



Borough of Hamburg, New Jersey

16 Wallkill Avenue, Hamburg, NJ 07419



EMERGENCY

Preparedness Guide



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To Report an EMERGENCY: Dial 9-1-1



Hamburg Police Department

9 Orchard Street

Hamburg, NJ 07419

Non-Emergency Phone Number: 973-827-6211



Hamburg Fire Department

16 Wallkill Ave

Hamburg NJ 07419

Non-Emergency Phone Number: 973-827-5577



Hamburg Office of Emergency

16 Wallkill Ave

Hamburg NJ 07419

Non-Emergency Phone Number: 973-827-9230

Ext 4033

Hamburg Municipal Building - 16 Wallkill Ave., Hamburg NJ 07419

Municipal Building (973)-827-9230

Fire Prevention Bureau (973) 823-7020 Ext. 9356

Construction Official (973) 823-7020 Ext. 9001

Zoning & Property Maintenance Officer (973)-209-4545

Water/Sewer Collector (973)-827-9230

Division of Health 973)-579-0370

DPW / Water Dept. (973)-827-7702



Emergency Management

Sussex County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management 973- 579-0380

To Report an EMERGENCY: Dial 9-1-1



Dear Hamburg Resident,

On behalf of the Borough of Hamburg Office of Emergency Management, we are pleased to share this Emergency Preparedness Guidebook with you, your family, coworkers, neighbors and friends. This guide is the first of its kind for the Township and it addresses multiple incidents that have the potential of occurring in our community. Please print this information and share it with your family and friends. This guide is available in electronic downloadable PDF format, which will be made available on the Borough website, www.Hamburgnj.org, as well as the Borough of Hamburg Office of Emergency Management, Facebook feed. Our hope is that this information helps you prepare for what may be considered by some as the unexpected. Through this information, you can share ideas and establish a dialog with your neighbors. Despite the fact that Borough of Hamburg Emergency Services and officials plan and train extensively for a variety of emergencies, a disaster can rapidly overwhelm Municipal, County, State and Federal resources. Therefore, the Borough of Hamburg Office of Emergency Management encourages you to plan, prepare, and stay alert. By doing so, you drastically increase your odds of safety and are also doing your part in the community by allowing emergency service personnel to direct their resources to those in need of the most emergent assistance.

A key component of emergency preparedness is to stay informed and be aware of what is going on around you. That includes monitoring weather conditions, staying current on local news and making sure you receive timely information from local government officials. If you haven't already done so, I encourage you to sign up to receive RAVE Alerts by creating a Smart 911 profile. This profile serves two purposes. If you merely want to receive emergency alerts which will keep you in constant contact with us leading up to and after an incident, you only need to complete basic information in the Smart 9-1-1 profile such as name, address, telephone number, email address, and then select which alerts you'd like to receive. If you also want to take advantage of the lifesaving benefit of having a Smart 9-1-1 profile, in addition to completing the basic information, you can enter information regarding your health conditions, medications, information about your house, car and pets, information on people living in the same house, and the list goes on and on. After entering all of this information, you would then confirm your phone number by clicking on the appropriate button near where you enter your phone number, and then, if you use THAT phone number to call 9-1-1, the dispatcher, and only the dispatcher, can view your information and can pre-emptively send help to you even if you are unable to speak. For example, if you have entered that you have a pre-existing health condition (such as previous heart attack) listed in your profile, the dispatcher will see that and automatically dispatch the appropriate first aid (if you are not able to speak and describe why you are calling 9-1-1), and the dispatcher can also alert the responding officers with a description of your house and car to make it easier and quicker for them to locate your house. This Smart 9-1-1 profile follows you anywhere you go and will automatically detect which alerts you are eligible to receive if you login and change your address after moving. In addition, if you put the Smart 9-1-1 app on your phone and happen to be traveling anywhere in the country where the municipality sends alerts using Smart 9-1-1, your app will receive alerts for that area that were sent in the past 30 minutes (i.e., closed roads due to an accident, flood, etc.)

We thank you for allowing us to help you be prepared.

Sincerely,

Borough of Hamburg Office of Emergency Management



Emergency Management History

Emergency Management in New Jersey - A Historical Perspective

The NJ Office of Emergency Management office has evolved from a small agency with limited planning, training, and response capabilities to its present status as an integral part of state government. Before 1950, federal and state disaster relief programs focused on protecting the U.S. population from acts of war. At that time, key functions of the integrated emergency management program model used today - evacuation planning, sheltering, volunteer management, alert and warning, and resource management - were elements of the "civilian defense plans" developed to prepare for war-related activities. During the 1950's and 1960's, the NJ Civil Defense Office was primarily responsible for coordination with its designated federal counterpart to disseminate information on civil defense, to maintain civil defense communications, and to provide for civil defense training programs. Nationally, the federal government offered assistance on a per-incident basis to victims of natural disasters.

Until 1979, emergency management programs dedicated to specific hazards were scattered around the national government in various Federal agencies. During this time, the realization was growing that managing an emergency successfully included attention to all phases of the emergency -- mitigation (risk reduction), preparedness, response, and recovery - and similar emergency management strategies could apply whether the emergency was a flood, earthquake, drought, fire, chemical spill or a terrorist attack. The increase in technological disasters in the 1970's and 1980's - many due to hazardous chemical emergencies - brought about the "all-hazard" approach to emergency management and the emergence of state offices with a much broader scope of responsibility.

In 1979, after the Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station incident, President Carter established the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This vested in the President all functions that had been delegated or assigned to the Civil Defense Preparedness Agency, the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, the Federal Preparedness Agency, and the agencies named in the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977.

All functions, powers and duties of the Office of Civilian Defense Director in the Department of Law and Public Safety as provided in the July 22, 1976; Reorganization Plan are carried out by the State Director of Emergency Management. In 1980, amendments to the Civil Defense Act mandated FEMA to work with the State and local governments to assist them in setting up emergency management programs. These amendments prescribed the coordination and support role that FEMA plays to State and Local governments. Amendments to the Civil Defense Act also provided for "dual use" of funds, meaning that Federal funding to the states may be used to prepare for and respond to natural and technological emergencies to the extent that the use of funds is consistent with, contributes to and does not detract from attack preparedness. Once all emergency programs were established under FEMA, work began to consolidate functional activities that were similar for all emergencies (such as evacuation or public education) into a unified planning effort.



A Presidential Executive Order states that the Director of the FEMA will represent the President in working with State and Local governments and the private sector to stimulate vigorous participation in civil emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery programs. The FEMA Director also develops policies which provide that all emergency management functions, resources and systems of executive agencies are integrated with organizations, resources and programs of State and Local governments, the private sector and volunteer organizations.

In New Jersey, a Reorganization Plan was submitted to the Legislature to transfer the functions, powers and duties of the Office of Civilian Defense Director from the Department of Defense to the Department of Law and Public Safety on July 22, 1976. Pursuant to an order of Attorney General William F. Hyland, dated January 12, 1978, the Office of Civilian Defense Director was established in the Division of State Police. Colonel Clinton L. Pagano, Superintendent, New Jersey State Police, was appointed as the State Director on February 10, 1978. On December 17, 1980, the Honorable Brendan Byrne, Governor of the State of New Jersey, issued Executive Order 101, triggered by the creation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency as previously described, which renamed the Office of the Civilian Defense Director as the Office of Emergency Management.

State Director of the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management.

In order to effectuate the powers of the Governor, the State Director of Emergency Management supervises, directs and controls the appointment of one or more deputies and/or assistants to control the daily activities of the State Office of Emergency Management. The function and staffing of the Office of Emergency Management will be as proposed from time to time by the State Director of Emergency Management with the approval of the Attorney General.

The Governor of New Jersey has the overall responsibility for Emergency Management activities in the State. On behalf of the Governor, all activities and departments are coordinated, directed and controlled from the State Office of Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center.

The Borough of Hamburg Emergency Management As per Borough Ordinance 19-2024, within the Department of Public Safety, there shall be a Division of Emergency Management. The Division shall consist of an Emergency Management Coordinator, who shall be appointed by the Mayor of the Township, and an Emergency Management Council, the members of which shall also be appointed by the Mayor of the Township.

The Emergency Management Coordinator and Emergency Management Council shall have such functions, powers, and duties as provided by state laws, orders, and regulations of the New Jersey Department of Public Safety.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for coordinating the response to all large-scale emergencies, maintaining the Township's Emergency Management plan, and providing resources to all Township Departments during emergencies or in times of crisis. In addition, The Borough of Hamburg OEM works closely with the Sussex County OEM and the New Jersey OEM.



The Need for Emergency Preparedness

This guide explains how you and your family can protect yourselves during an emergency. When disaster strikes, you may not have much time to act. Please prepare now for a sudden emergency. Emergencies can be broken down into several categories: those that can cause you to take shelter in your home for days, even weeks; those that cause you to evacuate your home; and those that can trap you and your vehicle or a sheltering place away from your home.

