

Miami Township Fire—Rescue

Emergency Preparedness Guide

For the residents of Miami Township, Clifton & Yellow Springs



Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness

Dear Residents,

This guide book was created to help the residents of Miami Township, Clifton and Yellow Springs better prepare for and respond to emergencies. Our area is susceptible to many types of incidents, varying from tornados to winter storms to acts of terrorism to chemical leaks.

Being prepared for any emergency is as simple as planning ahead. Make sure everyone in your home works together to make a plan, gather emergency supplies, and understand the hazards they may face. Learn how your household can take control in an emergency.

This information is not intended to alarm you, but it is important for you to learn what threatens your safety, know how to prepare for any type of emergency as best you can and be ready to act when directed to do so by authorities.

This guide is an important tool for your family; use it! The best way to survive an emergency is to remain calm and to know what to do. This guide book is designed to do just that.

Colin S. Altman
Fire Chief

Emergency Preparedness

Preparedness Basics



While we can't control natural disasters, emergencies or unexpected attacks, we can be prepared, and protect ourselves and our families. If a major disaster occurs, residents must be prepared to survive on their own for up to 72 hours.

All communities are vulnerable to a variety of natural hazards, such as severe weather, including thunderstorms, flash flooding, snowstorms and tornadoes. It is important for you to understand the difference between a **watch** and a **warning** for severe weather.

- A severe storm **watch** means that severe weather may develop.

- A severe storm **warning** means a storm has developed and is on its way – take cover or seek safe shelter immediately.
- The safest place to ride out any storm is inside a secure building or well-built home.

Disaster Plan Checklist

Develop and practice a disaster plan with your household members to prepare for what to do, how to find each other, and how to communicate in an emergency.

- ☑ Decide where your household will reunite after a disaster.
- ☑ Practice using all possible exit routes from your home and neighborhood.
- ☑ Designate an out-of-state friend or relative who household members can call if separated during a disaster.
- ☑ Account for everybody's needs, especially seniors, people with disabilities, children, and non-English speakers.
- ☑ Buy the right insurance. If you rent, renter's insurance will insure the items inside your home. If you are a homeowner, make sure your home is properly insured – flood and wind damage are not typically covered in a basic homeowner's policy.
- ☑ Familiarize yourself with the emergency plans of buildings you visit often, such as your workplace and your child's school or daycare.

Emergency Supply Kit

Emergency Supply Kit Checklist

Keep enough supplies in your home to survive for at least three days. Keep these materials in an easily accessible container or cupboard.

- ☑ One gallon of drinking water per person per day
- ☑ Non-perishable, ready-to-eat canned foods and manual can opener
- ☑ First aid kit
- ☑ Flashlight with extra batteries
- ☑ Battery-operated AM/FM radio with extra batteries
- ☑ Whistle
- ☑ Iodine tablets or one quart of unscented bleach (for disinfecting water ONLY if directed to do so by health officials) and eyedropper (for adding bleach to water)
- ☑ Phone that does not require electricity
- ☑ Sleeping bags, pillows
- ☑ Wet wipes
- ☑ Fire extinguisher (ABC type)
- ☑ Candles/matches

Be sure to have a list of important phone numbers, keep your medications handy, and consider the needs of your pet(s).

Go Bag Checklist

Every household member should assemble a Go Bag – a collection of items you can use in the event of an evacuation.

Each Go Bag should be sturdy, lightweight and portable, such as a backpack. A Go Bag should be easily accessible and ready to go at any time. Suggested items include:

- ☑ Copies of your important documents in a waterproof and portable container (insurance cards, birth certificates, deeds, photo IDs, etc.)
- ☑ Extra sets of car and house keys
- ☑ Copies of credit and ATM cards
- ☑ Bottled water and non-perishable food, like energy or granola bars
- ☑ List of the medications members of your household take and their dosages, or copies of all your prescription slips
- ☑ First aid kit
- ☑ Lightweight raingear and Mylar blanket
- ☑ Contact and meeting place information for your household, and a small regional map
- ☑ Child care, pet, or other special items



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Evacuation & Shelter

Evacuation

In some cases, it may be necessary to leave your home. Emergency officials will use direct warnings, TV and radio to tell you when evacuate.

