Doing the greatest good,

for the greatest number of people…

Bonita Springs CERT Community Emergency Response Teams

Over 200 Trained Volunteers Safeguarding Bonita Springs

Your CERT Coordinators:

Natalie Hughes- Public Educator

Your CERT Coordinators:

Nicole Hornberger- First Point of Contact

Your CERT Coordinators:

Nicole

Natalie

CERT Intro and Mission:

Volunteers with a mission:

Our volunteers are an important part of the Bonita Springs community, their neighborhoods, and their fire district.

Some recent activities that CERT has been involved in include…

CERT Intro and Mission:

Today:	**Tomorrow:**
Fire Safety	Disaster Prep
First Aid	After the Storm
CPR/AED	Fire Expo

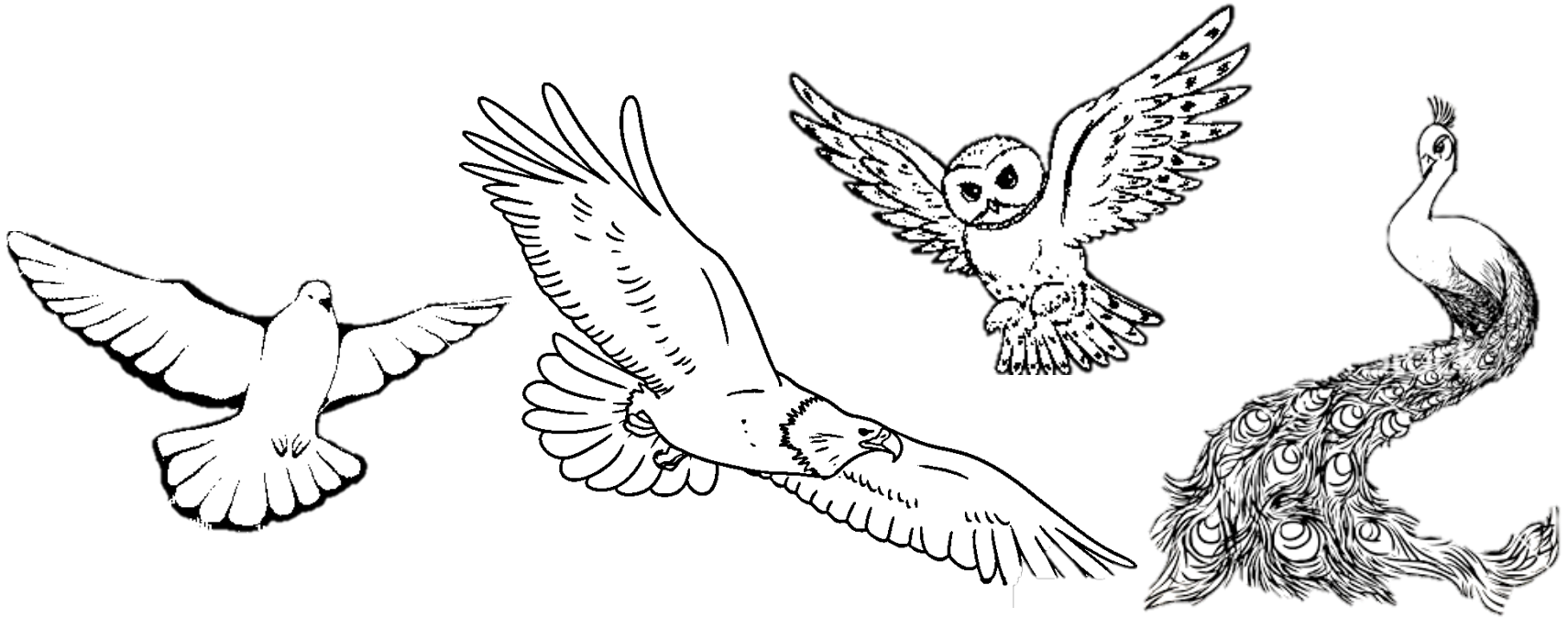
The purpose of the curriculum, and our goal as a fire district, is to train the public to be prepared and ready to assist.

CERT is asked to help their family first,
their neighbors second,
and lastly, to help the fire district.

CERT Intro and Mission:

Ice Breakers: Fill in the Missing Words

Team Building: Bird Personality Test

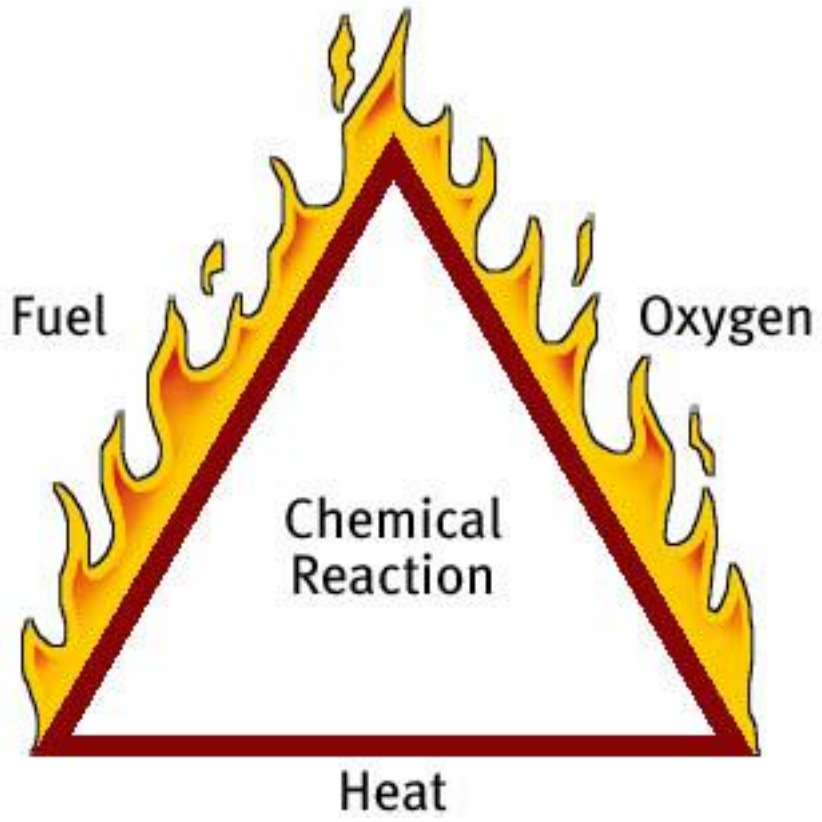


Doing the greatest good,

for the greatest number of people…

BREAK TIME

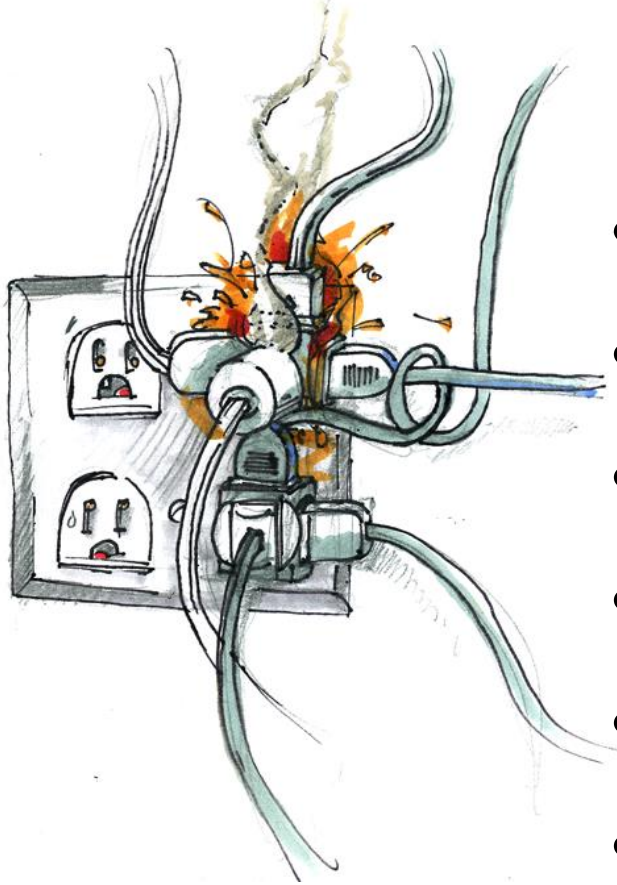
Fire Safety- Fire Tetrahedron:



Fire Safety- Classes of Fire:

	Combustible materials	Wood, fabric, paper, plastic and rubber
	Flammable liquids and gas	Flammable gas, propane, solvents, oils and alcohol
	Electrical appliances	Computer and fax
	Electric materials	Magnesium, titanium, sodium, lithium and potassium
	Cooking appliances	Oils, animal and vegetable fats

Fire Safety- in Your Home:



- Avoid the “electrical octopus”
- Don’t run cords under carpets
- Replace broken or frayed cords
- Maintain appliances
- Kitchen safety
- Smoking safety

Fire Safety- Have A Plan:

Make a Home Escape Plan:

This is a plan to get out of your home quickly.

- Map-out all doors and windows
- Everyone should know how to open windows/doors
- Know at least two ways out of every room
- Exits/hallways should be clear of furniture or clutter
- Choose one meeting place where everyone should meet
- Dial 9-1-1 from outside the burning building
- Plan for anyone in your home who needs assistance
- Make sure everyone knows how to dial 9-1-1

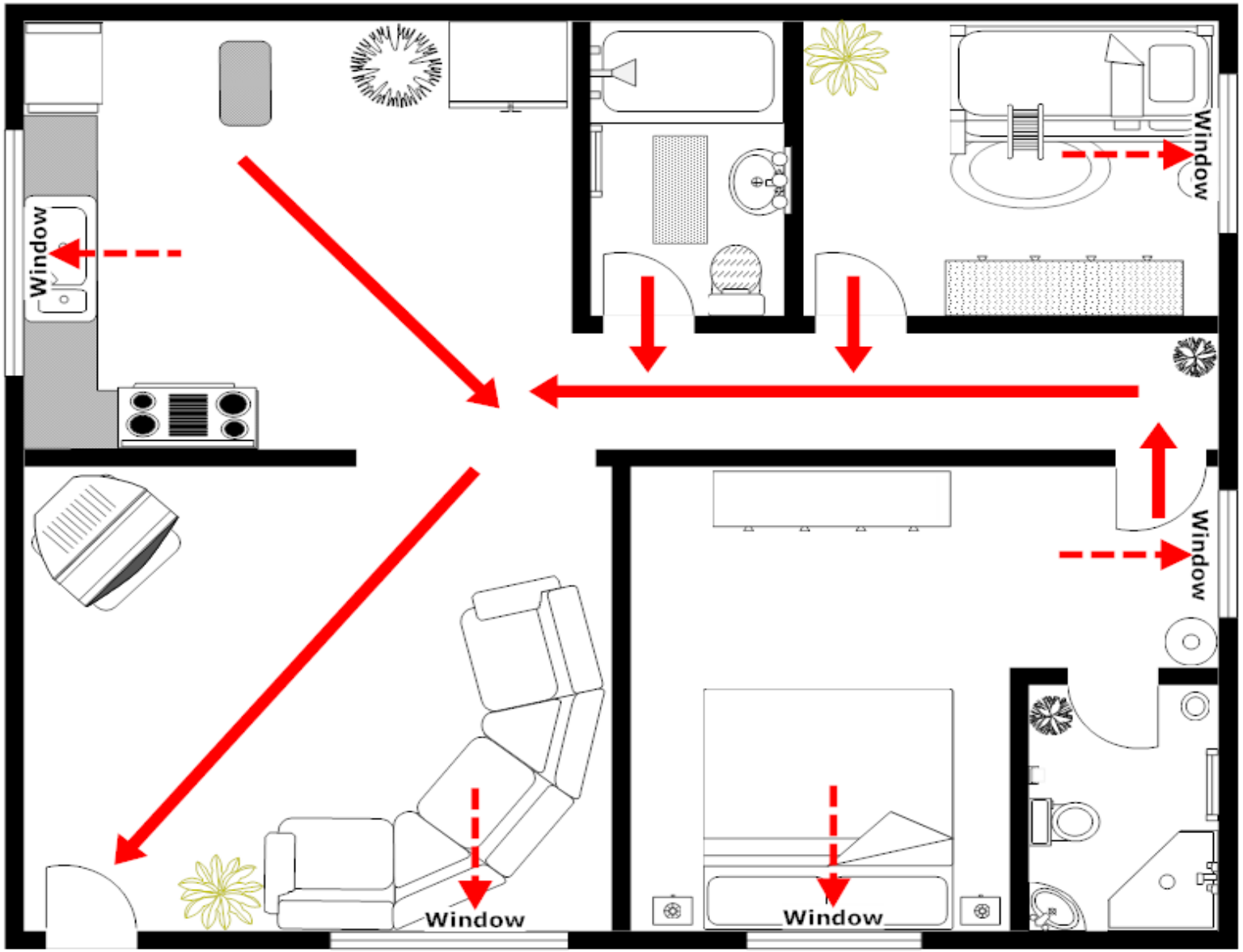
Fire Safety- Practice Your Plan:

Practice:

- Push the smoke alarm button to start your drill
- Practice crawling outside quickly
- Go to your outside safe meeting place
- Practice your escape plan at night and during the day
- Practice using different ways out

Home Evacuation Plan

Primary Evacuation Route	Secondary Exits	Fire Extinguisher



Fire Safety- Fire Grows Quickly:

Did You Know:
A fire burning in a house spreads quickly:

In 1 minute it grows to
3 times its originals size

In 4 minutes it grows to
11 times its original size

In 6 minutes it grows to
50 times it original size

Fire Safety- Fire Grows Quickly:

February 2016-Structure Fire on Dortch Avenue

February 2016-Structure Fire on Dortch Avenue

February 2016-Structure Fire on Dortch Avenue

February 2016-Structure Fire on Dortch Avenue

February 2016-Structure Fire on Dortch Avenue

March 2016-Structure Fire on Melaine Lane

March 2016-Structure Fire on Melaine Lane

March 2016-Structure Fire on Melaine Lane

March 2016-Structure Fire on Melaine Lane

Fire Safety- Smoke:

Did You Know:

- When you're asleep you can't smell smoke.
- Most people die in the first 5 minutes of a fire.
- It is estimated that as many as half of the batteries in smoke detectors in homes across the country are dead or missing.

Fire Safety- Smoke:

Change Your Smoke Detector Batteries Twice a Year During Daylight Savings Time!

- Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, inside each bedroom, and outside each sleeping area.
- Make sure everyone knows what your smoke alarms sound like and can hear the sound of the alarms.
- Test your smoke alarms at least once a month using the test button.
- Change your batteries twice a year during Daylight Savings Time, unless you have a 10-year battery.

Fire Safety- Smoke:

Fire Safety- Smoke:

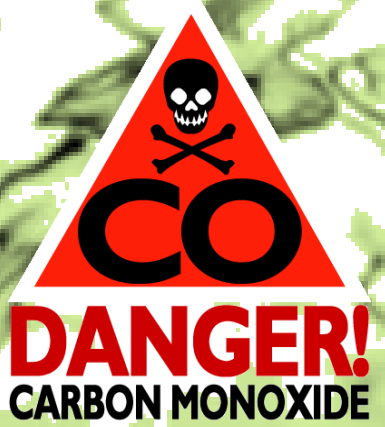
Fire Safety- Carbon Monoxide:

What is carbon monoxide?

Carbon monoxide is an **odorless**, **colorless**, and **toxic gas**.

Because it is impossible to see, taste, or smell the toxic fumes, CO can kill you before you are aware it is in your home.

At lower levels of exposure, CO causes mild effects that are often mistaken for the flu. These symptoms include headaches, dizziness, disorientation, nausea, and fatigue.



Fire Safety- Carbon Monoxide:

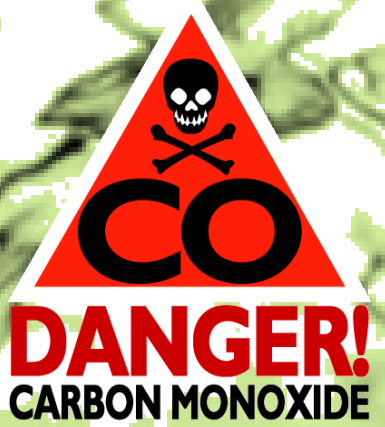
Where does carbon monoxide come from?

CO gas can come from several sources: gas-fired appliances, charcoal grills, generators, wood-burning furnaces or fireplaces, and vehicles.

Who is at risk?

Everyone is at risk for CO poisoning.

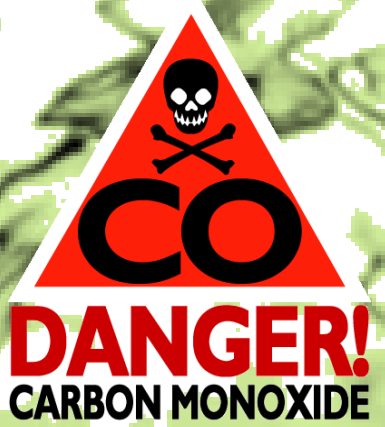
Medical experts believe that unborn babies, infants, children, senior citizens, and people with heart or lung problems are at an even greater risk for CO poisoning.



Fire Safety- Carbon Monoxide:

Protect yourself from carbon monoxide poisoning:

- Install at one carbon monoxide alarm near the sleeping areas and outside individual bedrooms.
- Have a qualified professional check all fuel burning appliances, furnaces, venting, and chimney systems at least once a year.
- Never use your range or oven to heat your home
- Never use a grill in your home or garage.
- Never run a car in a garage even if the garage doors are open.

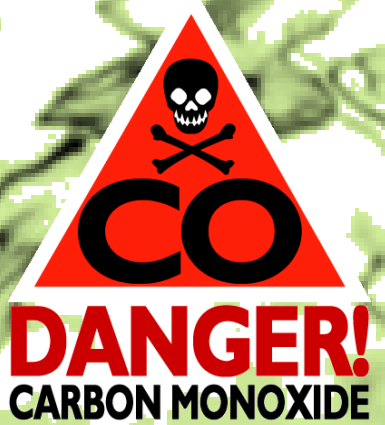


Fire Safety- Carbon Monoxide:

What actions do I take if my alarm goes off?

Carbon monoxide alarms are designed to sound the alarm before an average, healthy adult would experience symptoms. It is very possible that you may not be experiencing symptoms when you hear the alarm. This does not mean that CO is not present.

- Evacuate all occupants immediately.
- Determine who is ill and determine their symptoms.
- Call your 9-1-1.
- Do not re-enter the home.
- Call a professional to repair the source of the CO.



Fire Safety- HazMat:

When most people think of "hazardous materials," they picture factories full of chemicals or dumps oozing slime, but every home can be a warehouse of hazardous materials. Cleaners, bleach, oil, paints, thinners, batteries, medicines, and pesticides are common household items that are hazardous.

Read labels and use L.I.E.S. storage procedures:

Limit
Isolate
Eliminate
Separate

Fire Safety- HazMat:

4 Hazardous Materials Classifications:

- **Corrosive materials** dissolve or wear away gradually. A few common corrosives include metal cleaners, drain cleaners, spot rust removers, and oven cleaners.
- **Flammable materials** pose a fire hazard during routine handling. Flammable items include gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, propane tanks, home heating oil, lighter fluid, ammunition, matches, and any items containing alcohol.
- **Reactive materials** are those that tend to react spontaneously with air or water. They are unstable to shock or heat and can generate toxic gases or explode.
- **Toxic materials** are usually identified with a skull and crossbones and release poisons in sufficient quantities.

3-10 GALLONS

is the amount of hazardous materials contained in an average household.

Fire Safety- HazMat:

How can I make my home safer?

- Reduce the amount of hazardous materials in storage, buy only the amount that you need for the job at hand.
- Store hazardous materials in their original containers.
- Use proper containers with safety closures whenever possible for flammables or combustibles
- Store flammable products (gasoline, kerosene, propane, paint thinner) away from the house.
- Never store flammables in sunlight or near open flame.
- Store liquid pesticides in a locked cabinet.
- Inspect storage areas for leaky containers, poor ventilation, and fumes.
- Store hazardous materials out of reach of children or pets.
- Don’t store chemicals near food.

Fire Safety- HazMat:

How can I make my home safer?

Aerosol containers are **pressurized products** that sometimes contain flammable or poisonous chemicals. If you dispose of these pressurized containers in the trash, they can be punctured and explode. They can also start a fire. A can is empty and safe for disposal if you no longer hear air being released from the container.

If a household cleaner contains a **solvent**, do not dump it down the drain or put in the trash. It contains solvents if the label includes the words flammable, combustible, caution, warning, and danger, or contains petroleum distillates or aromatic hydrocarbons.

Oxygenated Solvents*	alcohols, glycol ethers, ketones, esters, and glycol ether esters
Hydrocarbon Solvents**	aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons
Halogenated Solvents***	chlorinated hydrocarbons

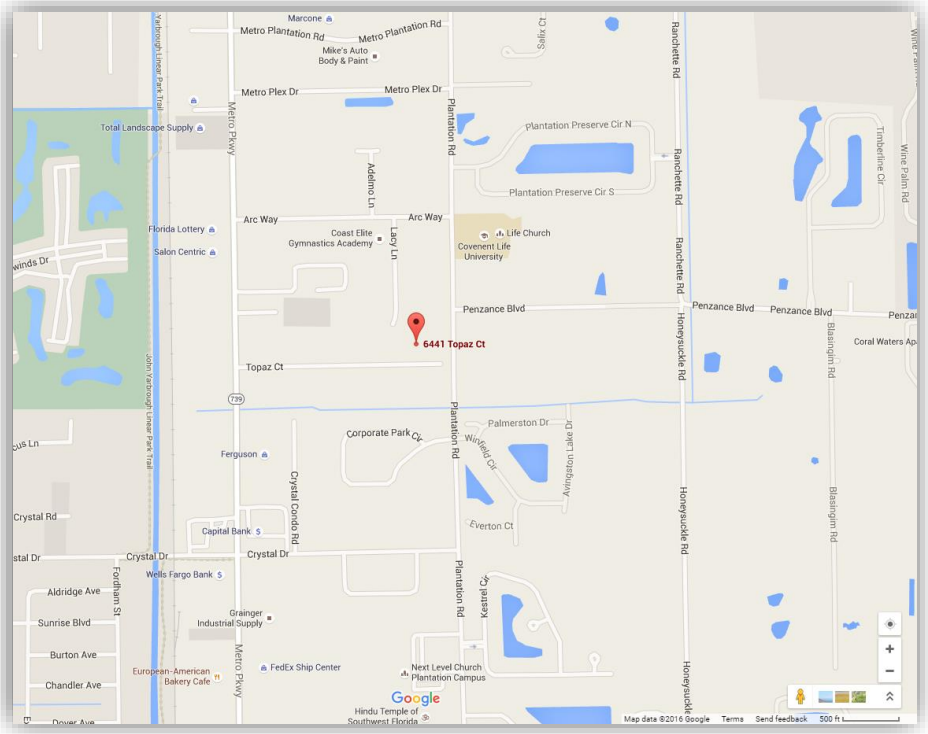
Fire Safety- HazMat:

How do I dispose of household chemicals?