A weather emergency or disaster and its after effects can last for days or weeks, during which you may be without heat, water, power or telephone. Prepare now so you're ready.

Do It today, Don't delay!

The Borough of Hamburg emergency planners, working closely with federal, state, county and local officials, have put together this booklet of emergency information and checklists for different types of emergencies, to get you started as you plan ahead for emergencies that can occur in our area.

Please read this booklet, ask others in your family to read it, and put it in a place where you can find it during an emergency.

Use the Emergency Preparedness Checklists included in this booklet to make sure you have everything you need to stay inside your home for as long as a week if necessary.

To prepare for an emergency that requires you to evacuate your home:

Make arrangements to stay with a relative or friend who lives 10 to 50 miles away, in case you have to evacuate your home during an emergency. If you cannot make these arrangements, locations of temporary shelters where you can stay during an emergency can be obtained from the American Red Cross or the Borough of Hamburg Office of Emergency Management.



An "All-Purpose" Checklist

Use the following checklist to be sure that you are prepared for any type of emergency:

- Warm clothing that can be worn in layers.
- Extra blankets/sleeping bags.
- Portable radio/flashlight/extra batteries.
- First Aid kit & prescription medications.
- An extra pair of glasses and lists of important family papers, hardcopy photographs of family members to take with you.
- Non-perishable, high energy food that can be eaten without cooking.
- A supply of drinking, cooking, and bathing water.
- Extra towels or paper toweling.
- Extra baby supplies, if caring for infants.
- Extra prescription medications and supplies, if caring for elderly or infirm.
- Extra food and supplies for pets.
- A fully charged fire extinguisher and battery powered smoke detectors that work.



BE READY IN A FLASH

Protect yourself by scanning all important documents and storing them on a Survival Flash Drive labelled "ICE" (In Case of Emergency)

WHAT TO PUT ON YOUR FLASH DRIVE:

Driver's License
Birth Certificate
Social Security Card
Passport
Marriage Certificate
Gun Permit
Veteran Discharge Papers
Immigration Papers
Medical Records
Health Plan Information
Business Records,
Bank Accounts
Credit Card Accounts,
Insurance Auto/Home
Real Estate/Mortgage
Rental Agreement,
Contracts
Wills
Powers of Attorney
Divorce Papers
Restraining Orders



Other Information:

Current Photos of Each Family Member & Pet, Important Family Pictures, Emergency Contact List with Addresses and Phone numbers



KEEP IT UPDATED!



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Before, during and after a disaster, it is critical that you seek out the most local, up-to-date information from emergency officials. Public officials communicate emergency information to the public through various means, depending on the circumstances. Local media is often used to convey instructions from local, state, and federal government partners, such as:

- Orders to evacuate
- Evacuation routes
- Locations of evacuation shelters
- How to safely stay where you are
- Where to find assistance
- Weather warnings and watches



Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as making an emergency supply kit and developing a family communications plan, are the same for both a natural or man-made emergency. There are important differences among potential emergencies that will impact the decisions you make and the actions you take. Learn more about the potential emergencies that could occur where you live and the appropriate way to respond to them. Knowing what to do during an emergency is an important part of being prepared.

It's also important to know what kinds of threats could occur in the Sussex County area.

Explore the Are You Ready? disaster links at <https://www.nj.gov/njoem/pdf/areyouready.pdf>, www.ready.gov and <http://ready.nj.gov/plan-prepare/index.shtml>

Get alerted about Emergencies and other important community news by signing up for the Sussex County Mass Notification System.

ReGroup

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
<https://www.ready.gov/be-informed>

NOAA National Weather Service
<https://www.weather.gov/safety/>

NJ Office of Emergency Management
<https://www.nj.gov/njoem/>

The Sussex County and Borough of Hamburg Offices of Emergency Management have partnered with ReGroup to alert you about critical information in your area. Severe weather, unexpected road closures, missing persons and evacuations are examples of the situations where community notifications may be necessary. To register scan the QR code below to sign up or visit <https://bit.ly/sussexnjalerts> and establish an account, You can choose to receive these notifications by text, phone call and email when you register.





State of Emergency

1. What is a State of Emergency

The Governor declares a State of Emergency when he/she believes a disaster has occurred or may be imminent that is severe enough to require State aid to supplement local resources in preventing or alleviating damages, loss, hardship or suffering. This declaration authorizes the Governor to speed State agency assistance to communities in need. It enables him/her to make resources immediately available to rescue, evacuate, shelter, provide essential commodities (i.e., heating fuel, food, etc.) and quell disturbances in affected localities. It may also position the State to seek federal assistance when the scope of the event exceeds the State's resources.

2. Does a State of Emergency declaration direct citizens to take any particular action?

No. The declaration empowers the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management (NJ OEM) to act on behalf of the Governor to employ the resources and assets of State, local or private agencies to provide immediate assistance to localities. Typically, the New Jersey State Police, National Guard, and departments of Environmental Protection, Transportation and Health are called upon rather quickly to respond to the event, and other departments are added as needed.

After the Governor issues the declaration, NJ OEM puts the State Emergency Operations Plan into effect. It may also activate the State Emergency Operations Center to full 24-hour staffing to coordinate and direct State response and recovery operations. In addition, NJ OEM may call on a number of private agencies, such as the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) network to fulfill critical missions. The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) often provides backup emergency communications, and the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) may assist in search and rescue missions.

3. Does a State of Emergency mean you aren't allowed to go anywhere or do anything until it's lifted?

The Governor's declaration does not normally restrict citizen movements or activities. The State may limit access to affected areas due to concerns for public safety but will notify the public of these restrictions. If it is necessary to impose vehicular or personal movement restrictions, the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management will alert the public using all available means, including, but not limited to, the Emergency Alert System, urgent press releases, DOT highway signs, law enforcement teletypes, etc. Every effort will be made by NJ OEM to facilitate safe passage for utility, health care and emergency services workers whose presence is necessary for public safety or in response to the Emergency.

4. How long does a State of Emergency remain in effect?

The Governor will rescind the State of Emergency when it is no longer needed to provide necessary support to localities or until the threat of impending danger from the event has passed.

5. Does a declaration of emergency bar the sale or provision of goods and services?

The Governor's declaration does not address restrictions on the sale or provision of goods and services. However, your locality may enact restrictions under their local emergency declaration. We recommend that you contact your local government for any specific information.



6. Is it an employer's responsibility to pay employees who cannot get to work during a State of Emergency?

The Governor's declaration does not mandate administrative policies for individual businesses or address workplace situations in which employees are unable to travel. Businesses must address hours of operation and compensation on an individual basis. Once a federal disaster is declared, employees unable to work may be eligible for unemployment assistance.

7. Are all State Offices closed during a State of Emergency?

The Governor's declaration does not automatically close State Offices. Should it be necessary due to conditions experienced during the Emergency to scale back or close State Offices, the Governor will make an announcement to his/her Cabinet and through the media, similar to what is done during a snow storm. "Disaster" shall mean any unusual incident resulting from natural or unnatural causes which endangers the health, safety or resources of the residents of one or more municipalities of the State, and which is or may become too large in scope or unusual in type to be handled in its entirety by regular municipal operating services (N.J.S.A. App.A:9-33.1)





Family Disaster Kit

Disasters can happen anytime and anywhere. When disaster strikes, you may not have much time to respond. Some disasters may call for you and your family to evacuate (hurricanes, hazardous material spills, fires). Other disasters could be that you and your family may be confined at home. Preparing a Family Disaster Kit can help your family endure an evacuation or home confinement.

When Disaster Strikes:

Authorities and relief workers will respond but cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it may take days.

Would your family be prepared to cope with the emergency until help arrives?

- Prepare Your Kit.
- Gather the supplies that are listed. You may need them if your family is confined at home or during an Evacuation.
- Place the items you'd most likely need for an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container.
- There are basic items you should stock for your home: water, food, first aid supplies, clothing, bedding, tools & emergency supplies, special items (prescription and nonprescription medications, sanitary items, important documents).

Water:

- Store water in plastic containers. Avoid using milk cartons or glass bottles.
- A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water daily. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more.
- Store one (1) gallon of water per person per day.
- Keep at least three-day supply per person (for drinking, food preparation and sanitation).
- Change Stored Water & Food Every Six Months

Food:

- 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. If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno.

Pack the following foods which can also be taken with you during an evacuation:

- ☑ Ready-to-eat canned meat, fruits, vegetables, and staples (salt, sugar, pepper, spices, etc.)
- ☑ Don't forget a non-electric can opener.
- ☑ Canned juices, high energy foods, vitamins, baby formula & bottles, and powdered milk.

Prescription Medications: Store in a waterproof container, keep prescription records (check shelf life) accessible and current. Bring a medicine dropper and cooler (if needed for Rx). Dentures, contact lenses and eyewear.

