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Susan B. Allen
Memorial Hospital

BUTLER COUNTY EMERGENCY

PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



**BUTLER COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING
COMMITTEE**



INTRODUCTION

Dear Resident and Guest of Butler County:

We are the Butler County Local Emergency Planning Committee (L.E.P.C.)/Citizens Corps Council. We present this Emergency Preparedness Guidebook to provide information on ways to protect your families and your property from hazards. In addition to emergency preparedness this booklet will introduce you to the various county agencies that deal with emergencies and their role on your behalf.

Although Butler County sits in the middle of “Tornado Alley”, there are other threats that we should plan and prepare for including hazardous material incidents, fires, flooding, terrorism and earthquakes.

The Butler County LEPC/Citizens Corps Council was created as a result of federal and state statutes dealing with the storage and handling of hazardous materials. We serve as the local representatives for state and federal agencies that deal with hazardous materials. We establish the procedures for receipt and processing of requests from the public on hazardous materials. Our primary responsibility is to develop and maintain the emergency response plan that deals with hazardous materials. Our mission is to help the communities in Butler County plan and prepare for all emergencies as well as providing the information on how to handle them once they occur.

Beginning in 2004, the Butler County LEPC voted to become the “parent” organization for the local Citizens Corps program. As the Council, the Butler County LEPC directs the implementation of and provides guidance for the Butler County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program. The Butler County CERT program provides training for all of our citizens on emergency response and preparedness.

As a resident, you have the right to certain information to aid you in protecting your health and safety. This information includes knowledge of the emergency response plan for the release of hazardous materials as well as inventory of the reportable amounts of substances used and stored in our communities. To request this information, contact the Butler County LEPC/Citizens Corps Council at:

2100 N. Ohio, Ste. B
Augusta, KS 67010
316-733-9796
email: jschmidt@bucoks.com

The Butler County LEPC is comprised of ordinary citizens and representatives from local government, county emergency management, fire departments, health and emergency medical agencies, media, service/civic groups and local manufacturing. As a resident of Butler County, you are welcome to attend our meetings or to join as a member. Please call our offices at 316-733-9796 for dates, locations and times.

As part of our mission, this booklet has been prepared by the LEPC for your use. The information in this booklet is certainly not all-inclusive nor a substitute for a comprehensive emergency preparedness program.

INTRODUCTION	2
9-1-1 = Direct Emergency Hotline	4
Reverse 9-1-1	5
Communications During An Emergency.....	5
Chemical Emergencies.....	7
How Does Seasonal Flu Differ From Pandemic Flu?	9
Anthrax Or Other Biological Agents.....	10
Home Chemical Safety	11
Pesticide Safety	12
Evacuations.....	14
Potential for Dam Failure	15
Pipeline Safety	16
Severe Weather	18
Floods & Flash Floods	21
Earthquakes	24
Fire Safety	26
Burning Responsibly.....	27
Department of Emergency Management/Homeland Security.....	29
Health Department.....	29
Sheriff’s Department.....	30
Department on Aging	30
Emergency Medical Services.....	31
Fire Departments	31
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).....	31
City of El Dorado Hazardous Materials Task Force.....	33
Disaster Supplies Kit.....	34



9-1-1 = Direct Emergency Hotline

What is 9-1-1?

9-1-1 is an emergency telephone number that provides immediate and direct contact to FIRE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AMBULANCE and other EMERGENCY SERVICES.

When to use 9-1-1

Dial 9-1-1 to report a crime, a fire, a heart attack, a serious injury, a serious release of chemicals or any situation that may require an *immediate* response by fire, law enforcement, or ambulance. Remember! If it is threat to life or property, CALL 911.

What information the 9-1-1 operator needs

1. Nature of the problem
2. Your name
3. Address of where the incident is (include cross streets)
4. Phone number of where you are calling from

When you should NOT use 9-1-1

PLEASE! Do not call 9-1-1 for road/travel information, severe weather information, repair for your appliances, car trouble, complaints of excessive noise, littering, pets up a tree, lost pets, legal or medical advice, or other non-emergency type calls that do not require an *immediate* response from an emergency agency. Consult the information pages in your telephone director for the appropriate administrative agencies for your non-emergency problems.

PLAN AHEAD. FILL IN THE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR HOME OR BUSINESS NOW SO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS OR BUSINESS ASSOCIATES ARE READY IF YOU NEED TO CALL 9-1-1.

Name:	Phone Number:
Address:	
Major Cross Streets:	

Reverse 9-1-1

What is Reverse 9-1-1?

Reverse 9-1-1 is a system where emergency communications can call *you*.

What types of calls will Reverse 9-1-1 make?

Reverse 9-1-1 calls can be made for severe weather information, missing persons, information involving public safety issues, hazardous materials incidents, etc. Reverse 9-1-1 will utilize pre-recorded messages that will give you the information at home.

What if I am not at home?

Butler County's Reverse 9-1-1 system is programmed to leave its message on your answering machine if you have one so you can retrieve the message when you get home.

Should I call 9-1-1 to let them know I got the message?

DO NOT CALL 9-1-1 unless you are directed to by the message that is left. An example would be if the system called and the recording asked you to call 9-1-1 if you have seen a missing child. Remember that 9-1-1 is for life-threatening or property emergencies only. If you tie up the phone lines with a call that is not an emergency, someone else may not be able to get through.

My telephone number is unlisted/I have only a cellular phone:

Reverse 9-1-1 can only contact you if it knows your number. If you have an unlisted number, or your primary telephone is a cellular phone, contact Emergency Communications at 1-800-822-5306 so they can put you in the system.

Does Reverse 9-1-1 work with a Telephonic Device for the Deaf (TDD)?

Reverse 9-1-1 is compatible with TDD systems. Simply call us at 1-800-822-5306 and we will program the number into our system.

Communications During An Emergency

Cable Override

Receiving information in a timely manner is the most important thing you can possibly have to protect your lives and your property. Due to new FCC regulations and with the advent of the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS), cable override will only be done when there is an imminent threat of life. A message, such as "Tornado Warning For...." will override the signal of the cable station you are viewing. This information will be seen by anyone with cable access.

Cable override is not available to those citizens that utilize American Telecasting cable services or DSN systems.

Television Stations

Local television stations provide communication during emergency situations by breaking into regularly scheduled programming. Emergency information is shown utilizing a weather forecaster, reporter, insert in the screen or a “crawler” across the bottom of the screen. Local television stations include, but are not limited to:

KSNW-TV 3	KWCH-TV 12
KPTS-TV 8	KSAS-TV 24
KAKE-TV 10	

Local Radio Stations:

During emergency situations, KFDI radio has agreed to be the lead source of emergency information to all citizens of Butler County. This information will probably be broadcast through other stations as well, but the Butler County LEPC has designated KFDI as the *official* emergency station for Butler County. KFDI can be picked up on both the AM and FM side on your radio dial at:

KFDI – 101.3 FM & 1070 AM

Frontier Refinery Alert System:

The refinery plant at the southwest side of El Dorado has an emergency alert system in place to provide an outdoor early warning system for plant personnel. Emergency originating within the refinery are reported to Butler County 9-1-1 so local officials can evaluate the potential impact, if any, to the community. Local officials, law enforcement, fire or emergency management using a combination of radio, television, phones or door-to-door contact will notify you about any potential concern. Also, the sirens can and do augment the city’s sirens in the event of a severe weather warning. The refinery has developed the following siren patterns:

- Alternate Steady Wail (for fires, unusual releases or spills) ~
- Pulsed Wail (intermittent rise and fall – for evacuation of an area) /*/*/*
- Steady Wail (similar to City of El Dorado sirens – for severe weather) -----

The alert system within Frontier Refinery is tested at noon on Monday’s.

