

CARE Guide

An all hazards guide to preparing for emergency incidents

Citizens

Are

Ready for an

Emergency



Department of Emergency Services
23090 Leonard Hall Drive
Leonardtwn, MD 20650

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY

Dear St. Mary's County Citizen:

Today more than ever, we must be aware of our vulnerabilities, more appreciative of our freedoms, and more conscious of our responsibility to ensure the safety of our families, friends and neighbors. Threats, natural and man, made are dangerous to life and property. All citizens need to have a plan for any and all threats that could affect us.

St. Mary's County has an emergency response plan to address many different types of emergencies that may occur in the County. History has shown that being prepared for emergencies can help save lives, reduce the impact an emergency has on our lives, and help us to better recover from a life impacting event.

We **CARE** about our residents and want to make sure that our **Citizens Are Ready** for an Emergency. That is why we have created this guide to help you prepare yourself and your loved ones in the event of an emergency. Within these pages you will find useful information and resources to help you prepare for and respond to many emergency situations.



**IS YOUR FAMILY
PREPARED?**

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Getting information during an emergency is vital, especially if evacuation may be required. In the event of a County declared emergency, information will be provided through as many different formats as possible. The County will provide information through the following venues:

The **Code Red® Emergency Notification System** utilizes a high speed telephone calling system capable of delivering customized pre-recorded messages directly to homes and businesses at the rate of up to 60,000 calls per hour. Citizens can ensure that their phones are registered, add new phones, and/or change their information through the county website at: <http://www.stmarysmd.com/emergencycodedred.asp>.



To register for CodeRed
text

SMCEMA to 99411

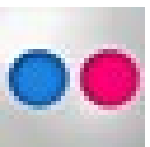
AUTOMATED SEVERE WEATHER ALERTS

Listen to the following
radio stations:

WYRX 97.7 FM WKIK 102.9 FM
WSMD 98.3 FM WTOP 107.7 FM



Sign up for County e-mail notifications
<http://www.stmarysmd.com/citizen/signup.asp>
Receive alerts from the St. Mary's County Sheriff's Offices
to sign up visit <http://local.nixle.com/register/>
or text your ZIP CODE to 888777 for mobile alerts



During county declared emergencies
Call the **Emergency Information Hotline for updated information** at 301-475-4911

For additional information about emergency preparedness call

The Department of Emergency Services at
301-475-4200 Option 6 then Option 3.

Or visit; prepare.stmarysmd.com

If you have a Emergency call 9-1-1

MAKE A PLAN, GET A KIT

A disaster can strike quickly and without warning, forcing you to evacuate your home or to take shelter in your home. If a disaster strikes, basic services may not be available. By developing a Family Emergency Plan, getting through an emergency situation can be much easier.

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to plan in advance: how you will contact one another; how you will get back together; and what you will do in different situations.

Family Emergency Plan

- You may also want to inquire about emergency plans at places where your family spends time: work, daycare and school. If no plans exist, consider volunteering to help create one. Talk to your neighbors about how you can work together in the event of an emergency. You will be better prepared to safely reunite your family and loved ones during an emergency if you think ahead and communicate with others in advance.
- It may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town, so an **out-of-town contact** may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members.
- Be sure every member of your family **knows the phone numbers** to call your emergency contact.

You may have trouble getting through, or the telephone (and/cell phone) system may be down altogether, but be patient. Text when possible.

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

- *Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation.*
- *Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food.*
- *Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a Weather Radio (available in department stores and electronic stores) with tone alert and extra batteries for both.*
- *Flashlight and extra batteries.*
- *First aid kit.*
- *Whistle to signal for help.*
- *Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation.*
- *Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities.*
- *Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food).*
- *Local maps.*

Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

- *Prescription medications and glasses.*
- *Infant formula and diapers.*
- *Pet food and extra water for your pet.*
- *Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container.*
- *Cash or travelers checks and change.*
- *Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person.*
- *Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing for colder seasons.*
- *Matches in a waterproof container.*
- *Personal hygiene items.*
- *Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper towels.*
- *Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children.*
- *Fire Extinguisher.*
- *Personal hygiene items.*
- *Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children*



**Have
a plan**



**Make
a kit**



**Stay
informed**



**Know your
neighbors**

We can keep supplies that will help us if a disaster happens. Put together a disaster supplies kit today!



If a hurricane is coming, your family may need to leave home and go to a safer place.



EMERGENCY SHELTERS

During emergencies, St Mary's County Department of Emergency Services may open public shelters for citizens who may be required to evacuate their homes or workplaces.

St Mary's County Shelters are located throughout the county. The three primary shelters are the area High Schools; Leonardtown, Great Mills & Chopticon High Schools. Different shelters can be opened depending upon the emergency. To find out which shelters have been opened, listen to the radio, watch Channel 95, check the county website and/or call the emergency information hotline at 301-475-4911. *For more information on Emergency Information see page 4.*

The Dept. of Social Services, St. Mary's County Public Schools, St. Mary's Health Department and the Sheriffs Office staff the shelters to provide a safe environment and essential services for sheltered citizens.

Make plans to have your pets cared for while you are in the shelter as they are not allowed in public shelters. St. Mary's County Emergency Pet Shelter is located at the St Mary's County Fairgrounds. For more information on pet sheltering see page 9. Only service animals are allowed in the Leonardtown High School shelter.

**** Remember to bring food for your service animal to the shelter****

What to bring with you to public shelters

- Be sure to bring food if you require special diet foods, as food may not be readily available at the Shelter.
- Infant formula/food/diapers.
- Medical equipment—wheelchair, glasses, dentures, eye care supplies, etc..
- ****Have a 2 week supply of your prescription medications**** Prescription medications will not be supplied in shelters, you must bring your own.
- Personal hygiene items and changes of clothing.



SHELTERING IN-PLACE

Many emergency situations occur without warning, but still require emergency protective actions to take place.

Chemical accidents are good examples of incidents that happen without warning. In the event of a chemical incident, you may be asked to take shelter within your home. Local Emergency Officials will give you directions on any necessary actions to take.

Students in School

In the event of a county emergency, or ordered evacuation, parents should listen to local radio and television stations or check the county and/or school website (www.smcps.org) for announcements about changes in school closings or openings. Parents may pick up their children from school during the day, but during a crisis the best place for children may be the school itself. Unless an evacuation of a school is ordered, students will be kept at school until they can be safely transported home on normal bus routes.



EVACUATION

Evacuation, as a protective action, is more common than you think. Hundreds of times each year, transportation or industrial accidents release harmful chemicals that force nearby residents to leave their homes. Fires and floods force people from their homes even more often, and almost every year residents along some areas of the Gulf and Atlantic coasts must evacuate for approaching hurricanes. Evacuation planning has been ongoing for many years across the country, in Maryland, and in St. Mary's County.

If an evacuation is called for in your neighborhood:

- Put your Family Disaster Plan into effect.
- Listen to a radio for official instructions. You should check for emergency information from St. Mary's County Government through radio, television, and websites.
- Before leaving your home, lock the doors and windows. If there is time, unplug appliances, turn off natural gas, propane, water, electricity, and leave a note stating where you can be located.
- Always follow specific evacuation routes. **DO NOT** take short cuts. They may be blocked.

Returning home:

- Continue to listen to the radio for information and instructions. **DO NOT** return home until county officials say it is safe.
- Check for damage in your home. Immediately notify your gas company if you smell or locate a leak.
- Notify SMECO of downed power lines. (*contact info on page 34*)
- Follow health department instructions on using food items and water after a disaster.
- If appliances are wet, turn off the main electrical power switch.
- After the emergency has passed, call or text family and friends to let them know you are safe.



FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

St. Mary's County is committed to ensuring access, integration and inclusion of individuals with functional needs into all phases of the emergency management process – mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

St. Mary's County embraces the concept of whole-community planning. There is nothing "special" about ensuring everyone can access mass care shelters, understand emergency information, evacuate safely, or receive recovery information.

A better strategy for identifying and locating functional needs populations is engaging the assistance of our local advocacy, service, and health care organizations that work with functional needs populations. County, State and organizations that support and regularly interact with functional needs populations can bring valuable resources to the emergency management process, such as;

- Most current contact and identified/confirmed care information;
- Knowledge and insights about the unique needs of their respective serviced population;
- Advice regarding the appropriate content and format of preparedness materials, and communication messages and alerts;
- Awareness of equipment and supplies needed for their respective serviced population.

Representatives of county, state, and organizations that regularly support the functional needs populations add credibility to planning and response activities and are often linked to the social and information networks that others in these population groups turn to for information. Such links are particularly important for reaching the functional needs populations. As trusted messengers, representatives from county, state, and other organizations are a valuable resource for promoting preparedness, for disseminating information, and ensuring an effective response in times of need.

The county recognizes that county, state, and other organizations that regularly interact with functional needs populations are in the best position to identify when additional "special assistance" is required for their supported populations. Additionally, these county, state, and other organizations are more likely to have established a relationship\rapport with these populations that will enhance the county's ability to serve this section of our community.