First Aid Kit: A well-stocked first aid kit should include the following items:



- 2" & 4" sterile gauze pads
- 2" & 3" sterile roller bandages
- Triangular bandages
- Moistened towelettes, antiseptic
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Tongue blades
- Non-prescription drugs such as:
 - o aspirin/non-aspirin pain reliever
 - o anti-diarrhea medication, antacid, laxatives
 - o Syrup of Ipecac (use to induce vomiting) and activated charcoal (only to be used if advised to do so by the Poison Control Center 1-800-POISON-1).
- Latex gloves
- Sunscreen
- Scissors, tweezers, needles
- Assorted safety pins
- Thermometer

Remember to store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members. Keep a smaller version in the Disaster Preparedness Kit in the trunk of your car.

Tools & Supplies:

- Plastic storage containers, mess kits, paper plates, cups, plastic utensils;
- Shut off wrench to turn off household gas & water.
- Battery operated radio and flashlight with extra batteries.
- Cash or traveler's checks, change.
- Utility knife
- Non-electric can opener
- Pliers, tape, compass, needles, thread, signal flare, plastic sheeting or tent (for shelter)
- Paper, pencil, whistle, map of the area.

Sanitation:

- Toilet paper
- Baby diapers
- Soap
- Liquid detergent
- Personal hygiene items
- Disinfectant
- Household chlorine bleach
- Plastic bucket with tight lid & plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses)

Special items:

- ✓ Games and books for children
- ✓ Important family documents (keep in waterproof container): birth, marriage and death certificates, driver's license, passport, insurance policies, social security card, health records, bank and credit card account numbers
- ✓ Safe deposit box keys
- ✓ Inventory of valuable household items
- ✓ Pictures of family members



Disaster Psychology Preparedness

When disaster strikes, physical assistance may not be all that survivors need. “Psychological First Aid” for disaster-induced stress and trauma will help the survivors.

Disaster-induced stress and trauma are “normal reactions” to an “abnormal” event. Emotional reactions will vary and may be influenced by:

- Prior experience with the same or similar event
- The intensity and length of the event
- Pre-incident stressors
- The length of time since the event
- Loss of loved ones, housing, etc.

Emotional reactions can vary depending upon the phase of the event:

- Before the event, as concern escalates, and information is made available through the media and the authorities
- During the event’s impact – responding to the immediate effects of the disaster immediately after the event’s impact when rescue may be needed
- Immediately after the event when an inventory is made of losses – personal and material
- Well after the event, during recovery
Traumatic Stress Reactions: A traumatic stress reaction is an emotional aftershock of a disaster or other significantly stressful event. Symptoms may occur immediately after the event or weeks after the event is over.

Some common signs/symptoms of emotional reactions to a disaster:

Physical

- Nausea and/or upset stomach
- Dizziness
- Headache

Restlessness

- Difficulty sleeping

Emotional

- Anxiety and/or fear
- Guilt
- Grief and/or depression
- Anger

Cognitive

- Nightmares
- Confusion and/or disorientation
- Difficulty concentrating

Behavioral

- > Avoidance and/or withdrawing
- > Emotional outbursts
- > Erratic behavior



>Taking care of yourself following a traumatic event:

- Try to rest a bit more
- Contact friends and talk
- Reestablish your normal schedule as soon as possible
- Fight against boredom
- Physical activity can be helpful
- Eat well-balanced and regular meals (even when you don't feel like it)
- Avoid alcohol and drugs taken without physician recommendation/prescription
- Recurring thoughts, dreams or flashbacks are normal – don't try to fight them – they'll decrease over time and be less painful
- Seek out professional help if the feelings become prolonged or intense

Taking Care of Others Following a Traumatic Event...

- Listen carefully
- Spend time with the traumatized person
- Offer your assistance and a listening ear even if they have not asked for help
- Help them with everyday tasks like cleaning, cooking, caring for children, etc.
- Give them time to be alone
- Help them stay away from alcohol and drugs
- Keep in mind what they've been through
- Don't try to explain it away
- Don't tell them that they are lucky it wasn't worse
- Don't take their anger, other feelings or outbursts personally

Get Further Assistance If...

- The person is having life-threatening symptoms
- The person is suicidal or homicidal
- The person is out of control
- Emergency contacts:

Emotional emergencies or information 24 hours a day:

The following hospitals provide 24-hour, seven days a week crisis intervention, psychiatric emergency service, clinical consultation, counseling referrals, and when appropriate, hospitalization to children and adults in the Service Areas as noted.

Newton Hospital / Atlantic Behavioral Health
175 High St
Newton NJ 07860
(973)383-2121

Saint Clare's Hospital, Pocono Road, Denville, NJ 07834.
Psychiatric Emergency Services (973) 625-0280

Morristown Memorial Hospital/Atlantic Behavioral Health,
100 Madison Avenue, Morristown, NJ 07962. Crisis Intervention
Services (973) 540-0100

PHYSICAL EMERGENCIES: Dial 9-1-1 (police, fire, & EMS)



Animal Emergency Preparedness

The best way to protect your family from the effects of a disaster is to have a disaster plan. If you are a pet owner, that plan should include your pets.

BEFORE A DISASTER

Ask friends, relatives, or others outside your area whether they could shelter your animals. If you have more than one pet, they may be comfortable together; but be prepared to house them separately.

Contact hotels and motels outside your immediate area to check policies on accepting pets and restrictions on number, size and species. As if “no pet” policies could be waived in an emergency. Keep a list of “pet friendly” places, including phone numbers, with other disaster information and supplies.

Prepare a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians who could shelter animals in an emergency.

Include 24-hour phone numbers Include pet supplies as part of your family preparedness kit.

CREATE A DISASTER SUPPLY KIT FOR YOUR PET

In the event of an emergency, you may have to leave your home quickly. Your pet relies upon you to take care of him or her. Assemble this kit now.

- ❖ Medications & medical records in a waterproof container
- ❖ Sturdy leashes and/or carriers
- ❖ A 3-day supply of food and potable water with bowls
- ❖ A picture of your pet(s) in case they get lost.
- ❖ Information on feeding times, medical and/or behavioral issues
- ❖ Litter and litter box for cats
- ❖ Pet beds & toys, if easily transportable

Make sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars that are securely fastened and have ID tags containing up-to-date information. Attach to the collar or tag the phone number of a friend or relative outside the area in case you must leave your home and become separated from your pet in an emergency.

Red Cross shelters cannot accept pets because of health and safety regulations. The only exceptions to this policy are service animals who assist people with disabilities.

DURING A DISASTER

Bring your pets inside immediately. Animals have instincts about severe weather changes and will often isolate themselves if they are afraid. Bringing them inside early can keep them from running away.

NEVER LEAVE A PET OUTSIDE OR TIED UP DURING A STORM

If you have no alternative but to leave your pet at home, there are some precautions you must take; but remember that leaving your pet at home alone can place your animal in danger. Confine your pet to a safe area inside. Place a notice outside in a visible area advising there are pets in the house and where they are located. Provide a home number where you or a contact can be reached as well as a name and number of your vet.



BIRDS

- ❖ Transport in a secure travel cage or carrier
- ❖ In cold weather, wrap a blanket over the carrier and warm up the car before placing birds inside.
- ❖ During warm weather, carry a plant mister to mist the bird's feathers periodically.
- ❖ Do not put water inside the carrier during transport. Provide a few slices of fresh fruits and vegetables with high water content.
- ❖ Have leg bands and a photo for ID.
- ❖ Try to keep the carrier in a quiet area.
- ❖ Do not let the birds out of the cage or carrier.

REPTILES

- ❖ Snakes can be transported in a pillowcase, but they must be transferred to a more secure housing when they reach the evacuation site.
- ❖ If your snakes require frequent feedings, carry food with you.
- ❖ Take a water bowl large enough for soaking as well as a heating pad.
- ❖ When transporting house lizards, follow the same directions as for birds.

SMALL MAMMALS

- ❖ Hamsters, gerbils, etc...should be transported in secure carriers suitable for maintaining the animals while sheltered.
- ❖ Take bedding materials, food, bowls and water bottles.

AFTER A DISASTER

In the first few days after a disaster, leash your pets when they go outside. Always maintain close contact. Familiar scents and landmarks may be altered, and your pet may become confused and lost. The behavior of your pets may change after an emergency. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive or defensive. Watch animals closely. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard with access to shelter and water.



Sheltering In-Place

Evacuation is not always the safest option in the event of a hazardous material or other type of emergency. Your home or workplace can be a safe haven from an emergency.

Up-front preparations will help.

“Sheltering In-Place” or “Protecting In-Place” means staying inside your home or other building until emergency officials give an “all-clear” signal.

Sheltering In-place can be your safest option in some emergencies. Sheltering In-Place is most commonly used for hazardous material emergencies but can also be used during some storms and some police emergencies where evacuation and exposure to the outside can be life-threatening.

Sheltering In-Place preparations complement your other family emergency preparedness efforts.