Most household waste can be brought to Lee County's **Topaz Court Solid Waste Annex** at **6441 Topaz Court in Fort Myers.**

<u>Accepted materials Include:</u>

Ammunition & Fireworks
Antifreeze/Gasoline/Motor Oil
Auto/Boat/Motorcycle batteries
Batteries
Cell Phones
Cleaners/Solvents
Fluorescent Bulbs and Fixtures
Fertilizers
Fire Extinguishers
Propane Tanks
Lawn Chemicals/Pesticides
Medication
Paints and Paint Thinner



Monday-Friday, 8AM-5PM *239-533-8000*

Fire Safety- HazMat:

How do I dispose of household chemicals?

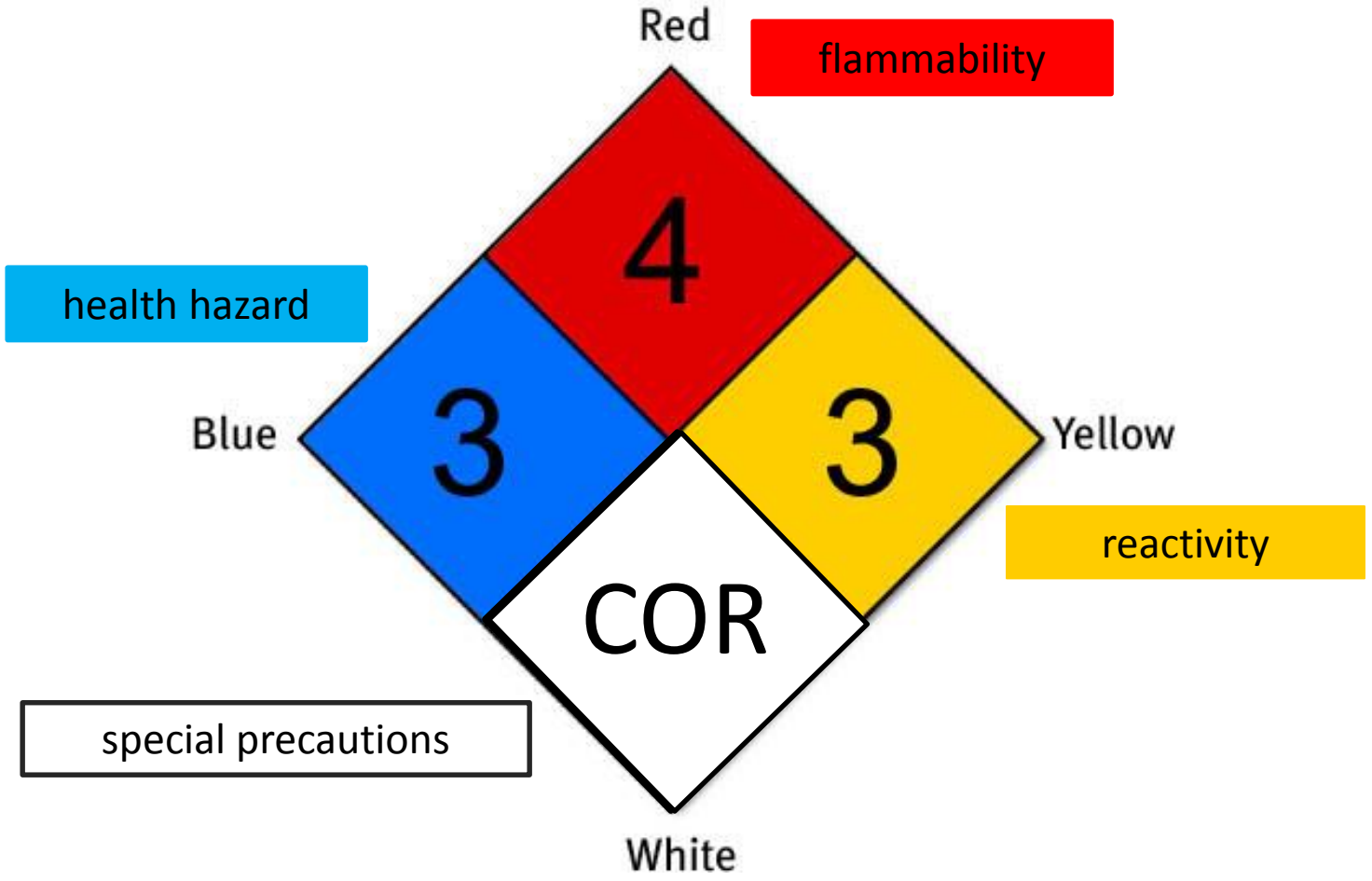
More helpful links:
http://www.leegov.com/solidwaste/residential/dispose
http://www.leegov.com/solidwaste/residential/dispose/chemicals
http://www.leegov.com/solidwaste/facilities/topaz

Please, do this…

So we don't have to do this…

Fire Safety- HazMat:

Identifying Stored Hazardous Materials:



Fire Safety- HazMat:

Identifying Hazardous Materials in Transit:

Fire Safety- Suppression:

Cert size-up:

- ✓ Can my buddy and I fight the fire safely?
- ✓ Do we have the right equipment?
- ✓ Are there other hazards?
- ✓ Is the building structurally damaged?
- ✓ Can we escape?

Fire Safety- Suppression:

Cert size-up:

1. Gather Facts
2. Assess Damage
3. Consider Probabilities
4. Assess Your Situation
5. Establish Priorities
6. Make Decisions
7. Develop Plans of Action
8. Take Action
9. Evaluate Progress

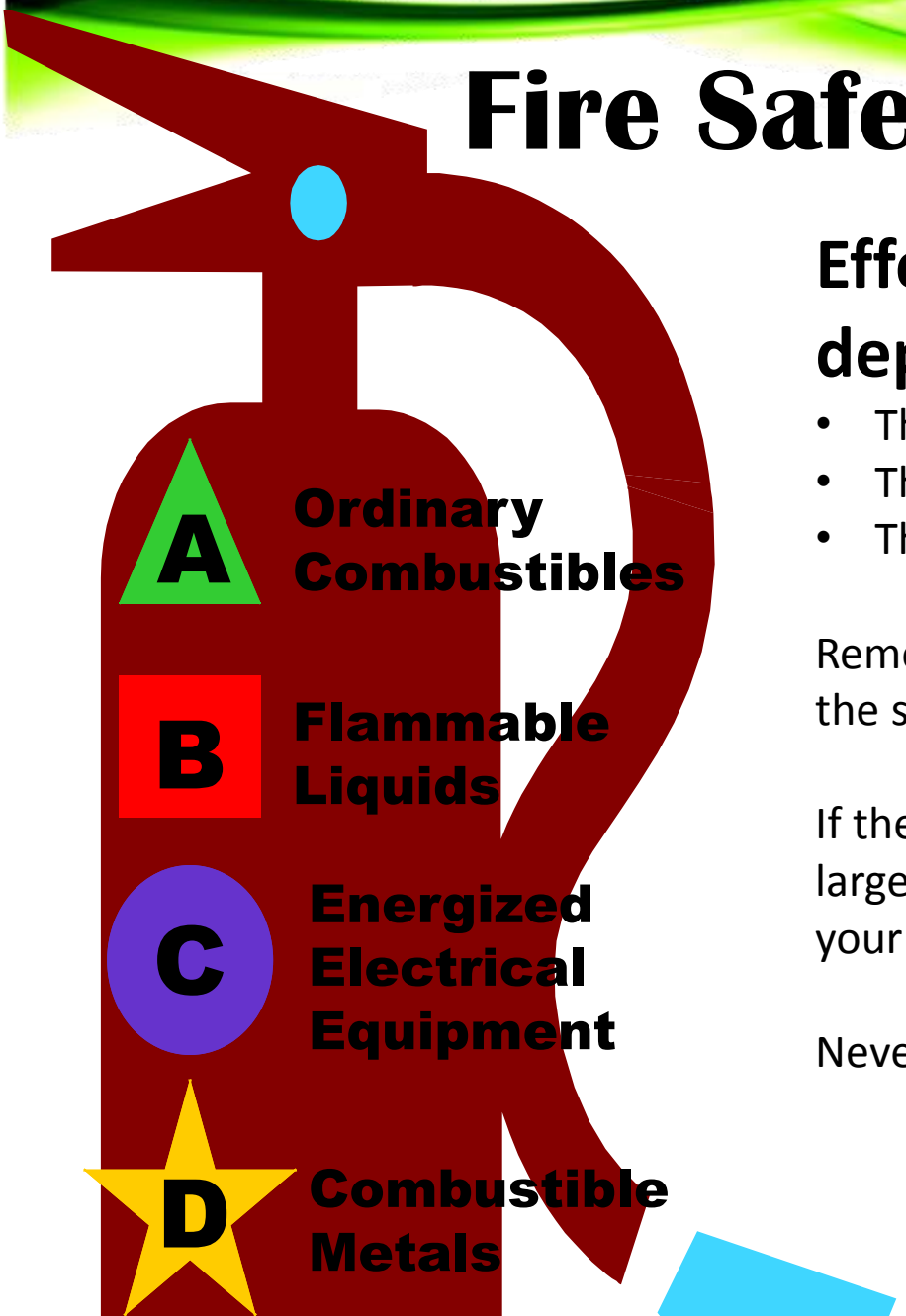
Fire Safety- Suppression:

Cert size-up:

What resources are available to us?

- ✓ Portable fire extinguishers
- ✓ Wet standpipes
- ✓ Confinement
- ✓ “Creative” resources

Fire Safety- Extinguishers:



Effective fire suppression depends on:

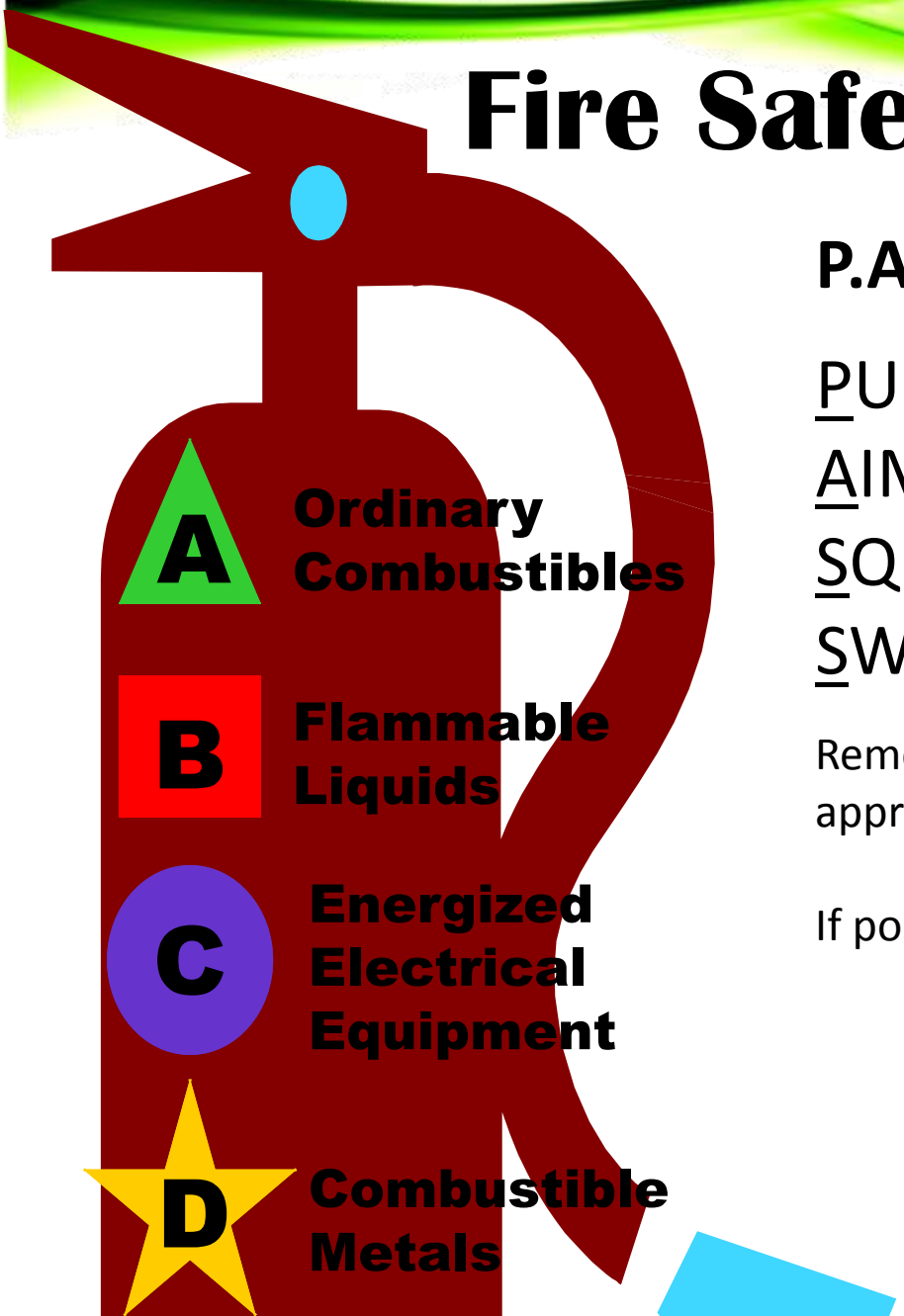
- The type of fuel involved
- The resources available to extinguish the fire
- The size of the fire