When you evacuate:

- ☑ If there is time, secure your home. Close and lock windows and doors, and unplug appliances before you leave.
- ☑ Wear sturdy shoes and comfortable, appropriate clothing. Bring glasses and medications with you.
- ☑ Follow orders given by emergency officials and evacuation routes if given.
- ☑ Go to the nearest safe place or shelter.

Disaster Sheltering

For those who have no alternative place to stay, disaster shelters will be available. Stay tuned to local news for the latest information on shelter locations.

Shelter basics:

- ☑ Disaster shelters may be set up in schools, municipal buildings, and places of worship.
- ☑ If possible, bring clothing, bedding, and bathing supplies. Typically only water and basic food are provided.
- ☑ Alcoholic beverages, firearms, and illegal substances are not allowed in emergency shelters.

Sheltering In Place

- ☑ In some emergencies, you might be asked to stay where you are. This could be as simple as remaining inside while officials clear hazards, or you may be asked to close windows and turn off ventilation systems to block out contaminated air. When emergency officials advise you to shelter in place, act quickly and follow instructions.
- ☑ Identify a room with few doors or windows to shelter in place.

Once inside:

- ☑ If there is time, close fireplace dampers, windows, and doors.
- ☑ When instructed by emergency officials turn off ventilation systems and seal doors.
- ☑ Use your emergency supply kit.
- ☑ Tune into local radio or TV stations to receive updates.

Q: How long should I shelter in place?

A: You will likely be asked to stay in place for a few hours. Listen for instructions from local officials.

Q: What if my children are at school?

A: Do not pick them up until the danger has passed and shelter-in-place orders have been lifted. School officials have shelter-in-place procedures. You will only endanger yourself and others by leaving a safe area during the emergency.



Winter Storms

Miami Valley winters often bring extreme cold, heavy snow, ice, sleet, and freezing rain, can pose serious hazards. Heavy snow and ice can block roads and cause power lines to come down.

- ☑ Extreme cold can cause hypothermia and sometimes death. Dress appropriately and stay inside. If you must go outside, dress warmly in layers and be sure to wear a hat, scarf, and coat. Cover your mouth to protect your lungs from extremely cold air.
- ☑ Fireplaces, emergency heaters, and candles can cause fire if left unattended.
- ☑ Hazardous road conditions can cause car accidents or strand people for long periods. If it is necessary to drive, keep adequate supplies in your car, and maintain at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tank of gas at all times.
- ☑ If using portable heating equipment, make sure that it is approved for indoor use. Do not use your stove or over to heat rooms.
- ☑ Keep combustible materials, including furniture, drapes, and carpeting at least three feet away from heat sources. NEVER drape clothes over a

space heater to dry.

- ☑ Always keep an eye on heating equipment. Never leave children alone in the room with a running space heater.
- ☑ Be sure not to overload electrical circuits.
- ☑ The use of other sources of fuel or electricity (generators, kerosene, etc.) can cause carbon monoxide (CO) to build up in a home. Know the most common symptoms of CO poisoning: headache, dizziness, weakness, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, and confusion.
- ☑ Call the fire department (767-7842) for a home fire inspection if you are unsure your heat source is safe.

Snow Emergency Levels

Snow emergency levels are issued by the Greene County Sheriff and are typically in effect countywide. Local radio and television stations will advise you of the level in effect.

Level 1: Roadways are hazardous with blowing and drifting snow. Drive very cautiously.

Level 2: Roadways are hazardous with blowing and drifting snow. Contact your employer to see if you should report to work.

Level 3: All roadways are closed to non-emergency personnel. No one should be out during these conditions unless it is absolutely necessary. Those who are may subject themselves to an arrest.

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Tornados



Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. They can appear suddenly without warning and can be invisible until dust and debris are picked up or a funnel cloud appears. Planning and practicing specifically **how** and **where** you take shelter is a matter of survival. Be prepared to act quickly.

During a **tornado watch**, you and your family should be on heightened alert and ready to take shelter. If a **tornado warning** is posted, take shelter immediately; do not go outside to see if a tornado is coming. Warnings generally last for 45 minutes; if you are outside, you will be notified of a tornado warning by a long blast of the tornado siren.

Try to determine in advance where you will take shelter during a tornado warning:

- ☑ Storm cellars or basements provide the best protection.
- ☑ If underground shelter is not avail-

able, go into an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.