- Sheltering In-Place supplies:
 - Battery-powered radio, flashlight, extra batteries, battery powered or cellular phone (if no phone in room)
 - Snack foods, water or drinks, pet foods, baby food
 - Plastic sheeting for windows, doors, air vents or other openings
 - You may want to pre-cut and label them
 - Rolls of duct tape for the plastic sheeting
 - Towel for under the door
 - First Aid Kit



Prepare your home before . . .

- Choose a room for a “Safe-Room.” Ideally, the room:
 - o has few windows
 - o is large enough to hold the number of people you wish and
 - o has access to water.
- A bedroom with an adjoining bath is a great place.

- Prepare window coverings
 - o Windows should be sealed to prevent hazards from entering.

- Measure windows and skylights
 - o Cut plastic (adding 6” to the borders) to be placed over the windows.
 - o Label the sheets for each window.

- For a serious wind condition
 - o Think about something heavier to guard against broken glass entering the room (wood, heavy cardboard, even a mattress).

- Prepare vent and door coverings
 - o Like the windows, measure each air vent, door and any other opening leading outside the room.
 - o Cut, label and store plastic sheeting.

- Assemble shelter-in-place supplies
 - o Your supplies should be stored in the pre-designated room.
 - An under-the-bed box may work well or use a container that fits on a closet shelf or in a cabinet.

Pre-Planning for emergencies can be especially critical for residents with special needs. Residents who need extra assistance during emergencies because of physical disabilities, advanced age, or other special needs should register for The Borough of Hamburg OEM Special Needs Program by completing the registration form on page 24 of this booklet. Here are some tips for anyone in a Special Needs Registry:

- If you currently use a personal care attendant obtained from an agency, check to see if the agency has special provisions for emergencies (e.g., providing service at another location should you be required to leave your home)
- Meet with household members or your personal care attendants.
- Discuss the dangers of fire, severe weather, earthquakes or other emergencies that might occur.
- Learn what to do in case of power outages and personal injuries.
- Know how to connect or start a back-up power supply for essential medical equipment.

JCP&L has a registry for people with wells, as well as those who have medical equipment



that relies on electricity:

For those who use electrically operated LIFE-SUPPORT EQUIPMENT:

If any member of your household depends on electrically operated life-support equipment, please let us know by calling 1-800-662-3115. Jersey Central Power & Light (JCP&L) will send you a form that must be completed and signed by your physician every year to verify that you have life support equipment.

When we receive your completed form, we will add your name to our critical care list. The list will be used during a power outage to contact all critical care customers by telephone if the outage may affect their electric service for more than 24 hours. In addition, the list will be provided to county and municipal Offices of Emergency Management.

There is no charge for this service.

It's also important that life-support customers have a contingency plan, such as a battery backup. If you have any questions about our Critical Customer Care Program, or to sign up, please call 1-800-662-3115.

ELECTRICALLY OPERATED PRIVATE WELLS FOR WATER

If your home or business depends on an electrically operated private well for water? JCP&L maintains a list of customers with private wells. These customers are contacted by telephone if a power outage is expected to affect their electric service for more than 24 hours – in which case, they'll be advised of locations where water and ice are available. In addition, the list is provided to county and municipal Offices of Emergency Management.

There is no charge for this service.

For more information go to: www.firstenergycorp.com/outages_help/storm_info.html or www.facebook.com/JCPandL

NOTE: The Borough of Hamburg Emergency Services cannot provide generators to residents on Life Sustaining equipment.

- If you or someone in your household uses a wheelchair or other mobility device, make more than one exit from your home device-accessible in case the primary exit is blocked in an emergency.
- Teach those who may need to assist you in an emergency how to operate necessary equipment.
- Arrange for a relative or neighbor to check on you in an emergency.
- Consider getting a medical alert system that will allow you to call for help if you are immobilized in an emergency.
- Have a Go Bag packed at the ready that includes all necessary medications and prescriptions, and a list of medical conditions if you must evacuate.
- Pick one out-of-state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated by disaster.



Electrical Outages and Home Safety

IF THE POWER GOES OUT

- Check your fuse or breaker box for blown fuses or tripped circuits. If they are okay, see if neighbors are without power.
- Report your outage to JCP&L using any of the following methods:
 - o By Phone: Call 1-888-LIGHTSS (1-888-544-4877) (you may be asked for information or hear a message if the situation has already been reported).
 - o By Text: Text "OUT" to 544487
 - o On-Line: Go to https://www.firstenergycorp.com/outages_help.html

Important Information When Reporting a Power Outage:

1. Name, address, and cross street
2. Time of outage
3. Are lights out, flickering or dim?
4. Are the neighbors' lights out?
5. Have any wires fallen to the ground? **IF YES, DO NOT GO NEAR THEM!**
6. Tree limbs on lines?
7. Utility pole number? (If safe to go near, i.e., no down wires or limbs)

- 9-1-1 is for reporting emergencies ONLY. During a power outage, only call 9-1-1 for EMERGENCIES (I.E., POWER LINE ARCING, VISIBLE FIRE, OR LIFE SAFETY HAZARD, ETC.). Do not call 9-1-1 or the local police communications center to find out the status of the power outage or when power will be restored.
 - o JCP&L typically will not provide this information, as each incident is unique. Be Patient.
 - o During power outages, it is common for residents to inundate the police communications centers with inquiries on time frames. These calls are unnecessary and can delay an EMERGENCY call from getting through.
- Turn off all electrical equipment to prevent overloading the system when power is restored.
- Turn on a porch light and one inside light so you and utility crews will know when service is restored.
- Listen to the radio (battery-powered) for updates on major electrical outages.
- If your neighbor's power comes back on, but yours does not, call your utility company again.

EMERGENCY LIGHTING

Flashlights: Each person should have their own flashlight. Store extra bulbs and batteries.

Light-sticks: Self-contained chemical lights that are activated by bending work well as night-lights for children.

Candles: Can be dangerous.



DOWNED UTILITY LINES

If you see any wire lying on the ground (or dangling in the air) don't touch it with anything – stay back. Call your utility company immediately. Keep kids and pets away.

NEVER touch a downed wire. Electricity can travel through your body causing serious injury or death. If you see a downed line, take these precautions:

- Expect every wire/line to be “live.” The line does not have to spark or sizzle to carry electricity.
- Cable, phone and alarm lines may be ELECTRIFIED. Do Not Touch.
- If a power line is touching someone, stay away – you cannot help. If you touch the person, you could become a victim too.
- Call 9-1-1 for emergency help.
- If a utility line falls across your vehicle, don't get out!! Wait for emergency help to arrive.
- Never touch metal (like fences or guard rails) that have a wire laying on it. It may be electrified.

STAYING WARM:

Outages can occur at any time of the year, but during cold weather, the temperature inside your home can drop

rapidly. Tips for staying warm:

- Save Body Heat – Wear a hat, even while sleeping.
- Wear loose layers of clothing to trap body heat.
- Use blankets.
- Lock in Home Heat: Pick one room (on a sunny side of the house) and close it off to keep the heat in.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS:

- Your freezer will keep food frozen during an outage for about two days if it's full, or for one day if it's less than half full. Don't open the door.
- Protect your pipes: If the power is out and the weather is freezing, keep a steady drip of cold water on an inside faucet and wrap pipes to prevent damage.
- Automatic Garage Door Openers won't work if the power is out. Check to see if you have a manual override.
- Home Computers: Install a surge protector (not just a power strip) to protect your computer from power surges.
- Charcoal or propane grills: NEVER use a cooking device designed for outdoors inside the home. They produce carbon monoxide, which can be deadly.
- Cordless phones won't work if the power is out. Have a backup phone that does not need electricity to work.
- Generators: Never connect a home generator to a wall outlet. If used incorrectly, portable or auxiliary generators used for backup power at home can ruin your electrical system and start a fire. They can also feed electricity back into the utility system. This is very dangerous for crews repairing lines. Home generators should be installed by a licensed electrical contractor. Generators installed in accordance with electrical safety codes require an electrical permit and an electrical inspection. Improperly installed or improperly used generators pose a serious – sometimes fatal – risk to home owners and utility workers.



Emergency Kit Checklist

Flashlights or chemical light-sticks

Battery-powered radio

Paper plates/plastic utensils

Manual can opener

Bottled drinking water

First Aid kit

Extra batteries

Battery or wind-up alarm clock

Gas & Water Emergencies

If you smell a strong odor of gas, DO NOT do anything that will cause a spark:

- Do not turn off (or on) any switches.
- Do not use the telephone.
- Do not use your computer.
- Do not try to fix the situation yourself.

LEAVE YOUR HOME IMMEDIATELY!

Call 9-1-1 from a neighbor's house or (after moving away from the residence) your cell phone.
Elizabethtown Gas 24-hour Gas Emergency Hotline

If you smell natural gas or have a natural gas emergency, immediately call Elizabethtown Gas 24-hour hotline at (800-242-5830) from a safe location. If you are calling from out of state, dial 800-221-0051.