PET PREPAREDNESS

If you are like millions of animal owners nationwide, your pet is an important member of your household. The likelihood that you and your animals will survive an emergency such as a fire or flood, tornado or terrorist attack depends largely on emergency planning done today. Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling an **animal emergency supply kit** and developing a pet care buddy system, are the same for any emergency. Whether you decide to stay put in an emergency or evacuate to a safer location, you will need to make plans in advance for your pets. Keep in mind that what's best for you is typically what's best for your animals.



If you must evacuate, take your pets with you if possible. However, if you are going to a public shelter, it is important to understand that animals are not allowed inside with the exception of service animals. The St Mary's County Emergency Animal Shelter will be opened anytime Emergency Shelters are opened for county residents. The shelter is located at the Fairgrounds across from Leonardtown High School, you can bring your pet to the Fairgrounds or they can be picked up as you enter the emergency shelters. Animal Wardens and Animal Welfare

Volunteers will pick up your pet from the shelters and issue you and your pet a matching tag. After the emergency situation is over you can claim your pet using the tag issued when you and your pet entered the shelters. Plan in advance for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your pets.

Just as you do with your family's emergency supply kit, think first about the basics for survival, particularly food and water. Consider two kits. In one, put everything you and your pets will need to stay where you are. The other should be a lightweight, smaller version you can take with you if you and your pets have to get away. Plus, be sure to review your kits regularly to ensure that their contents, especially foods and medicines, are fresh.



Items you should have in your kit include:

- **Food.** Keep at least three days of food in an airtight, waterproof container.
- **Water.** Store at least three days of water specifically for your pets.
- **Medicines and medical records.** Keep an extra supply of medicines for your pet.
- **First aid kit.** Talk to your veterinarian about what is most appropriate for your pet's emergency medical needs.
- **Collar with ID tag, harness or leash.** Your pet should wear a collar with its rabies tag and identification at all times.
- **Crate or other pet carrier.** If you need to evacuate in an emergency situation take your pets and animals with you provided that it is practical to do so. In many cases, your ability to do so will be aided by having a sturdy, safe, comfortable crate or carrier ready for transporting your pet.
- **Sanitation.** Include pet litter and litter box if appropriate, newspapers, paper towels, plastic trash bags and household chlorine bleach to provide for your pet's sanitation needs.
- **A picture of you and your pet together.** If you become separated from your pet during an emergency, a picture of you and your pet together will help you document ownership and allow others to assist you in identifying your pet.
- **Familiar items.** Put favorite toys, treats or bedding in your kit.
- **Service Animals** are allowed in shelters. Do not forget to bring food for your animal as it will not be supplied.

For more information please visit www.co.saint-marys.md.us/est/AnimalControl.asp or call 301-475-8018

HAZARDS IN ST. MARY'S

Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as making an emergency supply kit and developing a family communications plan, are the same for both a natural or man-made emergency.

However, there are important differences among potential emergencies that will impact the decisions you make and the actions you take. Learn more about the potential emergencies that could happen where you live and the appropriate way to respond to them.

In addition, learn about the emergency plans that have been established in St. Mary's County, at your place of work, schools, day care, etc.

Emergency preparedness is no longer the sole concern of earthquake prone Californians and those who live in the part of the country known as "Tornado Alley." For Americans, preparedness must now account for man-made disasters as well as natural ones. Knowing what to do during an emergency is an important part of being prepared and may make all the difference when seconds count.



Hazards that could affect St. Mary's County include:

✓	Thunderstorms
✓	Hurricanes & Tropical Storms
✓	Tornadoes
✓	Floods
✓	Winter Storms
✓	Extreme Temperatures
✓	Drought
✓	Earthquakes
✓	Fire
✓	Explosions
✓	Biological Threats
✓	Chemical Threats
✓	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant
✓	Influenza Pandemic



prepare.stmarysmd.com

TROPICAL STORMS & HURRICANES

Hurricanes are severe tropical storms that form in the southern Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Prepare for Hurricanes

- Get a kit of emergency supplies and prepare a portable kit in case you have to evacuate.
- Prepare to secure your property.
- Cover all of your home's windows with pre-cut plywood or hurricane shutters to protect your windows from high winds.
- Plan to bring in all outdoor furniture, decorations, garbage cans and anything else that is not tied down. These items could become missiles!
- Keep all trees and shrubs well trimmed.
- **If you have a car, fill the gas tank in case you have to evacuate.**

Plan to Evacuate

- Plan how you will leave and where you will go if you are advised to evacuate.
- If you do not have a car, plan alternate means of evacuating.
- Plan places where your family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighborhood.
- Identify several places you could go in an emergency, a friend's home in another town, a motel or public shelter.
- Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area.
- Take your emergency supply kit.
- Lock the door behind you.
- Take your pets with you, the Emergency Pet Shelter is at the St. Mary's County Fairgrounds. Service animals are allowed at the Leonardtown High School Emergency Shelter. *See page 9 for Pet Preparedness.*

If time allows:

- Call or email the "out-of-state" contact in your family communications plan.
- Tell them where you are going.
- Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
- Check with neighbors who may need a ride.

If you are not able to evacuate, stay indoors away from all windows. Take shelter in an interior room with no windows if possible. Be aware that there may be a sudden lull in the storm as the eye of the hurricane moves over. Stay in your shelter until local authorities say it is safe.

- Do not return to your home until county officials say it is safe. Even after the hurricane and after flood waters recede, roads may be weakened and could collapse. Buildings may be unstable, and drinking water may be contaminated. Use common sense and exercise caution.

Terms to Know

Tropical Storm Watch:

Sustained winds of 34 to 63 knots (39 to 73 mph or 63 to 118 km/hr) are possible within the specified area within 48 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning:

Sustained winds of 34 to 63 knots (39 to 73 mph or 63 to 118 km/hr) are expected somewhere within the specified area within 36 hours .

Hurricane Watch:

Sustained winds of 64 knots (74 mph or 119 km/hr) or higher are possible within the specified area in association with a tropical, subtropical, or post-tropical cyclone. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical storm force winds.

Hurricane Warning:

Sustained winds of 64 knots (74 mph or 119 km/hr) or higher are expected somewhere within the specified area in association with a tropical, subtropical, or post-tropical cyclone.

Storm Surge:

An abnormal rise in sea level accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm, and whose height is the difference between the observed level of the sea surface and the level that would have occurred in the absence of the cyclone. Storm surge is usually estimated by subtracting the normal or astronomical high tide from the observed storm tide.

TROPICAL STORMS & HURRICANES

Stay informed

- 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. *See page 4 for Emergency Information.*
- Stay out of flood waters, if possible. The water may be contaminated or electrically charged. However, should you find yourself trapped in your vehicle in rising water get out immediately and seek higher ground.
- Be alert for tornadoes and flooding. If you see a funnel cloud or if the National Weather Service (NWS) issues a tornado warning take shelter underground, if possible or in an interior room away from windows. If waters are rising quickly or NWS issues a flood or flash flood warning, seek higher ground.
- Stay away from downed power lines to avoid the risk of electric shock or electrocution.



To register for CodeRed
text
SMCEMA to 99411

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale		
Category	Wind Speed	
	mph	knots
5	≥156	≥135
4	131-155	114-134
3	111-130	96-113
2	96-110	84-95
1	74-95	65-83
Non-Hurricane Classifications		
Tropical Storm	39-73	34-64
Tropical Depression	0-38	0-33

CodeRed Weather is a feature of CodeRed that St. Mary's County Residents can option in while signing up for CodeRED. The CodeRED Weather Warning will automatically call citizens when severe weather (tornado, flash flood, severe thunderstorm, winter storm and tsunami) warnings are issued by the National Weather Service for your address. The CodeRed Weather Warning System calls only when warnings are issued and only if your address is in the path of the storm.

Register to get the call: Residents and Businesses are encouraged to sign up for this free service. Users must opt-in to receive CodeRED weather alerts. Register your landline and mobile telephone numbers at:

www.co.saint-marys.md.us/emergencycodedred.asp
or call 301-475-4200 Option 6, Option 3

THUNDERSTORMS & LIGHTNING

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, wildfires and flash flooding, which is responsible for more fatalities than any other thunderstorm-related hazard.

Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors in the summer months during the afternoon and evening.

Preparing for a Thunderstorm and Lightning

- Familiarize yourself with the terms that are used to identify a thunderstorm hazard, including understanding the difference between a severe thunderstorm watch and a severe thunderstorm warning.
- Remove dead or rotting trees and branches that could fall and cause injury or damage during a severe thunderstorm.

Have a Thunderstorm Plan

- If a thunderstorm is likely in your area, postpone outdoor activities.
- Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
- Shutter windows and secure outside doors. If shutters or plywood are not available, close window blinds, shades, or curtains.
- Avoid showering or bathing during a thunderstorm. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity.
- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio for information.
- Go quickly inside a home, building, or hard top automobile, if possible.
- If shelter is not available go to the lowest area nearby and make yourself the smallest target possible but do not lie flat on the ground.
- If on open water, get to land and shelter immediately.
- Avoid tall, isolated trees in an open area.
- Avoid hilltops, open fields, the beach, a boat on the water, isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.
- Avoid anything metal

LIGHTNING: What You Need to Know

NO PLACE outside is safe when thunderstorms are in the area!!