Remember, the time it takes to extinguish a fire is the same time you'll need to escape.

If the fire has engulfed more than one object or is larger than a small waste paper basket, don't waste your time-ESCAPE.

Never turn your back to a fire.

Fire Safety- Extinguishers:



P.A.S.S. to use your extinguisher:

PULL
AIM
SQUEEZE
SWEEP

Remember, test your fire extinguisher before approaching any fire.

If possible, work with a buddy to ensure safety.

Doing the greatest good,

for the greatest number of people…

BREAK TIME

First Aid- The Killers:

What are the 3 most life threatening conditions?

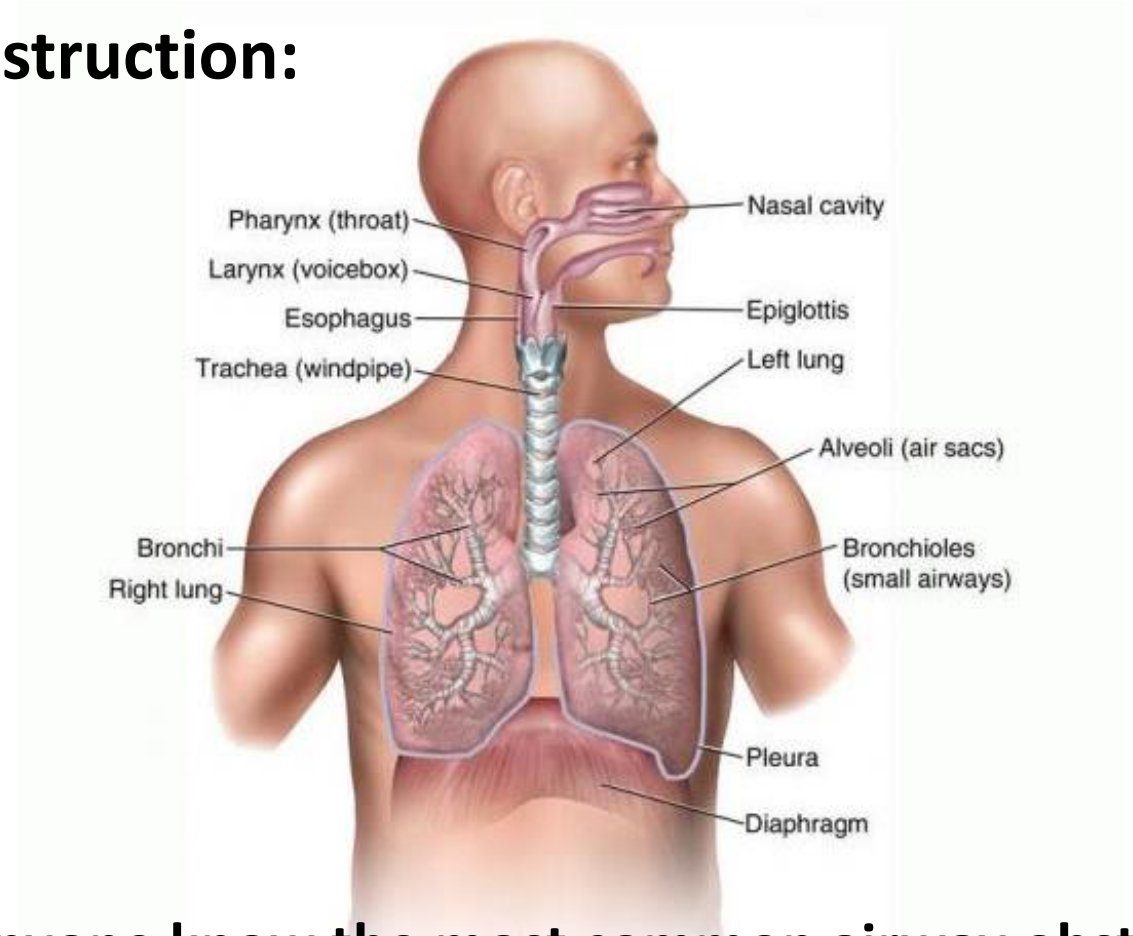
Excessive Bleeding

Shock

Airway Obstruction

First Aid- The Killers:

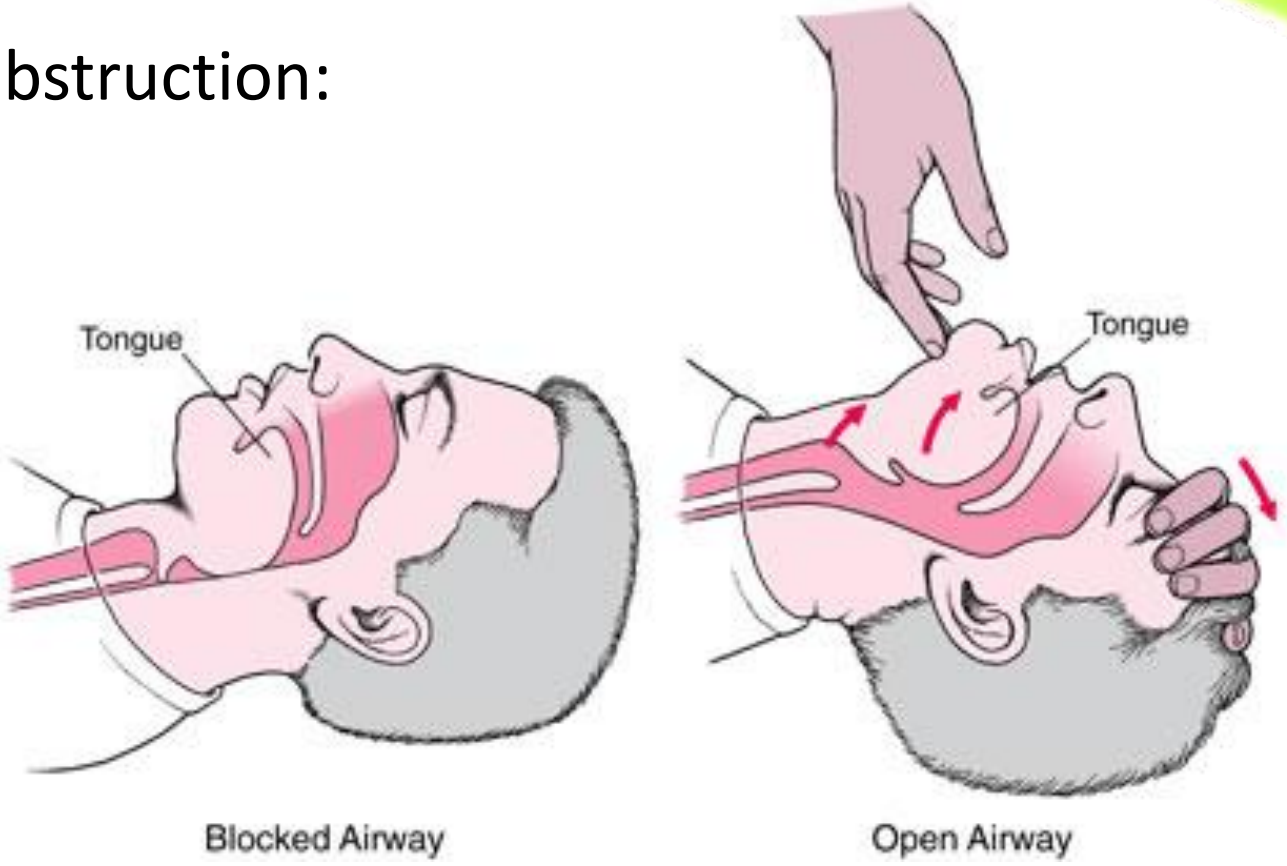
Airway obstruction:



Does anyone know the most common airway obstruction?

First Aid- The Killers:

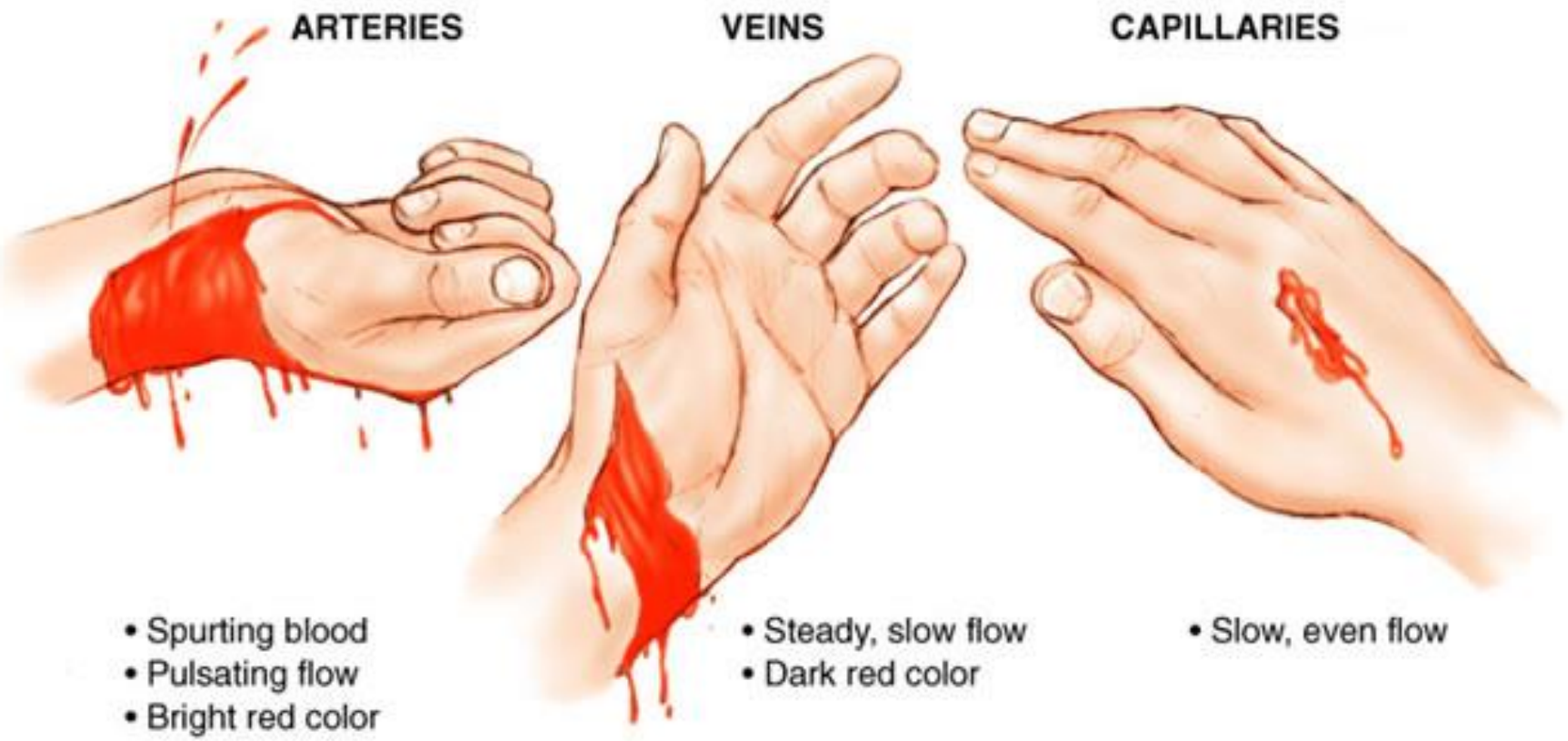
Airway obstruction:



Head Tilt-Chin Lift: Place the palm of one hand on the patients forehead. Place two fingers of the other hand under the chin and tilt the jaw upward while tilting the head backward.