Utilities Emergencies – Water

Contact Information for Water Emergencies:

Hamburg DPW/Water Dept.

Monday 7:00 a.m. – Friday 3:00 p.m., 973-827-7702

Weekends and after hours, contact Hamburg Police at 973-827-6211.

Know where your water shut-off and hot water heater shut-off valves are in case of emergency.



Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are part of our everyday lives. When properly stored and handled, products such as household detergents, swimming pool chemicals, lawn fertilizer, and propane grills provide us with enjoyment in a safe and healthy environment. However, because these and other products may be poisonous, flammable, or corrosive, the public must be protected in the event of an accident involving hazardous material.

What Should You Do?

- Store propane, gasoline, kerosene, or flammable materials away from your home.
- If you witness a hazardous-materials incident, immediately call 9-1-1 and be prepared to tell them the exact location.
- Stay away from the scene of the incident.
- Stay upwind of the incident.
- If you are in a car, close the windows and shut off ventilation.
- Avoid contact with any spilled materials, airborne mist, or condensed solid chemical deposits.
- Do NOT eat any foods or drink any water that may have been contaminated.
- Monitor local news stations and/or advisories from Jefferson Township OEM.
- Be prepared to seek medical assistance.
- Post the number of the emergency medical service and the poison control center by all telephones. In an emergency situation, you may not have time to look up critical phone numbers.
 - o To reach all emergency services in The Borough of Hamburg, call 9-1-1
 - o To reach National Poison Control call 800-222-1222
- If there is danger of fire or explosion:
 - o Get out of the residence immediately.
 - Do not waste time collecting items or calling the fire department when you are in danger. Call the fire department from outside (a cellular phone or a neighbor's phone) once you are safely away from danger.
 - **Stay upwind and away from the residence to avoid breathing toxic fumes.**





Fire Safety



“Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms Save Lives”

Each year, more than 4000 Americans die and more than 25,000 are injured in fires, many of which could have been prevented. Direct property loss due to fires is estimated at \$8.6 billion annually.

To protect yourself, it is important to understand the basic characteristics of fire. Fire spreads quickly; there is no time to gather valuables or make a phone call. In just two minutes, a fire can become life-threatening. In five minutes, a residence can be engulfed in flames. Heat and smoke from fire can be more dangerous than the flames. Inhaling the super-hot air can sear your lungs. Fire produced poisonous gases can make you disoriented and drowsy. Instead of being awakened by a fire, you may fall into a deeper sleep. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.

Take Protective Measures Before a Fire:

- o If your smoke detector goes off, or if you notice a fire:
 - o Remain calm.
 - o Do not try to fight a major fire yourself.
 - o Get out, **Call 9-1-1** immediately, and stay out.
- o If your clothes catch fire:
 - o Stop where you are
 - o Drop to the ground
 - o Roll over and over to smother the flames
- o If you live in a high-rise multiple dwelling and the fire is not in your apartment, stay in your apartment rather than entering smoke-filled hallways.
- o **If you leave your apartment and exit the building, be sure to close ALL doors behind you to help prevent spreading the fire.**

- o If fire breaks out in your house or non-fireproof apartment building, get out as quickly as possible.
 - o **Be sure to close ALL doors behind you to help prevent the fire from spreading.**
 - o Feel doors with the back of your hand before you open them. If they are hot, find another way out.
 - o Stay as close to the floor as possible – smoke and heat rise, and the air is clearer and cooler near the floor.
- o **CLOSE DOORS BEHIND YOU!**
 - **IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET OUT FOR ANY REASON:**
 - o Stay near a window
 - o Stay close to the floor
 - **Close the door and stuff the bottom of the door with a towel to keep smoke out.**
 - **If possible, signal for help by waving a cloth or sheet outside the window.**



Fire Prevention

- Do not leave candles unattended, near window treatments, or on unsecure surfaces.
- Keep matches/lighters away from children.
- Never smoke in bed or while drowsy.
- Utilize proper extension cords.
- Do Not overload outlets.
- Check for electrical wiring hazards.
- Store flammable/combustible liquids outdoors and away from heat sources.
- Never leave food cooking on the stove or in the oven unattended.

Fire Safety

- Have working smoke & carbon monoxide alarms.
- Have an Exit plan with multiple exits incorporated (Practice Exit Drills In The Home)
- Educate your family and coworkers.
- Have a working ABC Fire Extinguisher in the home, especially kitchen.
- Don't delay, Dial 9-1-1 if you observe or suspect a fire.

Carbon Monoxide (CO): "The Silent Killer"

- CO is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless gas
- CO is a product of incomplete combustion and can be emitted from any gas-powered object.
- CO alarms are a must in the home.
- Some symptoms of exposure include, but are not limited to: headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, and drowsiness.
- If a CO alarm sounds, evacuate to fresh air and call 9-1-1.



Borough of Hamburg, New Jersey

16 Wallkill Avenue, Hamburg, NJ 07419



For Police, Medical or Fire Emergencies

 **DIAL 9-1-1**

For non-emergency calls or complaints, call

Borough of Hamburg Police Department

 (973)827-6211

<https://hamburg.org>

If you See Something, Say Something!



Pandemic

A pandemic is a worldwide spread of a new disease. It is important to note that the term “pandemic” refers to a geographic spread of a disease and not necessarily the severity of the disease.

An influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus emerges and spreads around the world, and most people do not have immunity. Viruses that have caused past influenza pandemics typically originated from animal influenza viruses.

Some aspects of influenza pandemics can appear similar to seasonal influenza, while other characteristics may be quite different. For example, both seasonal and pandemic influenza can cause infections in all age groups, and most cases will result in self-limited illness in which the person recovers fully without treatment or hospitalization. However, typically seasonal influenza causes most of its deaths among the elderly, while other severe cases occur most commonly in people with a variety of medical conditions.

By contrast, the 2009 H1N1 (swine flu) pandemic caused most of its severe or fatal disease in younger people, both those with chronic conditions, as well as healthy people, and caused many more cases of viral pneumonia than is normally seen with seasonal influenza.

For both seasonal and pandemic influenza, the total number of people who get severely ill can vary. However, the impact or severity tends to be higher in pandemics in part because of the much larger number of people in the population who lack pre-existing immunity to the new virus. When a large portion of the population is infected, even if the proportion of those infected that go on to develop severe disease is small, the total number of severe cases can be quite large.

When is flu season? Influenza activity usually lasts from October to May in the United States.



Flood Preparedness

Flash floods occur within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall, a dam or levee failure, or a sudden release of water held by an ice jam.

Flash floods can roll boulders, tear out trees, destroy buildings and bridges, and can also trigger catastrophic mudslides.

Flash floods are the #1 weather-related killer in the United States.

National Weather Service . . .

Staying current with forecasts from the National Weather Service can be an important part of flood preparedness. Individuals can purchase a NOAA weather radio to directly hear the forecasts, advisories, watches and/or warnings. Some NOAA weather radios can alarm when there is a serious/dangerous weather condition. These radios are available at many stores.

****FLOOD TERMS OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE****

A Flash Flood or Flood Watch means that flash flooding or flooding is possible within the designated watch area.

A Flash Flood or Flood Warning means that flash flooding or flooding has been reported or is imminent – take necessary steps at once.

An Urban and Small Stream Advisory means that flooding of small streams, streets and low-lying areas (such as railroad underpasses and urban storm drains) is occurring.

A Flash Flood or Flood Statement is follow-up information regarding a flash flood/flood event.

Before a flood occurs . . .

- Find out if you live in a flood prone area. You can check with your local building department to see the flood maps for your area. If you are in a flood zone – purchase sufficient flood insurance. Flood losses are not covered under normal homeowner’s insurance.
- Pre-assemble flood-fighting supplies like plastic sheeting, lumber, sandbags.
- Have check valves installed in building sewer traps to prevent flood waters from backing up in sewer drains.
- As a last resort, have large corks or stoppers to plug showers, tubs or basins from water rising up through the pipes.
- Maintain a disaster kit at home, which should have (at a minimum):
 - o First aid supplies
 - o Flashlight with extra batteries
 - o Non-perishable food
 - o Drinking water
 - o Blanket(s) or sleeping bag(s)
 - o Rain gear or a change of clothes



During the flood . . .

- Monitor commercial radio, television, NOAA Weather radio or your Emergency Alerting Station for information.
- Be prepared to evacuate to higher ground if ordered to do so by authorities.
- Adhere to any emergency orders of authorities.
- Bring possessions inside the house or secure them.
- Do not touch any electrical appliances that are wet or standing in water.
- Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.

Flood dangers do not end when the water begins to recede. Listen to a radio or television and do not return home until authorities indicate it is safe to do so.

Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance – infants, elderly people and people with disabilities.

After the flood . . .