- ☑ Stay away from windows, doors and outside walls, particularly ones facing the southwest.
- ☑ A vehicle, trailer or mobile home does not provide good protection. Plan to go quickly to a building with a strong foundation, if possible.
- ☑ If shelter is not available, lie flat in a ditch or other low-lying area. Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location.
- ☑ Plan to stay in the shelter location until the danger has passed.

If you are not sure of where to find safe shelter areas in your home or business, contact the fire department or Greene County Emergency Management; they can help you determine safe shelter areas.

During the aftermath of a tornado or severe storm, it is important to stay in your home if undamaged and off of the streets. Keeping the roadways clear will allow emergency and utility equipment to respond quickly and safely.



Thunderstorms

In the United States, lightning kills 300 people and injures 80 on average, each year. All thunderstorms produce lightning and all have the potential for danger. Those dangers can include tornadoes, strong winds, hail, and flash flooding, which is responsible for more fatalities than any other thunderstorm-related hazard.

Lightning's risk to individuals and property is increased because of its unpredictability, which emphasizes the importance of preparedness. It often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall. Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors in the summer months during the afternoon and evening.

Remember the **30/30 Lightning Safety Rule**: Go indoors if, after seeing lightning, you cannot count to 30 before hearing thunder. Stay indoors for 30 minutes after hearing the last clap of thunder.

Prepare Your Home:

- ☑ Remove dead or rotting trees and branches that could fall and cause injury or damage during a severe thunderstorm.
- ☑ Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
- ☑ Shutter windows and secure outside

doors. If shutters are not available, close window blinds, shades or curtains.

- ☑ Consider installing a sump pump if your home is prone to flooding.

Prepare Yourself:

- ☑ During a thunderstorm, avoid handling metal, electrical equipment, and telephones. Do not use water faucets or any water connected to a plumbing system. Lightning can follow wires and pipes.
- ☑ If there is a severe thunderstorm, take cover in a building immediately. If you are caught outside, squat low to the ground and make the smallest target possible. Do not take cover under trees.
- ☑ Stay clear of downed power lines.
- ☑ Seek high ground if you see or hear rapidly rising water.
- ☑ Never attempt to drive your vehicle through standing water. Do not cross flowing water that could be higher than knee deep.



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Extreme Heat



A heat wave is an extended period of extreme heat, and is often accompanied by high humidity. During these times, people are vulnerable to heat-related illnesses, such as heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Be sure to check on neighbors who may need assistance during heat waves, including children, seniors, and people with chronic health issues or special needs.

Prepare Your Home:

- ☑ Install window air conditioners snugly; insulate if necessary.
- ☑ Check air-conditioning ducts for proper insulation.
- ☑ Install temporary window reflectors (for use between windows and drapes), such as aluminum foil-covered cardboard, to reflect heat back outside.
- ☑ Weather-strip doors and sills to keep cool air in.

- ☑ Cover windows that receive morning or afternoon sun with drapes, shades, awnings or louvers.

Prepare Yourself:

- ☑ Stay out of the sun and use shade or awnings. When in the sun, wear sunscreen that is at least SPF 15.
- ☑ Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothes that cover as much skin as possible to prevent sunburn.
- ☑ Avoid strenuous activity.
- ☑ Drink plenty of water. Avoid alcoholic and caffeinated beverages.
- ☑ Never leave children, pets, or those who require special care in a parked car in intense summer heat.
- ☑ Consider going to public pools and air-conditioned stores. In extreme heat waves, Greene County Emergency Management may open cooling stations throughout the county.

Blackout

Blackouts, or electrical power interruptions, are not uncommon and often happen in conjunction with severe storms. It is important to learn what to do when the power goes out. If the power is out for less than 2 hours, then the food in your refrigerator and freezer will be safe to consume. While the power is out, keep the refrigerator and freezer doors

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closed as much as possible to keep food cold for a longer period of time. If the power is out for longer than 2 hours, follow these guidelines:

- ☑ Boiling water, when practical, is the preferred way to kill harmful bacteria and parasites.
- ☑ Keep the refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible to maintain the cold temperature. The refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours if it is unopened.
- ☑ A full freezer will hold the temperature for approximately 48 hours if the door remains closed.
- ☑ Discard any perishable foods (such as meat, poultry, fish, eggs, etc.) that have been above 40°F for 2 hours.

