

Seek medical attention if any of these symptoms persist.

Thoughts, behaviors and emotions may also change. These changes include:

- Flashbacks or re-experiencing the event
- Withdrawal from normal social relations
- Performance problems at work or school
- Loss or increase in appetite
- Difficulty sleeping or nightmares
- Feeling overwhelmed, hopeless, numb
- Being extremely anxious, fearful, agitated, irritable, or depressed.
- Increased consumption of alcohol or prescribed, over-the-counter, or illicit drugs.

There are many things you can do to help yourself cope with traumatic events.

- Understand that your symptoms may be normal, especially right after the trauma.

COPING WITH DISASTERS

- Keep to your usual routine.
- Take the time to resolve day-to-day conflicts so they do not add to your stress.
- Do not shy away from situations, people and places that remind you of the trauma.
- Find ways to relax and be kind to yourself.
- Turn to family, friends, and clergy for support, and talk about your experiences and feelings with them.
- Participate in leisure and recreational activities. Exercise helps as well.
- Recognize that you cannot control everything.
- Recognize the need for trained help, and call a local mental health center.

Here are a few things you can do to help your child cope with traumatic events:

- Let your child know that it is okay to feel upset when something bad or scary happens. Encourage your child to express feelings and thoughts, and try to avoid making judgments about what your child shares with you.
- Return to daily routines.

CHILDREN AND DISASTERS

Children experience trauma and fear during a natural disaster. If they know what to do during a disaster because they have practiced family disaster drills, they will be better off. When adults are calm, children calm down more quickly.

Before a disaster, you can:

- Familiarize yourself with the emergency response plans of schools and/or daycare your children attend.
- Find out if the school/daycare will keep your kids or send them home in an emergency.
- Decide on how your child gets into your home if you are not there.

CHILDREN AND DISASTERS

- Decide if your children take care of themselves or if a neighbor takes care of them
- Develop and practice a family disaster plan
- Teach children how to recognize danger signals
- Explain how to call for help (9-1-1)
- Help children memorize important family information
- Help children memorize their street address, not the PO Box.
- Include children's toys and special foods in 72-hour kit

After a disaster, children are most afraid the disaster will happen again, someone will be hurt or killed, or they will be separated from family and left alone.

Parents can help minimize their children's fears by:

- Keeping the family together. Do not leave children with relatives or friends – take your children with you.
- Calmly and firmly explain the situation and your plans.
- Talk to your children at eye level.
- Encourage children to talk about the disaster and ask questions.
- Include children in recovery activities by giving them chores that will help them feel they are helping things get back to normal.
- Reassure children with firmness and love.
- Sympathize with and resolve their anxieties.
- Hold your children and spend more time with them.

OLDER ADULTS/PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

People with disabilities should take extra precautions when preparing for a disaster. One of the most important things you can do is have a helper—someone who can help you evacuate and take care of you. During an emergency, your usual care giver may not be able to help you. Make sure your helper knows how to operate any medical equipment you use.

When planning for the care of the older adults and those with disabilities, please consider the following recommendations:

- Establish a close network of relatives and friends who can assist your household in an emergency.
- Make sure helpers know where to find the disaster-supply kit which includes emergency supplies, medicines, and other essential equipment.
- Remind household members to always wear a medical alert tag or bracelet if they have threatening health conditions.
- Compose a list of special items, equipment and supplies that household members will need during a disaster. Extra supplies that people with disabilities and special needs may require are:
 - Prescription medications and a record of when and how much of the medicine you should receive
 - Prosthetic devices
 - List of style and serial numbers of medical devices
 - Extra eye glasses and a record of the prescription
 - Emergency medical certification
 - Extra oxygen
 - Extra pillows, bedding
 - Medical insurance and Medicare cards
 - Back-up power supplies or generators for heat or air-conditioning
 - Extra wheelchair batteries
 - Hearing aids, batteries

ANIMALS AND DISASTERS

Your animals need to be included in your family disaster plan since they depend on you for their well being. Your disaster plan should include a list of emergency phone numbers for local agencies that can assist you if disaster strikes - including your veterinarian, state veterinarian, local animal shelter, animal care and control, county extension service, local agricultural schools and the American Red Cross. These numbers should be kept with your disaster kit in a secure, but easily accessible place.

When planning for emergencies, remember the following checklist.

For Pets:

- **If you must evacuate, do not leave your pets behind!** There is a chance they will not survive or will get lost before you return.
- With the exception of service animals, pets are not permitted in emergency shelters (although this may change in the future). Find out which motels allow pets and where boarding facilities are located. Boarding facilities will require veterinarian records to prove vaccinations are current.
- Include your local animal shelter's number in your list of emergency numbers - they might be able to provide information concerning pets during a disaster.
- Only some animal shelters will provide care for pets during emergencies. They should only be used as a last resort. Use friends and family or keep them with you if possible.
- Be sure your pet has proper identification tags securely fastened to the collar. If possible, attach the address and/or phone number of your evacuation site. Make sure you have a current photo of your pet for identification purposes.
- Make sure you have a secure pet carrier and a leash for your pet. Pets may need to be restrained during tense emergency situations.
- Create a disaster supply kit for your pet. Take it with you and be prepared to leave it with whoever assumes responsibility for your pet. Include in the kit: pet food and water (with dishes), medication, veterinary records, litter box, first aid kit, and an information sheet with the pet's name, feeding schedule, and any behavior problems.