- If food or medicine has come in contact with flood waters, throw it out.
- Stay out of buildings if flood waters remain around the building.
- When entering buildings after a flood, use extreme caution.
 - Wear sturdy shoes and use battery-powered lanterns or flashlights when examining buildings.
 - Examine walls, floors, doors and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapse.
 - Watch out for animals like snakes that may have come into your home with flood waters.
 - Take pictures of the damage – both of the house and its contents for insurance claims.
 - Look for fire hazards, such as:
 - o Broken or leaking gas lines
 - o Flooded electrical circuits
 - o Submerged furnaces or electrical appliances.
 - o Flammable or explosive materials coming from upstream.
 - o Report potential emergencies to authorities.
- It is best to have a professional pump out a basement to avoid further structural damage. FEMA recommends pumping out about one-third of the water per day.





Driving in Bad Weather

It is best to not drive during inclement weather. However, if you must drive, make sure your vehicle is operating safely and stay informed on weather conditions.

Rain:

- Improve visibility: turn on your lights and defroster. NJ law requires your headlights to be on when your wipers are on.
- Avoid sudden moves.
- Try to drive in the tracks of the car ahead.
- Reduce your speed.
- Allow for additional stopping distance.
- Hydroplaning occurs when the tires of your car lose contact with the road and ride up on a wedge of water. Make sure your tires have proper treads and are properly inflated. If you do hydroplane, keep the steering wheel straight, take your foot off the gas. Don't hit your brakes or try to steer. As you slow down, the weight of the car will cause it to settle down onto the road again.
- Be very cautious in light rain or mist. Oil and dirt on the roadway surface make driving extra slippery.
- Remember, puddles can hide potentially damaging potholes.

Inclement Weather may change the road conditions, contribute to collisions and other road obstructions. Always follow directions of police officers and be alert for barricades, warnings and debris.

Floods:

- Do not attempt to drive through flood waters. The water may be deeper than it looks. Two feet of water will carry away most automobiles.
- If you happen to drive into an area where water is running swiftly, the force of the current may pull your car to one side. If this happens, ease off the gas pedal and don't touch the brakes. Then steer away from the swift water.
- If your car is caught in a flash flood, get out of your car immediately and move to higher ground.

Winter Storms:

- Before driving, thoroughly clean ice and snow off all windows, the hood and the trunk.
- Utilize snow tires and chains if necessary.
- Drive slowly: Depending on the weight of your vehicle, you will need three (3) to twelve (12) times more stopping distance on icy roads than on dry surfaces.
- Ease off the accelerator when stopping.
- Remember, bridges and overpasses usually freeze first, slow down when approaching them.
- If caught in a blizzard, stay in your car.
 - o Leave a window partially open.
 - o Clear the snow away from your tailpipe.
 - o Run the engine and heater for about 10 minutes every hour to stay warm.



Being prepared includes listening to the radio for road closures and conditions, and always knowing alternate routes to your destination in case your primary route is blocked.

Fog:

- If you see a patch of fog ahead, slow down before you reach it.
- Turn on your low beam headlights or fog lights.
- Turn on your defroster and windshield wipers.
- Be alert for slow moving vehicles and traffic stopped ahead.
- In heavy fog, roll all your windows down. You may actually hear other cars before you see them.

Tornadoes:

- Never try to outrun a tornado.
 - If you believe a tornado is very close, leave your car. If you can't find shelter in a safe building, lie flat in the nearest depression such as a ditch or gully with your arms over your head.
- Remember: It is safest to use your cellular phone when stopped in a safe location. 9-1-1 is for emergencies only.

Hurricanes:

- If a Hurricane Watch is issued for your area, pack your car with essentials and fill your gas tank, as you may be ordered to evacuate.
- Listen to your radio for instructions.
- Be familiar with designated evacuation routes and use them.
- Flooding can happen without warning, both before and after a hurricane.
- Watch for downed utility lines, trees, and debris from hurricane-force winds.

Thunderstorms:

- It is safest to stay in your car when lightening is present. If you have to park, do so in an open area away from trees.
- Watch for flooded roadways.
- If you are driving in a thunderstorm, be vigilant for downed branches and power lines or other debris lying in the road.
- Hail associated with thunderstorms can hamper visibility and may shatter windshields.

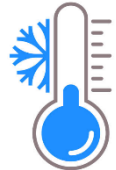


Winter Weather Information

Winter storms are deceptive killers since most of the deaths that occur are indirectly related to the actual storm.

Winter Weather Facts:

- People die in traffic accidents on icy roads.
- People die of heart attacks while shoveling snow.
- People die of hypothermia from prolonged exposure to the cold.



****WINTER WEATHER TERMS OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE****

Blizzard Warning: Issued when snow and strong winds will combine to produce blinding snow (visibilities near zero-white-outs), deep snow drifts and life-threatening wind chill.

Windchill: What the temperature feels like to the human body based on both air temperature and windspeed.

Windchill Advisory: Issued when potentially dangerous windchill readings (-20 to -34 degrees Fahrenheit) are expected.

Windchill Watch: Issued when life-threatening windchill readings (-35 degrees Fahrenheit or lower) are possible.

Windchill Warning: Issued when windchill readings (-35 degrees Fahrenheit or lower) are possible.

Winter Weather Advisory: Issued when winter conditions (snow, sleet and/or freezing rain/ice) are expected to cause significant inconvenience and may be hazardous.

Winter Storm Watch: Issued when severe winter conditions (heavy snow and/or significant freezing rain/ice) are possible within the next day or two.

Winter Storm Warning: Issued when severe winter conditions have begun or are about to begin in your area. Six (6) inches or more of snow and/or ice accumulations of 1/4 inch or more.

****COLD RELATED INJURIES****

Frostbite: Damage to body tissue caused by that tissue being frozen.

- Warning signs include loss of feeling and a white or pale appearance in extremities, such as fingers, toes, ear lobes, or the tip of the nose.
- If symptoms are detected, get medical help immediately! If you must wait for help, slowly re-warm affected areas.
- If the person is also showing signs of hypothermia, warm the body core before the extremities.



Hypothermia: Low body temperature

- Warning signs include uncontrollable shivering, memory loss, disorientation, incoherence, slurred speech, drowsiness, and apparent exhaustion.
- If a person's body temperature is below 95 degrees Fahrenheit, immediately seek medical attention.

1. Begin warming the person slowly, warm the body core first. If needed use your own body heat to help.
2. Get the person into dry clothing and wrap them in a warm blanket covering them completely, including head and neck.
3. Do not give the person alcohol, drugs, coffee or any hot beverage or food; warm broth is better.
4. Do not warm extremities (arms & legs) first! This drives the cold blood toward the heart and can lead to heart failure.

-IF MEDICAL CARE IS NOT AVAILABLE-

Strain from the cold and hard labor may cause a heart attack.

1. Avoid overexertion, such as shoveling heavy snow, pushing a car, or walking in deep snow, especially if you are not in peak physical condition.
2. If you must shovel snow, take it slow and lift small amounts, especially when removing heavy snow, slush or ice.

Food & Drink provides the body with energy for producing its own heat.

1. Keep the body replenished with fluids (water and juice; limit your intake of caffeine and alcohol) to prevent dehydration.

How to be prepared at home:

1. Keep a battery powered radio and extra batteries for news and official broadcasts.
2. Store food that can be prepared without an electric or gas stove.
3. Stock emergency water and cooking supplies.
4. Have flashlights, battery-powered lamps and extra batteries in case of a power outage. Candles and matches can be a fire hazard.
5. If you have a wood stove or fireplace, store a good supply of dry, seasoned wood.
6. Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure your family knows how to use them and knows fire prevention rules.
7. Keep in touch with elderly neighbors or family.



Be prepared if you go out:

- Wear layers of thin clothing instead of single layers of thick clothing.
- Avoid overexertion. Cold weather puts an added strain on the heart. If you add unaccustomed exercise, such as shoveling snow or pushing a car, you may risk a heart attack or stroke.
- Mittens are warmer than gloves.
- Wear a hat; most body heat is lost through the top of the head.
- Cover your mouth with scarves to protect your lungs from directly inhaling the extremely cold air.

Winter Driving Tips:

- If you must travel, take public transportation whenever possible.
- If you must use a car, take winter driving seriously
 - Travel by daylight
 - Keep others informed of your schedule.
 - Drive with extreme caution.
 - Never try to save time by driving fast or using back-road shortcuts.
 - Make sure your car has fuel and is equipped with chains or snow tires.
 - Keep your car “winterized” with antifreeze.
 - Carry a “winter car kit” that includes a windshield scraper, flashlight, tow chain or rope, shovel, tire chains, a blanket, a bag of sand or salt, a fluorescent distress flag and an emergency flare in case you are trapped in a winter storm.
- Keep extra outerwear and pre-packaged food in the car.
- Make sure your windshield wipers are working properly and there is windshield washer fluid in the car.
- If a blizzard traps you in your car:
 - Pull off the highway, stay calm and remain in your vehicle where rescuers are most likely to find you.
 - Turn on your emergency flashers and hang a distress flag from the radio antenna or window.
 - Do not set out on foot unless you can see a building close by where you know you can take shelter...BE CAREFUL: distances are distorted by blowing snow and a building may seem close but be too far to walk in deep snow.
 - If you run the engine to keep warm, open a window slightly for ventilation. This will protect you from possible carbon monoxide poisoning.
 - Periodically clear away snow from the exhaust pipe.
 - Exercise to maintain body heat (by clapping or moving around), but avoid over exertion.
 - In extreme cold, use road maps, seat covers and floor mats for insulation.
 - Huddle with passengers and use your coat as a blanket.
 - Never let everyone in the car sleep at one time – one person should look out for the rescue crews.
 - Be careful not to use up battery power.
 - Balance electrical energy needs (the use of lights, heat and radio) with supply.
 - At night, turn on the inside dome light, so work crew can spot you.