Below are some steps you can take to prepare yourself in case of a blackout:

- ☑ Use a flashlight for emergency lighting. Use candles with extreme caution.
- ☑ Turn off electrical equipment you were using when the power went out.
- ☑ Avoid opening the refrigerator and freezer.
- ☑ Do not run a generator inside a home or garage. If you use a generator, run it outside in a well-ventilated place. Generators can create dangerous levels of carbon monoxide.
- ☑ You may lose cordless and internet

phone service during a blackout. Keep a phone on hand that does not require electricity.

- ☑ Always treat downed and dangling power lines as dangerous.
- ☑ Do not burn charcoal indoors.

Call your power provider immediately to report an outage.

Village of Yellow Springs: 767-7202
DP&L: (877) 468-8243
DP&L TTY: (800) 750-0750
Ohio Edison/First Energy:
(888) 544-4877



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Hazardous Materials



The release of hazardous materials, whether intentional or an accident, can pose a risk to health and safety. The release can also cause a mass evacuation in and around the area where the release occurred, or residents may be told to "shelter in place". Hazardous materials are a fact of life; we use them at home and at work; they are transported over the highways every day; they are used and stored in agricultural operations; and they're manufactured in neighboring communities. In the event of a hazardous materials or chemical weapons incident (chemical emergency), emergency officials will advise you on the best course of action.

Taking protective measures before, during and after a chemical emergency could reduce the impact of a disaster on you and your family. Follow these simple guidelines:

Before a Chemical Emergency Incident:

- ☑ Make certain that your emergency supply kit is refreshed, available, and ready.

- ☑ Choose an internal room to shelter, preferably one without windows and on the highest level possible.

During a Chemical Emergency Incident:

- ☑ Close doors and windows.
- ☑ Turn off all ventilation systems that bring in outdoor air, including fans and air conditioners.
- ☑ If you are instructed to shelter in place, you should:
 - ☑ Seek shelter in an internal room and take your emergency supply kit.
 - ☑ Bring your pets inside with you.
 - ☑ Monitor TV, radio and internet reports for official news, information, and instructions.
- ☑ If directed to evacuate, take your Go Bag and follow designated emergency evacuation routes. Do NOT take shortcuts as these may place you in danger. Be sure to bring your pets with you.

After a Chemical Emergency Incident:

- ☑ Wash with soap and water immediately if exposed.
- ☑ Remove contaminated clothing.
Seek medical attention if necessary.

In some circumstances, after being exposed to hazardous materials or chemical weapons, it may be necessary to be decontaminated by trained emergency personnel.

Pandemic Flu

A pandemic is a global disease outbreak. An influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza A virus emerges for which there is little or no immunity in the human population and the virus begins to cause serious illness and then spreads easily person-to-person worldwide. If a pandemic occurs, it is likely to be a prolonged and widespread outbreak that could require temporary changes in many areas of society, such as schools, work, transportation and other public services.

What to Expect

A flu pandemic could affect our daily lives in many ways:

- ☑ Hospitals, doctors and emergency medical services may become overwhelmed with sick patients.
- ☑ Schools and businesses might close to keep the virus from spreading or because too many people are sick.
- ☑ Essential supplies and services may become limited or unavailable.
- ☑ Travel and public gatherings might be limited to keep the virus from spreading.
- ☑ Public health officials may suggest using isolation or quarantine measures to control the spread of infection.
- ☑ There may not be a vaccine to protect people against the pandemic flu.
- ☑ Antiviral medications may be in lim-

ited supply.

- ☑ If vaccines or antiviral medicines are available, you may be asked to go to a certain location to get vaccinated or receive the medicine.
- ☑ The pandemic could last a long time. There could be several waves of illness that occur over a series of months or even more than a year.

What to Do

Every resident has an important role to play in preparing for a flu pandemic. There are many simple things you can do. Many of these tips are useful for other emergency situations as well:

- ☑ Make an emergency supply kit for your home.
- ☑ Practice good hygiene. Use common sense to avoid spreading germs.
- ☑ Stay home from work or school when you are sick.
- ☑ Stay healthy.
- ☑ Get a yearly flu vaccine, particularly if you are at high risk for flu complications.
- ☑ Stay informed. Monitor TV, radio, and internet reports for official instructions, including the signs and symptoms of the disease, whether or not medications or vaccinations are being distributed, and where to seek medical attention.

