

# **Module 1: Introduction to CERT**

## **Lesson 2: Family and Workplace Preparedness**

### **Self-Study Guide**

## Lesson Overview

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**Lesson Purpose** This lesson presents preparedness strategies that you can use in your home and workplace.

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**Lesson Objectives** After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify hazard mitigation strategies.
- Develop a family disaster plan and disaster supply kit.

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**Estimated Time** 30 minutes

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**Contents** This lesson includes the following sections:

- Lesson Introduction
  - Hazard Mitigation
  - Family Emergency Planning
  - Disaster Supply Kit
  - Evacuation vs. In-Place Sheltering
  - Lesson Summary
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### Overview

CERTs support emergency services by preparing for disasters before they occur and by responding, when necessary, to immediate needs in their neighborhoods or workplaces after a disaster occurs.

### Preparedness

Preparedness is the key to protecting lives and property when a disaster strikes. Preparedness means taking measures before a disaster occurs to minimize its impact on you so that you're ready to take action when necessary.

There are a number of ways that you can prepare your home or workplace.

- First, inspect your home and workplace to identify anything that could cause problems during a disaster event.
- Next, take steps to reduce, or mitigate, the hazards that you have identified.

### Your Family Plan & Disaster Kit

Another important step is to develop a disaster plan to keep your family safe during and after a disaster.

The plan should detail exactly what you will do and how you will reestablish contact with each other if you become separated or are at different locations. The plan should include an escape plan as well as a safe room.

Assembling a disaster supply kit will ensure that you have what you need if evacuation or in-place sheltering becomes necessary.

### CERT Role

As a CERT member, you may also have opportunities to help with neighborhood or workplace preparedness.

For example, you could help distribute information about disaster preparedness in your neighborhood or workplace, staff a public education booth at an event, or help response agencies install smoke alarms for seniors and special-needs households.

In this lesson, you'll learn how to carry out home and workplace preparations.

### Before You Begin

Getting ready for CERT begins with family and workplace preparedness. As a CERT member, your first responsibility is to ensure that your home, family, and workplace are safe.

A good place to begin is with the FEMA publication, *Are You Ready? A Guide to Citizen Preparedness*. You may wish to review this document before continuing with this lesson.

You can access *Are You Ready?* at the following web address:  
<http://www.fema.gov/areyouready>

### Family and Workplace Preparedness

Family and workplace preparedness can be broken into two main areas:

- **Hazard mitigation:** Identifying potential hazards in your home and workplace and taking steps to remove or reduce those hazards.
- **Disaster preparations:** Making plans and preparations that will enable you to respond quickly in the event of a disaster.

We'll begin with Hazard Mitigation.

### Hazard Mitigation

Hazard mitigation involves three steps:

1. Determining your community's probable disaster threats
2. Identifying potential hazards in your home and workplace
3. Taking preventive action to reduce the hazards

Next, we'll cover each of these steps.

### Mitigation Step 1: Determine Disaster Threats

Knowing what types of disasters your community could experience is an important first step. The nature of the disaster threat will help you identify any potential hazards. For example:

- In a wildfire area, flammable roofing materials and brush and vegetation near your home are potential hazards.
- In an earthquake-prone area, unsecured objects, like a bookshelf or filing cabinet, are a danger.
- In a flood-prone area, utilities below flood level can cause problems.



Chart Listing Threats

### Determining Disaster Threats: Questions To Ask

Disaster threats can include natural, manmade, and technological hazards. Identifying probable events in your community and their potential impacts involves asking questions, such as:

- Am I in a floodplain, near a fault, or near a volcano?
- Is my region prone to seasonal hazards, such as hurricanes, tornados, or winter storms?
- Are nearby sites likely targets for terrorism?
- Am I near a nuclear or chemical plant that could release hazardous materials?

### Activity: Determining Disaster Threats



**Instructions:** Check off the hazards that could occur in your community.

#### Which of these hazards could occur in your community?

- Earthquake
- Flood
- Winter Storm
- Fire
- Hurricane
- Tornado
- Landslide/Debris Flow
- Wildfire
- Volcanic Eruptions
- Tsunami
- Heat Wave
- Hazardous Materials (chemical emergency)
- Terrorism
- Nuclear Incident

Possible sources of additional information about your particular community include:

- Local emergency manager.
- Fire department.
- Local librarian.
- Local chapter of the American Red Cross.
- State department of natural resources.

The more you know, the better you will be able to plan, prepare, and take preventive action.

