

Family Preparedness Guide for **MAJOR COUNTY**



Brought to you by the
Major County Local Emergency Planning Committee



Be Prepared for Emergencies and Disasters

WHEN EMERGENCIES OCCUR

An emergency situation can occur quickly and without warning. The most important things you can do to keep yourself and your family safe in an emergency are to prepare, stay calm and follow instructions from local emergency officials. This guide will help you develop an emergency plan, put together a supply kit and to learn about what to do before, during and after many types of emergencies. It will also provide important information about how to obtain emergency assistance after the incident.



Eitzen
AGENCY

Philip D. Eitzen, CIC

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Major County Coalition
TSET. Better Lives Through Better Health.

BEFORE EMERGENCIES STRIKE

It is important to know how to be prepared before an emergency occurs. Developing a family emergency plan and assembling a supply kit can help ensure your safety when the unthinkable happens. Before creating a household emergency plan, become familiar with types of emergencies that may affect your county, how you'll be notified when an event does occur and what plans are already in place to deal with these events. Recognize what your community's warning system sounds like and what to do when you hear it. Emergencies may strike when your family members are away from home, so find out about plans at your workplace, school or other places where you spend time.

CREATE AN EMERGENCY PLAN

Here are steps that you will need to know and do in creating a household or business emergency plan:

1. Schedule a family meeting to discuss the dangers of possible emergency events including fire, severe weather or hazardous spills. Discuss how you and your family will respond to each possible emergency.
2. Draw a floor plan of the structure you are in, highlighting both exits and safe areas.
3. Instruct a member to turn on the radio for emergency information.
4. Find out where all utility lines are and how to shut them off safely. Teach adults how to turn off the water, gas & electricity at main switches.
5. Discuss with your family or business associates the proper use of 911. Also teach your children how to dial 911.
6. Pick meeting places outside the structure if the situation is fire related, and choose safe areas in the event of weather related issues.
7. Keep all records both personal and business in a fireproof safe and save computer information on a flash drive or an offsite provider you can trust.
8. Take a basic first aid and CPR class.





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BEFORE EMERGENCIES STRIKE

PREPARE A SUPPLY KIT

Electricity, water, heat, air conditioning or telephone service may not work in an emergency. Preparing supply kits in advance can save precious time in the event you must evacuate or go without utilities for an extended period of time.

Store items for a "go" kit in a container that is easy to carry, such as a backpack or duffle bag and keep the kit in a car or in the garage. The "home" kit can be stored in plastic tubs and kept in your home's safe place where you will take shelter.

Here is a short list of items you should have in each kit. Keep in mind that you should have a kit for EACH person in your household and in the business environment, each employee should have some sort of basic kit nearby just in case.

Keep in mind that every family and business situation is different so plan accordingly.

1. Water for at least 5 days: 1 gallon per day per person.
2. Non-perishable food for 5 days with non-electric can opener.
3. Sleeping bags/bedding and pillows
4. A change of clothing, sturdy shoes & rain gear
5. First aid kit
6. Prescription medications and a list for each person along with physician information. An extra pair of glasses or contact lenses & solution.
7. Identification, credit cards, cash & photocopies or flash drive of important family documents including home insurance. Pen & Paper. Ziploc bags to secure them.
8. Flashlights, batteries, battery powered AM/FM radio, NOAA Weather radio
9. Basic household tools, car keys & house keys.



Call 811 Before You Dig. It's Free.

Whether you're planning to build a major development or just landscaping your yard, protect your safety and the safety of those around you by calling **811**, at least two business days prior to excavating.

What to Do

- ♦ Call 811 before beginning any excavation
- ♦ Wait for the site to be marked
- ♦ Respect the markings
- ♦ Dig with care



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

Visit Call811.com for more information.



www.okpipelineawareness.com

Oklahoma Pipeline Awareness Liaison (OPAL)

OPAL is a member organization of pipeline operators dedicated to communicating with emergency responders and other stakeholders such as Excavators and Contractors the basics of pipeline safety and emergency response.

For more information please visit our website
okpipelineawareness.com

BEFORE EMERGENCIES STRIKE

STAY WEATHER AWARE

Oklahoma is vulnerable to many severe weather hazards including tornadoes, flash floods, hail, wind storms, ice storms, heavy snow and extreme heat. Severe weather can happen any time of year. It can happen any time of the day or night. Pay close attention to information that comes from National Weather Service for severe weather information.