For more information contact the Greene County Combined Health District at 374-5600.

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Biological Threat

A biological attack is the deliberate release of germs or other biological substances that can make you sick. Many agents must be inhaled, enter through a cut in the skin or be eaten to make you sick. Some biological agents, such as anthrax, are not contagious. Others, like the smallpox virus, can result in diseases you can catch from other people.

If There Is a Biological Threat

Unlike an explosion, a biological attack may or may not be immediately obvious. While it is possible that you will see signs of a biological attack, it is more likely that local health care workers will report a pattern of unusual illness or there will be a wave of sick people seeking emergency medical attention.

In the event of a biological attack, public health officials may not immediately be able to provide information on what you should do. It will take time to determine what the illness is, how it should be treated, and who is in danger. Watch or listen for official news from public health officials.

During a Declared Biological Emergency:

- ☑ If you or a family member become ill, it is important to be suspicious.
- ☑ Do not assume that you should go to

a hospital emergency room or that any illness is the result of the biological attack.

- ☑ Use common sense, practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs, and seek medical advice.
- ☑ If your symptoms match those described and you are in a group considered at risk, immediately seek medical attention.

If you are potentially exposed:

- ☑ Follow instructions of doctors and other public health officials.
- ☑ If the disease is contagious expect to receive medical evaluation and treatment. You may be advised to stay away from others or even deliberately quarantined.
- ☑ For non-contagious diseases, expect to receive medical evaluation and treatment.

If You Become Aware of an Unusual or Suspicious Substance:

- ☑ Quickly get away.
- ☑ Protect yourself; cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric.
- ☑ Wash with soap and water.
- ☑ Immediately contact law enforcement authorities.
- ☑ Check for news and/or official information.
- ☑ If you become sick, seek emergency medical attention.

Terrorism



A terrorist's objective is to create fear. With accurate information and knowledge of emergency preparedness basics, you can be ready. Terrorists may be domestic or foreign and their attacks can take on many forms, so by preparing yourself for the hazards listed in this guide, you will also be more prepared for terrorist attacks. It is important to be aware of your surroundings, particularly in crowd areas, and report suspicious behavior or potential threats. If you have information about possible terrorism, call (877) 647-4683.

Know the facts and be responsible:

- ☑ Confirm reports using reliable information sources. Do not spread rumors.
- ☑ Do not accept packages or luggage from strangers and do not leave bags unattended in public areas.
- ☑ If you receive a suspicious package or envelope, do not touch it; call 911. If you have handled the package, wash your hands with soap and water immediately.
- ☑ If you see suspicious behavior, such as people entering restricted areas,

people wearing clothing inconsistent with the weather, or people lingering in transportation or utility areas, report it to local law enforcement.

After an attack:

- ☑ There can be significant numbers of casualties and/or damage to buildings and the infrastructure.
- ☑ Heavy law enforcement involvement at local, state and federal levels follows a terrorist attack due to the event's criminal nature.
- ☑ Health and mental health resources in the affected communities can be strained to their limits, maybe even overwhelmed.
- ☑ Extensive media coverage, strong public fear and international implications and consequences can continue for a prolonged period.
- ☑ Workplaces and schools may be closed, and there may be restrictions on domestic and international travel.
- ☑ You and your family or household may have to evacuate an area, avoiding roads blocked for your safety.
- ☑ Clean-up may take many months.
- ☑ Follow instructions from emergency officials.

Listen to local authorities:

Local authorities will provide you with the most accurate information specific to an event in your area. Staying tuned to local radio and television, and following their instructions is your safest choice.

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Radiological Threat



A radiological threat can include an emergency at a nuclear power plant, the use of a small nuclear weapon or a dirty bomb explosion. A dirty bomb contains an explosive that would scatter radioactive material over a targeted area, which is known as the fallout.

These principles will help minimize radiation exposure:

- ☑ **Shielding:** Put as much heavy, dense material between you and the source of the radiation as possible. Authorities may advise you to stay indoors or underground for this reason. Close and seal your windows and turn off any ventilation.
- ☑ **Distance:** The greater the distance between you and the source of the radiation, the safer you are. Local officials may issue an evacuation order for people in areas close to the release.
- ☑ **Time:** Radioactive materials become

less radioactive over time. Stay inside until local officials announce that the threat has passed.