NOAA Weather Radio:

In the event of threatening weather, the National Weather Service will activate the NOAA Weather Radio. Receipt of this signal over the weather alert radio system is now possible countywide thanks to a transmitter covering the east side of the county located at Beaumont and a transmitter covering the west side of the county located in Sedgwick County.

If other potentially dangerous situations develop such as a large hazardous material incident where notification to shelter in place needs to be given, Butler County Emergency Management has the capability of utilizing the weather radio to give out public information for evacuation or shelter in place directions.

NOAA Weather Radios may also be utilized to signal an AMBER ALERT in the event a stranger has kidnapped a child and law enforcement needs assistance in locating a suspect vehicle.

NOAA Weather Radios are indoor alerting devices that sound a combination tone and voice message to alert of weather-related watches and warnings. These radios are available at most radio supply outlets and range in price from \$20 up to \$90.

Chemical Emergencies



In Butler County, there are a number of businesses and industries that use and/or produce chemicals. These businesses include farm fertilizer services, auto painting/servicing, cleaners, pest control services, oil and gas production and oil refining, among many other industries.

Chemicals can be a useful item in our lives and can be safely used, handled and stored, if done in a controlled or common sense manner. When chemicals are not controlled or lost from their closed systems, we must prepare to act in a manner to limit our exposure to the hazards from their spill or release.

What To Do In a Chemical Emergency:

A chemical emergency can occur from a transportation source, such as trucks or railcars, or from businesses or industries in the area. If a chemical emergency occurs in your neighborhood, local officials, law enforcement, fire or emergency management using a combination of radio, television, phones, or door-to-door contact will notify you. If your health and safety is in danger, you will either be advised to shelter-in-place or to evacuate.

Shelter-In-Place:

- If you are outside, you, your family and pets should go into your house or a nearby building. Being inside will allow the release to pass over you.
- If you have children who are in school, school officials according to their pre-plans will protect them.
- Close all doors and windows. Do not use fireplaces. Close the dampers.
- If directed to do so, use duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal windows and doorways.
- Shut off the heating/air conditioning system and any fans. The building should hold the heat or cold air inside for a while before becoming uncomfortable.
- Listen to radio station KFDI or watch your local cable channel for further information. For more information, contact our office for a video tape on how to shelter in place.

- Do not go outside to see if the release is still occurring until officials have notified you that it is safe to do so.
- If you are caught out in your vehicle, pull over, roll up the windows and shut off the ignition. Listen to your car radio for further instructions.

What is Bioterrorism?

A bioterrorism attack is the deliberate release of viruses, bacteria, or other germs (agents) used to cause illness or death in people, animals, or plants. These agents are typically found in nature, but it is possible that they could be changed to increase their ability to cause disease, make them resistant to current medicines, or to increase their ability to be spread into the environment. Biological agents can be spread through the air, through water, or in food. Terrorists may use biological agents because they can be extremely difficult to detect and do not cause illness for several hours to several days. Some bioterrorism agents, like the smallpox virus, can be spread from person to person and some, like anthrax, can not. For information on which bioterrorism agents can be spread from person to person, please visit the Center's for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website at: <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/>.

Chemical and Biological Terrorism

Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids, or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals and plants. Many chemical agents cause serious injuries or even death. Severity of injuries depends on the type and amount of the chemical agent used, and the duration of the exposure.

Because biological agents cannot necessarily be detected and most take time to grow and cause a disease, it is almost impossible to know that a biological attack has occurred.

What You Can Do to Prepare for Bioterrorism

The CDC and the American Red Cross have teamed up to answer questions and provide advice on steps you can take to prepare yourself and your loved ones in the event of a bioterrorist attack. For preparedness information and guidelines, please review the American Red Cross website at:

http://www.redcross.org/preparedness/cdc_english/home.asp

The Department of Homeland Security has established a website to provide information to the public about emergencies and emergency preparedness. For information on what to do in the event of a bioterrorist attack, please visit their website at

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

Respiratory Illnesses

What is the difference between a cold and the flu?

The flu and the common cold are both respiratory illnesses but they are caused by different viruses. Because these two types of illnesses have similar flu-like symptoms, it can be difficult to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone. In general, the flu is worse than the common cold, and symptoms such as fever, body

aches, extreme tiredness, and dry cough are more common and intense. Colds are usually milder than the flu. People with colds are more likely to have a runny or stuffy nose. Colds generally do not result in serious health problems, such as pneumonia, bacterial infections, or hospitalizations.

How can you tell the difference between a cold and the flu?

Because colds and flu share many symptoms, it can be difficult (or even impossible) to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone. Special tests that usually must be done within the first few days of illness can be carried out, when needed to tell if a person has the flu.

What are the symptoms of the flu versus the symptoms of a cold?

In general, the flu is worse than the common cold, and symptoms such as fever, body aches, extreme tiredness, and dry cough are more common and intense. Colds are usually milder than the flu. People with colds are more likely to have a runny or stuffy nose. Colds generally do not result in serious health problems, such as pneumonia, bacterial infections, or hospitalizations.

For additional information on seasonal flu visit: <http://www.hhs.gov/flu> or <http://www.pandemicflu.gov>

How Does Seasonal Flu Differ From Pandemic Flu?

Seasonal Flu	Pandemic Flu
Outbreaks follow predictable seasonal patterns; occurs annually, usually in winter, in temperate climates	Occurs rarely (three times in 20th century - last in 1968)
Usually some immunity built up from previous exposure	No previous exposure; little or no pre-existing immunity
Healthy adults usually not at risk for serious complications; the very young, the elderly and those with certain underlying health conditions at increased risk for serious complications	Healthy people may be at increased risk for serious complications
Health systems can usually meet public and patient needs	Health systems may be overwhelmed
Vaccine developed based on known flu strains and available for annual flu season	Vaccine probably would not be available in the early stages of a pandemic
Adequate supplies of antivirals are usually available	Effective antivirals may be in limited supply

Average U.S. deaths approximately 36,000/yr	Number of deaths could be quite high (e.g., U.S. 1918 death toll approximately 675,000)
Symptoms: fever, cough, runny nose, muscle pain. Deaths often caused by complications, such as pneumonia.	Symptoms may be more severe and complications more frequent
Generally causes modest impact on society (e.g., some school closing, encouragement of people who are sick to stay home)	May cause major impact on society (e.g. widespread restrictions on travel, closings of schools and businesses, cancellation of large public gatherings)
Manageable impact on domestic and world economy	Potential for severe impact on domestic and world economy

Anthrax Or Other Biological Agents

Frequently Asked Questions:

What is Anthrax?