It's important to think ahead so you'll be ready to deal with dangerous weather.

1. Think about what you'll do to stay safe long before severe weather arrives.
2. Have multiple ways to get National Weather Service watches and warnings.

WATCH means severe weather is possible.

WARNING means severe weather is happening now and you need to take the necessary precautions to protect your family and yourself.

3. Get a battery-operated NOAA weather radio and program it to receive warnings for your county. The alarm tone from a weather radio can alert you to dangerous weather even when you're sleeping, 24 hours a day.
4. Make sure your family understands what they need to do, given the situation, even if you're not at home. Discuss and exercise your plan several times a year.

During any incident or severe weather we **STRONGLY** encourage everyone to listen to your local AM and FM radio stations for severe weather updates. These stations broadcast up to the minute information during storm events and emergency situations. The local stations for this area are:

**K101.1 KWOX-FM • 99.1 KJIL • 103.1-KOFM • 960-KGWA-AM
107.1-KNID • 95.7-KXLS-FM • 1390-KCRC-AM • 104.7 KEIF-LP**

Don't forget that important information can be broadcasted over the NOAA weather radios such as severe weather, evacuation orders or amber alerts.



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BEFORE EMERGENCIES STRIKE

IDENTIFY YOUR SAFEST PLACE

Before an emergency strikes, take time to identify the safest area at home, at work and at school. One of the best ways to prepare for any major event is to build or install a safe room or underground storm shelter in your home or workplace. Plan how to get to your safe place and practice with your family several times a year.

If you do not have access to a Safe room, the safest place to ride out a storm is on the lowest level and most interior part of a secure building or a well-built home. Stay away from windows, exterior walls & doors. If you live in a mobile home, get to the nearest sturdy building. It is not safe to remain in a mobile home during a high wind events or tornadic storms. Make sure you allow plenty of travel time. A vehicle **IS NOT A SAFE PLACE**.

PUBLIC STORM SHELTERS

Not all jurisdictions in Major County have public storm shelters. It is imperative to plan in advance and coordinate with your local public officials as to where and when the facilities will be open before severe weather occurs.




STORM SHELTER REGISTRATION


It is important to register your shelter or safe area so search and rescue teams can find you as soon as possible after a disaster.


There are two ways to register your storm shelter in Major County.

1. Register the location of your safe area or storm shelter online at www.gcem.org. Make sure you click on the Major County tab and then input your information.
2. If you do not have internet accessibility, registration forms are available at the Major County Emergency Management Office located on the 2nd floor of the Major County Court House.

If you do not have a saferoom (above ground shelter) or storm shelter (below ground shelter), and go to a specific area of your home (i.e. bathroom in the center of the home) instead, it is important to register that area as well.







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kaiser.webb@okfb.com

BEFORE EMERGENCIES STRIKE

YOUR COMMUNITY'S OUTDOOR SIREN WARNING SYSTEM

All Major County jurisdictions have storm sirens. Procedures on activation vary amongst the jurisdictions. Contact your local emergency management office or local town officials to find out what the procedures are for activation of the sirens in your area.

REMEMBER: Storm sirens are **OUTDOOR WARNING DEVICES** and are not designed for you to hear in your home or business. Stay aware to the means of notification within your jurisdiction and utilize other means as you see fit to protect yourself and your family. If you hear the sirens, going off in your area, you are in eminent danger, and must seek shelter immediately!

Make sure you know what all the siren tones are before an emergency happens.



BUSINESS PREPAREDNESS

Business and industry are just as vulnerable to the effects of emergencies as anything else. There are basic steps that a business should take to prepare for an emergency.

1. Make sure your business has adequate insurance coverage.
2. Develop contingency plans and processes to ensure that critical business functions can continue.
3. Back up files on a flash drive or to an off-site provider.
4. Have an evacuation plan and a "shelter-in-place" plan for employees and customers.

IF YOU HAVE PETS

Find out whether potential shelters allow family pets. Some may not. If that's the case, you may want to make arrangements for pets before the event. Have an emergency kit for your pet. Here are a few items you may want to consider:

1. Identification collar with vaccination tags. Bring Vaccinations records with you.
2. For smaller pets, a carrier or cage. You may even want to keep a carrier in your shelter.
3. Medications.
4. A leash or muzzle.
5. Newspapers and plastic trash bags for handling waste.
6. Food bowls and at least a week's supply of food and water.

