Developed by NFPA.

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Disaster Preparedness is Critical

- What do you know?
- What do you want to learn?
- What can you do?
- How prepared are you?
Key Facts About Disasters

- Disasters disrupt lives.
- Disasters can strike anywhere, anytime.
- Following a disaster, it may take time for help to arrive.
- Being prepared is the best strategy.
Local Disasters

- What disasters have we experienced in our community?
- How have you been affected by a disaster?
How to Prepare Before a Disaster

- Be informed.
  Know the risks.
- Make a plan.
  Have an evacuation and communication plan.
- Get a kit.
  Assemble an emergency supplies kit.
- Volunteer to help others.
What to Do During the Disaster

- Put your plan in action.
- Help others.
- Follow the advice and guidance of officials.
Have an Emergency Plan

- Escape / evacuation routes
- Family communications
- Utility shut-off and safety
- Vital records
- Specific needs
- Caring for animals
- Safety skills
• Escape routes from home
• Meeting place outside the home
• Everyone in the home should know the escape routes and meeting place.
• Evacuation routes from the community which are pre-designated by local emergency managers
• Best evacuation routes from home and work
Family Communications

- Need to account for family members
- Each member should carry an emergency contact card.
- Designate an out-of state friend or relative.
Utility Shut-off

- Leaking gas frequent cause of fires
- Local guidelines may apply
- Hissing sound or smell of gas – get out and shut off the gas
- A person should only turn off gas if they have been trained. Once the gas is off, it should be turned on by a professional.
• Leaking water or safety of water, shut off the main house valve
• Damage to electrical system – shut off individual circuit breakers, followed by the main breaker
Vital Records

• Everyone should have property, health and life insurance. You may be eligible to purchase flood insurance.

• Make a record of personal property – photos or video.

• Store important records, pictures / video in a secure location away from the home.
Specific Needs

- Address specific needs in the disaster plan.
  
  Hearing aids
  Medications
  Mobility issues
  Transportation limitations
  Specific dietary needs
• Create a network of friends to provide assistance.
• Keep special supplies ready and easy to reach.
• Make provisions to obtain medication, if needed.
Caring for Animals

- Plan for the care of pets.
- Gather pet supplies – food and water.
- Make sure pets have proper identification and shot records.
- Have a pet carrier or leash available.
- For large animals, identify special methods for transportation.
Safety Skills

- Know first aid and CPR.
- Include first aid supplies in your emergency supplies kit.
Get an Emergency Supplies Kit

• Have a minimum 3-day supply.  
  7-day supply is best with a 3-day supply ready to take with you

• Maintain the kit every 6 months.
• Know the location of your kit.
  Home
  Work
  Car
Water

- Bottled water
- One gallon of water per person per day
- Change the water every 6 months.
• Avoid foods that cause thirst.
• Canned foods, dry mixes, and other non-perishable food.
• Check the date on foods.
• Include snacks.
• Hand can opener
Other Items

- Battery powered radio with extra batteries and/or hand crank radio
- Flashlights and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Sanitation and hygiene items
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Whistle
- Extra clothing
- Cooking utensils
- Photocopies of credit and identification cards
- Cash
- Items for infants
- Specific needs items
Maintain the Kit

- Keep food supplies in a dry, cool place.
- Discard food that is out of safe date.
- Change food and water every 6 months.
- Update items as needed.
Being Prepared is Comforting for Kids

- Disaster preparedness is an important and sometime scary topic for children.
- Kids can learn the importance of an emergency supplies kit while having fun with Sparky® the Fire Dog on riskwatch.org, “Kids Only.”
Create a Personal Pack for Children

- Books
- Stuffed animal
- Favorite blanket
- Crayons and paper
Let’s Discuss Our Local Risks

**TORNADOES**

Every state has some risk of experiencing a tornado. The risk is increased, however, in the Midwest, Southeast, and Southwest. Tornadoes, which spin off from powerful thunderstorms, can kill people and devastate neighborhoods in seconds. The rotating, funnel-shaped cloud can have whirlwind winds up to 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of 1 mile wide and 50 miles long.

**GET READY!**

**Before**
- Stay informed—listen to a NOAA weather radio to check local forecasts and emergency reports regularly.
- Keep a battery-powered or hand-cranked radio along with extra batteries.
- Determine in advance where you will take shelter during a tornado. Basements and storm cellars are the best choices. If no underground shelter is available, choose an interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.
- Look for the following danger signs: dark, often greenish sky; large hail; a large, dark, low-lying cloud that may be rotating; and a loud roar similar to a freight train.
- If local authorities issue a tornado watch, remain alert for approaching storms, watch the sky, and stay tuned to the radio or television.
- If local authorities issue a tornado warning, take shelter immediately.

**During**
- If you are in a building, go to a pre-designated shelter area, such as a safe room, basement, storm cellar, or the lowest building level. If there is no basement, go to the center of an interior room on the lowest level. Stay away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Get under a sturdy table and use your arms to protect your head and neck. Layers of clothes, even a mattress, can be pulled over your head to protect you from flying debris. Do not open windows.
- If you are in a vehicle, trailer, or mobile home, get out immediately and go to the lowest floor of a nearby sturdy building or storm shelter. Mobile homes, even if fastened, offer little protection from tornadoes.
- **If you are outside with no shelter, lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression and cover your head with your hands. Be aware of the potential for flooding. Do not get under an overpass or a bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location. Watch out for flying debris, which is the cause of most fatalities and injuries during tornadoes.**
- Never try to outrun a tornado in an automobile or congested areas in a car or truck. Instead, leave the vehicle immediately for safer shelter.

**After**
- Stay out of damaged buildings.
- Stay clear of downed power lines.
- Help injured or trapped people.
- Check on others who may require assistance, such as the elderly, infants, children, and people with disabilities.

For more information, visit the Federal Emergency Management Association at www.fema.gov.
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**Key Points**

- Disasters can strike anytime, anywhere.
- Each person is responsible for their own health and safety.
- It may take several days for help to arrive.
- Disaster preparedness is the key to surviving a disaster.
Disaster Preparedness

- Your key to survival
- Your responsibility
THANK YOU!