If there is a radiological threat or dirty bomb:

- ☑ 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 when an explosion or radiation release occurs outside, stay inside.
- ☑ If you think you have been exposed to radiation, take off your clothes and wash as soon as possible.
- ☑ Stay where you are, watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news as it becomes available.



Seniors & Disabled



Emergencies can present additional challenges for seniors and people with disabilities. If you or someone in your household has special needs:

- ☑ Develop a disaster plan for every place you spend time – at home, work, school, and in the community.
- ☑ Establish a personal support network with family, friends, neighbors, and coworkers and determine how you will help each other during an emergency.
- ☑ Document important health and life-saving information including medications and dosages, allergies, special equipment, medical insurance, medical providers, and emergency contacts. Give copies of this document to everyone in your support group.
- ☑ Evaluate your capabilities, limitations, needs, and surroundings to determine how these might change during an emergency.

- ☑ If you receive home-based care, include caregivers in your planning process.
- ☑ If you rely on medical equipment that requires electric power, contact your medical supply company and power provider for information regarding a back-up power source and the life-sustaining equipment customer listing.
- ☑ If you rely on delivered meals or have special dietary needs, stock non-perishable food in case meal deliveries are suspended.
- ☑ If you have a pet or service animal, plan for its needs.



Emergency Preparedness

Mental Health

Most people exposed to a disaster will experience one or more normal stress reactions, which can vary from person to person. Common reactions include: anger, fatigue, sleeplessness, nightmares, depression, inability to concentrate, or increased alcohol/drug use.

Children are particularly vulnerable to emotional stress after a disaster and may exhibit excessive fear of the dark or being alone. Their stress reactions vary depending on age. Encourage them to talk about their fears, listen without passing judgment, and emphasize that they are not responsible for what happened.

To relieve emotional stress, mental health experts suggest you:

- ☑ Talk about your feeling with family, friends, and neighbors.
- ☑ Get back into daily routines as soon as you can, try to maintain a healthy diet, and get plenty of sleep.
- ☑ Exercise daily.
- ☑ If you feel your reactions are lasting too long or getting worse, consider seeing a mental health professional.

For mental health referrals or in an emergency, contact TCN Behavioral Health-care at 376-8701.



Pet Owners

For many people, pets are part of the family. They should be included in your emergency plans.

Pet emergency planning tips:

- ☑ Arrange for a family or friends to shelter you and your pet in the event of an emergency.
- ☑ Identify a trusted friend, neighbor, or animal caretaker to look after your pet in case a disaster prevents you from returning home.
- ☑ See if your veterinarian, boarding kennel, or grooming facility provides shelter for animals during an emergency.
- ☑ Dogs and cats should wear collars, rabies tags, and identification at all times.
- ☑ Know your pets' hiding places so you can easily find them in an emergency.
- ☑ When traveling, smaller animals should be transported in secure carriers.
- ☑ Assemble a pet Go Bag and add pet items to your Emergency Supply Kit. Include a current color photo of you

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and your pet, copies of medical records with vaccination dates, proof of ownership and identification, and a muzzle and leash.

For more information regarding preparing your pets, visit Ready.gov at: www.ready.gov/america/getakit/pets.html

Important Numbers



Village of Yellow Springs Offices
767-7202

Yellow Springs Police Department
767-7206

Yellow Springs Public Works
767-3401

Miami Township Offices
767-2460

Miami Township Fire-Rescue
767-7842

Village of Clifton
767-7400

Greene Co. Emergency Management
562-5130

Greene Co. Sheriff
562-4800

Greene Co. Combined Health District
374-5600

Greene Co. Engineer
562-7500

Greene Memorial Hospital
352-2000

Dayton Power & Light
(800) 433-8500

Ohio Edison/First Energy
(888) 544-4877

Regional Poison Control Center
222-2227

US Department of Homeland Security
(800) 237-3239 or www.ready.gov

American Red Cross
426-8289

Ohio Department of Public Safety
Homeland Security Division
(877) 647-4683 Tip line

EMERGENCY dial 911



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Information Sources

Connecticut Emergency Management Agency
City of Cleveland Department of Public Health
Federal Emergency Management Agency
City of Los Angeles Fire Department
City of New York Office of Emergency Management
Pennsylvania Department of Health



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