If you must leave your pet at home, make sure you secure your pets in a legal manner. Check with your vet to make sure you implement the correct procedures for your pet or pets.

BEFORE EMERGENCIES STRIKE

PLANNING FOR SPECIAL NEEDS PEOPLE

If any members of your household have disabilities or are elderly, find out what services may be available to aid in their care or evacuation in the event of an emergency. The local chapter of the American Red Cross may offer help and advice in your planning.

DURING AND AFTER AN EMERGENCY

During and after an emergency, it is important to stay calm. Even after an event, there may still be danger. What seems like a safe distance or location may not be. Stay tuned to your local radio stations and local television stations. Follow the advice of your local officials and trained personnel. Unless told to evacuate, avoid roads to allow emergency vehicles access. Do not go on the word of broadcasters to move anywhere unless it is being stated by a local official.

FLASH FLOODING

Flash floods can be extremely dangerous because of strong, swift currents and rising water. They're even more dangerous at night when it's harder to see.

- In the event of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. The force of only inches of fast moving water can knock you off your feet.
- Never drive into high water. Cars can be swept away in inches of moving water. Even a four-wheel drive is unsafe if the roadway has become saturated and is unstable due to rising water.

TURN AROUND, DON'T DROWN.

- Flooding can cause contamination of water supplies, bringing diseases such as dysentery, typhoid and hepatitis. If you think your water may be contaminated, purify it before use. Boiling is considered the safest method of purifying water. Bring water to a boil for 3-5 minutes and allow to cool before drinking.



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Remember to call before you dig.



TYPES OF HAZARDS

TORNADOES AND HIGH WINDS

The violent winds in a tornado can damage buildings, knock down trees and power lines and destroy vehicles. But the main danger from a tornado is the flying debris thrown up by the storm. Small objects can inflict serious injuries when blown by tornadic winds. If a tornado warning is issued for your area or if you feel threatened, take action immediately!

To stay as safe as possible, put these three basic guidelines into action:

1. **GET IN ASAP:** Get inside a sturdy building. Put as many walls between you and the tornado as possible. Stay away from doors and windows.
2. **GET DOWN, AS LOW AS POSSIBLE:** If you can't get underground, go to the lowest floor in the center most part of a sturdy building.
3. **COVER UP** with whatever is available: Protect your body, especially your head, from flying debris and falling objects. Use pillows, blankets, sleeping bags, a mattress and even helmets to cover up.
4. If you live in a mobile home, seek shelter elsewhere. The construction of mobile homes doesn't provide enough safety for you or your family. Allow enough time get to a shelter before the storm hits.
5. Vehicles are also a bad place to be in a tornado. Your safest option is to avoid traveling when severe storms and tornadoes are in your area. If you encounter a storm while driving, try to get off the road and into a sturdy building. If traveling, always check the forecast between you and your destination. This might save your life!!

LIGHTNING

There is no place safe outdoors when a thunderstorm is nearby. Lightning can strike up to 10 miles away from the thunderstorm. If you are close enough to hear thunder, you are close enough to be struck by lightning. If you see lightning or hear thunder, it's time to seek shelter.

1. Have a plan. Know where you'll go for safety and how long it takes to get there. Give yourself plenty of time to get to shelter.
2. Check the forecast if storms are expected. Think about postponing outdoor activities to avoid being caught in a dangerous situation.
3. Keep an eye to the sky for signs of developing thunderstorms.
4. If you hear thunder, move to a safer place. Don't wait for the rain.
5. Fully enclosed buildings with wiring and plumbing provide the best protection. This is because there is a common ground.
6. Sheds, picnic shelters, dugouts, tents or covered porches do not protect you from lightning because there is not a common ground.
7. If a building is not close-by, get into a vehicle and close all the windows.
8. Stay inside until the storm has passed.
9. Avoid open areas, bleachers/stands at sporting events. Stay away from trees, towers or utility poles. Do not be the tallest object in the area.
10. Use your good judgment. Don't wait to be advised to seek shelter. Take shelter immediately.



TYPES OF HAZARDS

POWER OUTAGES

1. Check on and be prepared to help family members and neighbors who may be vulnerable if exposed to extreme heat or cold.
2. Have a flashlight with batteries handy to use until power comes back on.
3. Turn off and unplug electronic equipment such as computers, DVRs and televisions.
4. Turn off electric appliances that were on when the power went off.
5. Keep your refrigerator and freezer doors closed to keep cold in and heat out.
6. Do not use a cooking stove to heat your home. It could cause a fire, gas leak or asphyxiation.
7. Use extreme caution when driving. Traffic signals will be inoperable.
8. Listen to a local radio stations for updates.