If you hear thunder, lightning is close enough to strike you.

When you hear thunder, immediately move to safe shelter: a substantial building with electricity or plumbing or an enclosed, metal-topped vehicle with windows up. Stay in safe shelter at least 30 minutes after you hear the last sound of thunder

Terms to Know

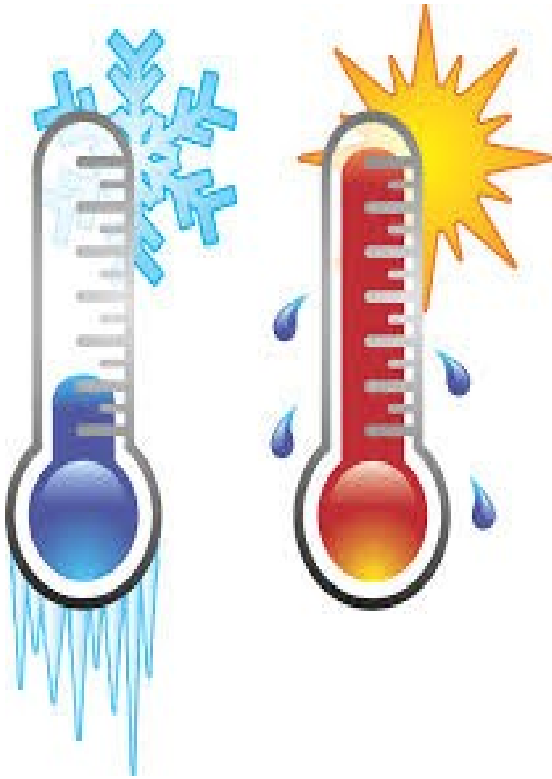
Severe Thunderstorm Warning

Severe thunderstorms are defined as follows:

- 1) Winds of 58 mph or higher
AND/OR
- 2) Hail 1 inch in diameter or larger.



EXTREME TEMPERATURE



Extreme temperatures, both cold and hot, have a significant effect on human health and/or infrastructure. Weather conditions that represent extreme cold or heat vary across the different areas of the country because people experience a range of average temperatures based on their particular region.

Extreme Heat

Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for a region, and last for several weeks, constitute an extreme heat event. During summer months, high atmospheric pressure traps hazy and damp air near the ground, creating a humid and muggy dome. Prolonged exposure to extreme heat may lead to serious health problems, including heat stroke, heat exhaustion, or sunburn. Seniors, young children, and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to succumb to extreme heat. St. Mary's County receives advisories from the NWS when the predicted heat index is greater than 100° F for one or more days, or the predicted heat index is 95° F or greater for two or more days.

Extreme Cold

Extreme cold events are days where the mean daily temperature (average of the high and low recorded temperatures over a 24-hour period) falls below 32° F. Prolonged exposure to extreme cold temperatures will lead to serious health problems such as hypothermia, cold stress, frostbite, or freezing of the exposed extremities such as fingers, toes, nose and earlobes. Infants, seniors, people who are homeless, and those living in a home without adequate heat are most susceptible to such conditions. As the temperature drops and wind speed increases, heat can leave the body more rapidly. This phenomenon is known as the wind-chill effect, which can exacerbate an extreme cold event.

The St. Mary's County Extreme Temperature Emergency Plan developed by the St. Mary's County Department of Emergency Services, guides actions during extreme temperature events. The plan addresses the opening of cooling or warming centers and it seeks to prepare for, alert people to and prevent the major avoidable effects on health during periods of extreme temperatures both severe cold and severe heat.

Terms to Know

Excessive Heat Watch

An Excessive Heat Watch is issued when there is a potential for the heat index value to reach or exceed 110 degrees within the next 24 to 48 hours.

Excessive Heat Warning

An Excessive Heat Warning is issued when the heat index value is expected to reach or exceed 110 degrees within the next 12 to 24 hours. An Excessive Heat Warning may be issued for lower criteria if it is early in the season or during a multi-day heat wave.

Heat Advisory

A Heat Advisory is issued when the heat index value is expected to reach 105 to 109 degrees within the next 12 to 24 hours. A Heat Advisory may be issued for lower criteria if it is early in the season or during a multi-day heat wave.

Wind Chill Advisory

A Wind Chill Advisory is issued when wind chills of -5F to -19F are expected.

Wind Chill Warning

FLOODING

What You Can Do During the Flood...

When you receive a Flood Warning:

- If advised to evacuate, do so immediately! Families should use only one vehicle to avoid getting separated and reduce traffic jams. Move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water. Continue listening to NOAA Weather Radio, radio, or television for information concerning the flooding.
- Don't drive if you don't have to.
- Get out of areas subject to flooding. This includes dips, low spots, canyons, washes, etc. Do not attempt to cross flowing streams.
- Never try to walk, swim, drive, or play in flood water. You may not be able to see how fast the flood water is moving or see holes or submerged debris.
- Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams and washes, particularly during threatening conditions.
- Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.
- Do not attempt to drive through a flooded road. The depth of water is not always obvious. The road bed may be washed out under the water, and you could be stranded or trapped.
- Do not drive around a barricade. Barricades are there for your protection. Turn around and go another way!
- Rapidly rising water may engulf the vehicle and its occupants sweeping them away. Vehicles can be swept away by as little as 2 feet of water.
- Children should NEVER play around high water, storm drains, viaducts, or arroyos. It is very easy to be swept away by fast-moving water.
- If you come upon a flowing stream where water is above your ankles, STOP! Turn around and go another way. Climb to higher ground. If it is moving swiftly, even water 6 inches deep can knock you off your feet. Many people are swept away wading through flood waters, resulting in injury or death.

Myth OR Fact

Myth

Flash floods mainly occur in the eastern United States.

Fact

Flash floods *occur* in all 50 states, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Myth

Flash floods occur only along flowing streams.

Fact

Flash floods can occur in dry arroyos and urban areas where no streams are present.

Myth

Flash floods occur mainly in the late afternoon and evening.

Fact

Many flash floods occur at night.

Myth

Homeowners insurance policies cover flooding.

Fact

Unfortunately, many homeowners do not find out until it is too late that their policies do not cover flooding. Contact your insurance company or agent to buy flood insurance.

FLOODING

What You Can Do After the Flood...

Get necessary medical care at the nearest hospital.

Do not visit disaster areas. Your presence might hamper rescue and other emergency operations.

If the power is out, use flashlights, not candles, not lanterns, torches, or matches, to examine buildings, flammables may be inside.

Report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.

If fresh or canned food has come in contact with flood waters, throw it out.

Take steps to reduce your risk of future floods. Make sure to follow local building codes and ordinances when rebuilding, and use flood-resistant materials and techniques to protect yourself and your property from future flood damage.



To learn more about the National Flood Insurance Program and to find an insurance agent visit: www.FloodSmart.gov or call 1-888-229-0437

Do not visit disaster areas following a flood. Your presence may hamper urgent emergency response and rescue workers!

Terms to Know

Flash Flood Watch—A Flash Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for flash flooding. It does not mean that flash flooding will occur, but it is possible.

Flash Flood Warning—A Flash Flood Warning is issued when flash flooding is imminent or occurring.

Flood Watch—A Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for flooding. It does not mean flooding will occur, but it is possible.

Flood Warning—A Flood Warning is issued when flooding is imminent or occurring.

Coastal Flood Watch—A Coastal Flood Watch is issued when moderate to major coastal flooding is possible. Such flooding would potentially pose a serious risk to life and property.

Coastal Flood Warning—A Coastal Flood Warning is issued when moderate to major coastal flooding is occurring or imminent. This flooding will pose a serious risk to life and property.

Coastal Flood Advisory—A Coastal Flood Advisory is issued when minor or nuisance coastal flooding is occurring or imminent.

TORNADOES

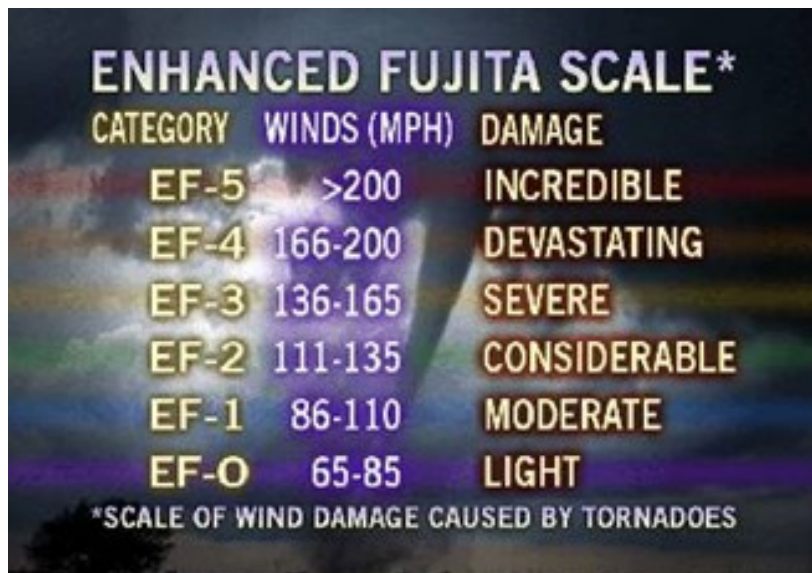
Prepare for a Tornado

- Determine in advance where you will take shelter in case of a tornado warning.
- Storm cellars or basements provide the best protection.
- If underground shelter is not available, go into an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.
- In a high-rise building, go to a small interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.
- Stay away from windows, doors and outside walls. Go to the center of the room.
- 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.
- Get a kit of emergency supplies. Store it in your shelter location.