Anthrax is a disease normally associated with plant-eating animals (sheep, goats, cattle and, to a lesser degree, swine), caused by the bacteria *Bacillus Anthracis*. Anthrax has been recognized as an illness for centuries.

How Can I Get Infected by Anthrax?

Human infection with Anthrax usually results from direct contact with infected animals, or animal products such as wool, meat or hides. However, when Anthrax is used as a biological weapon, people become infected by breathing Anthrax that is released into the air. Anthrax can also enter the human body through broken skin.

Can Anthrax be transmitted from Person to Person?

No. There have been no reports of Anthrax ever being transmitted from person to person.

Can Anyone Get Anthrax from Washing My Clothing?

There have never been any reports of family members contracting Anthrax handling clothing soiled with known Anthrax spores.

Is Anthrax Treatable?

If treated before symptoms become severe, Anthrax is treatable with common antibiotics. Therefore it is very important to observe anyone with possible exposure for any symptoms.

If a chemical attack occurs, authorities will instruct citizens to seek shelter where they are or evacuate the premises. A person affected by a biological agent requires the

immediate attention of professional medical personnel. Some agents are contagious, and victims may need to be quarantined.

Further information can be obtained on the web at:
http://www.kdheks.gov/han/suspect_packages.htm

Home Chemical Safety



Look at the following list of chemicals and see if any of these could be around your home or business. This is only a sample list of chemicals that may be present and, hopefully, should cause you to check for other types of chemicals you may have.

Household Ammonia
Lighter Fluid
Paint

Chlorine (pool)
Weed Killer
Drain Cleaner

Baking Soda
Gasoline
Paint Thinner

All could be dangerous either alone or when mixed with others such as baking soda with ammonia. Look at where you have them stored and in what type of container they are stored in. Do an inspection of your home or small business and check for hazards. Use the following checklist in your inspection:

- ✓ Can children reach these chemicals?
- ✓ Are those chemicals that are flammable near a source of ignition (flame of water heater/furnace, hot surfaces, etc?)
- ✓ Are they in containers that are suitable for their storage?
- ✓ Any leaks or fumes coming from the containers?
- ✓ Are they stored in a poorly ventilated area where vapors could be accumulating?
- ✓ Are the containers marked to identify their contents?
- ✓ Have you read all the directions on the labels carefully and followed them?
- ✓ Have you paid attention to First Aid details?
- ✓ **DON'T MIX CHEMICALS!**

Disposing of Chemicals

Butler County operates a Household Hazardous Waste facility that provides for the safe disposal of household chemicals. The facility accepts materials 8:30 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. on the first Saturday of each month or by appointment. The facility is located at the Butler County Landfill (S.W. 40th and Boyer Road) and accepts material free of charge.

When preparing to bring materials to the facility keep all materials in their original containers or label the contents on the container. Pack leaking or flimsy containers in plastic bags and pack each in a box with kitty litter or newspaper to absorb leaks.

Everyone benefits from proper methods of usage, storage and disposal by reducing risks to health and to the environment. For more information about the Household Hazardous Waste program please call (316) 321-5014 or 320-1453.



Pesticide Safety

Pesticides are chemicals that control pests. They include:

- Insecticides for insects
- Fungicides for plant disease
- Herbicides for weeds
- Pesticides for other pests

The best way to protect yourself is to keep pesticides from getting on or in your body. Watch out for –

- Splashes and spills.
- Sprays and dusts from pesticide applications.
- Residues that are pesticides that remain on plants or soil or in the air after an application. Residues can sometimes be found in irrigation water, too.

All pesticides have a label that will give information on how to protect yourself. Read it or have someone explain it to you **BEFORE** you handle the pesticide.

- **CAUTION** – used for pesticides that are the least poisonous, but they can still harm you if you are not careful.
- **WARNING** – more poisonous or irritating than those with a caution label. It won't take much of this pesticide to make you sick or to irritate your skin or eyes.
- **DANGER** – means very poisonous or irritating. Even a small amount can cause serious harm. The labels of the products that can severely burn your skin and eyes carry the signal word **DANGER** alone.
- **DANGER** with a skull and crossbones and the word **POISON** printed in red in means the pesticide is highly poisonous. They can make you very sick or even kill you.

You should know the emergency first aid procedures **BEFORE** you need to use them. Using the wrong treatment in an emergency could increase the harmful effects of the pesticide. A pesticide can poison or injure you –

- If you swallow it.
- If it gets into your eyes.
- If you breathe it.
- If it gets on your skin.

If you get sick from a pesticide, it is most often because the pesticide has spilled or splashed onto your skin. Keep a bottle of clean water nearby to flush your eyes in an emergency. When you handle pesticides or work in areas where pesticides have been applied, avoid –

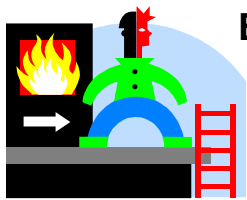
- Wiping your eyes, face and neck.
- Wash your hands before using the toilet.
- Wash your hands with soap and water every time you take a break.
- Leave the area where pesticides are located and wash your hands and face BEFORE you eat, drink, chew gum, use tobacco or put on makeup.

Some pesticides can make you sick very quickly if you are exposed to too much of them. Too much exposure may make you feel or cause:

- Tired and dizzy
- Cramps
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Headaches
- Blurred vision

When you are sick from pesticides you may sweat too much, have pains in your chest or have trouble breathing. You may even pass out.

Pesticides called fumigates are used in gases in soil and in greenhouses. These can be very dangerous if you breathe them or if they get into your body through your skin. They can damage your lungs and other body systems. People who have been poisoned by these pesticide gases may talk and act as if they are drunk. Remember, pesticides can be used safely by reading and following the directions on the label carefully before they are used.



Evacuations

Why Would An Evacuation Order Be Given?

An evacuation may be necessary when immediate life-threatening circumstances are involved. Such circumstances may include flooding, spreading wildfires, or an approaching hazardous material event.

How Will You Know When to Evacuate?

You will be notified to evacuate by local officials, law enforcement, fire, or emergency management. These officials may use a variety of methods including the radio, phones, cable override, and Public Address systems from vehicles or simply door-to-door contact. If you live near the Frontier Refinery in southwest El Dorado, you may also hear the plant's Emergency Alert System (sirens/Public Address) being utilized. NOAA weather radios can also be utilized for evacuation orders.

What You Should Do if Ordered to Evacuate

In the event you are told to evacuate you should move as soon as possible to the location designated by local officials. Hopefully, any potential dangers are being anticipated and the evacuation is ordered in advance of any hazard that may be approaching. You should have time to move in an orderly, controlled manner (without panic). But it also does not mean that you should delay. Don't take the time to pack a lot of personal items or move furniture!

How to Evacuate

Before you leave, turn off the lights, appliances and heating/air conditioning systems. Leave your refrigerator/freezer on. **LOCK YOUR HOME.**

Do not go to your children's school to pick them up. This will only cause severe congestion that could hinder their move to a safer place. If the schools must be evacuated, the school will see to it that your children are moved to a pre-designated safe place. You will be informed by radio, television or reverse 9-1-1 where to pick them up.