Winter Weather Hazards

- Keep an eye out for the elderly when shoveling. This population has a tendency to be independent, and this can put a fatal strain on them.
- Snow/ice on tree and power lines can pose a hazard and cause them to become weighed down and fall.
- Clear heavy snow/ice from roofs, especially flat roofs, as this can cause structural collapse.

Thunderstorms can bring heavy rains, flash flooding, tornadoes, strong winds, lightning and hail.

Flash floods/floods are the number one killer associated with thunderstorms, with nearly 140 fatalities a year.

Although thunderstorms in this area are less likely to spawn tornadoes than elsewhere in the United States, most wind damage is from “straight-line” rather than “tornado” winds. “Downbursts,” a type of straight-line wind, can cause damage equivalent to a strong tornado.

Lightning occurs with all thunderstorms.

Its electrical charge and intense heat can electrocute on contact, cause electrical failures, split trees, and ignite structure and brush fires. Hail associated with thunderstorms can be smaller than peas or as large as softball and can be very destructive.

While some thunderstorms can be seen approaching, others hit without warning.

It is important to learn to recognize the danger signs and plan ahead. When thunderstorms are forecast or skies darken, look and listen for:

- Dark, towering or threatening clouds
- Increasing wind
- Flashes of lightning
- The sound of thunder



When a thunderstorm is approaching. . .

AT HOME:

- Bring pets inside.
- Secure outdoor objects such as lawn furniture that can blow away and cause damage or injury.
- Bring lightweight objects inside.
- Listen to a radio or television for the latest storm information.
- Avoid bathtubs, water faucets and sinks because metal pipes can transmit electricity.

IF OUTDOORS:

- Attempt to get into a building or vehicle.
 - o If no structure is available, get to an open space and squat low to the ground as quickly as possible.
- The less contact you have with the ground the better.
- Be aware of potential for flood in low-lying areas.
- Avoid tall objects such as towers, tall trees, fences, telephone lines and power lines.
- Stay away from natural lightning rods such as golf clubs, tractors, fishing rods, bicycles, camping equipment, and flag poles.

What is a severe thunderstorm?

A thunderstorm is considered severe if it produces hail at least 3/4 inch in diameter, winds of 59 mps or higher, or tornadoes.

What is the difference between a watch and a warning?

A severe thunderstorm watch is issued by the National Weather Service when the weather conditions are such that a severe thunderstorm is likely to develop.

A severe thunderstorm warning is issued when a severe thunderstorm has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. At this point, the danger is very serious and everyone should go to a safe place, turn on a battery-operated radio or television, and wait for further information.





LIGHTNING

Lightning is a major threat during a thunderstorm. In the United States, between 75 and 100 people are hit and killed by lightning each year.

Myth: Lightning never strikes the same place twice.

Fact: Lightning can strike the same place twice and may strike it multiple times during the same discharge.

Myth: If it is not raining, then there is no danger from lightning.

Fact: Lightning has been detected as far as ten miles from the edge of a thunderstorm cell and at locations with blue skies overhead. Lightning can travel 10 to 12 miles from a thunderstorm. This is often farther than the sound of thunder travels. That means that if you can hear thunder, you are close enough to a storm to be in danger of being struck by lightning. When thunder roars go indoors.

FIRST AID RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIGHTNING VICTIMS:

- Most lightning victims can actually survive an encounter with lightning, especially with a timely medical treatment. A person who has been struck by lightning does not carry an electrical charge that can shock people.
- If a person is struck by lightning, call 9-1-1 immediately and provide the location and information about the incident, including the number of people injured.
- Look for burns where the lightning entered and exited the body.
- If the strike caused the victim's heart and breathing to stop, give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) until medical professionals arrive and take over.

IF YOUR HOUSE IS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING:

- Check all around the interior and exterior to make sure that it did not start a fire.
- If you smell smoke, call 9-1-1.
- All appliances and electrical devices that were plugged in when the lightning struck the house should be checked for damage before being used.
- Indications of possible damage include scorched outlets, scorch marks on the device, melted cords and broken light bulbs.
- Remember to help neighbors who may require special assistance (infants, senior citizens, and people with disabilities).
- If you are driving after a thunderstorm, be vigilant for downed branches and power lines or other debris lying in the road.

➤ DO NOT TOUCH OR DRIVE OVER DOWNED LINES.



Hurricanes

A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone which forms over a tropical ocean. Although the official hurricane season runs from June 1 through November 30; they can occur at any time.

Hurricane Facts:

- The word “Hurricane” is derived from the colonial Spanish and Caribbean words meaning evil spirits and big winds.
- Hurricanes are considered the most powerful force on earth.
- Coastal flooding caused by storm surge is the greatest threat to life and property.
 - o A storm surge is a large dome of water often 50 to 100 miles wide that sweeps across the coastline where the hurricane makes landfall. The surge of water topped by waves is devastating.
- Hurricane-force winds, 74 mph or more, can destroy buildings and down power lines near the coast and well inland.
- Hurricanes bring heavy rains which can cause significant river and inland flooding.
- Hurricanes can also produce tornadoes, which can add to their destructive power.

Hurricanes are classified on the Safir-Simpson Scale:

Hurricanes are classified on the Safir-Simpson Scale:

Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly-rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof, decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (major)	157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.



When a hurricane is approaching . . .

- Listen to a battery-operator radio or television for the latest storm information.
- Secure outdoor objects such as a lawn furniture that can blow away and cause damage or injury.
- Shutter or board all windows and secure double-door entrance.
- Keep your vehicle's gas tank filled.
- Prepare a hurricane evacuation kit to include:
 - o First Aid Kit
 - o Bottled water
 - o Two (2) week supply of medicine
 - o Blankets or sleeping bags
 - o Extra clothing
 - o Pet ID
 - o Pet carrier
 - o Pet food & medication
 - o Personal items (toys, snacks)
 - o Important documents (valid ID, insurance info & money)
- If ordered to evacuate, obey immediately.
- Turn off gas, water, electricity and unplug small appliances.
- Inform family or friends outside of the warning area of your evacuation plans.
- Remember to help neighbors who may require special assistance (infants, senior citizens, and people with disabilities).

During a Hurricane . . .

- If outside, attempt to get into a building.
- Do not drive through flood waters.
- If staying in your home:
 - o Turn refrigerator to maximum cold and open only when necessary.
 - o Turn off utilities if told to do so by authorities.
 - o Fill bathtub and large containers with water for sanitary purposes.
 - o Stay away from windows and doors even if they are covered.
 - o Go to an interior first floor room.
 - o Avoid using candles and other open flames.

After a Hurricane . . .

- Use 9-1-1 to report emergencies only (injuries, loose/downed power lines, etc.)
- Keep listening to a radio or television.
- Wait until an area is declared safe before entering. Roads may be closed for your protection.
- Do not drive or walk into flooded areas. Find an alternate route.
- Check gas, water and electrical lines and appliances for damage.
- Do not drink or prepare food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated.
- Be aware of insects, rodents and animals driven to higher ground by flood waters.
- Assess your home's damage and take pictures if possible.



- Be alert for the “EYE” of the storm. The eye is a period of calm during the storm. The worse part of the storm will happen once the eye passes over and the winds blow from the opposite direction.
 - o Trees, shrubs, buildings and other objects damaged by the first winds can be broken or destroyed by the second winds.
- Open windows and doors to ventilate and dry your home if necessary.

What is the difference between a hurricane watch and a warning?

A hurricane watch is issued by the National Weather Service when hurricane conditions are possible in the specified watch area usually within 36 hours.

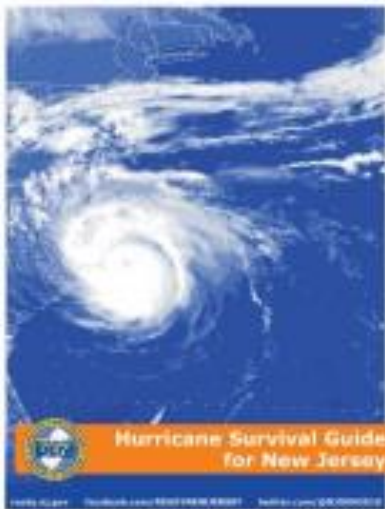
A hurricane warning is issued when hurricane conditions are expected in the specified warning area usually within 24 hours.