Visit **NOAA Watch** for more weather-related information.

<http://www.noaawatch.gov/>

**To register for CodeRed
text
SMCEMA to 99411**



ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE*		
CATEGORY	WINDS (MPH)	DAMAGE
EF-5	>200	INCREDIBLE
EF-4	166-200	DEVASTATING
EF-3	136-165	SEVERE
EF-2	111-135	CONSIDERABLE
EF-1	86-110	MODERATE
EF-0	65-85	LIGHT

*SCALE OF WIND DAMAGE CAUSED BY TORNADOES

Terms to Know

Tornado Warning

A Tornado Warning is issued when a tornado is imminent. When a tornado warning is issued, seek safe shelter immediately.

Tornado Watch

A Tornado Watch is issued when severe thunderstorms and tornadoes are possible in and near the watch area. It does not mean that they will occur. It only means they are possible.

Severe thunderstorms

Severe Thunderstorms are defined as follows:

- 1) Winds of 58 mph or higher
AND/OR
- 2) Hail 1 inch in diameter or larger.

EARTHQUAKES

One of the most frightening and destructive phenomena of nature is a severe earthquake and its terrible aftereffects. An earthquake is the sudden, rapid shaking of the earth, caused by the breaking and shifting of subterranean rock as it releases strain that has accumulated over a long time.

All 50 states and 5 U.S. territories are at some risk for earthquakes. Earthquakes can happen at any time of the year.

Before an Earthquake

The following are things you can do to protect yourself, your family and your property in the event of an earthquake.

To begin preparing, you should [build an emergency kit](#) and [make a family communications plan](#).

- Fasten shelves securely to walls.
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Fasten heavy items such as pictures and mirrors securely to walls and away from beds, couches and anywhere people sit.
- Install flexible pipe fittings to avoid gas or water leaks. Flexible fittings are more resistant to breakage.
- Secure your water heater, refrigerator, furnace and gas appliances by strapping them to the wall studs and bolting to the floor. If recommended by your gas company, have an automatic gas shut-off valve installed that is triggered by strong vibrations.
- Repair any deep cracks in ceilings or foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
- Be sure the residence is firmly anchored to its foundation.
- Locate safe spots in each room under a sturdy table or against an inside wall. Reinforce this information by moving to these places during each drill.
- Hold earthquake drills with your family members: **Drop, Cover and Hold On**.



During an Earthquake

Drop, Cover and Hold On. Minimize your movements to a few steps to a nearby safe place and if you are indoors, stay there until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

After an Earthquake

- When the shaking stops, look around to make sure it is safe to move. Then exit the building.
- Expect aftershocks. These secondary shockwaves are usually less violent than the main quake but can be strong enough to do additional damage to weakened structures and can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the quake.
- Help injured or trapped persons. Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance such as infants, the elderly and people with access and functional needs. Give first aid where appropriate. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Call for help.
- Look for and extinguish small fires. Fire is the most common hazard after an earthquake.
- Listen to a battery-operated radio or television for the latest emergency information.
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls.

INFLUENZA PANDEMIC

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. The federal government, states, communities and industry are taking steps to prepare for and respond to an influenza pandemic.

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. An informed and prepared public can take appropriate actions to decrease the risk during a pandemic. To be prepared for such an emergency, the U.S Department of Health and Human Services encourages individuals, businesses and communities to:

- Talk with St Mary's County Health Department and local health care providers, who can supply information about the signs and symptoms of a specific disease outbreak and recommend prevention and control actions.
- Adopt business/school practices that encourage sick employees/students to stay home and anticipate how to function with a significant portion of the workforce/school population absent due to illness or caring for ill family members.
- 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.

CHEMICAL THREAT

Chemical attack is the deliberate release of a toxic gas, liquid or solid that can poison people and the environment.

Possible Signs of Chemical Threat

Many people suffer from watery eyes, twitching, choking, have trouble breathing or lose coordination. Many sick or dead birds, fish or small animals are also cause for suspicion.

If You See Signs of Chemical Attack: Find Clean Air Quickly

Quickly try to define the impacted area or where the chemical is coming from, if possible take immediate action to get away.

If the chemical is inside a building where you are, get out of the building without passing through the contaminated area, if possible.

If you can't get out of the building or find clean air without passing through the area where you see signs of a chemical attack, it may be better to move as far away as possible and shelter-in-place.

If you are outside, quickly decide what is the fastest way to find clean air. Consider if you can get out of the area or if you should go inside the closest building and "shelter-in-place."

If You Think You Have Been Exposed to a Chemical—If your eyes are watering, your skin is stinging, and you are having trouble breathing, you may have been exposed to a chemical. If you think you may have been exposed to a chemical, Seek emergency medical attention.

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, do not cause contagious diseases. 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, as was sometimes the case with the anthrax mailings, it is perhaps 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. You will probably learn of the danger through an emergency radio or TV broadcast. You might get a telephone call or emergency response workers may come to your door.

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 exactly what the illness is, how it should be treated, and who is in danger. However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news including the following:

Are you in the group or area authorities consider in danger?

What are the signs and symptoms of the disease?

Are medications or vaccines being distributed?

Where? Who should get them?

If you become aware of an unusual and suspicious substance nearby:

Quickly get away.

Protect yourself. Cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric that can filter the air but still allow breathing. Examples include two to three layers of cotton such as a t-shirt, handkerchief or towel. Otherwise, several layers of tissue or paper towels may help.

Wash with soap and water.

Contact authorities.

Watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news and information including what the signs and symptoms of the disease are, if medications or vaccinations are being distributed and where you should seek medical attention if you become sick. See page 4 for Emergency Information.

If you become sick seek emergency medical attention.



POWER OUTAGES

Disruption of electrical service can occur as a result of many things, including lightning, high winds, ice and heavy snow, and equipment failure. For the most part, service is normally restored within a short period. However, major power outages can happen for extended periods from time to time. When power is lost, you should:

Check to see if your neighbors have power. It may only be in your home, a blown fuse, or a tripped circuit. If your neighbors are also without service, call SMECO. If you must go outside to assess the situation, take a flashlight and watch for downed power lines that can still be energized. If downed lines are located, DON'T go near them or touch anything that they may be in contact with. Report downed power lines immediately.



Turn off major appliances. Leave just a couple of light switches on in the home and the front porch light. When major appliances (refrigerators, electric water heaters, air conditioners and pumps) are left on, they could overload electric lines when power is restored causing a second outage or a power surge in the house that could cause a fire.

Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Food can be kept cold enough for a day or two, if the doors are kept closed. During the winter, you may be able to store some items outside in a proper container. Try to consume perishable foods first. Don't refreeze seafood, poultry, ice cream, cream sauces, or anything susceptible to spoilage. When in doubt...throw it out.

Flashlights or battery-operated lanterns should be used to illuminate the home. Candles and kerosene lanterns are not recommended for lighting because of the inherent fire safety hazards and fumes.

Portable emergency generators can be used to provide limited electrical power during an outage. But, take care to ensure that they do not pose a threat to you and your family. Never fuel or run a portable generator in the home or garage, as gas-powered generators pose a serious fire and carbon monoxide threat. Generators should be installed in compliance with your local utility's guidelines. Make sure the generator is equipped with a double-throw transfer switch that protects your equipment and prevents feedback on power lines. Always operate according to the manufacturer's instructions. For additional information on the proper use of emergency generators, call SMECO.

Water systems with electric pumps such as wells or cisterns will not operate when the power is out. Use alternate sources of water until power is restored.

Gas appliances may not work if the electricity is off because the equipment may require electricity for ignition or valve operation.

POWER OUTAGES

Water heaters that are drained to prevent damage from freezing must have their power circuit shut off as well. Failure to do so could result in loss of the heating element when power is restored. **Never** turn on a water heater unless the tank is full.

Plumbing can freeze when power is lost during cold weather periods. Drain pumps, supply lines, water heaters, boilers and traps in drains of tubs, sinks, toilets, washing machines, and dishwashers. To avoid major flooding when temperatures rise, turn off supply lines to outside spigots.

Life support equipment required for family members who depend on these devices (respirators, ventilators, oxygen equipment or other life-sustaining devices) should be listed with SMECO, with your doctor's approval. You should have a contingency plan that always includes an alternate power source for the device and relocating the person.