First Aid- The Killers:

Excessive Bleeding:



First Aid- The Killers:

There are 3 main methods for controlling bleeding:

- Direct pressure
- Elevation
- Pressure points

To treat excessive bleeding:

Step 1- Place direct pressure on the wound by putting a clean dressing over it and pressing firmly.

Step 2- Maintain pressure on the wound by wrapping the dressing firmly using a pressure bandage.

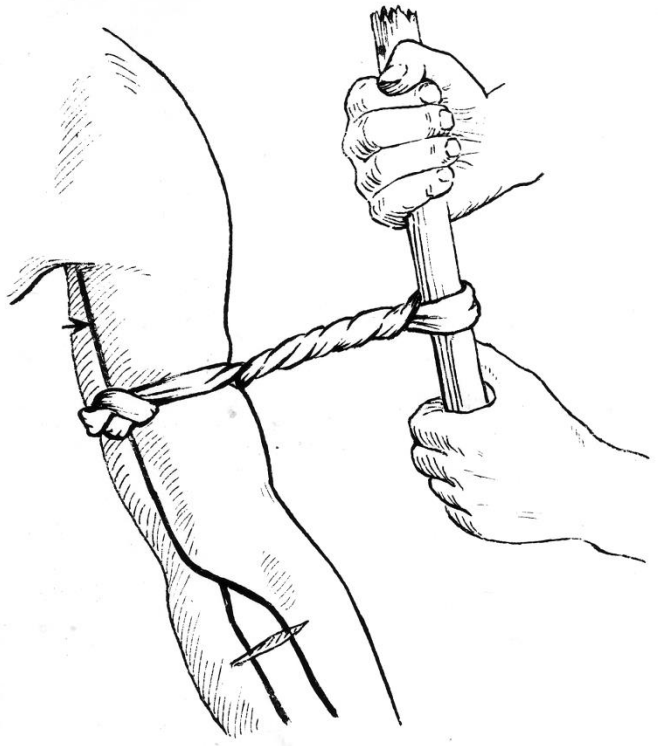
Step 3- Elevate the wound above the heart.

Step 4- Use a **brachial** or **femoral** pressure point.

First Aid- Tourniquets:

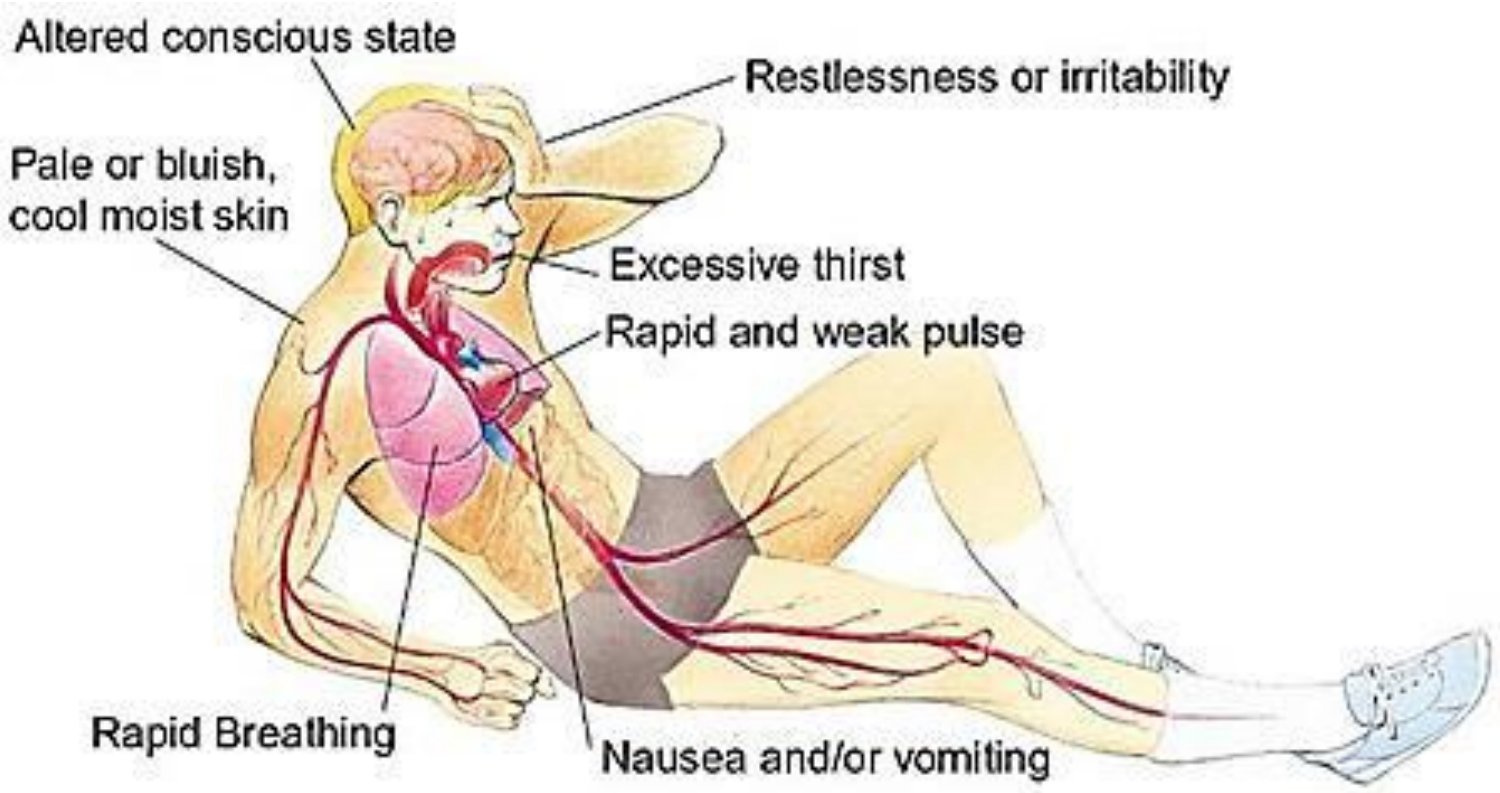
Life or Limb: A tourniquet is a device used to control venous and arterial circulation to an extremity for a period of time.

- Once you put one on…
  The loosening of a tourniquet can result in blood clots, extreme loss of blood, and death.
- The dilemma of using one…
  Application for longer than 2 hours can result in permanent nerve, muscle, vascular, and tissue damage.



First Aid- The Killers:

Shock:



First Aid- The Killers:

Shock is a disorder resulting from ineffective circulation of blood. Remaining in shock will lead to the death of cells, tissues, and organs.

To treat shock:

Step 1- Lay the patient on their back.
Step 2- Elevate the feet 6-10 inches above the heart.
Step 3- Maintain an open airway.
Step 4- Control obvious bleeding.
Step 5- Maintain body temperature by placing a blanket **over and under** the patient.
Step 6- Avoid rough or excessive handling.

First Aid- Head-to-Toe Assessment:

A head-to-toe assessment:

- Determines the extent of injuries and treatment.
- Determines the type of treatment needed.

1. Head
2. Neck
3. Shoulders
4. Chest
5. Arms
6. Abdomen
7. Pelvis
8. Legs
9. Back

First Aid- PPE:

The rescuer should always wear personal protection equipment to maintain hygiene:

- Medical Gloves
- Goggles
- Face Mask (N95)

Avoiding contact with another's bodily fluids.

Wash your hands frequently and thoroughly.

First Aid- Splinting:

Signs of sprain/fracture:

- Tenderness at injury site
- Swelling and/or bruising
- Restricted use or loss of use
- If questionable, treat as a fracture.

To treat the sprain/fracture:

Step 1- Immobilize the joints above and below the injury.
Step 2- Do not draw exposed bones back into tissue.
Step 3- Irrigate and cover the wound.
Step 4- Splint fracture without disturbing wound.
Step 5- Place a moist dressing over bone to prevent drying.

First Aid- Splinting:

To splint the sprain/fracture:

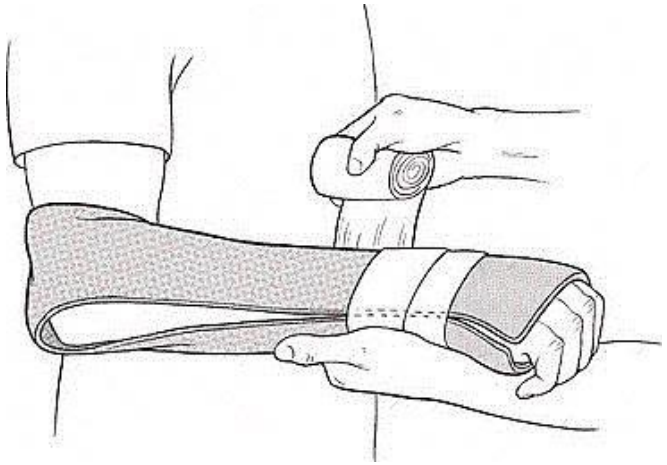
Step 1- Support the injured area.

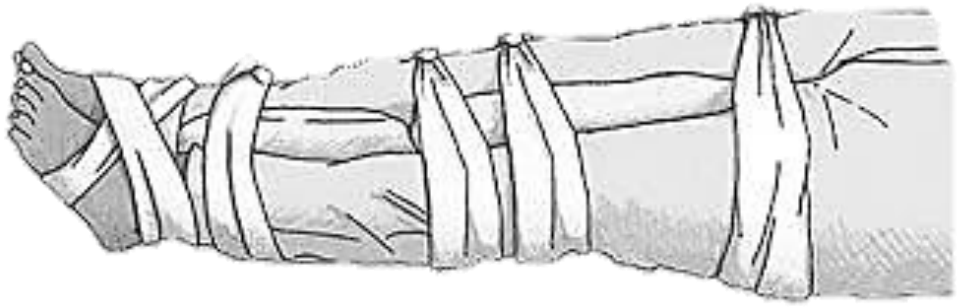
Step 2- Splint injury in the position that you find it.

Step 3- Don’t try to realign bones.