ANIMALS AND DISASTER

- If you have no alternative but to leave your pet at home, there are some precautions you must take. Confine your pet to a safe area inside. Never leave your pet chained outside! Place a notice outside in a visible area, advising that pets are in the house and where they are located. Provide a phone number where you or a contact can be reached as well as the name and number of your vet.
- Have a back-up plan in case you are not at home when an evacuation is ordered. Find a trusted neighbor who will agree to take your pets in case you are not there and meet you at a prearranged location. Make sure this person is comfortable with your pets, knows where they are likely to be and where to find your pet emergency kit.

For Livestock and Other Wildlife:

- **Evacuate livestock whenever possible.** Prepare in advance by having transportation and an evacuation destination prearranged. Alternate routes should be mapped out in case the planned route is inaccessible.
- The evacuation sites should have or be able to readily obtain food, water, veterinary care, handling equipment and facilities. If evacuation is not possible, a decision must be made whether to move large animals to available shelter or turn them outside.
- All animals should have some form of identification that will help facilitate their return.
- Wild or stray domestic animals can pose a danger during many types of disasters. Do not corner an animal. They may feel threatened and may endanger themselves or you. If an animal must be removed, contact your local animal control authorities.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING

Poisons can be found in everyday items in the household. To prevent or deal with accidental poisoning, follow these steps:

- **To prevent and prepare for poisoning:**
 - Place poison control number near the phone (1-800-222-1222).
 - Do not leave children alone or unattended.
 - Be aware of all potential hazards in your home.
 - Never call medicine “candy.”
 - Teach children to ask before putting anything in mouth.
 - Keep activated charcoal on hand.
- **After poisoning occurs, be sure to:**
 - Stay calm.
 - Call the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.
 - Follow the Poison Control Center’s instructions.
- **For poison that has been inhaled:**
 - Immediately get the victim to fresh air.
 - Avoid breathing fumes.
 - Open doors and windows wide.
 - If victim is not breathing, have someone call 9-1-1 then start CPR.
- **For poison that is on the skin:**
 - Remove contaminated clothing.
 - Flood skin with water for ten minutes.
 - Call the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.
 - Follow the Poison Control Center’s instructions.
- **For poison that is in the eye:**
 - Flood eye with lukewarm (not hot) water poured from a large glass two or three inches from the eye.
 - Repeat process for 15 minutes.
 - Call the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.
 - Follow the Poison Control Center’s instructions.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING

- **For poison that has been swallowed:**
 - Do not give the victim anything to eat or drink.
 - Call the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.
 - Follow the Poison Control Center's instructions.

HOUSEHOLD CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES

Before a household chemical emergency, remember to:

- Buy only as much of a chemical as you think you will use.
- Keep products containing hazardous materials in their original containers and never remove the labels unless the container is corroding.
- Never store hazardous products in food containers.
- Never mix household hazardous chemicals or waste with other products.

Take the following precautions to prevent and respond to accidents:

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for the proper use of the household chemical.
- Never smoke while using household chemicals.
- Never use hair spray, cleaning solutions, paint products, or pesticides near an open flame.
- Clean up any chemical spill immediately. Use rags to clean up the spill. Wear gloves and eye protection. Allow the fumes in the rags to evaporate outdoors, then dispose of the rags by wrapping them in a newspaper and placing them in a sealed plastic bag in your trash can.
- Dispose of hazardous materials correctly. Take household hazardous waste to a local collection program.

During a household chemical emergency, be prepared to seek medical assistance:

- Call Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222 and follow directions.

HOUSEHOLD CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES

If someone has been exposed to a household chemical:

- Find any containers of the substance that are readily available in order to provide requested information.
- Call emergency medical services.
- Follow the emergency operator or dispatcher's first aid instructions carefully. The first aid advice found on containers may be out of date or inappropriate. Do not give anything by mouth unless advised to do so by a medical professional or poison control.

If there is a danger of fire or explosion:

- Get out of the residence immediately. Do not waste time collecting items or calling the fire department when you are in danger.
- Call the fire department from outside (a cellular phone or a neighbor's phone) once you are safely away from danger.
- Stay upwind and away from the residence to avoid breathing toxic fumes.

PANDEMICS

A pandemic is a worldwide disease outbreak. An influenza pandemic occurs when a new Influenza virus emerges for which people have little-to-no immunity, and for which there is no vaccine. It could be mild, moderate, or very severe (leading to death). The disease spreads easily from person-to-person, and can sweep across the country and around the world in a very short time. The Federal Government, State of Wyoming, and the Casper-Natrona County Health Department have steps in place to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic.

If a pandemic occurs, it is likely to last several months or possibly even longer. A widespread outbreak of influenza could require temporary changes in many areas of society, such as schools, work, transportation and other public services. Social distancing measures could be implemented where public gatherings such as sporting events, church meetings and others would be closed to prevent further spread of the disease. An informed and prepared public can take appropriate actions to decrease their risk during a pandemic.