Fallen Trees are the primary cause of power outages in St. Mary's County. SMECO has regularly scheduled programs for trimming trees. When planting and/or trimming trees on your property, always seek professional help in trimming limbs or branches that are close to power lines.



SMECO

Customer Service

1-888-440-3311

To Report Outages call

1-877-747-6326

To see a live outage map go to:

<http://outage.smeco.coop/>

FIRES

Each year, more than 4,000 Americans die and more than 20,000 are injured in fires, many of which could be prevented. Direct property loss due to fires is estimated at \$10 billion annually.

To protect yourself, it is important to understand the basic characteristics of fire. Fire spreads quickly; there is no time to gather valuables or make a phone call. In just two minutes, a fire can become life-threatening. In five minutes, a residence can be engulfed in flames.

Heat and smoke from fire can be more dangerous than the flames. Inhaling the super-hot air can sear your lungs. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you disoriented and drowsy. Instead of being awakened by a fire, you may fall into a deeper sleep. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.

FIRES

Take Protective Measures

Before a Fire

Smoke Alarms

- Working smoke alarms are essential as they provide vital early warning and allow extra time to escape if there is a fire in your home. They also may alert neighbors to the danger of fire.
- Smoke alarms are affordable and easy to install. They are available at most hardware and retail stores and on-line.
- Every home should have at least one working smoke alarm on every level of the home including the basement. Based on when your home was built, there may be additional code requirements which include smoke alarms in every bedroom visit www.nfpa.org for more information.

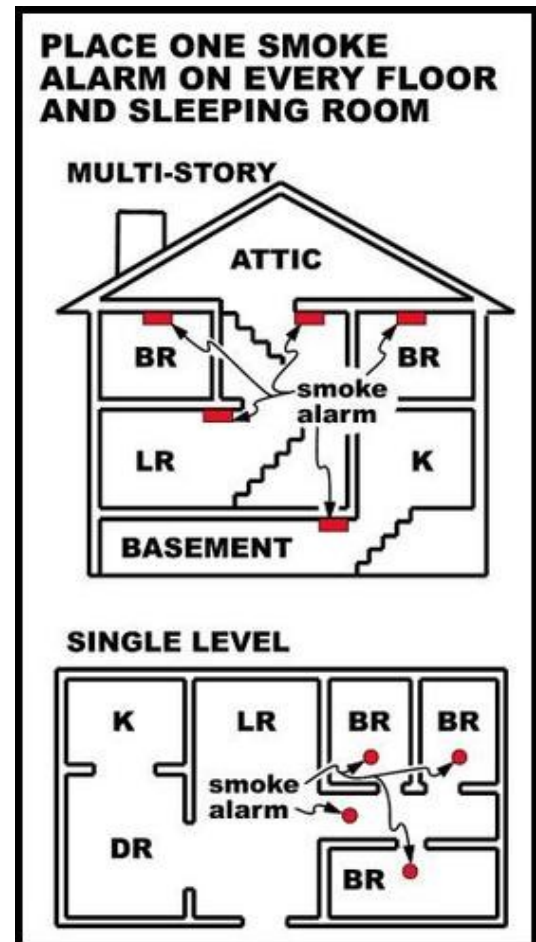
Planning Your Escape

- Review escape routes with your family. Practice escaping from each room.
- Make sure windows are not nailed or painted shut. Make sure security gratings on windows have a fire safety opening feature so they can be easily opened from the inside.
- Consider escape ladders if your residence has more than one level, and ensure that burglar bars and other antitheft mechanisms that block outside window entry are easily opened from the inside.
- Teach family members to stay low to the floor (where the air is safer in a fire) when escaping from a fire.

To escape a fire, you should:

- Check closed doors for heat before you open them. If you are escaping through a closed door, use the back of your hand to feel the top of the door, the doorknob, and the crack between the door and door frame before you open it. Never use the palm of your hand or fingers to test for heat - burning those areas could impair your ability to escape a fire (i.e., ladders and crawling).
- Hot Door- Do not open. Escape through a window. If you cannot escape, hang a white or light-colored sheet outside the window, alerting fire fighters to your presence.
- Cool Door- Open slowly and ensure fire and/or smoke is not blocking your escape route. If your escape route is blocked, shut the door immediately and use an alternate escape route, such as a window. If clear, leave immediately through the door and close it behind you. Be prepared to crawl. Smoke and heat rise. The air is clearer and cooler near the floor.
- Stay out once you are safely out. Do not reenter.
- **Call 9-1-1.**

For more information about fire safety contact your local fire department. They can provide more helpful prevention information and tips. (See pg. 30 -31)



EXPLOSIONS

If There is an Explosion

- Take shelter against 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.



If There is a Fire

- 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 family members and carefully supervise small children.
- **Never go back into a burning building.**

If You Are Trapped in Debris

- 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.

CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

No matter how unlikely the chances of an emergency, nuclear power plants are required to have emergency plans to handle any incident. Constellation has an emergency response plan for Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant. The plans are approved by local, state, and federal government agencies and are tested regularly in emergency drills. Because Calvert Cliffs is located within a 10 miles radius of St. Mary's County, emergency drills and procedures are included in the St. Mary's County Emergency Operations Plan.

Sirens and the Alert Notification System

In an emergency, Constellation would inform state and county officials at once. County officials would activate the siren alerting system within a 10-mile radius of the power plant.



What to do if you hear a siren

- Stay Calm. Don't panic.
- Check it out. The siren could be only a test, or it could be an accidental or faulty sounding.
- If you are not sure, assume it is real.
- Seek Emergency Information through Radio, TV, and/or webpages. *See page 4 for Emergency Information.*

Siren Testing

Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant conducts regular tests of emergency response sirens in St. Mary's County to ensure the sirens are functioning properly. A full three minute siren test is conducted quarterly on the first Monday starting in January at noon.

Radio Notification

Following an emergency siren alert, repeated messages broadcasted on the Emergency Alert System (EAS)

Terms to Know

- **Unusual Event** - The least serious of the four levels. Because of strict federal laws, any event out of the ordinary is reported to federal, state, and local authorities. The event poses no danger to the public or to the plant employees. State and county emergency officials are notified in case the situation worsens. No response by county or state agencies or the public is necessary.
- **Alert** - This level of emergency would be declared if an actual or possible reduction of plant safety has occurred. State and county emergency officials would be notified and kept up to date. State emergency agencies would recommend public action. The purpose of the Alert classification is to ensure that additional emergency response personnel are ready to respond if necessary.
- **Site Emergency** - At this level, significant problems at the plant have worsened to the point that a radioactive release to the air or water is possible. During a Site Emergency, state and county Emergency Operations Centers would be staffed. Precautionary measures such as the closing of parks and schools might be required. The sirens would likely be sounded, alerting you to listen to the radio for instructions and further important information.
- **General Emergency** - The most serious of the four levels. This classification means numerous safety systems have failed. These conditions would likely lead to the release or threat of release of radiation. State and county emergency officials would direct protective actions for residents living near the plant. People in the affected areas would be instructed to take shelter indoors or to evacuate.

CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

Taking Shelter

Sheltering is one protective action that county and state officials might order in a nuclear power plant emergency. Refer to page 6 for *Emergency Shelters and In-Place Sheltering*.

Taking Potassium Iodine (KI)

Potassium Iodine, also known as KI, can be used as an additional protective measure in the event of a radiation emergency.

State and local Health officials will announce when the public should take KI in repeated emergency broadcast messages.

KI is a nonprescription medication that blocks the uptake of radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland. KI does not protect a person or the thyroid from direct exposure to radiation. Taking KI only saturates the thyroid with non-radioactive iodine.

For most individuals, KI is safe. However, adverse reactions are possible in persons having existing thyroid conditions and those with an allergy to iodine. Anyone considering the use of KI should consult with their healthcare provider. Follow the directions for storage and use included with the product.

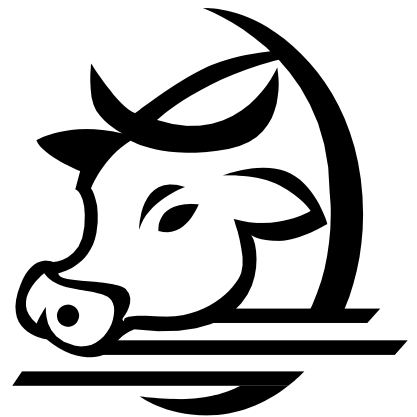
KI has been pre-distributed to schools located within the 10-mile radius of the nuclear power plant. Parents/Guardians must provide consent forms before distribution to students. St. Mary's County residents living within 10 miles of Calvert Cliffs may obtain KI by contacting the St. Mary's County Health Department. See pg. 34 for contact numbers.

Protecting Livestock and Crops

If an accident at a CCNPP resulted in a release of radioactive material, the St. Mary's County Department of Emergency Services in coordination with the agriculture extension agent would provide information on how to protect livestock and crops.

To protect your livestock:

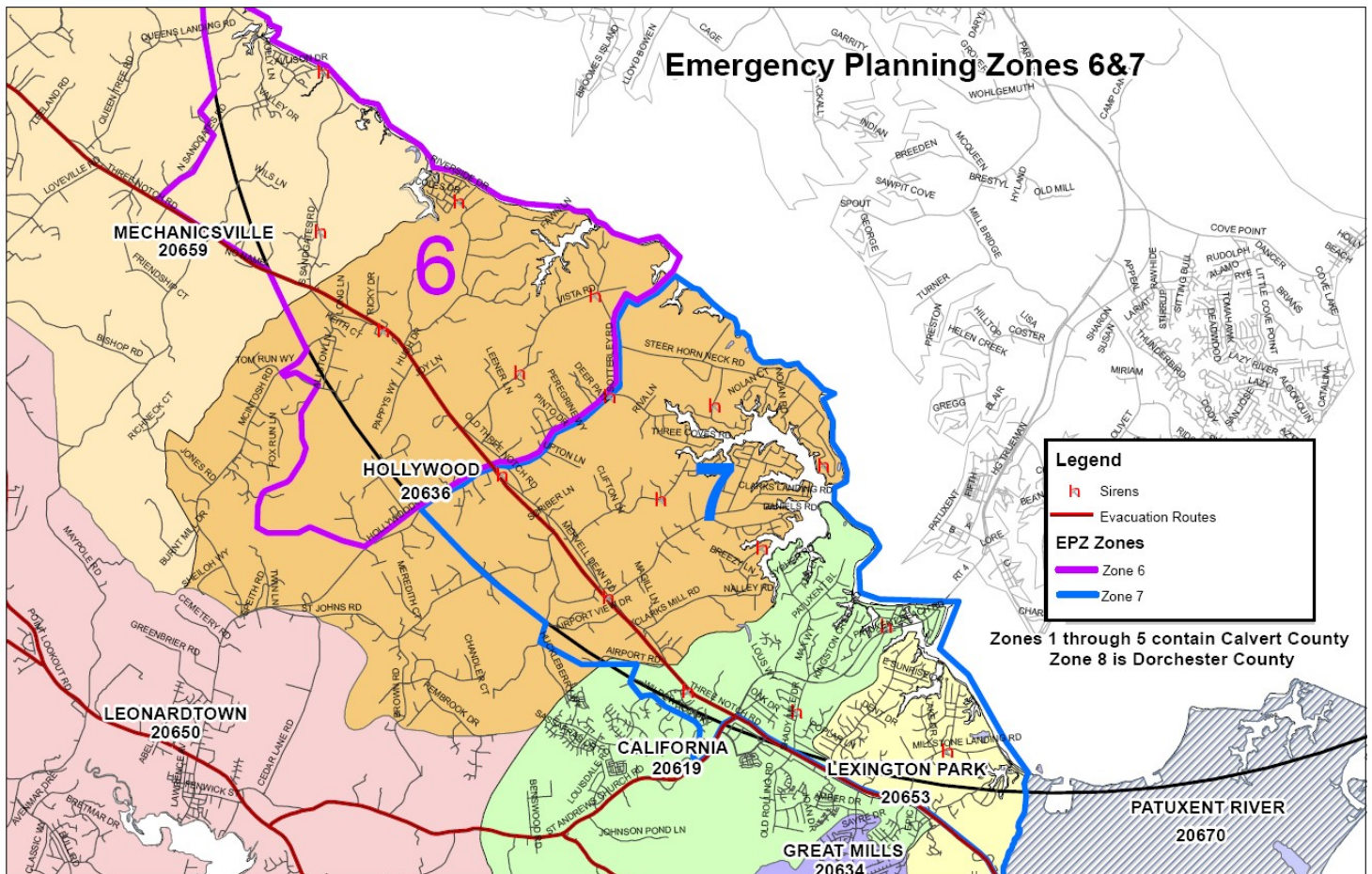
- Take care of milk-producing livestock first.
- Remove grazing animals from pasture and shelter them.
- Cover supplies of feed and water (i.e. cisterns), if possible.
- Use only stored feed when available.
- Do not process or distribute agricultural products until they have been sampled by government officials and found to be free of contamination.



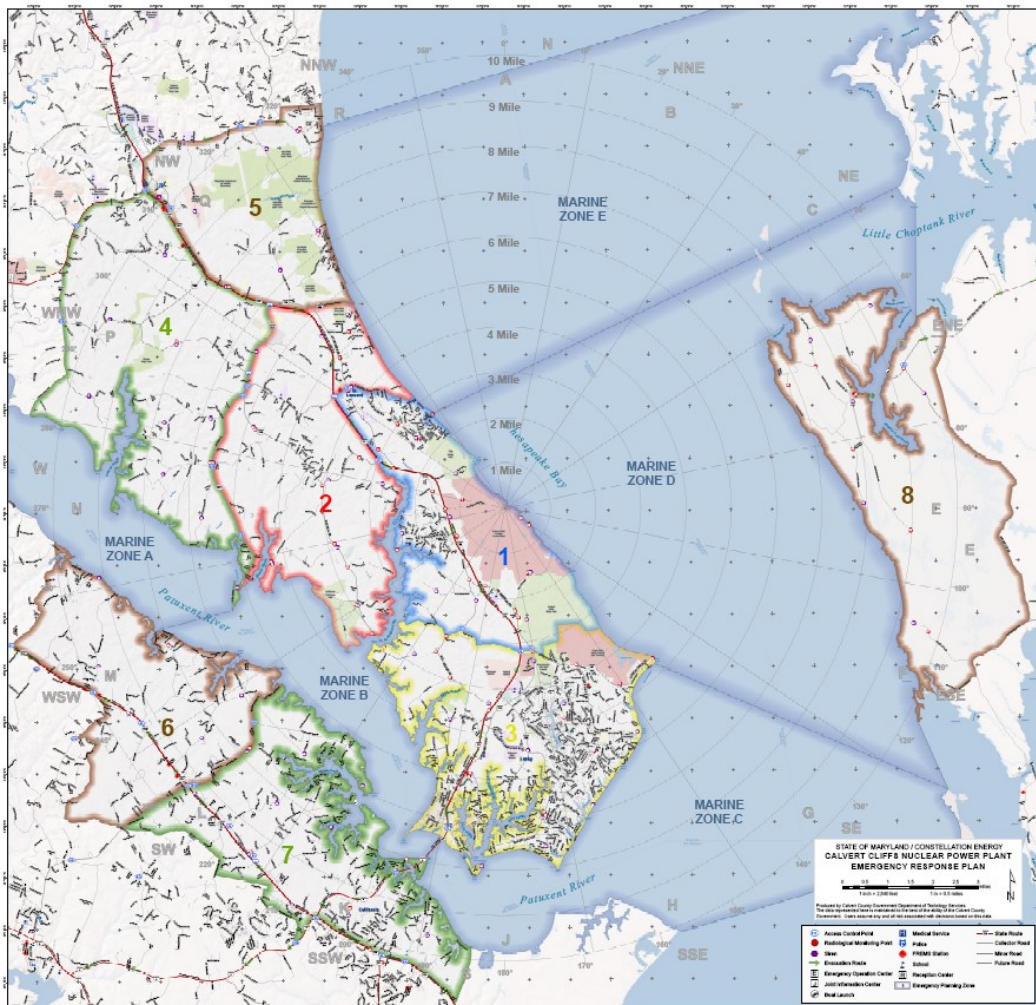
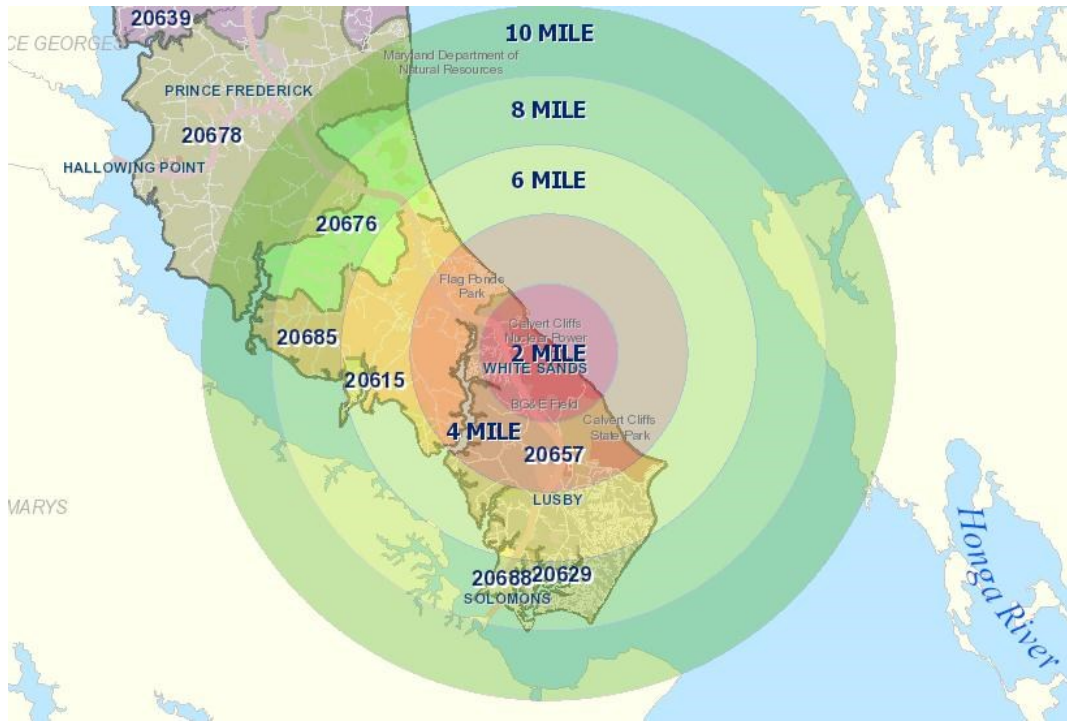
CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