For more information about disaster threats, go to [www.fema.gov/areyouready](http://www.fema.gov/areyouready).

### Mitigation Step 2: Identify Hazards

Most buildings have some features that could become hazards during a disaster. Hazards in the home and workplace fall into two main categories:

- **Structural hazards:**  
Hazards that are a function of the building, roof, or other components



Damaged Chimney

- **Nonstructural hazards:**  
Hazards related to fixtures and building contents



Interior Damage Shelves and Contents

### Structural Hazards

The types of structural hazards and their significance will vary with the:

- Age of the structure.
- Type of construction.
- Type of disaster.

The table on the next page presents examples of structural hazards.

**Examples of Structural Hazards**

Category	Photo	Description
<p><b>Home Not Bolted to Foundation</b></p>		<p>Homes built before 1940 generally were not bolted to the foundation. They are subject to being shaken, blown, or floated off of their foundations.</p>
<p><b>Unreinforced Brick Construction</b></p>		<p>Older homes constructed of unreinforced brick are less stable than newer construction.</p>
<p><b>Mobile Home</b></p>		<p>Mobile homes are easily displaced. Displacement can destroy structural integrity and break gas and electric lines, increasing the risk of fire and electric shock.</p>
<p><b>Long Roof Span</b></p>		<p>Buildings with long roof spans are subject to roof collapse.</p>

### Activity: Identifying Structural Hazards



**Instructions: Check off the structural hazards that could occur in your home.**

**Which of the structural hazards below are present in your home?**

- House not bolted to the foundation (earthquake, flood)
- Mobile home not strapped to the slab (earthquake, flood, landslide, tornado)
- Loose fuel tank (earthquake, flood, landslide)
- Utilities below flood level (flood)
- Rigid gas piping that could pull away from a moved appliance (earthquake, flood, landslide)
- Deep cracks or loose materials in the foundation, ceilings, roof, or chimney (earthquake, hurricane, tornado)
- Long roof expanses (earthquake, hurricane, tornado, winter storm)
- Large expanses of glass (earthquake, hurricane, tornado, winter storm)
- Panels that could fall (earthquake, hurricane, tornado)
- Other:

If you are concerned about structural integrity, you may need to consult with experts, such as structural engineers, architects, or soil engineers. FEMA also provides information about reducing structural hazards in its online library ([www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)).

### Nonstructural Hazards

In any type of structure, there is a risk from nonstructural hazards. Nonstructural elements include any items installed after the supporting structure of the building is complete.

Nonstructural hazards often relate to:

- Utility fixtures.
- Building contents.

Sometimes these elements are hazards in their own right. Others can become hazards during a particular natural, technological, or manmade event.

### Nonstructural Hazards

#### Utility Fixtures

Fixtures that connect gas, electric, and water lines to the building can create hazards. Examples include:

- Broken gas line connections from water heaters or ranges displaced by shaking, water, or wind.
- Electric shock hazards from displaced appliances and office equipment.
- Fire hazards from faulty wiring, overloaded electrical sockets or extension cords, and frayed electrical cords.
- Utility boxes and electrical outlets below flood level in flood zones.

### Nonstructural Hazards

#### Unsecured Building Contents

Unsecured building contents can create hazards and cause damage when they fall. This hazard is especially significant in areas subject to earthquakes.

Examples of hazards from building contents include:

- Unsecured furniture, appliances, and heavy objects on tables.
- Items on open shelves.
- Mirrors and pictures on walls—especially when above a sofa or bed.
- Breakable items or chemicals stored in unfastened cabinets.

### Activity: Identifying Nonstructural Hazards



**Instructions:** Check off the nonstructural hazards that are present in your home.

#### Which of the nonstructural hazards are present in your home?

- Hot water heater that could move (earthquake, flood)
- Bookshelf or filing cabinet that could overturn (earthquake, flood, tornado)
- Picture or heavy mirror hanging over a couch that could fall (earthquake)
- Appliances and office equipment that could fall (earthquake, flood)
- Unbraced overhead lighting fixture (earthquake)
- Breakable items, such as dishes, stored in cupboards without latches (earthquake)
- Heavy items on higher shelves (earthquake)
- Electrical hazards (e.g., overloaded circuits)
- Chemical and fire hazards (e.g., flammable liquids stored on open shelves) (earthquake, flood, hurricane, landslide)
- Lack of smoke alarms or sprinkler systems
- Other:

To obtain additional information, conduct a room-by-room walkthrough. Keep in mind the types of disasters that pose a probable threat in your community. FEMA also provides information about reducing nonstructural hazards in its online library ([www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)).