IF YOU USE AN ELECTRIC GENERATOR:

1. Operate it outdoors to avoid fumes accumulating inside the house.
2. Plug appliances directly into the generator or have the generator properly attached to your home's wiring by a qualified electrician.
3. Never connect a portable generator to your home's main electrical panel, and never plug one into an electrical outlet of your home. Contact a licensed electrician any electrical work.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

1. Stay away from downed power lines. Downed lines may appear to be harmless, but could be live.
2. If a person or object is in contact with a power line, don't touch that person or line. Call your Electric Provider immediately.
3. If your vehicle comes in contact with a power line, stay inside the car. Warn others not to touch the car or power line.
4. Never attempt to turn off your power, open circuit breakers, remove fuses or operate switches while standing in water.

WINTER STORMS

Winter storms can be dangerous if proper precautions are not taken.

Here are a few tips to stay warm and safe:

1. Be sure you and your family have enough food, water and supplies, as well as alternative sources of heat to last for several days.
2. Stay inside and avoid exposure to ice and snow, wind and cold temperatures. Cold temperatures along with strong winds make it easier for you to develop serious health problems including hypothermia or frostbite.
3. Check on friends, relatives and the elderly. Pets and livestock need plenty of food, water and a warm shelter.
4. If you have travel plans, keep a close eye on the latest weather information where you are, where you're going and along your route. Consider changing plans if a winter storm is expected. Let someone know your destination, route & time of arrival.
5. Don't travel without a winter storm kit which includes cell phone and charger, flashlight with extra batteries, non-perishable food, water, extra clothing, blankets, a bag of sand for traction, a small shovel, ice scraper, first-aid kit and a brightly colored cloth to tie to the antenna if you become stranded.



TYPES OF HAZARDS

HEAT EMERGENCIES

A heat wave is a prolonged period of excessive heat and humidity.

Here are a few tips to remember:

1. Slow down. Take breaks to cool down. Avoid strenuous activity.
2. Stay indoors if possible.
3. Wear light weight & light-colored clothing.
4. Drink plenty of water often. Avoid alcohol and caffeine.
5. Watch for signs of heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

Heat exhaustion is characterized by cool, moist, pale or flushed skin; heavy sweating; headache; nausea or vomiting; dizziness and exhaustion. Contact a doctor or call 911 for emergency response.

Heat stroke is characterized by hot, red skin; changes in consciousness; rapid, weak pulse; and rapid, shallow breathing. Body temperature can be as high as 105 degrees. Call 911 immediately for emergency response and move the person to a cool location.



FIRE

Protect your family from a house fire by installing and maintaining smoke detectors on every level and preferably in every room of your home. Change the batteries in the smoke detectors twice a year. This is recommended to do when the time changes in the fall & spring. Plan an escape route from each room in the house and practice the routes with the entire family.

If there is a fire:

Exit the building immediately. Crawl along the floor if there is smoke. Use a wet cloth to cover your nose and mouth. Use the back of your hand to feel the upper, lower and middle parts of closed doors. If doors are 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 on fire, do not run. Stop, drop, and roll to put the fire out. Designate a place for your family to meet up after escaping a fire. Never go back into a burning building.

WILDFIRES

CALL 911 TO REPORT A FIRE!!

If a grassfire or wildfire threatens your property, stay tuned to local radio or television for evacuation warnings. Have important items and documents ready to go. If instructed to evacuate by emergency responders, do so immediately.

4TH OF JULY-FIREWORKS

Each jurisdiction has its own rules about whether or not it is allowable, permissible, and legal to have fireworks within the city limits. CHECK with your local fire department or law enforcement before popping fireworks. It could cost you a ticket. In the rural areas of the county, check with the local Sheriff's department to see if a COUNTY BURN BAN is in effect.



TYPES OF HAZARDS

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS

If you are notified or become aware of a hazardous material incident such as a chemical spill or release, fire or explosion, do not panic.

If you are directed to evacuate, do so immediately:

Take your supply kit with you and a cellular phone, lock up your home, and cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth. Travel on routes specified by local authorities. Drive away, up-wind of the incident.

If instructed to stay inside (shelter-in-place) and not evacuate, close and lock windows and doors, turn off ventilation systems (AC & Heating) and water, then seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels and duct tape.

