

How do I make a report with a Police, Fire or EMS Agency?

911

Authorities request you call 911 anytime you are in need to report an issue to any public safety entity or need an agency to respond to any situation.

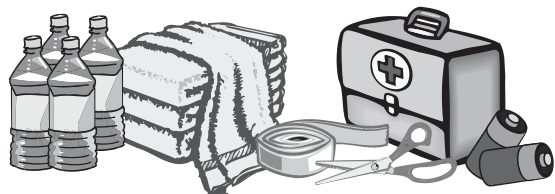
What media sources will have emergency information?



Tune into your local media outlets for additional emergency information.

What about emergency supplies?

It is recommended that you have supplies assembled for all types of emergencies, including chemical accidents. Suggested items for chemical emergencies include: bottled water, towels & washcloths, plastic sheeting, duct tape, scissors (for cutting plastic), radio, flashlight, extra batteries, and a first aid kit.



POLICE DEPARTMENT

Stay informed of trusted, local Public Safety and Community non-emergency information instantly and free by following us on www.facebook.com and become one of our "friends" or send an email to fpd@att.net and type "enrollment" in the subject line. You will begin receiving Public Safety information and updates affecting our Community.



City of Frankenmuth and Saginaw County 9-1-1

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

- This system may be used in the event of an incident that threatens harm to life and/or property or is deemed hazardous by emergency personnel.
- To register, visit www.saginawcounty911.com and complete the self registration form.
- If you do not have web access, contact your local city/township/village office or call 1-877-670-3330 for registration assistance.
- All personal information entered in to the self registration database will remain confidential.
- Only portions of that database, not the entire contact list, will be tested the first Wednesday of every month at Noon.
- For more information visit: www.saginawcounty911.com

Important Information



from
Frankenmuth
Public Safety
Officials
on

"Sheltering-in-Place"

The conveniences of modern living include the regular and safe use of chemicals and other hazardous materials. For example, our drinking water and wastewater treatment processes include the use of chlorine. Next time you purchase a product, check-out the ingredients section on the label and read the many chemicals that are used therein.



*Because chemicals are useful to us when properly proscribed, we rarely notice their presence; however, when an incident occurs whereby they are not properly used or spilled/leaked, it is widely broadcast, deaths and injuries may occur, and many other inconveniences result. Because chemicals and hazardous materials abound us, your Frankenmuth public safety officials want to inform and educate you about the principals of "**sheltering in place**" in the event our community is ever impacted by such an incident/event.*

*Public safety officials may need to advise affected populations to "**shelter-in-place**". Why, because going outdoors may be too dangerous and leaving the affected area might take too long or place the public in harm's way. In such cases, **sheltering-in-place** is safer than going outdoors to leave the area.*

Because every emergency is different, you may be asked to evacuate an area or

shelter-in-place. Sheltering-in-place



means to make a shelter out of the place you are in.

This pamphlet is designed to give you the basics of **sheltering in place** in case you are in harm's way. As always, you may want to consult other credible sources or websites to obtain additional information on **sheltering-in-place** and emergency preparedness.

Do you know what to do in case of a chemical emergency?

What is Shelter-In-Place?

Shelter-in-place is a proven and effective method of protecting both you and your family from the hazardous effects of chemical accidents, such as liquid chemical spills, vapor releases and fires involving hazardous materials. Such accidents, while rare, could happen at any time and virtually anywhere. Possible sources of a chemical emergency include manufacturing facilities, chemical plants, warehouses, retail establishments, farms, agricultural product centers, gas stations, and transportation (such as trucks and rail cars).

Why not evacuate?

While evacuations may be needed in rare situations, there would normally not be enough time to safely evacuate all affected individuals. Evacuation also endangers emergency personnel and individuals being evacuated by potentially exposing them to the chemicals in question.

When should I shelter-in-place?

You should follow shelter-in-place procedures whenever you receive notification of a chemical emergency. This may be over the radio or cable television, directly by emergency personnel, or by some type of warning system (such as sirens or telephone alert system). You should also shelter-in-place when you see or smell any unusual chemicals in the air.

Quick Tips

- 1. Immediately take your family and pets indoors.**
- 2. Tightly close and latch all doors and windows. Locking may pull them tighter for a better seal.**
- 3. Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems.**
- 4. Close fireplace dampers and any other vents to the outside.**
- 5. Go to an above-ground room (not the basement) with as few windows as possible and close the door.**
- 6. Stuff damp towels in bottom of door crack.**
- 7. If necessary, seal doors, windows and any vents with duct tape & plastic sheeting.**
- 8. If you smell chemicals, breathe through wet washcloths or towels.**
- 9. Stay in the room and listen to the radio or watch TV for further instructions.**
- 10. If told to evacuate, follow instructions given by emergency personnel.**

What if I'm in a vehicle?



You should try not to shelter in place in a vehicle unless you have no other choice. If you are inside a vehicle during a chemical emergency, stop the vehicle at a safe location as soon as possible. Do not attempt to drive home or to another location. Shut off the vehicle's engine, and follow the same basic shelter-in-place procedures. Roll up the windows, close vents, and turn on the radio for further instructions.

Why an above-ground room?

Unlike a tornado emergency, basements are not recommended shelter locations for chemical accidents. Most chemicals are heavier than air and will seek low lying areas, like basements. So, an aboveground room is the safest spot during a chemical emergency. If you do not have an above-ground room, a ground-level room will work fine. If possible, select a room on the side of the house opposite from the source of the chemical.

What about children at school?



If your children are at school or other care provider, do not attempt to get them. Doing so could put you and them in extreme danger. They are safest at school until the emergency is over.

How will I know it is safe to go outside?



This will depend on the nature and location of the emergency, but could occur in one of several ways: radio, television, directly by emergency personnel or via an automated telephone dialing system.