Do not use the telephone unless you have a personal emergency. The telephone lines will be needed for official business. Use only one vehicle for your family. If you have room, see if any of your neighbors need a ride. Limiting the amount of vehicles on the road will ease congestion and aid the evacuation process. Drive safely and defensively. Obey all laws and do not drive around barricades. Listen to your local radio station for reports and other information. *If the evacuation has been called due to a hazardous material situation, keep your car windows and vents closed.*

What to Take

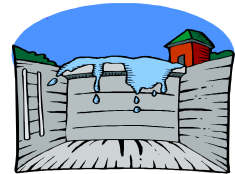
Do not waste valuable time collecting and packing a lot of materials. Gather and pack only what you and your family will need. Plan ahead and save time by having these items in a readily accessible place.

Do I Have to Leave?

As stated before, local officials direct evacuations when an immediate threat to life is imminent. If you chose not to leave, you will be asked to give your last known location and the name of next of kin.

Additional Information

Occupants of buildings that are evacuating are asked to tie some type of cloth to the front door to signal to emergency crews that the structure is now empty.



Potential for Dam Failure

Butler County has an excellent reputation among sportsman and water enthusiasts. One of the most popular spots for fishermen, boaters and campers is El Dorado Lake, located northeast of the City of El Dorado between Highway 177 and the Kansas Turnpike. El Dorado Lake has over 1 million visitors each year. On a summer weekend, twenty to thirty thousand people visit the Lake. On a busy holiday weekend, over 60,000 people can be found at the Lake.

Also popular is the Augusta City Lake, located northeast of downtown Augusta between Ohio and Hunter Streets. The City Lake is used for recreational purposes including fishing and boating and is the scene of an all-city fireworks display every year on July 4th.

Due to the tremendous growth in Butler County, the one thing that both of these lakes have in common is the potential for property damage or even fatalities if a significant failure of a dam occurs. In an ongoing effort to educate the public to potential safety problems, the following information is provided:

El Dorado

In the event of the potential for failure of the dam at the El Dorado Lake, a system of cable television override, public announcements, from emergency vehicles and Reverse 9-1-1 will be utilized to warn citizens. Along with the warning, instructions as to where to go will be given. When this announcement is given, citizens are asked to evacuate their homes and offices in an orderly manner.

Augusta

In the event of the potential for failure of the dam at Augusta Lake, a system of cable television override along with public announcements from emergency vehicles will be used to warn citizens. Citizens are asked to evacuate their homes and businesses in an orderly manner to the east of State Street.

Watershed Lakes

Besides our two major lakes, Butler County has over 100 publicly funded watershed dams. Watershed lakes also have the potential for dam failure with property loss or loss of life.

Butler County, in cooperation with the Watershed Districts, have developed or are in the process of developing breach routes for areas below watershed dams in an effort to restrict development in areas that would be flooded should a watershed dam fail.

In addition, Watershed Districts have easements above watershed dams. Any structures built in a watershed easement can hinder the operation and maintenance of the watershed dam which could also cause dam failure.

When building above or below any watershed dam, it is best to contact the appropriate watershed district and Butler County Planning and Zoning (316-322-4325) to make sure that all zoning requirements are met and that the planned structures don't violate watershed easements.

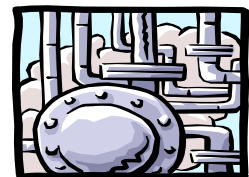
Contact Information:

Little Walnut Hickory Watershed Joint District No. 18, Muddy Creek Watershed Joint District No. 27, Rock Creek Watershed Joint District No. 28, Upper Walnut Watershed Joint District No. 33, Whitewater River Watershed Joint District No. 22:

2503 Enterprise, Suite B
El Dorado, KS 67042
316-320-5891

Middle Walnut Watershed Joint District No. 60
P.O. Box 652
Douglass, KS 67039
316-746-2644

Pipeline Safety



If You Live or Work Near a Pipeline

How can you tell where a pipeline is located? Since pipelines are buried underground, line markers are used to indicate their approximate location along the route. The markers can be found where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railroad. The markers display the material transported in the line, the name of the pipeline operator, and a telephone number where the operator can be reached in the event of an emergency.

It is a federal crime to remove or deface a pipeline marker sign. In 1988 Congress passed a law making it a federal crime for any person to willfully deface, damage, remove or destroy any pipeline sign right-of-way marker. The penalty for each offense is a fine of up to \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than a year of both.

Are Markers Always Placed On Top of the Pipeline?

Markers indicate the general location of a pipeline. They cannot be relied upon to indicate the exact position of the pipeline they mark. Also, the pipeline may not follow a straight course between markers.

How Can You Recognize a Pipeline Leak?

Look for:

- Crude oil or liquid petroleum products on the grounds
- A dense white cloud or fog
- A spot of dead vegetation in an otherwise green location
- Flames (if the leak has ignited)

Listen for:

- A roaring sound
- A hissing sound

Smell for:

- A pungent odor (like rotten eggs)
- A gasoline-like odor

What You Should Do If You Suspect A Leak?

- Your first concern should be for your personal safety and that of those around you.
- Leave the leak area immediately. Avoid driving into vapor clouds and avoid direct contact.
- Avoid creating sparks or other sources of heat that could cause the escaping liquids or vapor to ignite and burn. If you find yourself in an area where you suspect hydrocarbon vapors are present (gasoline-like odor), do not light a match, start an engine or even switch on an electric light.
- Immediately call 9-1-1 or notify your local fire department. Tell them the location and nature of the emergency.



Severe Weather

Lightning Safety

At the first sign of threatening weather check the forecast before leaving for extended periods of time outdoors. Postpone outdoor activities if thunderstorms are imminent. It's the best way to avoid being caught in a dangerous situation. If a storm is approaching, keep a NOAA Weather Radio or a portable AM/FM radio with you.

- If you can *hear* thunder, *you are close enough to be struck by lightning*. Go to a safe shelter immediately.
- Move to a sturdy building or car.
- Do not shelter in a shed, under trees, or in a tent.
- Get out of boats and away from the water.
- Telephone lines and metal pipes conduct electricity. Unplug appliances and avoid using the telephone (except cellular) or any electrical appliance.
- Do not take a shower or a bath during an electrical storm.
- If you are out of doors, find a low spot away from trees, fences and poles. Make sure the place you pick won't flood.
- If you feel your skin tingle or your hair standing on end, squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet (don't lay flat). Place your hands on your knees and your head as far between your knees as possible. Make yourself as small as possible and minimize contact with the ground.

Tornado Safety

Know these terms:

- **Tornado Watch** – Conditions are favorable for tornado development.
- **Tornado Warning** – A tornado has been indicated by radar or seen in the area by a trained weather spotter.
- **Funnel Cloud** - A strong, rotating column of air extending from the base of a cloud that is not yet in contact with the ground.
- **Tornado** – A strong rotating column of air in contact with the ground.
- **Wall Cloud** – A lowered cloud base usually found at the southwest edge of a thunderstorm. It suggests rapidly rising air and possibly a severe thunderstorm. With the right mix of humidity, warm air and strong high level winds, it can signal a tornado formation.