To prepare for such an emergency, we encourage you to:

- Talk with your local public health officials and health care providers, who can supply information about the signs and symptoms of a specific disease outbreak and recommend prevention and control actions.
- Have a plan. Stock up on supplies for an emergency (see the 72-Hour Kit list in this booklet for ideas on what to stock). Make a record for every member of your household that includes current medical problems, prescriptions (include dosages), and any allergies.
- Practice good health habits, including eating a balanced diet, exercising daily, and getting sufficient rest. In addition, take common-sense steps to stop the spread of germs including frequent hand washing, covering coughs and sneezes and staying away from others as much as possible when you are sick.
- Stay informed about pandemic influenza and be prepared to respond. Consult **www.pandemicflu.gov** frequently for updates on national and international information on pandemic influenza.

Keep in mind that if the disease is severe and widespread:

- You may be asked to stay home from work/school if you are sick.
- Schools, churches and public gatherings such as sporting events may be cancelled.
- Stores may be closed and food and water may be hard to find.
- Healthcare will be different than it is now. Doctors and hospitals may be overwhelmed and you may be on your own to take care of family members.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

Before a hazardous materials incident:

- Be prepared to evacuate. An evacuation could last for a few hours or several days.
- Be prepared to shelter-in-place.
- Keep your 72-hour kits updated.

During a hazardous materials incident, be sure to:

- Stay away from the incident to minimize the risk of contamination.
- Remain uphill and upwind from the source of the hazardous materials.
- If asked to evacuate your home, do so immediately.
- Shelter-in-place if requested to stay indoors.
- Schools may institute shelter-in-place procedures if there is a hazardous materials incident. If so, you will probably not be able to drive to the school to pick up your children. Follow the directions of your local emergency officials.
- Avoid contact with spilled liquids, airborne mists or condensed solid chemical deposits.

After a hazardous materials incident, remember:

- Do not return home until you are told it is safe.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

- When you get home, open windows, vents, and turn on fans to ventilate your house.
- Find out from local authorities how to clean up your land and property.
- Report any lingering vapors or hazards.

GAS LEAKS

For emergency control of gas leaks:

- If you detect the smell of natural gas, leave your house immediately. Do not use any electrical device.
- Evacuate.
- Do not use matches, lighters or other open flames.
- Do not operate electrical switches, appliances or battery-operated devices if you suspect natural gas leaks. This could create sparks that could ignite gas from broken lines.
- If gas line breakage is suspected, evacuate immediately. Do not worry about the gas meter as it is often close to the house, putting people in danger.
- Wear heavy shoes in all areas near broken glass or debris. Keep your head and face protected from falling debris.
- Turn on a battery-operated radio if no gas leaks are found or a car radio to receive disaster instructions.
- Do not use your telephone except in extreme emergency situations. Call 9-1-1 from a neighbor's house.

For home electrical circuits:

- Familiarize yourself with the location of the electrical breaker panel.
- Turn off breakers for areas of concern.
- If in doubt, shut off main breaker. Check your house electrical meter. If it is on your home, there may be a main disconnect breaker next to it. If the meter is on an underground service, it may be in front of your home; but there should be a main breaker where the line enters the home.
- Be sure and show others in the household where the breakers are located in case of emergency.
- **In case of basement flooding:**
 - Think before stepping in any water.
 - A shock hazard may exist even in an inch of water.
 - If the electrical panel is upstairs, shut off all circuits.
 - If the electrical panel is in the basement, determine whether it can be reached on dry ground. If not, shut off the main breaker.

Before a power outage, be sure to:

- Learn location of fuse box or circuit breaker.
- Store candles, flashlights and extra batteries in convenient places. Have food and water supplies on hand.
- Know the locations of all camping equipment: stove, lantern, sleeping bags. Make sure equipment is operational and that you know how to use it. Use camping equipment requiring gasoline, propane, white fuel, Coleman fuel or charcoal briquettes outside only.
- Keep refrigerator well defrosted.
- Purchase & install approved surge protectors for appliances and electronics.

POWER OUTAGE

During the power outage, be sure to:

- Unplug all your electronic equipment if you do not have surge protectors. A power surge could ruin appliances when power is restored.
- Turn off all but one light switch.
- Open refrigerator door only to take food out, close as quickly as possible.
- Use camping equipment outside, six feet away from everything.
- Use only a fireplace, properly installed wood stove or a new-style kerosene heater in a safe area with fresh outside air coming into area.
- Report any downed lines.
- Do not allow children to carry lanterns, candles or fuel.

After the power outage, do the following:

- When power is restored, plug in appliances one by one, waiting a few minutes between each one. This will prevent overloading the system.
- Be patient. Energy may first be restored to police and fire departments and hospitals.
- Examine your frozen food. If it still contains ice crystal, it may be refrozen. If meat is off-color or has an odd odor, throw it away.

Before a fire, you should:

- Make sure home is free of unnecessary combustible materials. Do not store flammable liquids inside the home.
- Do not run electrical cords under carpets or rugs.
- Do not store matches or cigarette lighters where children can get them.
- Do not leave cooking unattended.
- If you smoke, do not smoke in bed or in other positions where you may fall asleep. Also, have many large ashtrays in the home.
- Know avenues of escape. Always have two ways out of every room. Have a place to meet so no one tries to go back into a burning building to look for someone needlessly.
- Have fire extinguishers near the kitchen and the garage. Have escape ladders for all windows higher than eight feet off the ground.
- Install a smoke detector in every bedroom, in every hallway outside of a bedroom, and at least one on every level of the house. Test the smoke detectors monthly. Change the batteries in the smoke detectors in the fall and spring when you change your clocks from daylight savings time.
- Plan and practice a household fire drill on the first of each month. A good plan will have a place to meet, two ways out of every room, and escape ladders.

Fact:

Each year, more than 3,500 Americans die and more than 15,200 are injured in fires, many of which could have been prevented. Direct property loss due to fire is estimated at \$22 billion annually. Working smoke alarms decrease your chances of dying in a fire by half.

HOUSE FIRE

During a fire, be sure to do the following:

- If you are outside, stay outside. Do not return for anything. Do not re-enter the structure until appropriate authorities have given permission.
- If you are inside, try to notify everyone of the fire, then safely exit and go to your designated meeting spot or neighbor's house.
- Once out of the structure and safe, call 911 and follow their instructions.
- If you are in a closed room or office, do not open the door without first feeling it or the door knob. If it is warm or hot, do not open it, but unlock it to help rescue or fire personnel.
- If there is smoke, crawl under the smoke and exit the structure. If you cannot use the door or other means of escape to exit and there is smoke, use clothes, sheets, etc. to stop the smoke from coming in. Go to the window and yell or blow a whistle.
- If you or someone is on fire, tell them to stop, drop and roll. If you have a blanket or coat, you can place it on them to help smother the flames.
- Make sure that nobody goes back inside the structure prior to the fire department arriving.
- The Fire Department will turn off the gas and electricity, please stay back.
- In a public building, know two ways out. If you hear a fire alarm, immediately exit the building regardless of what you are doing. Follow the established evacuation instructions.

WILDLAND FIRES

To prepare for wildfires, you should:

- Mark the entrance to your property with address signs that are clearly visible from the road.
- Keep lawns trimmed, leaves raked, and the roof and rain gutters free from debris such as dead limbs and leaves.
- Stack firewood at least 30 feet away from your residence.

- Store flammable materials, liquids, and solvents in metal containers outside your residence at least 30 feet away from structures and wooden fences.
- Create defensible space by thinning trees and brush within 30 feet around your residence. Beyond 30 feet, remove dead wood, debris, and low tree branches.
- Landscape your property with fire resistant plants and vegetation to prevent fire from spreading quickly. For example, hardwood trees are more fire-resistant than pine, evergreen, or fir trees.
- Make sure water sources (such as hydrants, ponds, swimming pools, and wells) are accessible to the fire department.
- Use fire-resistant, protective roofing and materials like stone, brick, and metal to protect your residence. Avoid using wood materials. They offer the least fire protection.
- Cover all exterior vents, attics, and eaves with metal mesh screens no larger than 1/8 inch to prevent debris from collecting and to help keep sparks out.
- Install multi-pane windows, tempered safety glass, or fireproof shutters to protect large windows from radiant heat.
- Use fire-resistant draperies for added window protection.
- Have chimneys, wood stoves, and all home heating systems inspected and cleaned annually by a certified specialist.
- Insulate chimneys and place spark arresters on top. The chimney should be at least 3 feet above the roof.
- Remove branches hanging above and around the chimney.

Follow local burning laws! Before burning debris in a wooded area, make sure you notify local authorities, obtain a burning permit, and **follow these guidelines:**

- Use an approved incinerator with a safety lid or covering with holes no larger than 3/4 inch.
- Create at least a 10-foot clearing around the incinerator before burning debris.
- Have a fire extinguisher or garden hose on hand when burning debris.

WILDLAND FIRES

If a wildfire threatens your home and time permits, take the following precautions:

- Shut off gas at the meter. Only a qualified professional can safely turn the gas back on.
- Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals.
- Turn off propane tanks.
- Place combustible patio furniture inside.
- Connect garden hose to outside taps. Place lawn sprinklers on the roof and near above-ground fuel tanks. Wet the roof.
- Wet or remove shrubs within 15 feet of your residence.
- Move wood pile off porches or away from structures.
- Gather fire tools such as a rake, axe, handsaw or chainsaw, bucket, and shovel.
- Back your car into the garage or park it in an open space facing the direction of escape. Shut doors and roll up windows. Leave the key in the ignition and the car doors unlocked. Close garage windows and doors, but leave them unlocked.
- Disconnect automatic garage door openers.
- Open fireplace damper. Close fireplace screens.
- Close windows, vents, doors, blinds or noncombustible window coverings, and heavy drapes. Remove flammable drapes and curtains.
- Move flammable furniture into the center of the residence away from windows and sliding-glass doors.
- Close all interior doors and windows to prevent drafts.
- Place valuables that will not be damaged by water in a pool or pond.
- **If advised to evacuate, do so immediately. Choose a route away from the fire hazard. Watch for changes in the speed and direction of the fire and smoke.**

Before high winds, you should:

- Survey your property. Take note of materials stored, placed or used which could become missiles and destroy other structures or be destroyed. Devise methods of securing these items where they will still be accessible for day-to-day needs.
- Keep tall trees properly pruned away from power lines.
- Keep radio and/or TV on and monitor for wind advisories.
- If possible, board up, tape or shutter all windows, but leave some ventilation.
- Store water in case water service is interrupted.
- Have a supply of flashlights, spare batteries, candles, first aid equipment, medicines, etc., available for use. Have plastic sheeting available in case roof is damaged and it begins to rain.
- Secure outdoor furniture, trash cans, tools, etc.
- Take pictures of the house/yard and inside possessions for possible insurance purposes.

During high winds, you should:

- Take shelter in hallways and closets; avoid windows. If outside, take shelter from flying debris.

After winds subside, you should:

- Inspect your home for structural and roof damage.
- Check all utilities and power lines for damage and proper operation.
- Monitor radio and TV for instructions from local leaders.

WINTER STORMS

Before a storm, you should:

- Arrange for emergency heat supply in case of power failure.
- Prepare auto, battery-powered equipment, food, heating fuel and other supplies.
- Prepare a car winter survival kit. Include the following items:
 - Blankets or sleeping bags
 - Flares
 - High energy foods (candy, nuts, and raisins)
 - First aid kit
 - Flashlights
 - Extra clothing
 - Knives
 - Compass
 - Candles and matches
 - Water
 - Maps
 - Jumper cable
 - Tow chain
 - Shovel
 - Windshield scraper
 - Sack of sand or cat litter
 - Paper and pen to leave a note in case you evacuate your car.
- Keep car fuel tank above half full.

During and after the storm, you should:

- If at home, stay in your house. Use your Emergency Supplies Kit. Avoid travel.
- Dress warmly. Wear multiple layers of protective, loose-fitting clothing, scarves, mittens and hoods. Cover your mouth and nose to protect lungs from extremely cold air.

- Avoid overexertion. Heart attacks are a major cause of death during and after winter storms. Shoveling snow or freeing stuck vehicles can be extremely hard work. Don't overdo it!
- Beware of the chill factor if winds are present.
- Be prepared for isolation at home. Make sure you can survive for a week or two in case a storm isolates you and makes it impossible for you to leave.

If trapped in your car, you should:

- Stay in your car for visibility and warmth. Do not try and walk out.
- Use a candle for warmth. Run the motor for only 10 minutes each hour for heat with rear window open slightly for ventilation. Make sure the exhaust pipe is not blocked.
- Change positions frequently.
- Stay alert. Do not let all occupants of the car sleep at once.

Tip:

About 70% of winter deaths related to snow and ice occur in automobiles. Travel by car in daylight, don't travel alone, keep others notified of your schedule, and stay on main roads.

THUNDERSTORMS AND LIGHTNING

Be sure to do the following to protect yourself during a thunderstorm:

- Get inside a home or large building when a storm approaches. Stay indoors and don't venture outside unless absolutely necessary.
- Stay away from open doors, windows, fireplaces, radiators, stoves, metal pipes, sinks and appliances.
- Do not use electrical appliances. Surge protectors may protect equipment.
- Use telephone for emergencies only.

If you are outside, with no time to reach a safe building or vehicle, follow these rules:

- Do not stand under a natural lightning rod such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area.
- In a forest, seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees.
- In open areas, go to a low place such as a ravine or valley. Be alert for flash floods.
- Do not stand on a hilltop, in an open field, on the beach or in a boat on the water.
- Avoid isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.
- Get out of the water and off small boats.
- Get away from anything metal - tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs and bicycles, camping chairs, etc.

Fact:

Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.

THUNDERSTORMS AND LIGHTNING

- Stay away from wire fences, clothes lines, metal pipes, rails, exposed sheds or anything that is high and could conduct electricity. Some of these items could carry electricity to you from some distance away.
- When you feel an electrical charge - if your hair stands on end or your skin tingles - squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands over your ears and your head between your knees.
- **Do not lie flat on the ground.**

FLOODING

Before a flood, you should:

- Know the elevation of your property in relation to flood plains, streams and other waterways. Determine if your property may be flooded.
- Plan what to do and where to go in case of a flood.
- Prepare a Family Emergency Supply Kit (72 Hour Kit).
- Fill your car with gas in case you have to evacuate.
- Move furniture and essential items to higher elevation, if time permits.
- Have a portable radio and flashlights with extra batteries.
- Secure your home.
- Consider flood and earthquake insurance.

For evacuations:

- Listen to local radio or TV for weather information.
- If asked to evacuate, shut off main power switch, main gas valve, and water valve. Follow local evacuation plan and routes.
- Do not attempt to drive over a flooded road; it may be washed out. While on the road, watch for possible flooding of bridges, dips and low areas.

FLOODING

- Turn around, don't drown. It takes just 12 inches of flowing water to carry off a small car; 18-24 inches for larger vehicles. More than half of deaths from flooding each year occur in vehicles. Visit: www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/floods/
- Watch out for damaged roads, slides and fallen wires.
- Drive slowly in water; use low gear.
- Abandon your vehicle immediately if it stalls and seek higher ground.
- Do not attempt to cross a stream on foot where water is above your knees.

After a flood, be sure to:

- Remain away from evacuated area until public health officials and building inspector have given approval.
- Check for structural damage before entering.
- Make sure electricity is off; watch for electrical wires.
- Do not use open flame as a light source because of the possibility of escaping gas. Use flashlights. Beware of dangerous sparks.
- Do not use food contaminated by flood water.
- Test drinking water for suitability with test kits.
- Avoid walking in flood water. Do not let children play in flood water.