Emergency personnel are trained to respond to hazardous material emergencies. Stay tuned to local television and radio for instructions during a Hazardous Material Emergency.



PIPELINE AND UNDERGROUND UTILITY SAFETY

Dial 811 to Call Okie before you dig!

Call Okie is a safety and damage prevention program designed to promote public awareness, provide a communication link between excavators and operators of underground facilities, and to eliminate potential hazards posed to excavators, the general public, vital underground facilities and the environment whenever excavation is done.

Dial 811 at least two business days prior to your planned excavation and your call will be routed to the 811 Call Okie call center. The CSR will ask you a series of questions in regards to what you plan to do and what type of work. In a matter of minutes affected local utilities will be notified and they should have the approximate location of their facilities marked within 2 business days so you can dig safely.

EVACUATION

Preparedness is important to minimizing your loss during an evacuation. Because you may not have advance warning when you have to evacuate your home or know how long you will be away due to an event, take a few extra steps to protect your family and yourself in case of an evacuation:

1. Have an idea where you will stay during an evacuation and how you will get there.
2. Have your emergency supply kit ready to go.
3. Never allow your vehicle fuel tank to be below half, just in case.
4. Go over your plans with your family several times a year.

When authorities tell you to evacuate:

- » Grab your supply kit and go!!
- » Unplug everything electrical in the house
- » Lock all doors and windows.
- » Turn off gas, water, and electricity if possible.
- » Follow the instructions of evacuation officials.



RECOVERING FROM AN EMERGENCY

Recovery continues even after you return home, as you and your families face the emotional and psychological effects of the event.

Reactions vary from person to person, but may include:

Restless sleep and nightmares, anger, lack of emotion, weight loss or gain, headaches, mood swings, need to keep active and restlessness.

All of the above are normal reactions to stressful events, and it is important to let people react in their own way.

It may be helpful to talk with your family and friends about what happened and how you feel about it. Take charge of the situation and start planning for the next incident. Evaluate what has happened and apply what you have learned from this incident in the event that it happens again. Contact your spiritual advisor or seek counseling if you feel this would help.

Children may need particular reassurance and extra attention. It is best to encourage them to share their feelings, even if you must listen to their stories repeatedly. It is common for children to grasp what they have experienced. You may also want to share your feelings about the event with them.

After any major or even minor disasters, local emergency management coordinates with OEM to secure all eligible disaster assistance. State emergency management works to lessen the effects of disasters through mitigation programs.

City of Fairview

Office Hours: 8 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. M-F

Phone: 580-227-4416

Electric Department * Water Department * Sewer Department

580-227-4444

Police Department * Fire Department

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911 DO'S & DON'TS

Do not program 9-1-1 into your auto-dial telephone. You won't forget the number, and programming the number invites accidental dialing of the number. Also, please do not dial 9-1-1 to "test" your phone or the system. This needlessly burdens the dispatchers and system with non-emergency calls.

Dial 9-1-1 only for an emergency. An emergency is any serious medical problem (chest pain, seizure, bleeding), any type of fire (business, car, building), or any life-threatening situation (fights, person with weapons, etc.). You can also use 9-1-1 to report crimes in progress, whether or not a life is threatened.

Do not dial 9-1-1 for a non-emergency. Instead, dial the agency's listed 10-digit non-emergency telephone number. A non-emergency incident is a property damage accident, or a "cold" break-in to a vehicle, theft of property or vandalism, you should also use the non-emergency telephone number for intoxicated persons who are not disorderly, or cars blocking the street or alley.

If you dial 9-1-1 in error, do not hang up the telephone. Instead, stay on the line and explain to the dispatcher that you dialed by mistake and that you do not have an emergency. If you hang up, a dispatcher will call back to confirm that there is no emergency. If you don't answer, a police officer or deputy must be dispatched to confirm that you are OK. This will needlessly take resources away from genuine emergencies.

Calls to 9-1-1 are answered immediately by a dispatcher if one is available. However, if all call takers are busy on other calls, the 9-1-1 call may be answered by a recording, and then automatically routed to the first available call-taker. If you reach a recording, do not hang up and then call back. Stay on the line and your call will be answered in order. If you hang up and call back, your call will be delayed because you will be placed back at the end of the line of waiting calls.