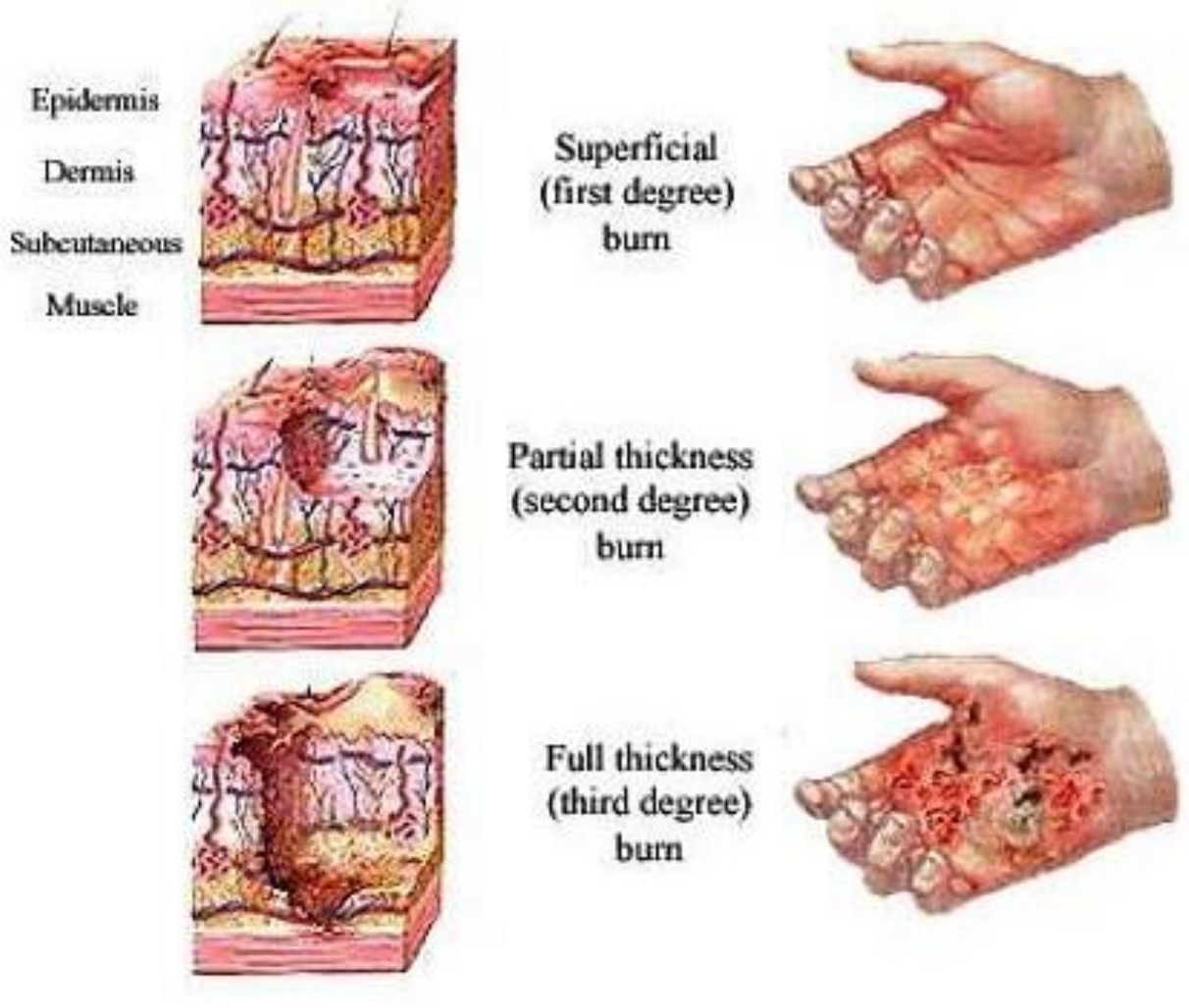
Step 4- Immobilize above and below the injury.

Step 5- Check for color, warmth, and sensation.





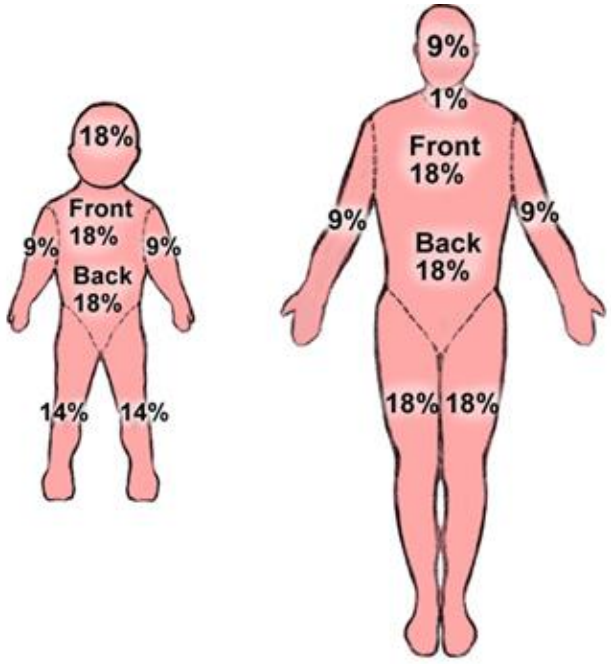
First Aid- Burns:



First Aid- Burns:

Burns can be caused by:

- Heat
- Chemicals
- Electrical
- Radiation



To treat the burn:

Step 1- Cool the area.

Step 2- Cover the area.

Step 3- Elevate the burned area above heart

DO NOT use ice or ointments

DO NOT remove tissue or adhered bandages/clothing

First Aid- Signs of Internal Injuries:

Indicators of Internal Injury:

- Bruising or bleeding
- Swelling or disfigurement
- Severe pain, tingling, numbness
- Change in consciousness
- Inability to move
- Difficulty breathing or seeing
- Fluid in nose or ears
- Bruising behind ears/under eyes
- Uneven pupils
- Seizures or vomiting

Zip lining accident

First Aid- Wound Care:

Treating the wound:

- Control bleeding
- Prevent secondary infection
- Clean wound—don't scrub
- Apply dressing and bandage

In the absence of active bleeding, remove dressing and flush, check wound at least every 4-6 hours.

If there is active bleeding, redress over existing dressing and maintain pressure and elevation.

First Aid- Impaled Objects:

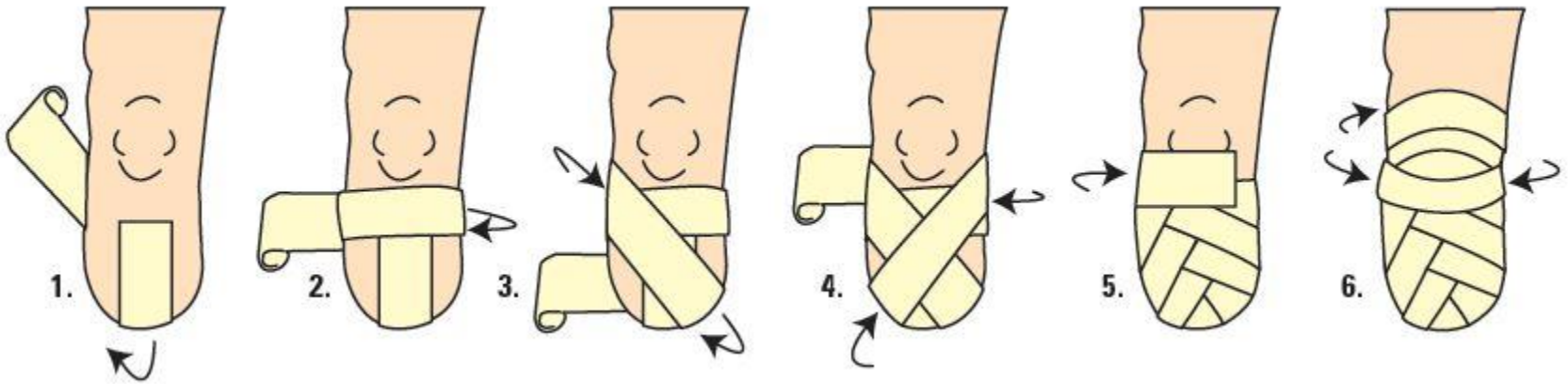
To treat the impalement:

- Immobilize
- Don’t move or remove
- Control bleeding
- Clean and dress wound
- Wrap

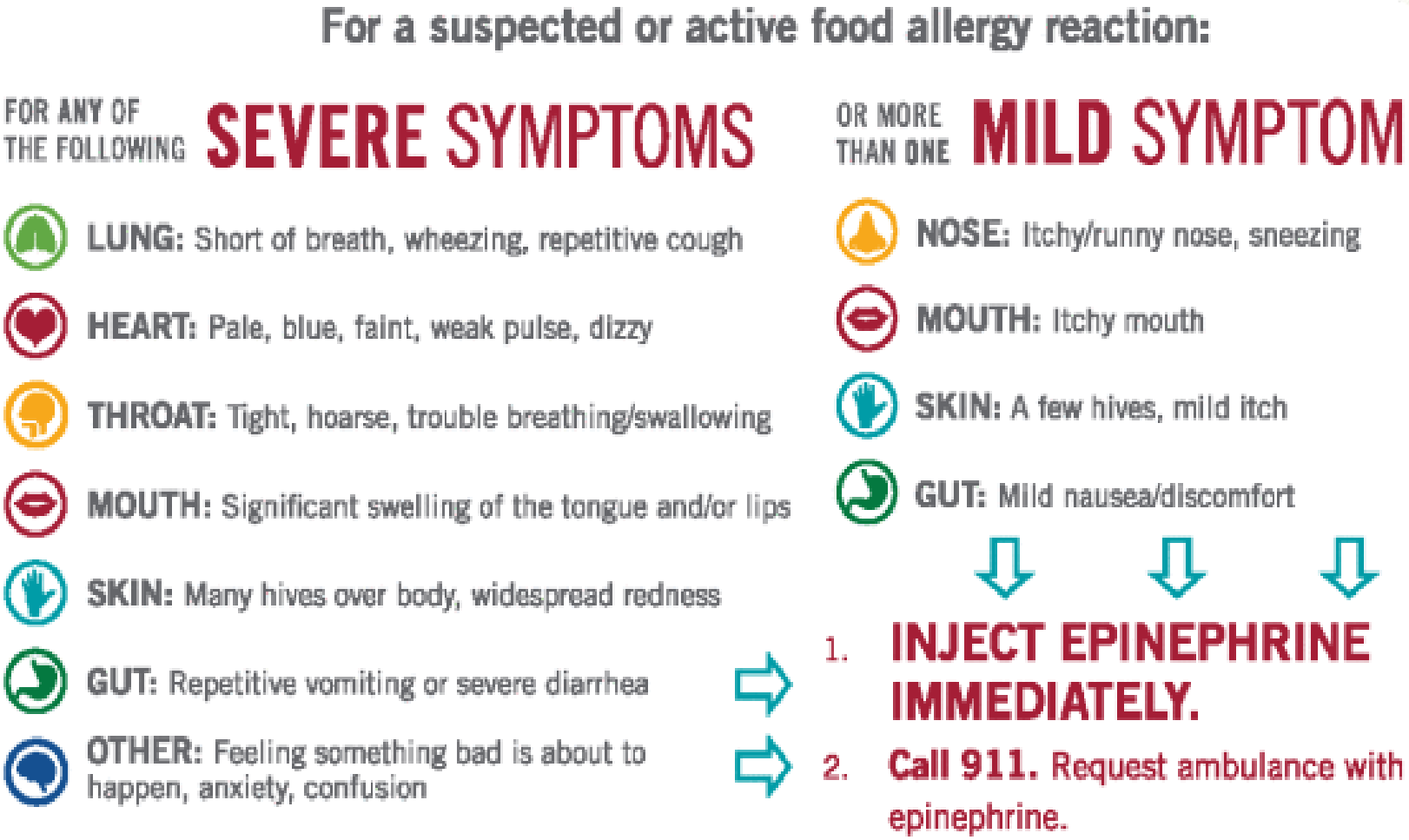
First Aid- Amputations:

To treat the amputation:

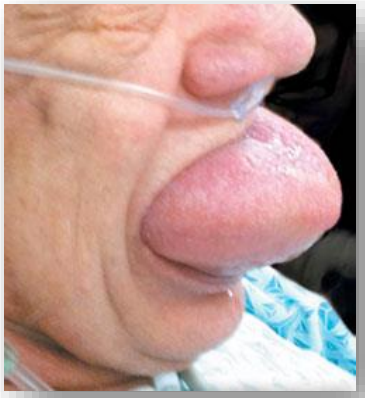
- Control bleeding
- Treat for shock
- Save tissue parts, wrapped in clean cloth
- Keep tissue cool
- Keep tissue with the victim



First Aid- Anaphylaxis:



First Aid- Anaphylaxis:



First Aid- Heat Related Illnesses:

First Aid- Heat Related Illnesses:

Treating the heat related illness:

Reduce the body temperature by cooling the body from the outside.
Step 1- Remove tight/unnecessary clothing
Step 2- Spray water
Step 3- Blow cool air
Step 4- Wrap with wet towels
Step 5- Place ice packs at neck, groin, and armpits

If medical help is sought quickly, heat stroke almost always is treated successfully.