EARTHQUAKES

Before an Earthquake, you should:

- Secure water heater, storage shelves, heavy mirrors, shelves, etc. to walls. Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Know where and how to shut off electricity, gas and water at main switches and valves.
- Have earthquake drills - identify safe spots in each room.
- Develop a plan for reuniting your family after an earthquake. Have an out-of-state contact person.

- Review your insurance policies.
- Keep a good pair of shoes and a flashlight near your bed.
- Prepare to survive on your own for at least three days. See “Your Family Disaster Supply Kit” for instructions.

During an Earthquake, you should:

- Stay calm.
- Inside: stay inside and find protection in a doorway, or crouch under a desk or table, away from windows, glass, brick walls and chimneys.
- Outside: stand away from buildings, trees, telephones and electric lines.
- On the road: drive away from under-passes/over-passes; stop in a safe area; stay in your vehicle.
- In an office building: stay next to a pillar or column, or under a heavy table or desk.
- Stay where you are until the shaking has stopped and you are sure it is safe to move.

After an Earthquake, you should:

- Check for injuries. Provide first aid.
- Check for fires; gas, water, sewage breaks; downed electric lines; building damage and potential problems during after shocks, such as cracks around fireplace and foundation. Turn off interrupted utilities as necessary.
- Clean up dangerous spills.

Tip:

Remain calm and stay inside during an earthquake. Most injuries during earthquakes occur when people are hit by falling debris when entering or exiting buildings. If you must go outside, watch for fallen objects, downed electrical wires, weakened walls, bridges, roads, and sidewalks.

EARTHQUAKES

- Wear shoes and leather gloves.
- Tune radio to an emergency station and listen for instructions from public safety agencies.
- Use the telephone only for emergencies.
- As soon as possible, notify family that you are safe.
- Do not use matches or open flames until you are sure there are no gas leaks.
- Don't turn light switches off and on. Sparks created by the switch contacts can ignite gas fumes.
- In public buildings, follow evacuation procedures immediately and return only after the building has been declared safe by the appropriate authorities.

LANDSLIDES

Landslides, also known as mudslides and debris flow, may occur in parts of Wyoming and can be caused by a variety of factors including earthquakes, storms, and fires.

Landslides can occur quickly, often with little notice. The best way to plan for a mudslide is to stay informed about changes in and around your home and area that could signal that a landslide is likely to occur. Look for changes in landscape and water drainage, or new cracks in foundations and sidewalks.

To prepare for landslides:

- Follow proper land-use procedures - avoid building near steep slopes or along natural erosion valleys.
- Consult a professional for advice on appropriate preventative measures for your home or business, such as flexible pipe fittings, which can better resist breakage.
- Stay informed. Local authorities may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should listen to NOAA Weather Radio, watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.

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, try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and get immediate publicity for their causes.

You can prepare for terrorism by following these steps:

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

Signs of a chemical attack would include many people suffering from watery eyes, choking and having trouble breathing and many sick or dead birds, fish or small animals. **If you suspect a chemical attack has occurred:**

- Avoid the contaminated area. Get away from the area or shelter in place, using the option that minimizes your exposure to the chemical.
- Wash with soap and water immediately if you were exposed to a chemical. Seek medical attention.
- Notify local law enforcement or health authorities.

TERRORISM

A biological attack may not be immediately obvious. Patterns of unusual illnesses or a surge of sick people seeking medical treatment may be the first sign of an attack. **If you believe there has been a suspicious release of biological substances:**

- Quickly get away from the area.
- Cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric, such as a t-shirt or towel.
- Wash with soap and water.
- Contact local law enforcement or health authorities.

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

Tip:

Check with your doctor to ensure all required or suggested immunizations are up to date. Children and older adults are particularly vulnerable to biological agents.

EXPLOSIONS

If there is an explosion, remember to:

- Take shelter under your desk or a sturdy table.
- Exit the building ASAP.
- Do not use elevators.
- Check for fire and other hazards.
- Take your emergency supply kit if time allows. Help others and provide first aid as necessary.

If the explosion results in a fire, be sure to:

- Exit the building ASAP.
- Crawl low if there is smoke. Use a wet cloth, if possible, to cover your nose and mouth.
- Use the back of your hand to feel the upper, lower, and middle parts of closed doors.
- If the door is not hot, brace yourself against it and open slowly.
- If the door is hot, do not open it. Look for another way out.
- Do not use elevators
- If you catch fire, do not run. Stop, drop, and roll to put out the fire.
- If you are at home, go to a previously designated meeting place.
- Account for your household members and carefully supervise small children.
- Never go back into a burning building.

If you become trapped in debris, here is what to do:

- If possible, use a flashlight to signal your location to rescuers.
- Avoid unnecessary movement so that you don't kick up dust.
- Cover your nose and mouth with anything you have on hand. (Dense-weave cotton material can act as a good filter. Try to breathe through the material.)
- Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are.
- If possible, use a whistle to signal rescuers.
- Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

RADIOLOGICAL EVENT

A radiation threat, commonly referred to as a “dirty bomb” or “radiological dispersion device” (RDD), is the use of common explosives to spread radioactive materials over a targeted area. It is not a nuclear blast. The force of the explosion and radioactive contamination will be more localized. While the blast will be immediately obvious, the presence of radiation will not be clearly defined until trained personnel with specialized equipment are on the scene. As with any radiation, you want to try to **limit exposure**. It is important to avoid breathing radiological dust that may be released in the air.