### Mitigation Step 3: Take Preventive Action

After you have identified potential problems, you can take action to correct or reduce them. Appropriate actions will depend on the type of hazard and the severity of the problem.

### Mitigating Structural Hazards

Examples of mitigating structural hazards include:

- Bolting older houses to the foundation.
- Strapping mobile homes to the slab.
- Strapping propane tanks.
- Raising utilities above the level of flood risk.
- Repairing unstable chimney, roof, and foundation materials.

### Mitigating Nonstructural Hazards

Examples of mitigating nonstructural hazards include:

- Anchoring furniture such as bookshelves, filing cabinets, and hutches to the wall.
- Strapping water heater to wall studs.
- Installing flexible pipe fittings to avoid gas or water leaks.
- Securing appliances and office equipment in place with industrial-strength Velcro®.
- Securing cabinet doors with childproof fasteners.
- Moving heavy objects to lower shelves and cabinets.
- Replacing picture hangers with "earthquake resistant" hooks.

**Activity: Mitigation  
Actions**



**Instructions:** Based on the information in this lesson and the information presented in *Are You Ready?* ([www.fema.gov/areyouready](http://www.fema.gov/areyouready)), identify your action plan below.

**What actions could you take to mitigate structural and nonstructural hazards in your home?**

### Knowledge Review



**Instructions: Select the correct answer. When you are finished, turn to the next page to check your answers.**

1. Which of the following is an example of **structural** hazard mitigation?
  - Securing cabinet doors with childproof fasteners
  - Installing fire alarms
  - Anchoring a grandfather clock to the wall
  - Moving utility boxes above flood level
  
2. Which of the following is an example of **nonstructural** hazard mitigation?
  - Anchoring a mobile home to its slab
  - Securing office equipment in place
  - Having the roof and chimney checked for integrity
  - Removing flammable vegetation from around a house in a wildfire area
  
3. After a disaster, it might be necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent additional damage from fire.
  - Install a sprinkler system
  - Buy fire extinguishers
  - Shut off electrical and gas utilities
  - Store highly flammable chemicals in locked cabinets

### Knowledge Review: Answer Key



**Instructions: Compare your answers to those shown below.**

1. Which of the following is an example of **structural** hazard mitigation?

- Securing cabinet doors with childproof fasteners
- Installing fire alarms
- Anchoring a grandfather clock to the wall
- Moving utility boxes above flood level**

**Moving utility boxes above flood level** is an example of structural hazard mitigation. Raising utilities prevents electrical problems resulting from flooding of the electrical box.

2. Which of the following is an example of **nonstructural** hazard mitigation?

- Anchoring a mobile home to its slab
- Securing office equipment in place**
- Having the roof and chimney checked for integrity
- Removing flammable vegetation from around a house in a wildfire area

**Securing office equipment in place** is an example of nonstructural hazard mitigation, because it will prevent the equipment from moving during an earthquake.

3. After a disaster, it might be necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent additional damage from fire.

- Install a sprinkler system
- Buy fire extinguishers
- Shut off electrical and gas utilities**
- Store highly flammable chemicals in locked cabinets

**After a disaster, it might be necessary to shut off electrical and gas utilities** that have been damaged by the disaster event to prevent additional damage from fire.

### Disaster-Specific Information

### Visit Web Resources



More detailed, disaster-specific information about hazards is included in *Are You Ready?* You can also find disaster-specific information on FEMA's web page, Talking About Disasters.

We recommend that you take a few minutes to visit the following web site: <http://www.fema.gov/rrr/talkdiz>

### Family Preparedness

How prepared are you and your family for a disaster? The first step is to develop a comprehensive plan detailing how you will respond to various hazards.

### Activity: Disaster Preparations



Take a moment to complete the emergency planning checklist that appears on the next page.

When you are done with home emergency planning, make a list of planning tasks that you need to complete at your workplace.