Having had heat stroke in the past increases your risk of heat stroke in the future, so you will have to take extra precautions in hot weather.

Delaying treatment can have serious consequences, including kidney or liver damage, congestive heart failure or heart arrhythmias, coma or death.

Dialing 9-1-1:

Do you know how?

Does everyone in your home know how to use your phone?

Do you know who?

Do you know who will answer your 9-1-1 call first?

Do you know what?

Do you know what you need: fire, medical, police?

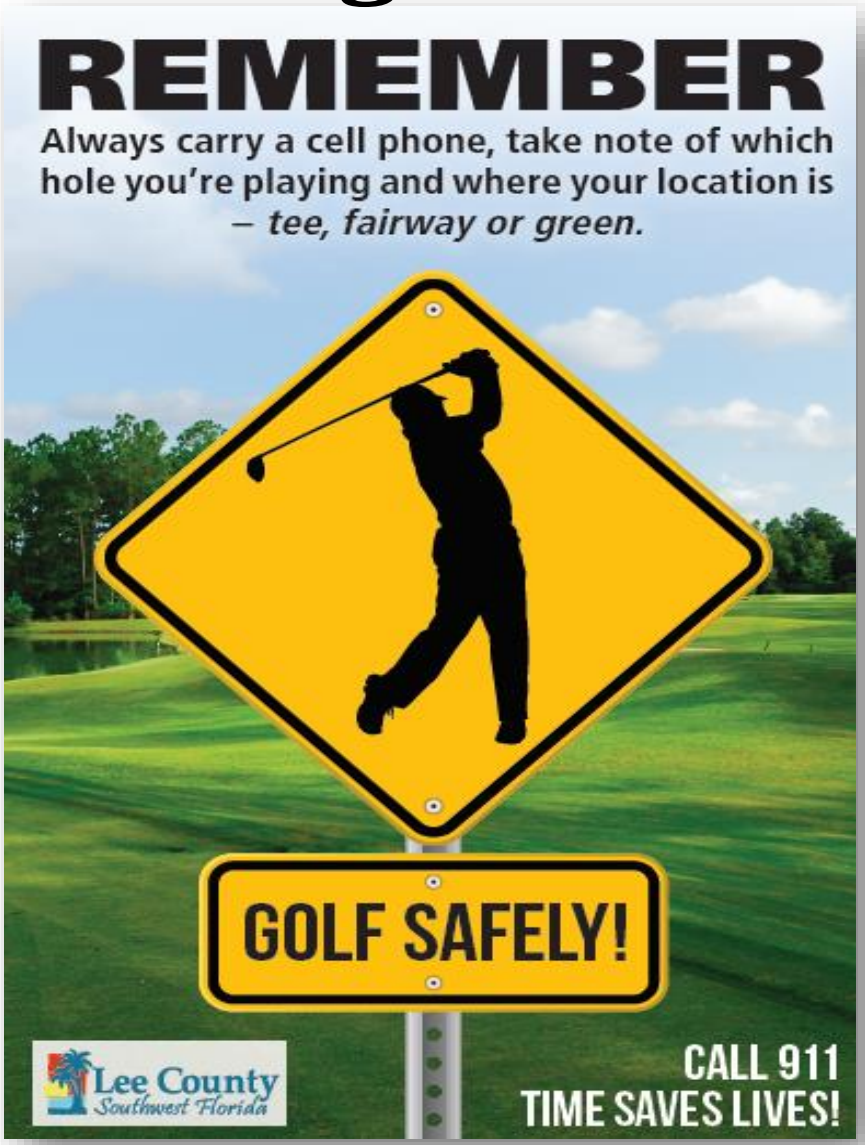
Do you know when and where?

Do you know when the patient first became injured/ill?
Do you know where you are and your cross streets?

Do you know how?

Do you know how the accident happened?

Dialing 9-1-1 – Golf Course Safety

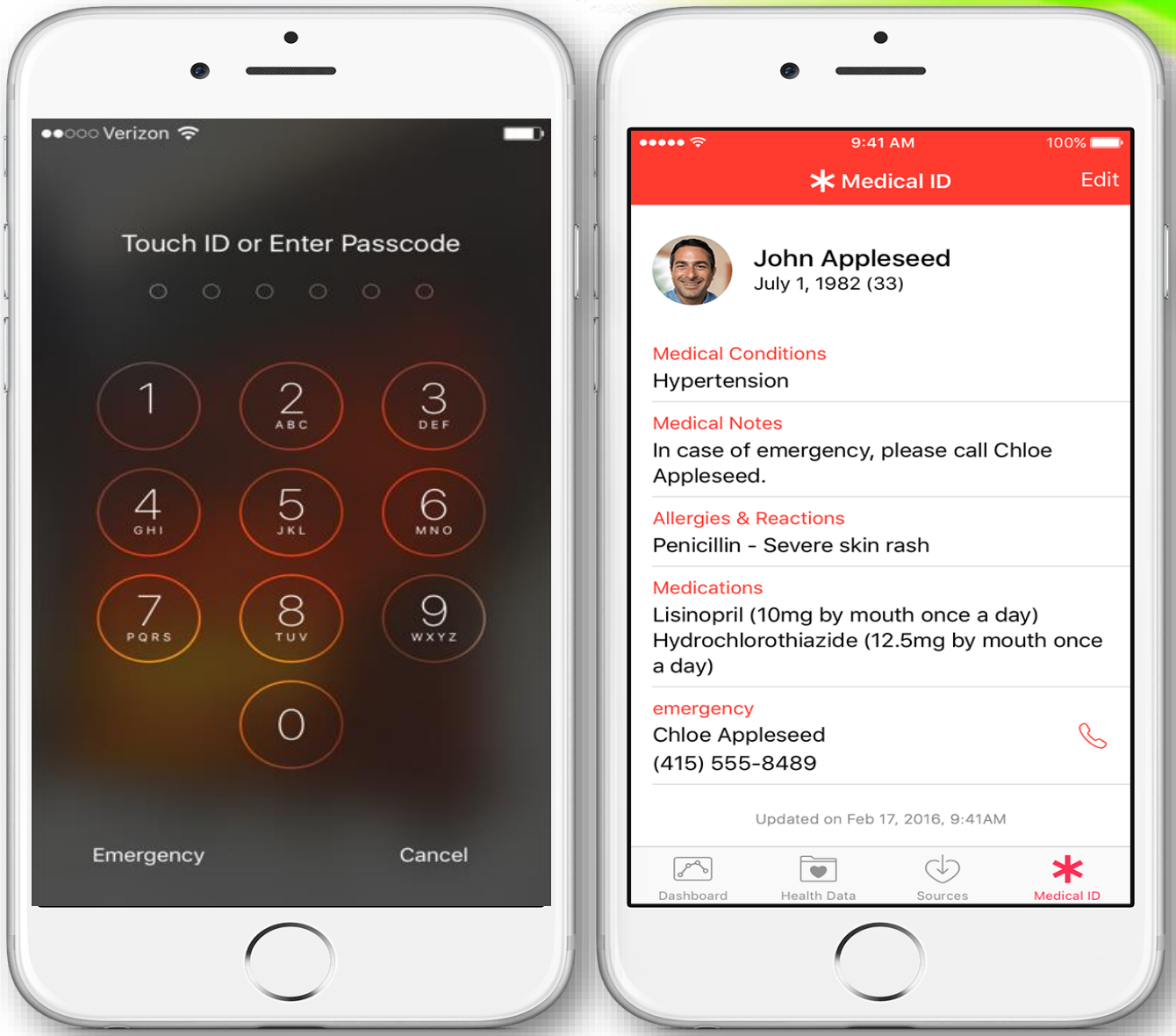


Geographic Information System (GIS) maps have made it easier and safer for first responders to reach patients on golf courses.

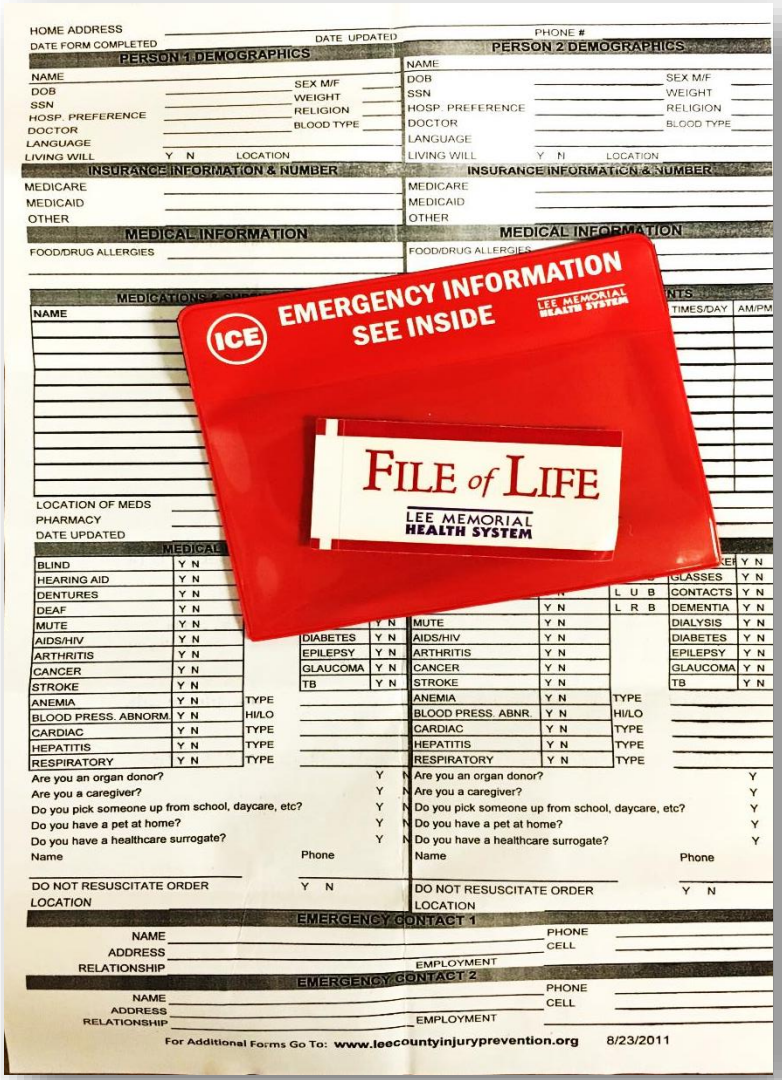
In the past, when a 911 call came from a course, emergency crews responded to the clubhouse and solicited help to reach the patient from there, delaying response time. The GIS-based system allows the closest physical address to be pinpointed and used for faster response.