Remember that there are ways to limit the amount of radiation you are exposed to. If you have a thick shield between yourself and the radioactive materials, more of the radiation will be absorbed, and you will be exposed to less. The farther away you are away from the blast and the fallout (dust and debris) the lower your exposure. Minimizing time spent exposed to radioactive material will also reduce your risk.

If there is a radiation threat or “Dirty Bomb,” do the following:

- If you are outside and there is an explosion or authorities warn of a radiation release nearby, cover your nose and mouth and quickly go inside a building that has not been damaged. If you are already inside check to see if your building has been damaged. If your building is stable, stay where you are. Close windows and doors; turn off air conditioners, heaters or other ventilation systems.
- If you are inside and there is an explosion near where you are or you are warned of a radiation release inside, cover nose and mouth and go outside immediately. Look for a building or other shelter that has not been damaged and quickly get inside. Once you are inside a safe building, close windows and doors; turn off air conditioners, heaters or other ventilation systems.
- If you think you have been exposed to radiation, take off your clothes (place outdoors in a container) and shower as soon as possible. Wash thoroughly around the mouth and nose. Stay where you are, watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news as it becomes available.

During a nuclear emergency:

- If you have advanced warning, take your 72-Hour kit and go to an approved shelter or your basement. Huddle close to the floor and as near to a wall as possible. Get under a table for protection from falling objects.
- Do not attempt to evacuate your shelter until advised.
- If you see a nuclear flash and feel sudden heat, take cover instantly, within one to two seconds. Drop to the ground and curl up tightly, covering as many parts of your body as possible. Go to a shelter once the heat and blast effects have cleared.
- Never look at the light of a nuclear explosion.

After a nuclear emergency:

- Take cover in an underground shelter, basement, etc.
- Remove contaminated clothing.
- Wash yourself thoroughly with soap and water. Wash your head and nose hairs especially well.
- If the source of radiation is known and travel advisable, travel in the opposite direction and go up wind from radiation.
- Remain in a protective shelter until advised it is safe to leave. Limit your exposure to contaminated areas.
- If someone needs radiation sickness treatment, keep the victim calm. Give emotional support and plenty of fluids.
- Wipe food and water containers with a clean cloth to remove particles of fallout, which resemble sand or salt.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Federal Emergency Management Agency

fema.gov

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

cdc.gov

United States Department of Homeland Security/ Disasters and Emergencies

ready.gov

United States Fire Administration

usfa.fema.gov

National Organization on Disability

nod.org

American Red Cross

redcross.org

Wyoming Department of Health

health.wyo.gov

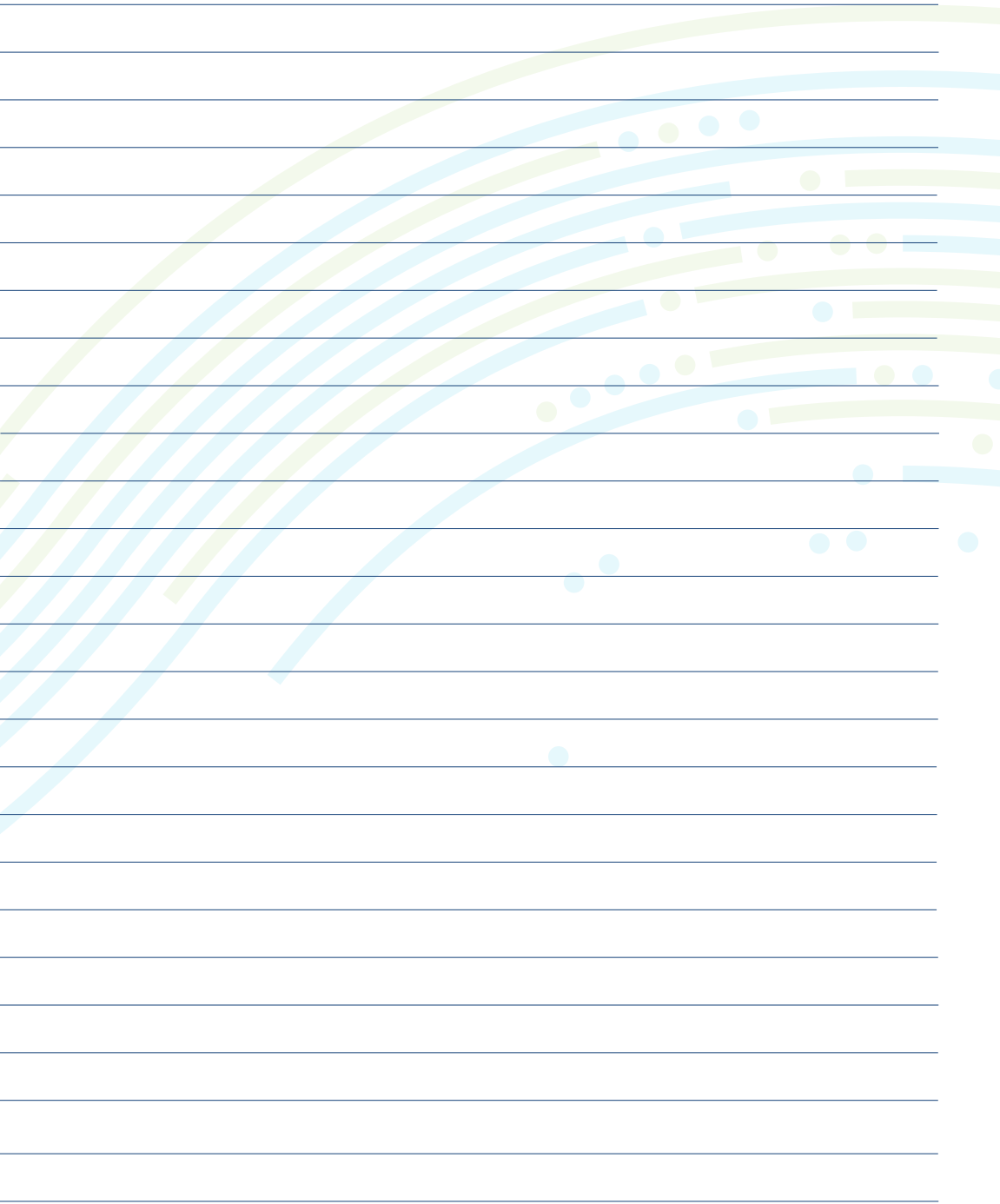
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security