During a Tornado Watch

If a tornado WATCH is issued, get set to:

- Watch TV and/or listen to KFDI for further information.
- Watch the horizon. If you see any revolving funnel-shaped clouds, get to shelter.
- Know the locations of designated shelters in public facilities such as schools, public buildings and shopping centers.
- Have emergency supplies on hand. Have a plan on where to go and what to do.

Remember, there may not be time for a warning. That is why it is so important to stay alert during severe thunderstorms!

During a Tornado Warning

A tornado WARNING is given when a tornado is sighted or indicated by radar. You should take shelter immediately.

In Your Home:

Stay away from windows. Go to the basement. If there is no basement go to an interior room in the lowest part of the building. Put as many walls between you and the storm as possible. Get under something sturdy and protect your head.

In A Vehicle

If you spot a tornado in the far distance, drive out of the area, traveling so that the tornado is at your back and to an angle. If the tornado looks to be near, stop and get out of the vehicle. Do not try to outrun it. Seek shelter. Go to a sturdy building or home. Otherwise, move away from the vehicle; try a nearby ditch, gully or ravine. Do not get under the vehicle. Choose a spot in the gully, ditch, or ravine that is not near items that could topple into or on you. Lie flat, face down and put your arms over your head. Tornadoes can toss cars, even large trucks, around like toys. NEVER try to outrun a tornado.

In spite of information to the contrary, turnpike or road overpasses do not make good shelters. A direct hit by a tornado over an overpass will result in incredible injuries and even deaths. The 1999 tornado in Oklahoma City resulted in the deaths of 13 people who had mistakenly attempted to shelter under overpasses – some of whom even left their homes to take shelter there!

In a Mobile Or Manufactured Home

Go to a prearranged shelter or talk to a friend or relative ahead of time to see if you can go to their house when the weather turns bad. If you live in a mobile home park, talk to management about the availability of a nearby shelter. If no emergency shelter or plan exists, consider setting up a neighborhood information program. Hold briefings on safety procedures as tornado season approaches. STAY ALERT. Be prepared to move quickly and get to a sturdy place of shelter. Remember that more deaths occur to occupants of mobile and manufactured homes than any other victims of tornadoes.

At Work or School

Be aware of emergency shelter plans in office buildings and schools you and your family frequent. If a specific shelter area does not exist, move into interior hallways or small rooms on the building's lowest level. Avoid areas with glass and wide, free span roofs.

At A Store or Shopping Mall

If you can't get into a basement or designated shelter, move to the center of the lowest level of the building, away from windows and lie flat. Get into the restroom or near the restroom. In larger buildings, restrooms are usually made from concrete blocks. Besides having four walls and plumbing holding things together, the metal partitions help support falling debris. Try to get against something that will support or deflect debris, such as heavy counters, sturdy, fixed shelving or sturdy solid tables.

The County Plan

During potential severe weather conditions the county will deploy persons called "Spotters" to look for developing situations that could lead to a tornado. When they spot a funnel cloud or a wall cloud (two conditions that preclude a tornado's formation) the Spotters will call in a report to the County Emergency Operation Center.

The Butler County Emergency Management office will also be observing the weather using its state of the art NEXRAD and real time Doppler radar to pass information along to the National Weather Service and to the county's warning system.

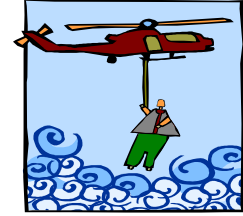
When a funnel cloud or a tornado is sighted, the severe weather sirens will be activated – a three (3) minute straight tone. The emergency alert system at Frontier Refinery will also be activated. The cable channel on your television will be interrupted by a broadcast message advising of the emergency situation.

Tune to KFDI to listen for further information.

There will be NO all-clear siren sounded. To determine if the danger has passed, listen to KFDI, your local television station or, better yet, your NOAA Weather Radio.

Although there is no guaranteed safe place during a tornado, some locations are better than others. By following these suggested safety tips, you can increase your chances for survival.

Floods & Flash Floods



During a Flood Warning

A Flood WARNING means that flooding is occurring or will occur soon. If a flood WARNING is issued for your area, GO TO SAFETY.

- Listen to local TV and radio stations for vital information.
- Be careful moving furniture and valuables to higher ground.
- Turn off your utilities if your home is likely to be flooded.
- Fill your car's tank with gasoline.
- Evacuate if you are told to do so.

During a Flash Flood Watch

A Flash Flood Watch means that flash flooding is possible in your area. If a flash flood watch is issued, GET SET.

- Stay tuned to radio and television for vital information.
- Keep alert for signs of flooding such as intense rainfall or rising waters. If you suspect flooding has started, GO TO SAFETY IMMEDIATELY.

During a Flash Flood Warning

A flash flood WARNING means you may have only seconds to escape. A flash flood can happen so rapidly that you may not get a warning. If a flash flood WARNING is issued or if you suspect a flash flood is happening, GO TO SAFETY IMMEDIATELY.

- Leave low-lying areas immediately.
- If you are driving in a desert or canyon area, get out of your car and climb to higher ground.
- Stay away from storm drains and irrigation ditches.

Flood Safety Tips

- **Do not walk through flowing water** – It only takes 6 inches of moving water to knock you off your feet. Most drowning occurs during flash floods. Use a pole or stick to make sure that the ground is still there before you go through an area where the water is not flowing.
- **Do not drive through a flooded area** – More people drown in their cars than anywhere else. If you come upon a road barrier, turn around and go another way; the road or bridge may be washed out.
- **Stay away from power lines and electrical wires** – Electrocutation is also a major killer in floods. Electrical current can travel through water. Report downed power lines to your utility company or through your 9-1-1 systems.

After the Flood

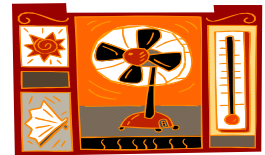
- **Turn off your electricity when you return home** – Some appliances such as television sets can shock you even after they have been unplugged. Don't use appliances or motors that have gotten wet unless they have been taken apart, cleaned, and dried by a professional.

- **Watch for animals and small reptiles – especially snakes** – Small animals and reptiles that have been flooded out of their homes may seek shelter in yours. Use a pole or stick and turn items over and scare away small animals or reptiles.
- **Look before you step** – After a flood, the ground and floors are covered with debris including broken bottles and nails.
- **Be alert for gas leaks** – Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Don't smoke or use candles, lanterns, or open flames unless you are sure that the gas has been turned off and the area has been aired out.
- **Clean everything that got wet** – Floodwaters have picked up sewage and chemicals from roads, farms, factories, and storage buildings. Spoiled food and flooded cosmetics and medicine are health hazards. When in doubt, throw it out!
- **Take good care of yourself** – Recovering from a flood is a big job. It is tough on both the body and the spirit. The effects a disaster has on you and your family may last a long time. Consult a health professional on how to recognize and care for anxiety, stress and fatigue.

Extreme Temperatures

Cold

When the combined temperature and wind chill reaches the point that it feels like 0 degrees or below, there is a danger to those who may be exposed to these conditions. Among those at greatest risk are the very old and the very young. If there is a utility outage of some duration, those who are alone or far from assistance may find themselves in life-threatening circumstances.