For more information on hurricanes on the web:

National Weather Service New York, NY Hurricane Page

National Hurricane Center

Download the New Jersey Hurricane Survival Guide from the NJ State OEM.





High Winds/Tornadoes

Tornadoes are some of nature's most violent storms. Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. A tornado appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. Some tornadoes are clearly visible, while rain or nearby low-hanging clouds obscure others.

Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still. A cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

Preparing a Safe Room

Your residence may be built "to code," but that does not mean it can withstand winds from extreme events. A Safe Room provides space where you and your family can seek refuge that provides a high level of protection.

- Safe rooms built below ground level provide the greatest protection, but a safe room built in a first-floor interior room also can provide necessary protection.
- Below-ground safe rooms must be designed to avoid accumulating water during the heavy rains that often accompany severe windstorms.
- To protect its occupants, a safe room must be built to withstand high winds and flying debris, even if the rest of the residence is severely damaged or destroyed.
- Consider the following when building a safe room:
 - o the safe room must be adequately anchored to resist overturning and uplift.
 - o the walls, ceiling and door of the shelter must withstand wind pressure and resist penetration by windborne objects and falling debris.
 - o the connections between all parts of the safe room must be strong enough to resist the wind.
 - o Sections of either interior or exterior residence walls that are used as walls of the safe room must be separated from the structure of the residence so that damage to the residence will not cause damage to the safe room.



Before a Tornado

Be alert to changing weather conditions.

1. Listen to radio or TV newscasts for the latest information.
2. Look for approaching storms
3. Look for the following danger signs:
 - a. Dark, often greenish sky
 - b. Large hail
 - c. A large, dark, low-lying cloud (particularly if rotating)
 - d. Loud roar, similar to a freight train.
4. If you see approaching storms or any of the danger signs, be prepared to take shelter immediately.

Difference between a Tornado Watch and Tornado Warning

UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TORNADO WATCH AND A TORNADO WARNING

If you are under a Tornado *warning*, seek shelter immediately! This means a tornado has been spotted or indicated on radar and is occurring or imminent in your area.

If you are under a Tornado *watch* that means the weather conditions are favorable for a tornado to form.

What makes a tornado?

Tornadoes are the most violent storms on the earth, with winds as high as 500 km/hr (300 mph). They form when cold, dry, high-pressure air blows over the northern Great Plains and collides with warm, moist, low-pressure air coming from the south. This warm air spins upward explosively, forming a tornado.



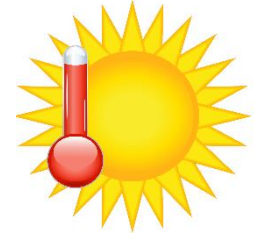


High Heat Preparedness

Heat kills by pushing the body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions, the body's internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. However, in extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is lowered, and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature. Children under the age of five and the elderly are more susceptible to the effects of heat.

HEAT TERMS OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Heat Advisory: A Heat Advisory issued when the heat index is expected to be between 105-115 for less than 3 hours in a day.



Excessive Heat Warning: An Excessive Heat Warning is issued when the heat index is expected to exceed 115 degrees during the day or the heat index will exceed 105 degrees for more than 3 hours for two consecutive days.

Heat Index: The Heat Index is what the temperature feels like to the human body based on both the air temperature and humidity.

What You Can Do . . .

- Stay indoors as much as possible.
- Spend whatever time possible in air conditioning – if air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest floor out of the sunshine or go to a public building where air conditioning is available.
 - o Jefferson Township will send out RAVE Alerts advising residents of the location of cooling centers that have been set up.
- Wear lightweight, loose-fitting, light-colored clothing. Light colors reflect more of the sun's energy than dark colors.
- Drink plenty of fluids. Water is the best. Avoid drinks containing alcohol or caffeine.
- Eat light meals spread out over the day.
- Reduce activity levels, when possible, in hot weather.
- Avoid using salt tablets unless directed by a physician.
- Avoid getting sunburned – use protection if you must go outside.
- Watch out for others.
 - o Check on your neighbors and family, especially those who are elderly and/or children or who are disabled.
 - o High heat can kill. Parents and caretakers should be careful not to overdress children or disabled or elderly adults they take care of and give them plenty of fluids.



IN YOUR HOME . . .

- Protect windows. Shades, draperies, awnings and louvers on windows can reduce the effects of the morning or afternoon sun by as much as 80%.
- Install temporary reflectors, such as aluminum foil covered cardboard to reflect any heat back outside.
- Keep the cool air inside by weather-stripping doors and windowsills.
- Storm windows can keep the heat of a house in the summer out the same way they keep the cold out in the winter.
- Inspect, clean or replace your air conditioner filters regularly.
- Heavy use of air conditioners or other electrical devices may contribute to power outages or reductions. Turn off whatever electrical devices you don't need.
- Check central air conditioning ducts for proper installation. Insulate spaces around window air conditioners.
- Close any floor heat registers.

Don't leave children, a frail elderly or disabled person or pets in an enclosed car – not even for a minute – as temperatures can quickly climb to dangerous levels.

HEAT DISORDERS . . .

Sunburn: Symptoms are skin redness and pain, possible swelling, blisters, fever, headaches.

First Aid: take a shower, using soap to remove oils that may block pores and prevent the body from cooling naturally. If blisters occur, apply dry, sterile dressings and get medical attention.

Heat Cramps: Symptoms are painful spasms usually in leg and abdominal muscles, and heavy sweating.

First Aid: firm pressure on cramping muscles or gentle massage to relieve spasm. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue.

Heat Exhaustion: Symptoms are heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale and clammy, Weak pulse, normal temperature possible, fainting, vomiting.

First Aid: get victim to lie down in a cool place. Loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths. Fan or move victim to air-conditioned place. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue. If vomiting occurs, seek immediate medical attention.

Heat Stroke (Sun Stroke): Symptoms are high body temperature (106+), hot, dry skin, rapid, strong pulse, possible unconsciousness, victim will likely not sweat.

First aid: This is a severe medical emergency. Call the emergency medical service by dialing 9-1-1; delay can be fatal. Do not give fluids. Move victim to cooler environment. Cool bath or sponging may reduce body temperature before ambulance arrives. Use extreme caution.



Terrorism

What is Terrorism?

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property for the purpose of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use violence and threats to create fear among the public, to try and convince people that their government is powerless to prevent acts of terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes.

The goals of terrorism are usually political, social or religious in nature. Terrorists often truly believe they are pursuing justifiable and righteous goals.

Terrorists may be seeking:

1. To influence policy decisions
2. Their own homeland or some type of independence
3. Downfall of an existing government seen as unresponsive, authoritarian, corrupt or immoral
4. Exemption from various laws or rules

Terrorism might target:

1. Government policies
2. One or more local communities
3. A business or businesses
4. One or more racial or ethnic groups
5. Members of any specialty group

How to spot suspicious behavior.

Watch for the 6 signs of terrorism:

1. Suspicious packages/concealed IEDs
 - o Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) are the main terrorist threat to public places. IEDs are generally small and easily transportable.
 - o Watch for bags and packages left unattended.
2. Surveillance
 - o During the planning phase, a terrorist will often conduct surveillance of a possible target.
 - o Watch for individuals taking photos or videotaping entrances and exits of places that are not normally tourist attractions.
 - o Watch for people trying to conceal their actions.
 - o Watch for individuals using binoculars or drawing diagrams.
3. Unusual Supplies
 - o Watch for individuals purchasing large amounts of chemicals, fertilizers or other suspicious items such as wire, batteries, altered electronics, chemicals or various unidentifiable substances.



4. Unseasonable/bulky clothing
 - o Watch for people who seem to be wearing unusually thick or bulky clothing as such apparel could indicate concealed explosives or weapons – **especially if clothing is inappropriate for the current season.**
5. Unauthorized Entrance into Restricted Areas
 - o Seeing strangers loitering near – or entering – exits or “employees only” areas warrant notifying management and/or police.
6. Unauthorized or Empty Vehicles
 - o Watch for vehicles that appear to have been left vacant for long periods, or vehicles parked in prohibited areas.

How to Report Suspicious Activity

Know the 5 Ws when calling 9-1-1

1. Who did I observe?
2. What specifically did I see?
3. Where did I observe the suspicious behavior?
4. When did I observe the suspicious behavior?
5. Why do I think the behavior is suspicious?

In the Event You DO Become Aware of Suspicious Activity

DO NOT take direct action

DO NOT confront the individual

DO NOT reveal your suspicions

DO record as many details as possible

DO notify the appropriate authorities as soon as possible – call 9-1-1



Borough of Hamburg, New Jersey

16 Wallkill Avenue, Hamburg, NJ 07419