## Family Emergency Planning

Checklist for Home Preparedness	Yes	No
<b>Plan</b>		
Develop an escape plan that covers every room in the house and considers the needs of children and physically-challenged individuals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pick two places to meet (near home and outside the neighborhood).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Choose an out-of-state "check-in contact" for everyone to call.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identify an evacuation destination.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plan two evacuation routes (in case your primary route is impassable).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identify the nearest shelter location.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plan how to take care of your pets (not allowed in shelters).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Find safe places in the home for each type of disaster.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Make sure that you have adequate insurance coverage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inventory your property to help prove the value of items damaged or destroyed in a disaster.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review your plan periodically and update, if necessary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Practice</b>		
Discuss the plan with all family members.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conduct family practices (fire drills, taking shelter, following evacuation routes).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Make sure that family members know where fire extinguishers are and how to use them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Show responsible family members how and when to shut off water, gas, and electricity at main switches.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quiz children every six months to be sure that they remember the plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Prepare</b>		
Post emergency numbers by every phone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Locate and label utility shutoffs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Install smoke alarms on every level (especially near bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Test smoke alarms monthly, change batteries twice a year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Check fire extinguishers according to manufacturer's instructions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prepare a safe room for sheltering in place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photocopy vital documents. Keep originals in a safe deposit box, store one copy at home, and give a copy to someone out of town.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assemble a disaster supply kit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Coordinate with Neighbors</b>		
Plan how neighbors can work together after a disaster.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identify neighbors' skills (e.g., medical or technical).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identify neighbors with special needs (e.g., elderly, disabled) who may need help in an emergency.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Make plans for child care in case parents can't get home.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Disaster Supply Kit

Assembling the supplies that you might need following a disaster is an important addition to your family disaster plan. A disaster supply kit should include:

- Basic disaster supplies.
- Evacuation supplies stored in an easy-to-carry container.
- Home disaster supplies for sheltering in place.

### Activity: Assembling a Disaster Supply Kit



Take a moment to complete the disaster supply kit checklist that appears on the next page.

**Make sure to follow up and use this checklist to help you assemble your supply kits!**

## Disaster Supply Kit

<b>Disaster Supply Kit Checklist</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Basic Kit</b>		
Portable, battery-powered radio or TV and extra batteries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flashlight and extra batteries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
First aid kit and first aid manual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supply of prescription medications or copies of prescriptions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Credit card and cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal identification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
An extra set of car keys	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matches in a waterproof container	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signal flare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special items (e.g., diapers or formula, hearing aid batteries, spare wheelchair battery, spare eyeglasses, or other items for physical needs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evacuation Supplies: Basic kit plus the following items, packed in a portable carrier (e.g., duffel), labeled, and stored in a convenient location</b>		
Water and nonperishable food for 3 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kitchen accessories (can opener, utensils, utility knife, cooking fuel, bleach to treat drinking water, sugar, salt, pepper, plastic bags, aluminum foil)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change of clothing and footwear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather protection (gloves, jacket, raincoat, sunscreen, hat, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sanitation/hygiene items (toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, comb, plastic bags, tissues, sanitary napkins)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local map marked with evacuation routes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication kit (contact numbers, cell phone or coins for pay phone)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blankets or sleeping bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tools and other items (paper and pencil, needles and thread, pliers, shutoff wrench, shovels, tape, medicine dropper, whistle, plastic sheeting, fire extinguisher, emergency preparedness manual, tube tent, compass)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entertainment (e.g., books and games)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Home Disaster Supplies: Basic kit and evacuation kit plus the following items</b>		
A 3-day supply of food and water (1 gallon per person per day) and nonperishable food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional blankets and sleeping bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wrench to turn off utilities (stored near shutoff valves)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Evacuation vs. In-Place Sheltering Overview

#### When a disaster occurs or threatens, should you stay or go?

People who are near an incident site must evaluate the situation and determine whether to evacuate or shelter in place. The decision is not always easy.

If time and location allow, listen to the Emergency Alert System (EAS) for instructions from emergency management professionals who are evaluating the incident.

### Evacuation

To be prepared for evacuation, you should:

- Keep your evacuation supplies in a convenient location. Some people keep evacuation supplies in the car trunk.
- Keep your gas tank full or nearly full—especially during high-risk months for seasonal hazards.
- If you don't own a car, make transportation arrangements with friends or local government.
- Know your school's plan for your children if there is an evacuation.

### Sheltering in Place

In some situations, staying inside may be safer than evacuation. Know what to do for hazards in your area.

- Select a safe room—an interior room with no (or few) windows. If possible, choose a room with a toilet, water, and phone.
- Have the home disaster supply kit ready.
- Have water, food, snacks, books, and supplies to make the situation more comfortable.
- Know warning systems and where to get information (NOAA Weather Radio).

### Procedures for Sheltering in Place

Specific procedures for sheltering in place vary, depending on the hazard. Read the guidelines for hazards in your area. General guidelines include the following:

- Take the disaster supply kit to the safe room.
- Tune into the Emergency Alert System (EAS) for additional instructions.
- Stay tuned to EAS to determine when it is safe to go outside.