Hypothermia means that your body temperature is too low!

Signs of Hypothermia:

- Confusion
- Cold, still muscles
- Difficulty in speaking
- Unconsciousness
- Low body temperature
- Puffy face, pale skin, large irregular blue or pink spots
- Reduced Alertness
- Cold abdomen, back and skin
- Drowsiness
- Slowed heart rate and breathing
- Shivering, or worse, lack of

Take the following precautions if hypothermia is suspected:

- Call a doctor or 9-1-1.
- Do not attempt to re-warm the person at home (placing a person in a hot bath or shower can cause sudden shock or heart failure).
- Handle gently. Do not move the victim suddenly or handle roughly.
- Do not give liquids or food to the victim until they are re-warmed.
- Protect the person from the cold. Cover, but do not attempt to put on additional clothing. Heat the head and the neck.
- Do not give up hope. Even though the person may be still, unconsciousness and cold, they may be alive. Check for breathing and call 9-1-1.

Winter Extreme Temperature Codes

Code White

A CODE WHITE condition is issued when the combination temperature and wind (wind chill) equals 0 to –14 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 2 hours.

Code Blue

A CODE BLUE condition is issued when the combination temperature and wind (wind chill) equals –15 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 2 hours.

Extreme Heat

It's easier to define a temperature crisis in the summer than winter. Medical experts attribute more deaths to heat than cold as well as more heat-related illness, so the summer problem can be more deadly, but more predictable; short term weather is predictable. At risk individuals are the very young, the overweight, the disabled, those who work outside, and those with chronic health problems such as diabetes.

Guidelines for Working Outside in the Heat:

- Wear loose fitting, lightweight and light colored clothing.
- Wear a hat to protect your head from the sun.
- Drink plenty of cool, non-alcoholic beverages (especially water).
- Take frequent breaks in the shade – at least a 10-minute break every hour.
- Eat light, cool, easily digested foods. Avoid hot, heavy greasy meals.
- Get plenty of rest in a cool environment when off duty.

Symptoms of Heat Related Illness:

- Muscle cramps
- Hot, red, dry skin
- Delirium
- Nausea
- Weakness
- Pale clammy skin
- High body temperature
- Rapid strong pulse
- Unconsciousness
- Rapid heartbeat
- Profuse perspiration

Heat stroke is an extremely dangerous emergency. If you suspect someone is having a heat stroke, call 9-1-1. Heat exhaustion and heat cramp symptoms may be mistaken for a heart attack or other serious illness. This should be evaluated and properly diagnosed by a physician.

Summer Extreme Temperature Codes

Code Yellow

A Code Yellow condition is issued when the combined humidity and temperature reaches or exceeds 100 degrees Fahrenheit. During this period of time, normal precautions should be taken by the public to avoid heat-related injuries and problems.

Code Red

A Code Red Condition is issued when the combined humidity and temperature reaches or exceeds 105 degrees Fahrenheit. These are extremely dangerous conditions for both humans and livestock. Those who are at risk as well as those who may be exposed for even short periods of time should take increased precautions.

Earthquakes

Most Kansans have never felt even a tremor, but at least twenty-five earthquakes affected the state between 1867 and 1976. More than 100 were measured between 1977 and 1989. Most of these were micro earthquakes.



Three quakes have occurred here in Butler County in recent history including a 4.0 on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale on May 26, 1919, a 1.6 on June 25, 1979, a 2.3 on November 14, 1995, and a magnitude 3.0 (Richter) on July 24, 2001 at 9:02:35 AM (CST) 11 miles SW of El Dorado. Two significant facts stand out; the El Dorado Lake and Dam lie directly over the Nemaha Ridge and the citizens of Butler County are not prepared for a moderate (6.0) earthquake.

If You Are Outdoors When An Earthquake Strikes:

Move into the open, away from buildings, streetlights and utility wires. Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops.

If You Are In A Moving Vehicle:

Stop quickly and stay in the vehicle. Move to a clear area away from buildings, trees, overpasses, or utility wires. Once the shaking has stopped, proceed with caution. Avoid bridges or ramps that might have been damaged by the quake.

If You Are Indoors:

Take cover under a piece of heavy furniture or against an inside wall and hold on. Stay inside. The most dangerous thing you can do is try to leave the building

After The Earthquake:

Be prepared for aftershocks. Although smaller than the initial shock, aftershocks cause additional damage and may bring weakened structures down. Aftershocks can occur in the first hours, days, weeks or even months after the quake.

Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently and without warning. Identifying potential hazards ahead of time and advance planning can reduce the dangers of serious injury or loss of life from an earthquake. You can check for hazards in your home by:

- Fastening shelves securely to walls.
- Placing large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Store breakable items in low, closed cabinets with latches.
- Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, couches and anywhere people sit.

- Brace overhead fixtures.
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
- Secure a water heater by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
- Repair any deep cracks in ceilings or foundations.
- Store weed killers, pesticides and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.
- Identify safe places in each room such as:
 - Under sturdy furniture.
 - Against an inside wall.
 - Away from glass.

For more information on earthquake preparedness, contact Butler County Emergency Management, the American Red Cross, or check out the FEMA website at www.fema.gov .



Fire Safety

- Be sure you have properly operating smoke detectors and fire extinguishers
- Plan, with the whole family, at least 2 evacuation routes from your home
- Keep matches and lighters away from small children.
- Have your chimney checked for buildup.
- Carefully follow the instructions on all appliances and heating units, taking special care not to overload your electrical system.
- Check your smoke detectors every month, change batteries twice a year.
- Practice fire drills, regularly, using a smoke detector as a signal to start the drill. Follow your escape plan.
- Be sure your heating and electrical systems are properly maintained and in good working order.
- Be especially careful that your holiday decorations are safely displayed.
- Remember: You must have permission to do *any* outdoor burning from your local fire department.

In Case of Fire.....

- Always crawl close to the floor in smoke.
- If your clothing catches on fire, stop, drop to the floor, and roll over and over again to put out the flames.
- DO NOT return to the inside of your home.
- Feel each door for heat before opening it.
- Call the fire department *from a neighbor's phone*. Leave your home before calling for help.
- Contact your American Red Cross for assistance to meet your emergency needs.

Burning Responsibly

The Butler County Fire Chiefs Association wants to remind the citizens of and visitors to Butler County that there are guidelines in place to assist in knowing the proper ways and conditions for burning. On November 30, 1995, the Board of County Commissioners passed Resolution No. 95-47 dealing with open burning within Butler County. The following tips are a summary on doing any burning *other* than household trash:

- Call your local fire department on their non-emergency number or 320-1294 first to obtain permission. If permission is given, you will be asked the time, location, substance to be burned, your name and a call back number.
- Have a reliable source of water handy. Be prepared to take quick and immediate action if necessary.
- Burning should not occur if the wind is blowing over 15 miles per hour.
- Outdoor burning is prohibited during foggy days or cloudy days with a ceiling of less than 2,000 feet.
- STAY WITH YOUR FIRE. Too often, a sudden wind change or leaving a fire unattended will lead to a fire out of control
- Make sure that you are burning in a cleared area away from tall grass and trees. Notify all occupants of dwellings within 1,000 feet. If you are burning within 1,000 feet of a roadway, notify 9-1-1.
- Asbestos shingles, siding, tires, and anything that may be considered hazardous or that may cause heavy black smoke is in violation of EPA regulations and illegal to burn.
- Notify your neighbors when you burn. This will save unnecessary calls to 9-1-1.