hls.wyo.gov

City of Casper-Natrona County Health Department

casperpublichealth.org

IMPORTANT HOUSEHOLD NOTES



A decorative graphic consisting of several curved, overlapping lines in shades of light blue and light green, with scattered small dots in the same color palette, positioned in the upper right quadrant of the page.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

General Emergency

Police, Fire, or Ambulance 9-1-1

Incorporated Municipalities

City of Casper 307-235-8400
City of Mills 307-234-6679
Edgerton/Midwest 307-437-6763
Evansville 307-234-6530
Mountain View 307-782-3118
Town of Bar Nunn 307-237-7269

Natrona County Agencies

Administrative Services 307-235-9200
Emergency Management 307-235-9205
Sheriffs Department (non-emergency) 307-235-9282
Casper Police Department (non-emergency) 307-235-8278
Casper Public Utilities 307-235-8213
Agriculture Resource and Learning Center 307-235-9400
Animal Services (Metro Animal Control) 307-235-8398
Fire Protection District (non-emergency). 307-234-8826

Local Public Health

City of Casper-Natrona County Health Department. . . . 307-235-9340

Local Hospitals and Clinics

Wyoming Medical Center 307-577-7201
Community Health Center of Central Wyoming 307-233-6000
Wyoming Behavioral Institute 307-237-7444
University of Wyoming Family Practice 307-234-6161

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

School Districts

Natrona County School District Central Services 307-253-0200

Utilities

Casper Water Department (emergency) 307-235-8360
Casper Sanitation Department/Sewer System (emergency) .307-235-8481
Casper Hazardous Waste Collection. 307-235-8246
City of Mills Water Department 307-234-6679
Town of Bar Nunn Water Department. 307-237-7269
Evansville Water Department 307-234-6530
Black Hills Energy (gas leaks/breaks) 800-563-0012
Rocky Mountain Power (electrical outages) 888-221-7070
Spectrum 888-406-7063

Other Important Numbers

American Red Cross. 307-237-8436
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 800-232-4636
Child Find of America. 800-426-5678
Mental Health (self-help center) 307-235-2814
National Suicide Hotline 9-8-8
National Child Abuse Hotline. 800-422-4453
National Domestic Violence Hotline. 800-799-7233
National Runaway Switchboard 800-786-2929
National Suicide Hotline 800-273-8255
Poison Control Center. 800-222-1222
TTY 7-1-1
Wyoming Department of Health. 866-571-0944

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Household Phone Numbers

Name	Work	Home	Cell
------	------	------	------

Name	Work	Home	Cell
------	------	------	------

Name	Work	Home	Cell
------	------	------	------

Name	Work	Home	Cell
------	------	------	------

Child/Adult Care			Phone
------------------	--	--	-------

Child's School			Phone
----------------	--	--	-------

Child's School			Phone
----------------	--	--	-------

Friends' & Neighbors' Phone Numbers

Name			Phone
------	--	--	-------

Name			Phone
------	--	--	-------

Name			Phone
------	--	--	-------

Out-of-Town Phone Numbers

Name			Phone
------	--	--	-------

Name			Phone
------	--	--	-------

Name			Phone
------	--	--	-------

HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Rally Points

_____ Phone _____ Address _____

_____ Phone _____ Address _____

_____ Phone _____ Address _____

_____ Phone _____ Address _____

Medical Information

_____ Phone _____

_____ Phone _____

_____ Phone _____

_____ Phone _____

_____ Phone _____

_____ Name _____ Medication _____

_____ Name _____ Medication _____

_____ Name _____ Medication _____

_____ Name _____ Medication _____

The **Household Emergency Preparedness Guide** is just one way the Casper-Natrona County Health Department is partnering with the community to promote and develop emergency preparedness. To learn more about this and other programs, visit our website at **casperpublichealth.org**.



CASPER-NATRONA
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

475 S. Spruce Street | Casper, WY | 82601
307-235-9340 (p) | 307-237-2036 (f)

casperpublichealth.org

June 2022