You will learn more about sheltering in place during the classroom CERT training.

Knowledge Review



**Instructions: Review each statement and then indicate if it is true or false. When you are finished, turn to the next page to check your answers.**

1. A family disaster plan should specify a primary and backup evacuation route.  
 True  False
2. A family disaster plan should indicate whether you will evacuate or shelter in place in a disaster.  
 True  False
3. As a check-in contact for family members to call, someone in the local area would be the best choice.  
 True  False
4. A family escape plan should include routes out of every room in the house.  
 True  False
5. Escape plans are not necessary for workplaces because they have sprinkler systems.  
 True  False
6. A disaster supply kit should include items needed in an evacuation and items needed if you are confined to the house after a disaster.  
 True  False
7. The best authority on whether to evacuate or shelter in place is the EAS.  
 True  False
8. The best safe room is an external room with a phone.  
 True  False
9. The first step that you should take in an emergency is to evacuate.  
 True  False

Knowledge Review: Answer Key



**Instructions: Compare your answers to those shown below,**

1. **TRUE:** A family disaster plan should specify a primary and backup evacuation route.
2. **FALSE:** A family disaster plan should indicate whether you will evacuate or shelter in place in a disaster.

**Whether evacuation is advisable or necessary will vary with the situation and cannot be planned in advance by the family. The best approach is to listen to the EAS and follow their guidance.**

3. **FALSE:** As a check-in contact for family members to call, someone in the local area would be the best choice.

**The person that you should select as a check-in contact for family members to call should be someone out of State. Local phone systems may be overloaded or interrupted, and a local contact could be involved in the emergency.**

4. **TRUE:** A family escape plan should include routes out of every room in the house.
5. **FALSE:** Escape plans are not necessary for workplaces because they have sprinkler systems.

**Escape plans should be developed for workplaces as well as homes.**

6. **TRUE:** A disaster supply kit should include items needed in an evacuation and items needed if you are confined to the house after a disaster.
7. **TRUE:** The best authority on whether to evacuate or shelter in place is the EAS.
8. **FALSE:** The best safe room is an external room with a phone.

**The best safe room is an internal room without windows. Having a toilet and phone is desirable.**

9. **FALSE:** The first step that you should take in an emergency is to evacuate.

**Evacuation is not advisable in every emergency. You should take your cue from the EAS on whether to evacuate.**

### Additional Resources



The following web sites contain additional information about family and workplace preparedness.

- **Are You Ready? A Guide to Citizen Preparedness:** General preparedness information and detailed hazard descriptions. Includes emergency planning and disaster supplies, evacuation, shelter, mitigation, animals in disaster, and recovering from disaster.  
Web Address: <http://www.fema.gov/areyouready>
- **Ready.gov:** Department of Homeland Security website that provides guidelines and planning tools for terrorist incidents, including chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive incidents.  
Web Address: <http://www.ready.gov/>
- **National Flood Insurance Program:** Information about flood hazards, mitigation, and flood insurance. Access to local flood maps.  
Web Address: [www.fema.gov/nfip](http://www.fema.gov/nfip)
- **Talking About Disasters:** Safety information for the public. Includes mitigation strategies and emergency preparedness information.  
Web Address: <http://www.fema.gov/rrr/talkdiz/>
- **National Fire Protection Association:** Information on fire prevention activities and disaster preparations.  
Web Address: [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)
- **The American Red Cross:** Links to local Red Cross offices. Information on what to do after a disaster. Disaster-specific information is provided.  
Web Address: <http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/>
- **FirstGov:** Gateway to State websites. Links to be ready for emergencies, business and industry emergency preparedness, emergency planning for schools, environmental emergencies, terrorism planning information, publications on how to prepare for natural disasters, and other resources.  
Web Address:  
<http://www.firstgov.gov/Citizen/Topics/Family.shtml#government>
- **U.S. Geological Survey:** Information on probabilities of various disasters, by State.  
Web Address: [www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov)

## Lesson Summary

### Lesson Summary

Before disaster strikes, you should:

- Identify potential hazards in the home and workplace.
- Take steps to mitigate those hazards.
- Develop and practice a family disaster plan.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit.

Immediately after a disaster, you may need to shut off utilities to mitigate fire risk.

### Next Lesson

You have completed this lesson. You are now ready to begin Lesson 3: CERT Organization.