If you are burning household trash, it is not necessary to call your local fire department or 9-1-1. However the following guidelines *do* apply:

1. Household trash may only be done in a metal container that is structurally sound which ensures that the contents remain contained.
2. A protective screen with a maximum weave of ¼ inch should be installed on top of the burning container.
3. There should be an area of bare soil or other non-combustible material around the container.
4. A responsible adult should supervise all burning.
5. A charged garden hose or full bucket of water should be available to control any fires that do occur.

For further information on burning conditions, contact your local fire department. Remember to use common sense and courtesy. It will go a long way in preventing the problems and costs that have occurred in our county in previous years!

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide poisoning occurs when an internal combustion or improperly adjusted fuel-burning appliance is operated in a closed area without fresh air. When a generous supply of fresh air is available and the fuel is burning properly there is little danger of CO poisoning.

Recognize the Signs of Danger:

The early signs of carbon monoxide poisoning include:

- ❖ Headaches
- ❖ Dizziness
- ❖ Drowsiness
- ❖ Blurred vision
- ❖ Convulsions
- ❖ Irritability
- ❖ Inability to concentrate
- ❖ Nausea and vomiting
- ❖ Shortness of breath
- ❖ **And eventually death!**

If these signs are present in your family, dial 9-1-1!

If the victim is unconscious, move him/her to an area with fresh air and place them on their side with their head resting on an arm. If the victim is not breathing, begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and CPR if necessary. Take a conscious victim to the hospital immediately even if exposure was minimal.

To protect against CO poisoning, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission offers these suggestions:

- ✓ An expert should inspect all home fuel-burning equipment annually. Fuel-burning heaters used to warm the house should be vented to the outside. If you must use an un-vented heater, be sure to leave a window open at least one inch. Un-vented heaters should always be turned off at night.
- ✓ Do not use a gas range or oven for heating a room. Never use a charcoal grill or hibachi inside, unless it is in a well-ventilated fireplace. Burning charcoal – whether it's glowing red or turning to gray ashes – gives off large amounts of carbon monoxide. NEVER close a fireplace vent until the fire is completely out.
- ✓ Internal combustion engines such as automobiles, boats, lawnmowers and generators produce lethal amounts of carbon monoxide. Never run these engines in a closed or confined area such as indoors in a garage or storage shed.
- ✓ Inspect chimneys, stovepipes, flue and connectors to be sure they are clean and in good repair.

Home is not the only place that carbon monoxide lurks. The inside of a car can be equally deadly. In fact, it is not uncommon to hear about carbon monoxide leaking into a moving car from the engine exhaust. To avoid carbon monoxide poisoning from automobiles have your muffler and tail pipes checked.

Department of Emergency Management/Homeland Security

The Department of Emergency Management/Homeland Security combines the efforts of a small office staff with many volunteers to provide service to the citizens of Butler County for emergencies and disasters. Staff consists of the Director, Assistant Director and an Office Administrator.

Emergency Management/Homeland Security provides community education for businesses and families on emergency preparedness and planning, mitigation, response and recovery issues for all natural and manmade disasters. In addition, we serve as the administrative arm of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC is responsible for the tracking and reporting of hazardous materials in Butler County. Some of the programs available through this department include severe weather safety, weather spotter training, Community Emergency Response Team training, donations management, damage assessment, and many others.

The Department of Emergency Management/Homeland Security is located at 2100 N. Ohio, Ste. B Augusta, Kansas. The telephone number is 316-733-9796 or 1-800-314-3503. Visit them on the web at www.bcem1.com.

Health Department

The Butler County Health Department offers many services focusing on the prevention of emergencies such as health and environmental protection, community services, personal health services, health promotion and disease control. In the event of a natural or manmade disaster, the Butler County Health Department is responsible for investigating sanitary conditions, coordinating public health issues, providing medical personnel and equipment, coordinating special immunization programs, and monitoring exposures to radiological, chemical and biological agents.

The main office for the Butler County Health Department is located at 206 N. Griffith, Suite B in El Dorado, Kansas. The telephone number is 316-321-3400 or 320-0365. Visit them on the web at www.bucoks.com.

Hearing/speech impaired TDD users, dial the Kansas Relay Center at 1-800-766-3777 to call our voice numbers.

Immunization Clinics:

El Dorado – 206 N. Griffith, Suite B – Mondays 8:30 am – 11:30 am & 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm. Telephone 321-3400.

Augusta – 2100 Ohio – Wednesdays 12:30 pm – 5:00 pm. Telephone 775-6142.

Vaccines include diphtheria, tetanus, pertusis, oral polio, measles, mumps, rubella, Hib, Hepatitis B and influenza. TB skin testing and follow up for tuberculosis control is available for all ages.

Sheriff's Department

The Sheriff's Department proudly serves the citizens of Butler County with many programs focusing on the issues of crime prevention such as D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), Explorer Cadets and crime prevention talks.

During times of emergency or disaster, the Sheriff's Department is responsible for maintaining law and order, implementing and monitoring traffic control, restricting access to affected areas and providing warning support for evacuation. In addition, the Sheriff's Department provides weather warnings to areas of the county not served by outdoor warning systems.

The Sheriff's Department headquarters is located at 141 W. Gordy in El Dorado.

Crime Prevention Talks: The Sheriff's Department presents crime prevention talks to many groups and organizations around the county. They are willing to fit the presentation to whatever topic you would like for them to address. If you would like more information, contact them at these numbers:

Telephone 316-322-4254 in El Dorado, or 1-800-794-0190 for all of Butler and surrounding counties.

Department on Aging

The Butler County Department on Aging serves as the point of entry for aging services in Butler County. This office is charged with coordinating and providing services for persons over the age of 60 in Butler County as well as serving as advocates for that population.

Their mission is to keep older citizens safe and secure in their homes for as long as possible and to link homebound clients with social service workers to ensure proper care. Staff consists of a Director, Health Coordinator and Transportation Coordinator.

In the event of a disaster, the Department on Aging would assist in providing special outreach services for affected senior citizens, act as disaster advocates, secure assistance in moving victims, expand their function of information and referral, assist in securing lodging and ensure adequate nutrition services for seniors.

As managers of the General Transportation program for Butler County, the Department on Aging has signed a memorandum of agreement with Emergency Management to provide emergency transportation for citizens requiring assistance in the event of an evacuation.

The Department on Aging is located at 510 East Augusta Street in Augusta. Telephone 775-0500. Call toll free at 1-800-279-3655. Visit them on the web at www.bucoks.com

Emergency Medical Services

The Butler County Department of Emergency Medical Services is dedicated to providing the citizens of Butler County with quality pre-hospital medical care as well as many other services designed to promote community awareness of health and prevention. These programs include CPR, First Aid Training, Explorer Cadets, Kid's Camp and Vial for Life. In addition EMS holds Health Fairs for school-aged children and senior citizens. All of these activities are designed to enhance public awareness of the EMS system, promote preventative healthcare and create a strong sense of first response ability among the citizens of Butler County.

Butler County EMS operates four full time, 24-hour Advance Life Support (ALS) units, one 10-hour ALS Unit and two Basic Life Support (BLS) units stationed in various areas around the county. We staff EMTs and paramedic at stations in El Dorado, Andover, Augusta and Douglass. Volunteer stations are staffed in Rose Hill and Douglass.

In the event of a disaster, Butler County EMS is responsible for establishing a medical sector, setting up triage, caring for and transporting the sick and injured.

The Butler County EMS administrative offices are located at 701 N. Haverhill Road in El Dorado, Kansas. Telephone is 316-321-9260 or 1-800-822-5309. Visit them on the web at www.butlerems.org.

Fire Departments

A total of sixteen fire departments serve Butler County that includes nine county fire districts, four city fire departments, one consolidated fire district, one private company (Frontier Refinery), and a contractual arrangement with Atlanta Fire from Cowley County. All of the fire departments serving Butler County have signed mutual aid agreements and, in some instances, automatic aid agreements for structure fires.

In the event of a disaster, the fire departments will become the first line of defense for the local communities providing fire suppression, light rescue, assisting in traffic and crowd control and providing medical first response capabilities.

Non-emergency numbers for the fire departments are listed on the back cover of this guidebook.

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

All across the nation, citizens just like you are learning the skills they need and accepting personal responsibility to protect themselves, their families and their neighborhoods from disasters and emergencies! The difference is the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program.

CERT provides twenty hours of free training on disaster triage and first aid, basic fire suppression, light search and rescue, emergency preparedness, hazardous material identification, disaster psychology, team organization and terrorism. CERT class members then get to put their new-found skills to work in a mock disaster drill.

Here in Butler County, the CERT program is sponsored by the LEPC/Citizens Corps Council. Training classes have been in progress since 2004 with phenomenal results. Trained CERT members are now located in 10 of the 13 incorporated cities and more people are signing up for training every year.

Butler County CERT members meet the first Thursday of every month at the Emergency Services Building in Augusta. Additional training is offered for CPR, mass care, chain saw safety, traffic control, amateur radio operations and terrestrial search and rescue and many more topics.

Butler County's CERT members have been utilized successfully in the past by:

- The Butler County Sheriff's Department for evidence searches
- El Dorado's Prairie Port for traffic control
- Harvey County's Health Department for assistance with mass prophylaxis distribution during a suspected measles outbreak
- Sedgwick County for assistance at the Rolling Stones concert, Flight Festival and River Festival
- Harper County for moulage and exercise assistance

For information on CERT, contact our administrative office at 316-733-9796 or go online at www.bcem1.com and click on the tab marked CERT.



City of El Dorado Hazardous Materials Task Force

This team is comprised of professional firefighters from the City of El Dorado Fire Department and the Director of Emergency Management. Several of these professionals are certified as Hazardous Materials Technicians.

The team has been in existence since 1983. In 1991 a contractual agreement with Butler County expanded the scope of response to all of the unincorporated areas of Butler County. In 1994, the county and the incorporated areas signed an agreement expanding the team's response into the cities.

Response of the team to incidents averages about 15 per year. The team is well equipped to handle most types of spills or releases of hazardous materials. Through the years, commitment by local and county governments as well private corporate sponsorship has enabled the team to obtain not only sophisticated equipment, but highly technical training as well.

In order to keep the team in peak operational readiness drills and exercises are held during the year to simulate specific incidents. This is often done in cooperation with a multitude of public and private agencies. Team members also provide basic hazardous material awareness training to other agencies on an on-going basis.

Thanks to the foresight of the governing body of Butler County, the actual operational costs associated with response to an incident are recovered from the spiller of the product or the owner of the hazardous material.

If you have any questions or would like more information on the Hazardous Materials Team contact them through the Duty Officer at 316-321-9100 or through the Butler County LEPC at 316-733-9796.

Disaster Supplies Kit

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

<u>QTY</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>ITEM</u>
2	Sleeping bags	1	Water Bottle
12	4 oz. Filled water containers	1	Compass
3	8 hour light sticks	2	Rain ponchos
1	Survival handbook	1	AM/FM radio and batteries
1	Candle	2	Blankets
1	Multi-purpose tool	1	Orange trail tape
1	Nylon cord – 35'	2	Razor blades
1	Pad and pencil	1	Roll of toilet paper
1	Signal mirror	1	Book of waterproof matches
1	First Aid kit	1	Needle and thread
2	Flashlights/batteries	1	Extra shoes per person
1	Food pack per person	2	Safety pin sets
2	Packages food bars	1	Whistle
10	Water purification tablets	2	Fire starter sticks
1	Manual can opener	1	Container of vital medications
1	Vitamins as needed	1	Packet of pet food for each pet

- Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break such as milk cartons or glass bottles.
- Store one gallon of water per person per day.
- Keep at least a 3-day supply of water for each person in your household.
- Store at least a 3-day supply of non-perishable food.
- Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little water.
- Select food items that are compact and lightweight such as:
 - ready-to-eat canned fruits and vegetables
 - Canned juices and soup
 - Staples such as sugar, salt and pepper
 - High-energy foods such as peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, and trail mix

BUTLER COUNTY NON-EMERGENCY NUMBERS

FIRE	
Fire District #2 – Augusta	775-4500
Fire District #3 – Rose Hill	776-0401
Fire District #4 – Cassoday	1-620-735-4464
Fire District #5 – Rosalia	1-620-476-2290
Fire District #6 – Latham	1-620-965-2424
Fire District #7 – Benton	778-1155
Fire District #8 – Douglass	747-3097
Fire District #9 – Leon	745-3658
Fire District #10 – Burns/Degraff	1-620-726-5203
Atlanta (Cowley County Fire Dist. #2)	1-620-394-2290
Andover Fire Department	733-1863
El Dorado Fire Department	321-9100
Frontier Refinery – El Dorado	321-2200
Potwin Fire Department	1-620-752-3422
Towanda Fire Department	541-2373
Whitewater River Consolidated Fire District	799-2445

POLICE	
Andover Police Department	733-5177 or 733-5023
Augusta Department of Public Safety	775-4500
Benton Police Department	778-1625
Butler County Sheriff's Department	1-800-794-0190 or 322-4254
El Dorado Police Department	321-9100
Leon Police Department	742-3438
Rose Hill Police Department	776-0191
Towanda Police Department	536-2516

MEDICAL	
Butler County Emergency Medical Services	1-800-822-5306 or 321-9260
Kansas Medical Center	300-4911
Susan B. Allen Memorial Hospital	1-316-321-3300
Poison Control Center	1-800-332-6633
Butler County Health Department	320-0365 or 321-3400 or 775-6142

MISCELLANEOUS	
Butler County Emergency Communications	1-800-822-5306 or 320-1294
Butler County Department on Aging	1-800-279-3655 or 775-0500
Butler County Emergency Management/Homeland Security	1-800-314-3503 or 733-9796