When the dispatcher answers, briefly describe the type of incident you are reporting. For example, "I'm reporting an auto fire," or "I'm reporting an unconscious person," or "I'm reporting a shoplifter." Then stay on the line with the dispatcher—do not hang up until the dispatcher tells you to. In some cases, the dispatcher will keep you on the line while the emergency units are responding to ask additional questions or to obtain on-going information.

Let the call-taker ask you questions—they have been trained to ask questions that will help prioritize the incident, locate it and speed an appropriate response. Your answers should be brief and responsive. Remain calm and speak clearly. If you are not in a position to give full answers to the call-taker, stay on the phone and the dispatcher will ask you questions that can be answered "yes" or "no."

Be prepared to describe your location and the location of the emergency. Although an Enhanced 9-1-1 system will display your telephone number and location, the dispatcher must confirm the displayed address or may ask you for more specific location information about the victim or suspects.

Be prepared to describe the persons involved in any incident. This includes their race, sex, age, height and weight, color of hair, description of clothing, and presence of a hat, glasses or facial hair.

Be prepared to describe any vehicles involved in the incident. This includes the color, year, make, model and type of vehicle (sedan, pick-up, sport utility, van, tanker truck, flatbed, etc.). If the vehicle is parked the dispatcher will need to know the direction it's facing. If the vehicle is moving or has left, the dispatcher will need to know the last direction.

Be patient as the dispatcher asks you questions. While you are answering the dispatcher's questions, he/she is entering or writing down the information. If you are reporting an emergency, most likely a response is being made while you are still on the line with the dispatcher.

Listen to the dispatcher's instructions for assistance if you are in danger yourself. The dispatcher may tell you to leave the building, secure yourself in a room or take other action to protect yourself.

Don't hang up until the call-taker tells you to. Follow any instructions the dispatcher gives you, such as meeting the officers at the door, or flagging down the firefighters at the curb.

If you are able and have training, apply first aid to any patients who need it. Give the victim reassurance that help is on the way. Secure any dogs or other pets that may interfere with the emergency response. Gather any medications the patient is taking and which the medical crew will need to take with the patient.

Important Pipeline Safety Information

from



PLAINS

How do you recognize a pipeline leak?

By Sight

- Pool of liquid on the ground near a pipeline
- A dense white cloud or fog over a pipeline
- Discolored vegetation around the pipeline

By Sound

- An usual hissing or roaring sound

By Smell

- An unusual, petroleum-like odor
- Propane & Butane are generally odorless

What to DO and NOT DO in the event of a pipeline leak?

- Immediately leave the area on foot, in an up-wind direction
- Avoid potential ignition sources
- Abandon all equipment being used in the area
- Warn others to stay away from the area
- DO NOT try to operate any valves yourself
- DO NOT use a cell phone while near the leak area
- Call 911 from a safe location



In case of an actual or suspected Plains Pipeline emergency, please contact the Pipeline Control Center (Midland) at:

1-800-708-5071



Always Call Before You Dig.



One easy call gets your utility lines marked and helps protect you from injury and expense.

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Visit call811.com for more information.

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IMPORTANT EMERGENCY and NON-EMERGENCY NUMBERS

***ALL EMERGENCIES
(FIRE, AMBULANCE & LAW)..... 911***

LAW ENFORCEMENT (Non-Emergency Numbers)

Major County Sheriff..... 580-227-4471
Fairview Police Department 580-227-4444
Oklahoma Highway Patrol-Enid..... 580-234-6147

Local and National Numbers

Major County Emergency Management..... 580-227-3126
Major County Health Dept..... 580-227-3362
Fairview Regional Medical Center 580-227-3721
School or Daycare..... - - -
Local Town Hall..... - - -
Water Company..... - - -
Gas Company..... - - -
Electric Company..... - - -
Phone Company - - -
American Red Cross - Cimarron Chapter 580-237-5994
Salvation Army 580-237-1910
Crisis, Grief & Stress Counseling (available 24/7)..... 1-800-522-9054
National Poison Control Center 1-800-222-1222

For more in-depth disaster-preparedness information, visit these websites.

Oklahoma Emergency Management Association..... www.oema.us
Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management www.oem.ok.gov
National Weather Service www.weather.gov
FEMA www.fema.gov
Department of Homeland Security..... www.dhs.gov
American Red Cross..... www.redcross.org
The Salvation Army..... www.salvationarmyusa.org
Centers for Disease Control www.cdc.gov
Oklahoma Road Conditions www.dps.state.ok.us

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION
