

Village of Romeoville

Where Community Matters

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

GUIDE

Is your family ready?

A large circular graphic composed of several overlapping circles. The outermost circle contains four quadrants: top-left shows a lightning bolt striking a dark sky; top-right shows the interior of an ambulance with medical equipment; bottom-left shows several orange sandbags lined up on a grassy area; bottom-right shows a building with a blue tarp covering its roof. In the center of this graphic is a smaller circle containing a photograph of a young girl with dark hair and a blue shirt hugging a man from behind. The text "Is your family ready?" is written in white, curved font across the top of this inner circle.

A Message from the Village of Romeoville

We are pleased to provide residents of Romeoville with an Emergency Preparedness Guide.

This is a practical guide on what you can do to prepare for almost any type of disaster or emergency that we could face in Romeoville.

A crucial part of emergency preparedness is being aware of potential situations that can arise and having an action plan in place to lessen the impact on our lives and community.

Emergencies and disasters can occur randomly and without warning. Experience tells us that being prepared works.

The information contained in this guide has been compiled from many people with expertise in emergency preparedness and management, and is the result of a collaborated effort by first responders and staff.

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Expect the Unexpected

An emergency can occur without warning, leaving little or no time for you to plan what to do next. It can confine you to your home or workplace or force you to evacuate your neighborhood.

In everyday life, a large-scale emergency or disaster seems like a remote possibility. But experience tells us that we could experience severe weather, power outages or heat emergencies.

When an emergency occurs in our community, local government and non-government disaster-relief organizations will be there to assist you – but it's important to remember that the local responders may not be able to reach you immediately or in the initial stages of the event when they may need to focus their efforts elsewhere.

Knowing what to do when disaster strikes will help you better control the situation and put you in a position to recover more quickly. That is why it is extremely important for you to have a household emergency plan, so you can be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours. Being prepared and understanding what to do when faced with an emergency can reduce fear, anxiety and losses.

Before creating a household emergency plan, use this guide to learn about the types of emergencies that may affect Romeoville, how you'll be notified of an event, and plans that may already be in place to deal with these events.

Romeoville has an Emergency Response Plan in place that details the roles and responsibilities of municipal officials and first responders before, during and after an emergency. As soon as you are notified of an emergency situation that might require evacuation or sheltering in place, tune your radio to local **Emergency Alert System Radio Stations** that cover the Romeoville area, which are: **WJOL 1340 AM, WSSR 96.7 FM, WCCQ 98.3 FM, WRXQ 100.7 FM**. Emergency information will be broadcast on these stations until the crisis is concluded. If you are told to evacuate or seek medical attention, do so immediately. The outdoor warning siren system in Romeoville may also be activated to alert residents to go indoors depending upon the situation.

Emergencies may occur when you are away from home, so find out about emergency plans at your workplace, school or anywhere else you and your family spend time. After creating a household emergency plan you should take the time to review it with your family every six months.

When you are prepared, you become part of the solution.



Steps to Create a Household Emergency Plan Include:

- Meet with household members and discuss the dangers of possible emergency events in your community, including fire, severe weather and hazardous spills.
- Discuss how you and your family will respond to each possible emergency (e.g., flood, fire, evacuation, blackout).
- Draw a floor plan of your home and mark two escape routes from each room.
- Plan how your household would stay in contact if separated. Identify two meeting places: the first should be near your home; the second should be away from your neighborhood in case you cannot return home.
- Learn how to turn off the water at the main valve and the electrical service at the main circuit panel. Also locate your main gas valve so that you can have the Fire Department or NICOR shut it off if necessary. (Note: If the gas is ever shut off for any reason, only a qualified professional from NICOR can turn it back on).
- Post emergency contact numbers near all telephones. (If there's been a major disaster, use the phone only if it's absolutely necessary. Emergency responders will need all available lines).
- Teach children how and when to dial 9-1-1 to get emergency assistance.
- Choose a friend or relative that all family members will call if separated (it is often easier to call out-of-town during an emergency than within the affected area).
- Take Basic First Aid and CPR/AED Classes available through the Romeoville Fire Academy. For more information please contact the Fire Academy at (815) 372-4042.
- Review property insurance policies to make sure they are current and meet your needs (type of coverage, amount of coverage, hazards covered) and also make an inventory of home possessions to help you claim reimbursement in case of loss or damage.
- Keep a small amount of cash at home in a safe place where you can quickly gain access to it in case of an evacuation.
- If any members of your household have disabilities or special health considerations, you may have to take additional steps to ensure their comfort and safety in an emergency.
- Make arrangements for pets.
- Keep family records (passports, birth certificates, etc.,) in a water and fireproof safe.
- Be sure everyone knows how to use your fire extinguishers and where they are kept.
- Make sure you have smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors in your home, especially near bedrooms.

**Check
off each
step as you
do it.**

Develop a Home Escape Plan

And Practice It!

In a fire or other emergency, you may need to evacuate on a moments notice. You should be ready to get out fast.

Develop an escape plan:

- Draw a floor plan of your residence. Using a black or blue pen and paper, show the location of doors, windows, stairways, and large furniture.
- Indicate the location of emergency supplies (72 Hour - Emergency Preparedness Kit), fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, collapsible ladders, first aid kits and utility shut off points.
- Next, use a colored pen to draw a broken line charting at least two escape routes from each room.
- Finally, mark a place outside of the home where household members should meet in case of fire.
- Be sure to include important points outside such as garages, patios, stairways, elevators, driveways and porches.
- If your home has more than two floors, use an additional sheet of paper. Practice emergency evacuation drills with all household members at least two times each year.

Reduce Home Hazards

In a disaster, ordinary items in the home can cause injury and damage. Take these steps to reduce your risk:

- Have a professional repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
- Place large, heavy objects on lower shelves and hang pictures and mirrors away from beds.
- Use straps or other restraints to secure tall cabinets, bookshelves, large appliances, mirrors, shelves, large picture frames, and light fixtures to wall studs.
- Repair cracks in ceilings and foundations.
- Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products away from heat sources and living areas.
- Place oily rags or waste in covered metal cans and dispose of them properly.
- Have a professional clean and repair chimneys, flue pipes, connectors, and gas vents.

Make a Kit

Emergencies or disasters can sometimes make it unsafe for people to leave their homes for extended periods. Severe weather or long-term power outages may make it necessary for each household to take care of its own needs until the disaster abates, or until local officials and/or relief workers are able to help.

Prepare for a disaster before it strikes. Assemble a 72-hour Emergency Kit to keep in your home to survive on your own for at least three days without utilities and outside sources of food and water.

To prepare your kit:

- Review the suggested list below and determine which tools and supplies your family would need to survive without power and outside sources of food and water for three days. As each family has different needs, use the following list as a guide, revising or adding to it as necessary to meet the needs of your family.
- Gather and store the supplies that are listed in an easily accessible area on the main living floor of your home.
- Assemble your Emergency Kit

Supplies

There are six basics you should stock in your home: water, food, first aid supplies, tools and supplies, clothing and bedding, and special items. Keep the items that you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container.

Possible containers include:

- A large, covered trash or storage container
- A camping backpack
- A duffel bag

Water

- Store two gallons of water per person per day (a gallon for drinking and a gallon for food preparation/sanitation.)
- Keep at least a three-day supply of water for each person in your household.
- Store purification tablets or chlorine bleach and an eyedropper to disinfect water.

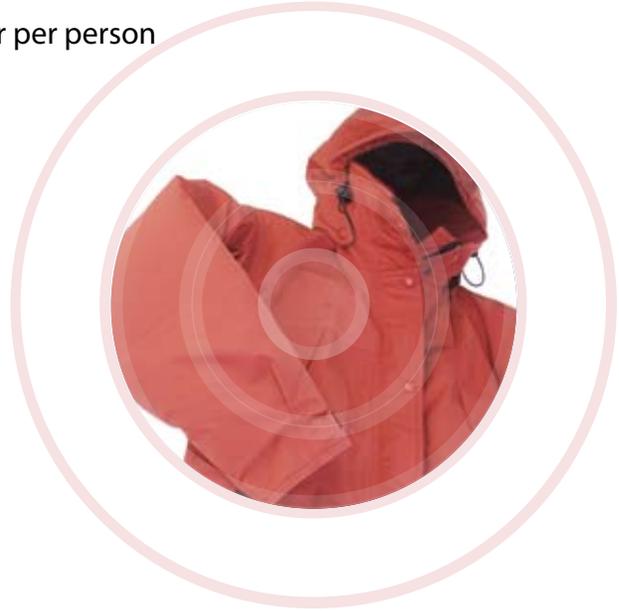
- Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little or no water such as ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno or other heat source. Select food items that are compact and lightweight
- Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)
- High energy foods (peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix)
- Foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets
- Comfort /stress foods- cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, instant coffee, tea bags, hot chocolate

First Aid Kit

- First Aid Manual
 - Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
 - 2 and 4 inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
 - Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
 - Triangular bandages (3)
 - 2 and 3 inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
 - Scissors
 - Tweezers
 - Rubbing Alcohol
 - Moistened towelettes
 - Antiseptic or antiseptic towelettes
 - Thermometer
 - Tongue depressor (2)
 - Assorted sizes of safety pins
 - Cleansing agent/soap
 - Vinyl gloves (2 pairs)
 - Small towels sealed in a plastic bag
- ### Non-prescription drugs
- Pain relievers (i.e., acetaminophen)
 - Anti-diarrheal medication
 - Antacid
 - Sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher)
- ### Personal care items
- Toothpaste and brushes
 - Dental floss
 - Feminine products
 - Soap and shampoo
 - Cotton swabs
 - Toilet paper
 - Lip balm

Clothing and Bedding

- One complete change of clothing and footwear per person
- Sturdy shoes or work boots
- Rain gear
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Hat and gloves, scarves



Important Family Documents

Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container or a bank safety deposit box:

- Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and bonds
- Passport, social insurance cards, health card, immunization records
- Bank account numbers
- Credit card account numbers and companies
- Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers
- Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)
- Current photos of family members in case you are separated in an emergency



For Children and Adults

- Prescription and non-prescription medications (7 days supply)
- Contact lenses and supplies
- Denture needs
- Extra eye glasses
- Hearing aids and batteries
- Entertainment – games and books



For Baby

- Formula with extra sterile water to mix (if powdered or concentrate)
- Bottles
- Disposable diapers
- Diaper wipes
- Petroleum jelly
- Extra clothing
- Snowsuit if cold
- Medications
- Toys



Car Survival Kit

Every driver should carry a survival kit in his or her vehicle. Here are some important items to consider:

- Booster cables. The thicker the better. Look for four or six-gauge cables.
- Vehicle fluids, including windshield washer fluid, gas-line antifreeze, motor oil, transmission oil, power steering fuel, brake fluid, anti-freeze, and rags for wiping dipsticks so fluid levels can be checked properly.
- An approved container able to hold up to 5 gallons of gasoline, emergency flares and/or emergency triangles. If you ever have to use them, remember to place them at least 45 feet away from your car to give other drivers adequate warning of the problem.
- Sand, salt or kitty litter during winter. This comes in handy when stuck and wheels are spinning on ice.
- Emergency food pack
- Shovel
- Mini air compressor to help inflate a flat tire and/or puncture seal gels
- Tire gauge for measuring the air pressure in your tires
- Spare fuses. Carry an assortment that includes at least one of 7.5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 amp fuses
- Flashlight and spare batteries
- Tool kit, including a good quality screwdriver set, pliers, small hammer, utility knife, ratchet socket set, a four-way wrench, Vice-Grip pliers, rolls of electrical and duct tape.
- First aid kit
- Blanket; the special "survival" blankets are best
- Emergency candle and camping matches
- Road maps
- Ice scraper and brush
- Fire extinguisher (ABC type)



Preparing an Emergency Food Supply

Short Term Food Supplies

There is a possibility that during an emergency, access to food supply sources may be disrupted temporarily, you should prepare a food supply that will last at least 3 days.

The easiest way to develop a three-day stockpile is to increase the amount of basic foods you normally keep on your shelves.

Storage Tips

- Keep food in a dry, cool spot in the house, in a dark area if possible.
- Keep food covered at all times.
- Open food boxes or cans carefully so that you can close them in tightly after each use.
- Wrap cookies and crackers in plastic bags, and keep them in airtight containers.
- Empty opened packages of sugar, dried fruits and nuts into screw-top jars or airtight cans to protect them from pests.
- Inspect all food for signs of spoilage before use.
- Use food before it goes bad, and replace with fresh supplies, dated with ink or marker. Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in front.

Nutrition Tips

During and immediately after a disaster, it will be vital that you maintain your strength. So remember:

- Eat at least one well-balanced meal each day and snack regularly on foods that are high in energy.
- Drink enough liquid to enable your body to function properly (one gallon a day.)
- Take in enough calories to enable you to do any necessary work.
- Limit your intake of foods and drinks containing caffeine and/or alcohol.

Shelf Life of Stored Food

Here are some general guidelines for rotating emergency foods:

Don't store longer than six months:

- Powdered milk (boxed)
- Dried fruit (in sealed container)
- Dry, crisp crackers (in sealed container)
- Potatoes

Don't store longer than one year:

- Canned meat and condensed vegetable soups
- Canned fruits, fruit juices and vegetables
- Ready-to-eat cereals and uncooked instant cereals (in containers)
- Peanut butter & jams (if seal unbroken)
- Hard candy, chocolate bars and canned nuts

May be stored indefinitely (in proper containers and conditions):

- Wheat
- Salt
- White Rice
- Dried Corn
- Non-carbonated drinks
- Vegetable Oils
- Soybeans
- Bouillon products
- Powdered milk (in nitrogen-packed cans)
- Dry Pasta
- Baking powder
- Instant coffee, tea & cocoa



Water: The Absolute Necessity

Stocking water reserves and learning how to purify contaminated water should be your top priority in preparing for an emergency. You should store at least a three day supply of water for each member of your family. Everyone's needs will differ, depending upon age, physical condition, activity, diet and climate. A normally active person needs to drink at least one gallon of water each day. Hot environments can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers and people who are ill will need more. You will need additional water for food preparation and hygiene. Store at least two gallons per person per day.



If supplies begin to run low, remember: never ration water. Drink the amount you need today, and try to find more for tomorrow. You can minimize the amount of water your body needs by reducing activity and staying cool.

Emergency Sheltering

Shelter in Place

Any time you are required to stay indoors because of an emergency situation, you are sheltering. In-place sheltering may be short-term, such as going to a safe room for a short period of time while a tornado warning is in effect. It may also be longer term, such as when you stay in your home for several days without electricity or water services following a severe storm.

The appropriate steps to take in preparing for short-term in-place sheltering will depend on the particular emergency you are facing.

General Sheltering Guidelines:

- If at all possible, try to seek shelter with friends or relatives outside of the affected area
- Emergency shelters can be set up in locations such as schools, municipal buildings or community centers. At the time you are advised to evacuate, you will also be advised of the location of the nearest emergency shelter

Evacuation

If a flood, fire, hazardous materials spill or another emergency poses a threat or potential threat to your safety or that of your property, local authorities may advise you to evacuate.

An evacuation order may come with little warning, so it is important to include plans for evacuation as part of family, business, and neighborhood preparedness plans. Should an evacuation be necessary, law enforcement officers, fire department personnel or other local officials will notify you directly through the local media and/or public address systems.

When an evacuation order is issued, listen to your radio to make sure the evacuation order applies to you, and to understand if you should evacuate immediately or if you have time to pack some essentials. Stay tuned to a radio or television for information on evacuation routes, emergency shelters, and procedures.

It is important to stay calm, listen carefully and follow all instructions.

- Before you leave, turn off power and water.
- Make arrangements for your pets including medications they may need.
- Should time allow, leave a note informing others when you left and where you went.
- Close and lock your windows and doors.
- Avoid using the telephone unless in a life threatening emergency. Phone lines are frequently overwhelmed in disaster situation and lines need to be clear for emergency calls.
- Take your Emergency Kit.
- Follow the route authorities recommend. Don't take shortcuts on the way to the shelter.
- Check on neighbors to make sure they have been notified and offer help to those with disabilities or other special needs.
- Take only one vehicle to the evacuation site. This reduces further congestion and keeps your family together by eliminating an additional vehicle.

Returning Home

Care should be taken when re-entering your home.

Remain in the shelter until told by local authorities that it is safe to leave.

- Keep tuned to local radio and TV stations for advice and instructions about medical help, emergency housing, clothing and food assistance.
- Drive only when necessary and be especially careful. Streets may be filled with debris and downed power lines.
- Avoid loose or dangling power wires and report them immediately to the local power company.
- Report broken gas, sewer or water mains to the Fire Department.
- Prevent fires! Don't use candles. Water pressure and availability of personnel may be low, which will make fire-fighting even more difficult.
- Check refrigerated food for spoilage. Don't risk eating spoiled food.
- Stay away from flooded areas. Debris, broken bottles, and boards with nails will be everywhere.



Clean Air

Many types of incidents can send contamination into the air and make outside air hazardous for a period of time. It is best to create a barrier between yourself and any airborne contamination until it passes. Be ready to improvise with what you have on hand to protect your mouth, nose, eyes or cuts on your skin. Anything that fits snugly over your mouth, including any dense weave cotton material, can help filter contaminants in an emergency. Keep a supply of heavyweight garbage bags and plastic sheeting, duct tape and scissors in your family protection kit. You can use these things to tape up doors, windows and air vents to seal off a room from outside contamination. This could be necessary if a recommendation was made to shelter in place at your home or place of work.

Thunderstorms

A thunderstorm develops in an unstable atmosphere when warm moist air near the earth's surface rises quickly and cools. The moisture condenses to form rain droplets and dark thunderclouds called cumulonimbus clouds. These storms are often accompanied by hail, lightning, high winds, heavy rain and tornados. Thunderstorms are usually over in an hour, although a series of thunderstorms can last for several hours.

Lightning

To estimate how far away the lightning is, count the seconds between the flash of lightning and the thunderclap. Each second is equivalent to about 300 meters. If you count fewer than five seconds, take shelter immediately. If lightning is near, you do not want to be the tallest object in the area.

At the office or house

- If indoors, stay there but away from windows, doors, fireplaces, radiators, stoves, sinks, bathtubs, appliances, metal pipes, telephones and other materials which conduct electricity (You can use a cellular telephone).
- Unplug radios, televisions, computers, etc.
- Do not go out to rescue the laundry on the clothesline as it conducts electricity.

If caught in the open, do not lie flat but crouch in the leap frog position and lower your head

- Take shelter in a building or depressed area such as a ditch or a culvert but never under a tree.
- Do not ride bicycles, motorcycles or golf carts or use metal shovels or golf clubs as they conduct electricity.
- If swimming or in boat, get back to shore immediately.
- If you are in a car, stay there but pull away from trees which might fall on you.

Tornados

The Village of Romeoville has 16 outdoor warning sirens with battery back up located throughout the village which are designed to warn residents that are outdoors when severe weather strikes to go indoors and take precautionary measures. The Village tests the outdoor warning sirens on the first Tuesday of each month as long as there is no severe weather in the area. The sirens are operated in the alert (steady tone) mode for one minute and then after two minutes are operated for about five seconds to complete the test. This test verifies that the sirens actually produce audible sound. Our outdoor warning sirens will sound with a steady three minute alert signal to warn the entire village of an approaching severe weather event. Remember that these sirens are sounded for severe weather that is in Romeoville or approaching Romeoville, not for weather that has already passed. These sirens cannot be guaranteed to be heard indoors and in cars. If you cannot hear the warning sirens inside, there are weather radios that use the "SAME" (specific area message encoding) format. These radios are activated by the national weather service for weather warnings and are very reliable.

You should take cover for at least fifteen minutes when the sirens are sounded or until the tornado warning has expired.

Warning signals that a tornado may be near

A severe thunderstorm is the driving force behind a tornado. Hot, humid weather combined with a cold front could be a sign that a tornado is brewing, and a funnel cloud hanging from a dark cloud may be visible before the tornado actually occurs. A tornado may be accompanied by lightning, high winds and hail. Stay tuned to your local television and radio stations for updated storm information especially when weather conditions are right for generating a tornado. As well, it is important to know the difference between a tornado watch and a warning.

Tornado Watch: A tornado is possible in your area and you should be on alert

Tornado Warning: A tornado has been sighted and you should take cover immediately

It's up to you!

You can prepare by having a plan in place long before a tornado hits. You must make the decision to seek shelter before the storm arrives. It could be the most important decision you will ever make.

- If you are at home, go to the basement or take shelter in a small interior ground floor room such as a bathroom, closet or hallway. In all cases, stay away from windows and outside walls and doors.
- If you are at the office or in an apartment building, take shelter in an inner hallway or room, ideally in the basement or the ground floor. Do not use the elevator and stay away from windows. Avoid buildings such as gymnasiums, churches and auditoriums with freespan roofs. These roofs do not have supports in the middle and may collapse if a tornado hits them. If you are in one of these buildings take cover under a sturdy structure.
- Do not get caught in a car or mobile home. Take shelter elsewhere- such as a building with a strong foundation. If no shelter is available, then lie down in a ditch, away from the car or mobile home.
- In all cases, get as close to the ground as possible, protect your head and watch out for flying debris. Small objects such as sticks can become lethal weapons when driven by a tornado's winds.
- Do not call 911 to ask about the weather situation unless someone is hurt inside of your home. The 911 system can easily become overloaded with calls during this time.

After the Tornado...

If your home or family is affected by the tornado, you should:

- Monitor local media reports for advice and to find out where assistance is available.
- Drive carefully and watch for debris, damaged bridges/roads and dangling wires.
- Report any emergency situations to the local police or fire department.
- Notify your insurance agent or broker if your property is damaged.
- **If you smell gas:**
 - Immediately contact the Fire Department
 - Open windows and doors
 - Leave the house and go to another location



Winter Storms

At home

- When a winter storm is forecast, leave your radio on.
- Ensure that fireplaces are in good working order and sufficient fuel is on hand.
- When a winter storm hits, stay indoors. If you must go to the outbuildings, dress for the weather. Outer clothing should be tightly woven and water-repellent.

In your car

- Have an emergency kit in your car.
- Keep your gas tank almost full during the winter and have extra windshield washer fluid and gas line anti-freeze on hand.
- If you must travel during a snowstorm, do so during the day and let someone know your route, departure, and estimated arrival time.
- If your car is stuck in a winter storm, remain calm and stay in your car. Keep fresh air in your car by opening the window slightly on the sheltered side, away from the wind. Beware of exhaust fumes and check the exhaust pipe periodically to make sure it is not blocked with snow. (Remember, you can't smell carbon monoxide fumes.)

Extreme Heat

Heat can harm by pushing the human body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions, the body's internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. In extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work harder to maintain a normal core temperature.

Extreme heat or heat waves can be particularly dangerous for children, the elderly and people who are ill or overweight. Avoid or reduce strenuous physical outdoor activities.

Some measures you can take in your home to prepare for a heat wave include:

- Install window air conditioners snugly; insulate if necessary.
- Close any floor heat registers nearby and use a circulating or box fan to spread cool air.
- Check air conditioning ducts for proper insulation.
- Install temporary reflectors, such as aluminum covered cardboard, to reflect heat back outside.
- Weather-strip doors and windows to keep cool air inside.
- Cover windows that receive morning or afternoon sun with drapes, shades, awnings or louvers, which can reduce the heat that enters a home.

What you can do during an extreme heat or heat wave emergency:

- Stay indoors as much as possible. If air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest floor and out of the sun.
- Eat well-balanced, light and regular meals.
- Drink plenty of water, even if you do not feel thirsty.
- Limit your intake of alcohol and caffeine.
- Dress in loose fitting clothes that cover as much skin as possible.
- Check on family, friends and neighbors who do not have AC.

Cooling and Heating Centers

*Recreation Center
900 West Romeo Road*

*Fire Station 1
18 Montrose Drive*

Be Prepared for Flooding

Homeowners, renters and businesses can take the following precautions to help prevent or lessen the effects of flooding:

- Check your sump pump to see if it's working; have a back-up pump.
- Check to see if your eavestrough, culverts and drainage ditches are clear.
- Review your insurance policy to ensure you are adequately covered. Make sure you have sewer back-up insurance.
- Assemble a 72 - Hour Emergency Kit.

If You are at Risk

When authorities have advised you that flooding is imminent, take precautions to ensure that you, your family and property are protected.

- Have emergency food, water and medical supplies on hand.
- Move furniture, electrical appliances, and other belongings to higher levels.
- Remove or seal hazardous products like weed killers or insecticides.
- Remove toilet bowl water and plug basement sewer drains and toilet connection
- Have sandbags ready to use.
- Do not wade or play in flood water, which may be heavily contaminated with sewage and other pollutants that can pose a serious health risk.

On the Road

- Travel very carefully and only if absolutely necessary through flooded areas. Roads may be washed away or covered with water. If you come across a barricade or a flooded road take a different route.
- Keep listening to the radio for information.
- Emergency workers will be busy assisting people in flooded areas. Help them by staying out of the way.
- Watch out for power lines that are down.
- If you are caught in fast rising waters and your car stalls leave it and save yourself and your passengers.



FAMILY COMMUNICATION PLAN

Out of Town Contact Name:

Email Address:

Telephone Number 1:

Telephone Number 2:

Family Member Information

Name:

Telephone:

Social Security Number:

Date of Birth:

Medication Information:

Name:

Telephone:

Social Security Number:

Date of Birth:

Medication Information:

Name:

Telephone:

Social Security Number:

Date of Birth:

Medication Information:

Name:

Telephone:

Social Security Number:

Date of Birth:

Medication Information:

Name:

Telephone:

Social Security Number:

Date of Birth:

Medication Information:

Name:

Telephone:

Social Security Number:

Date of Birth:

Medication Information:

Name:

Telephone:

Social Security Number:

Date of Birth:

Medication Information:

FAMILY COMMUNICATION PLAN

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Home Address | |
| Telephone Number | |
| Emergency Meeting Place | |
| Work 1 Address | |
| Telephone Number | |
| Emergency Meeting Place | |
| Work 2 Address | |
| Telephone Number | |
| Emergency Meeting Place | |
| | |
| School 1 Address | |
| Telephone Number | |
| Emergency Meeting Place | |
| | |
| School 2 Address | |
| Telephone Number | |
| Emergency Meeting Place | |
| | |
| Other Locations | |
| Telephone Number | |
| Emergency Meeting Place | |
| | |
| Other Locations | |
| Telephone Number | |
| Emergency Meeting Place | |

| Important Information | Telephone Number | Policy Number |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Doctor | | |
| Doctor | | |
| Pharmacy | | |
| Medical Insurance | | |
| Home/Rental Insurance | | |
| Veterinarian/Kennel | | |

VILLAGE OF ROMEOVILLE PHONE NUMBER REFERENCE GUIDE

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Emergency | 911 |
| Village Hall | 815-886-7200 |
| Water Department..... | 815-886-7200 |
| Finance Department | 815-886-7200 |
| Police Department..... | 815-886-7219 |
| Code Enforcement..... | 815-886-7215 |
| Animal Warden..... | 815-886-1018 |
| Fire Department Station #1 | 815-886-7227 |
| Fire Department Station #2 | 815-372-4030 |
| Planning & Zoning Department | 815-886-7213 |
| Building Inspections..... | 815-886-7203 |
| Public Works Department | 815-886-1870 |
| Recreation Department | 815-886-6222 |
| Emergency Management..... | 815-886-4085 |
| REMA Emergency | 815-886-0021 |
| Poison Control Center..... | 800-222-1222 |

Utilities

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| NICOR..... | 888-642-6748 |
| ComEd | 800-334-7661 |
| AT&T | 800-244-4444 |
| Comcast | 866-594-1234 |
| J.U.L.I.E..... | 800-892-0123 |
| Waste Management | 815-725-4200 |

Hospitals

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Provena St. Joseph Hospital | 815-741-7114 |
| Silver Cross Hospital | 815-740-1100 |
| Edward Hospital..... | 630-527-3000 |
| Adventist Bolingbrook Hospital..... | 630-226-8100 |
| Good Samaritan Hospital | 630-275-5900 |
| Rush-Copley Hospital | 866-426-7539 |

Community Services

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|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Lockport Fire District Station 3..... | 815-372-2941 |
| Chamber of Commerce..... | 815-886-2076 |
| Community Service Council..... | 815-886-5000 |
| Romeoville Post Office | 815-886-9044 |

Schools

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|---|--------------|
| Valley View Administration..... | 815-886-2700 |
| RC Hill | 815-886-4343 |
| Irene King | 815-886-3380 |
| Beverly Skoff..... | 815-886-8384 |
| A. Vito Martinez..... | 815-886-6100 |
| John J. Lukancic | 815-886-2216 |
| Kenneth L. Hermansen..... | 815-886-7581 |
| Valley View Early Childhood Center..... | 815-886-7827 |
| Romeoville High School..... | 815-886-1800 |
| Plainfield School Administration | 815-439-3240 |
| Creekside Elementary..... | 815-577-4700 |
| Lakewood Falls | 815-439-4560 |
| Indian Trail..... | 815-436-6128 |
| Plainfield High School | 815-436-3200 |
| St. Andrews..... | 815-886-5653 |
| Bible Baptist..... | 815-886-4850 |
| Joliet Junior College | 815-729-9020 |
| Lewis University | 815-838-0500 |

Townships

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Dupage Township | 630-759-1317 |
| Lockport Township | 815-838-0380 |
| Plainfield Township..... | 815-436-8308 |

Will County Government

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Sheriff's Department..... | 815-727-8895 |
| Health Department | 815-727-8480 |
| Highway Department..... | 815-727-8476 |
| Will County Emergency Management..... | 815-740-8351 |