To protect your crops:

- Unharvested crops are hard to protect. If time and weather conditions permit, normal harvesting and processing might still be possible. Do not attempt to harvest or process crops when protective actions, such as sheltering or evacuation, have been advised for you and your family.
- Cover harvested crops, if possible, or store inside.
- Wash, scrub, peel, or shell fresh vegetables and fruits before eating
- Do not process or distribute agricultural products until they have been sampled by government officials and found to be free of contamination.



CALVERT CLIFFS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

What are hazardous materials?

A hazardous material, by law, is “any product that corrodes other materials, explodes, or is easily ignited, reacts strongly with water, is unstable when exposed to heat or shock, or is otherwise toxic to humans, animals, or the environment.” Hazardous materials can include: explosives, flammable gases and liquids, poisons and poisonous gases, corrosives and caustics, nonflammable gases, oxidizers, water-reactive materials, and radioactive materials.

Hazardous materials are transported by road, water, air, rail, and pipeline, and stored at fixed sites across the state. Hazardous materials pose a risk to life, health, and property if they are released. Service stations, chemical plants, farms, wastewater treatment plants, and hospitals are just some of the facilities that routinely store radioactive, flammable materials, and other hazardous substances.

If you are outside during a hazardous material incident, go indoors

immediately. If you are in your car, turn off the heating and air conditioning systems. Roll up all windows. Evacuate immediately if you are told to do so. If you are asked to take shelter, follow the instructions under *In-place Sheltering* on page 6.



After a hazardous material incident, don't go home until officials say it is safe. After returning home, open windows, vents, and fans to ventilate the house. If you or anything in your home has been exposed to hazardous materials, notify authorities and seek medical attention immediately. Follow guidance of the St. Mary's County Health Department or Maryland Department of Agriculture for livestock and crops. *See contact information on page 34*

To report a Hazardous Material Incident that poses a threat to health and safety, call **9-1-1**. To report any other type of Hazardous Material Incident such as illegal hazardous material dumping call 301-475-8016 or call the Maryland Department of the Environment Emergency Response Division at **1-866-633-4686 (24 hour number)**.

911 COMMUNICATIONS

In an emergency, call 911

An emergency is any situation that requires immediate assistance from the police, fire department or ambulance.

Examples include:

- A fire
- A crime, especially if in progress
- A car crash, especially if someone is injured
- A medical emergency, such as someone who is unconscious, gasping for air or not breathing, experiencing an allergic reaction, having chest pain, having uncontrollable bleeding, or any other symptoms that require immediate medical attention



Important: If you're not sure whether the situation is a true emergency, officials recommend calling 911 and letting the call-taker determine whether you need emergency help.

When you call 911, be prepared to answer the call-taker's questions, which may include:

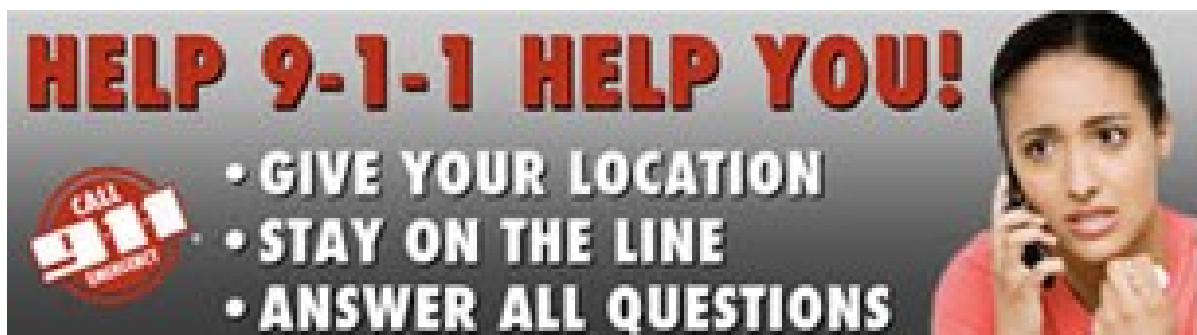
- The location of the emergency, including the street address
- The phone number you are calling from
- The nature of the emergency
- Details about the emergency, such as a physical description of a person who may have committed a crime, a description of any fire that may be burning, or a description of injuries or symptoms being experienced by a person having a medical emergency

Remember, the call-taker's questions are important to get the right kind of help to you quickly.

Be prepared to follow any instructions the call-taker gives you. Many 911 centers can tell you exactly what to do to help in an emergency until help arrives, such as providing step-by-step instructions to aid someone who is choking or needs first aid or CPR.

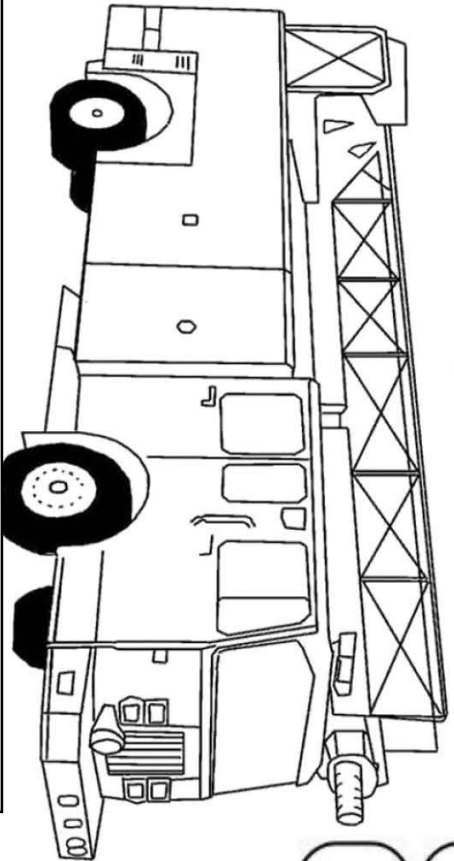
Finally, do not hang up until the call-taker instructs you to.

If you dial 911 by mistake, or if a child in your home dials 911 when no emergency exists, do not hang up—that could make 911 officials think that an emergency exists, and possibly send responders to your location. Instead, simply explain to the call-taker what happened.



In case of an

Emergency



Let's Practice!



...Dial

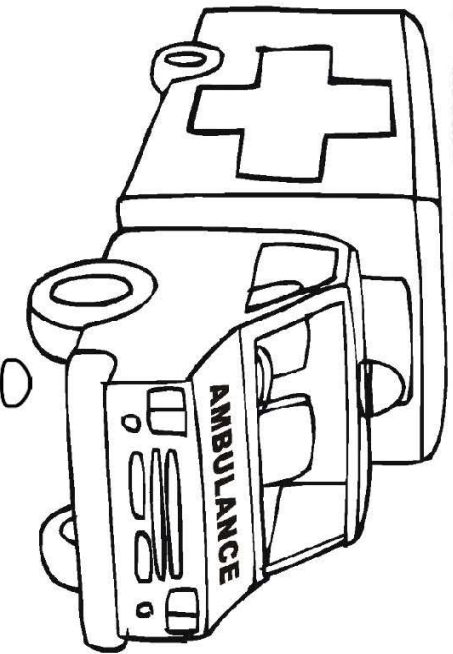
911

Do you know your...

Name? _____

Address? _____

Phone#? _____





CALL

9

1

1



IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

For Emergency Information During a County Declared Emergency Call 301 475 4911

IN AN EMERGENCY, CALL 9-1-1

Suicide Prevention Lifeline
988 or 1-800-273-8255



St Mary's County Government
301-475-4200

St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office
301-475-8008

Maryland State Police
301-475-8955

St. Mary's County Animal Control
301-475-4200 Ext. 2115

St. Mary's County Public Schools
301-475-5511

Social Services
240-895-7000

Health Department
301-475-4330

Maryland Department of the Environment
1-866-633-4686

Dept. of Public Works & Transportation
301-863-8400

Maryland State Highway
Administration
301-475-8035

Washington Gas
1-800-752-7520

Poison Control Center
**1-800-222-1222 or
1-800-492-2414**

Maryland Relay Service
7-1-1 or 1-800-201-7165

Walden Sierra, Inc. (24 hour crisis hotline)
301-863-6661

Dept. of Aging & Human Services
301-475-4200 Ext. 1050

Department of Agriculture
301-475-8431

Patuxent River Naval Air Station
On-base Emergencies
301-342-3911

On-base Non-Emergencies
**301-342-3208 or
301-342-3218**

Fleet and Family Support
301-342-4911

Pax River NAS Emergency Management
**301-342-4256 or
301-342-6288**

METCOM
301-373-4733

SMECO
301-475-5631

VOLUNTEER FIRE & EMS DEPARTMENTS

Leonardtown Volunteer Fire Department (Company 1)

22733 Lawrence Avenue— P.O. Box 50
Leonardtown, MD 20650 301-475-8996
www.lvfd1.org

Mechanicsville Volunteer Fire Department (Company 2)

28165 Hills Club Road—P.O. Box 37
Mechanicsville, MD 20659 301-884-9818
www.mvfd.com

Mechanicsville Volunteer Fire Department (Station 22)

29848 Theresa Circle
Mechanicsville, MD 20659 301-290-0930
www.mvfd.com

Bay District Volunteer Fire Department (Company 3)

46900 South Shangri-La Drive
Lexington Park, MD 20650 301-737-0654
www.bdvfd.org

Bay District Volunteer Fire Department (Company 9)

45744 Fire Department Lane—P.O. Box 1440
California, MD 20619 301-863-8790
www.bdvfd.org

Ridge Volunteer Fire Department (Company 4)

13820 Point Lookout Road—P.O. Box 520
Ridge, MD 20680 301-872-5571
www.ridgevfd.org

Seventh District Volunteer Fire Department (Company 5)

21660 Colton's Point Road—P.O. Box 206
Avenue, Maryland 20609 301-769-3600
www.sdvfd5.com

Second District Vol Fire Dept. & Rescue Squad (Company 6)

45245 Drayden Road- P. O. Box 1
Valley Lee, Maryland 20692 301-994-0751
www.sdvfdrs.org

Hollywood Volunteer Fire Department (Company 7)

24801 Three Notch Road—P.O. Box 7
Hollywood, Maryland 20636 301-373-2900
www.hvfd7.com

Leonardtown Volunteer Rescue Squad (Company 19)

22855 Lawrence Avenue—P.O. Box 299
Leonardtown, MD 20650-0299 301-475-8509
www.lvrs.org

Mechanicsville Volunteer Rescue Squad (Company 29)

28120 Old Flora Corner Rd—P.O. Box 15
Mechanicsville, MD 20659-0015 301-884-2900
www.co29.org

Lexington Park Volunteer Rescue Squad (Company 39)

21685 Franklin Delano Roosevelt Blvd PO. Box 339
Lexington Park, MD 20653-0339 (301) 862-3331
www.lpvrs.org

Lexington Park Volunteer Rescue Squad (Station 38)

45945 Buck Hewitt Rd.—P.O. Box 339
Lexington Park, MD 20653-0339 301-863-9118
www.lpvrs.org

Ridge Volunteer Rescue Squad (Company 49)

16515 Three Notch Road
P.O. Box 456
Ridge, MD 20680-0456 301-872-5970
www.rvrs.org

Seventh District Volunteer Rescue Squad (Company 59)

21530 Colton's Point Rd—P.O. Box 7
Avenue, MD 20609-0007 301-769-2287
www.sdvrs59.com

Second District Vol. Fire Dept. & Rescue Squad (Company 69)

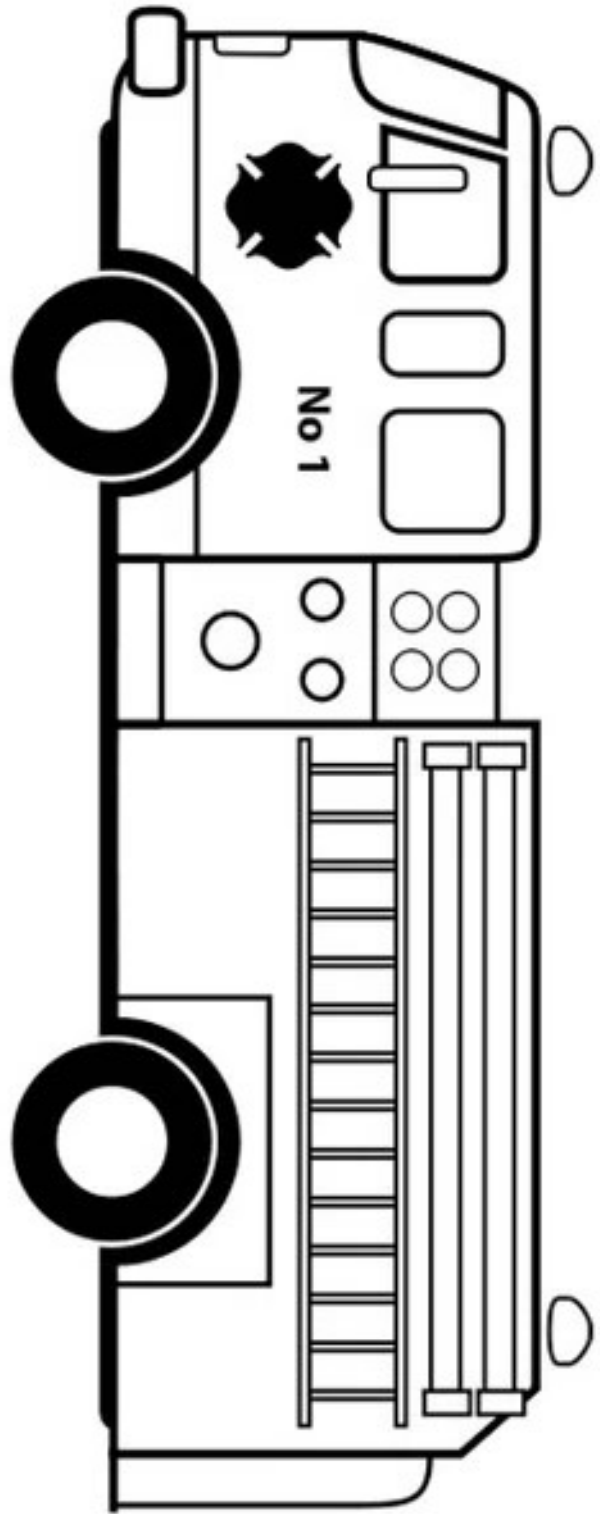
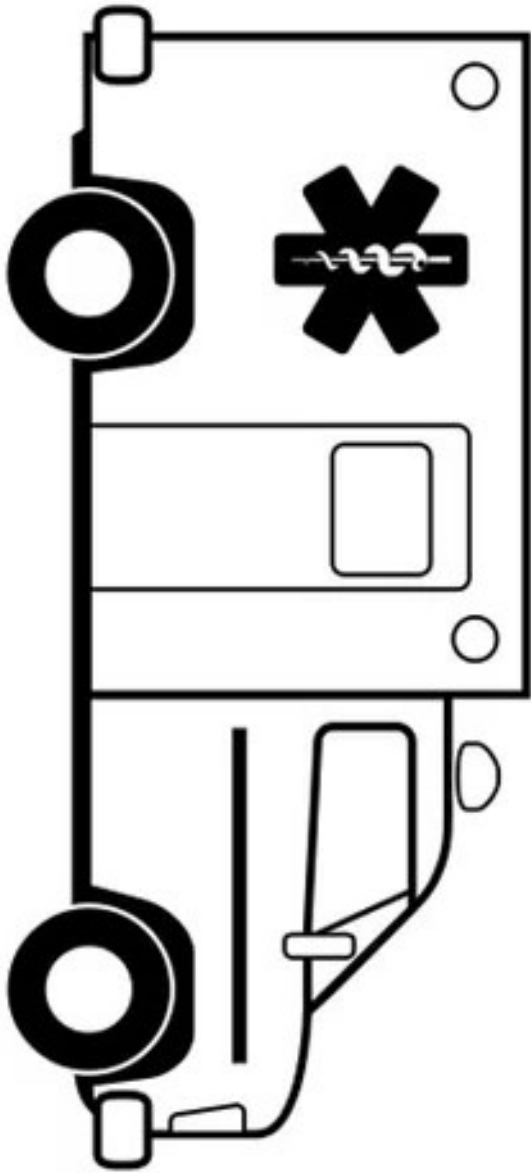
45245 Drayden Road- P. O. Box 1
Valley Lee, Maryland 20692 301-994-0751
www.sdvfdrs.org

Hollywood Volunteer Rescue Squad (Company 79)

43256 Rescue Lane—P.O. Box 79
Hollywood, MD 20636-0079 301-373-3131
www.hvrs.org

Advanced Life Support Unit

41550 Doctor's Crossing Way—P. O. Box 653
Leonardtown, MD 20650-0709 301-475-3474
www.smcals.org



Commissioners of St. Mary's County

PO Box 653

41770 Baldrige Street

Leonardtown, MD 20650



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