BSFD recommends golfers to carry a cell phone and make note of each hole number and position on the hole (tee box, fairway, or green) as they play. If an emergency arises, these details will help responders use the new technology.

Dialing 9-1-1 – Medical ID App



Dialing 9-1-1 – File of Life



Doing the greatest good,

for the greatest number of people…

BREAK TIME

Doing the greatest good,

for the greatest number of people…

Welcome to Day 2

Wildfire in East Bonita

May 2007-Wildfire on Bonita Beach Road

May 2007-Wildfire on Bonita Beach Road

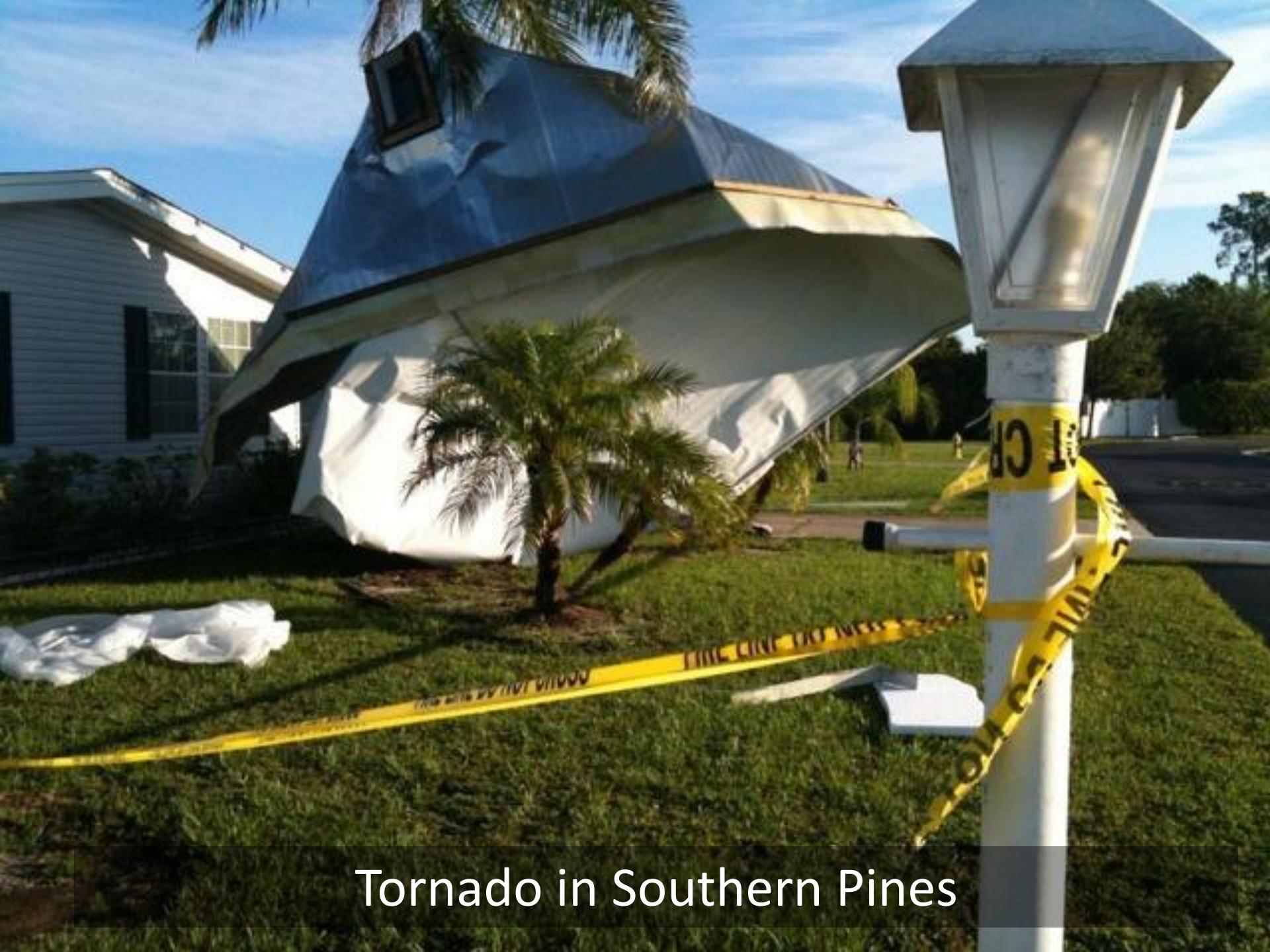
May 2007-Wildfire on Bonita Beach Road

August 2008-Sheet Flow Flooding

August 2008-Sheet Flow Flooding

August 2008-Sheet Flow Flooding

August 2008-Sheet Flow Flooding



Tornado in Southern Pines

August 2004-Aftermath of Hurricane Charley

August 2004-Aftermath of Hurricane Charley

Tornadoes

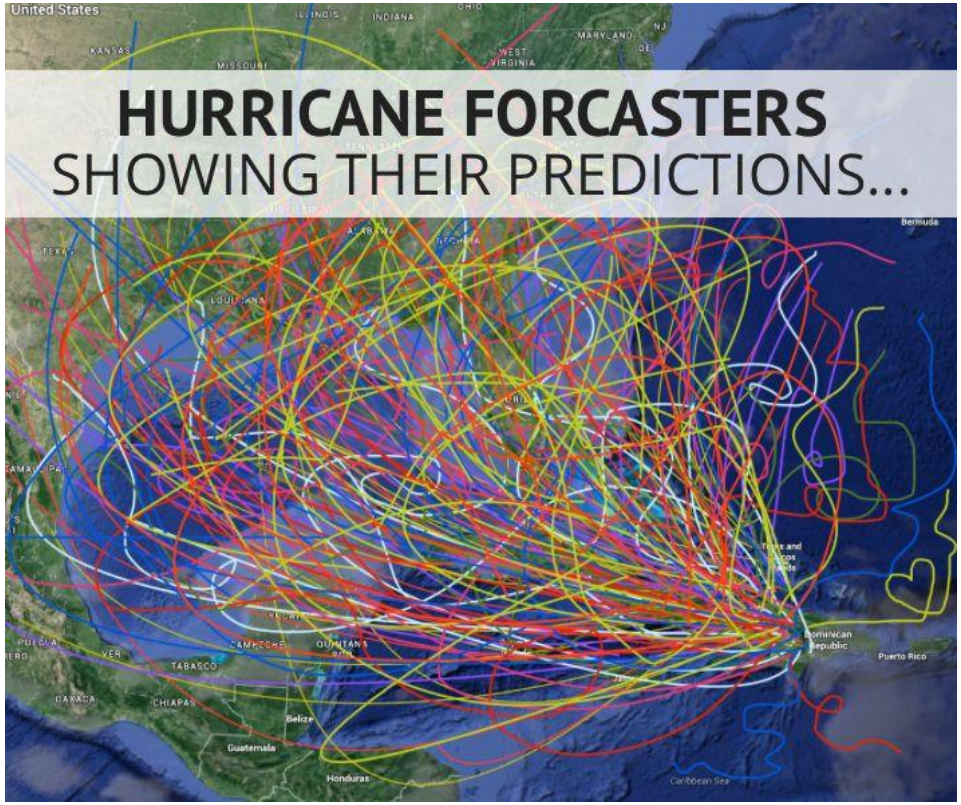
Tornado On The Road! - Dramatic Footage

Tornadoes

Car gets sucked up by tornado

Key Elements of Disasters

- They are relatively unexpected.
- Emergency personnel may be overwhelmed.
- Lives, health, and the environment are endangered.



Effects on Infrastructure

Damage to transportation:

- Inability to assess damage accurately
- Ambulances prevented from reaching victims
- Police prevented from reaching areas of civil unrest
- Fire departments prevented from getting to fires
- Interruption to the flow of needed supplies

Damage to structures:

- Damaged hospitals unable to function normally
- Increased risk of damage from falling debris

Effects on Infrastructure

Disrupted communication:

- Victims unable to call for help
- Coordination of services hampered

Damage to utilities:

- Loss of utilities
- Increased risk of fire or electrical shock
- Loss of contact between victims and service providers
- Inadequate water supply
- Increased risk to public health

Effects on Infrastructure

Damage to fuel supplies:

- Increased risk of fire/explosion from fuel line rupture
- Risk of asphyxiation

Natural Gas Explosion at Home in Texas

Hazards from Home Fixtures

- Gas line ruptures from displaced water heaters or ranges
- Damage from falling books, dishes, and other cabinet contents
- Electric shock from displaced appliances
- Fire from faulty wiring, overloaded plugs, or frayed electric cords

Personal Safety

- Anchor heavy furniture.
- Secure appliances and office equipment.
- Secure cabinet doors with childproof fasteners.
- Locate and label gas, electricity, and water shutoffs.
- Secure water heaters and have flexible gas lines installed.

Personal Safety

Personal safety measures vary depending on:

- The type of event
- The amount of warning available
- Location during the event (i.e., inside, outside, driving)

Individual preparedness:

- Assemble disaster supplies
- Develop a disaster plan
- Develop a safe room

Question: What would you do if…

Evacuation

Evacuation could be necessary before:

- Hurricanes
- Floods
- Wildfires
- Gas leaks

To evacuate safely, you must:

- Prepare your home & family
- Do it early
- Have a Plan A, B, C, and D
- Communicate your plan

Evacuation- Go Kit List

Alcohol Wipes	Insurance Papers
Batteries	Kids: Toys, activities
Blankets	Lighters/Matches
Bleach	Meds
Bug Spray	Paper Plates
Bungee Cords	Pet: H2O, Food, Meds, Paperwork
Can Opener	Plug-in Telephone
Cash and Credit Cards	Propane
Clothing	Radio
Contact List: Utilities, Gas, EOC, Family	Rope
Duct Tape	Scissors/Knife
Dust Mask	Sleeping Bags
First-aid Kit	Sterno
Fix-A-Flat	Sunscreen
Flares	Tarps
Flashlights	Toilet Paper
Food- dry and canned	Toiletries
Foul Weather Gear	Tools
Gas- in car and extra	Water- 1 gallon per person, per day
ID's for each family member, ex:	Water boots
(Birth Certificates, Social Security Cards, Licenses)	Wipes

Evacuation- Go Kit List

If you have children, think about activities that will keep them busy. Going outside to play during or after the storm will not be an option due to the hazards.

For unexpected emergencies such as wildfires, have an evacuation plan and coordinate this with the children's caregivers/babysitters so they can evacuate quickly.

Communicate with your family. Inform them of where you will be staying. You should have an "in-state" and "out-of-state" evacuation location planned. If possible, let them know where you are heading before you go in case phone lines aren't working.

Predetermine how you will care for your pets. Will they stay with you? If so, reserve a hotel or shelter that allows animals. Don't forget to provide for their daily needs in your kit. If there is an unexpected emergency, can your neighbors access your pets with a hidden key or security code?

Evacuation

Advisory

Advisories are informational statements. They are a "head's up" that you may want to take the weather into account when planning your day. Examples are Snow Advisories in the winter; they aren't dangerous, but they may make you change your travel plans.

Watch

Watches are issued when conditions are favorable for a severe weather event. When a Watch is in effect for your area, you should begin preparing for any actions you may need to take should the severe weather event occur.

Warning

Warnings are issued when a severe weather event is occurring or is imminent. If a Warning is issued for your area immediately take action. If it is a Flood Warning, get to higher ground. If it is a Tornado Warning, get to the lowest point in your home.

Evacuation

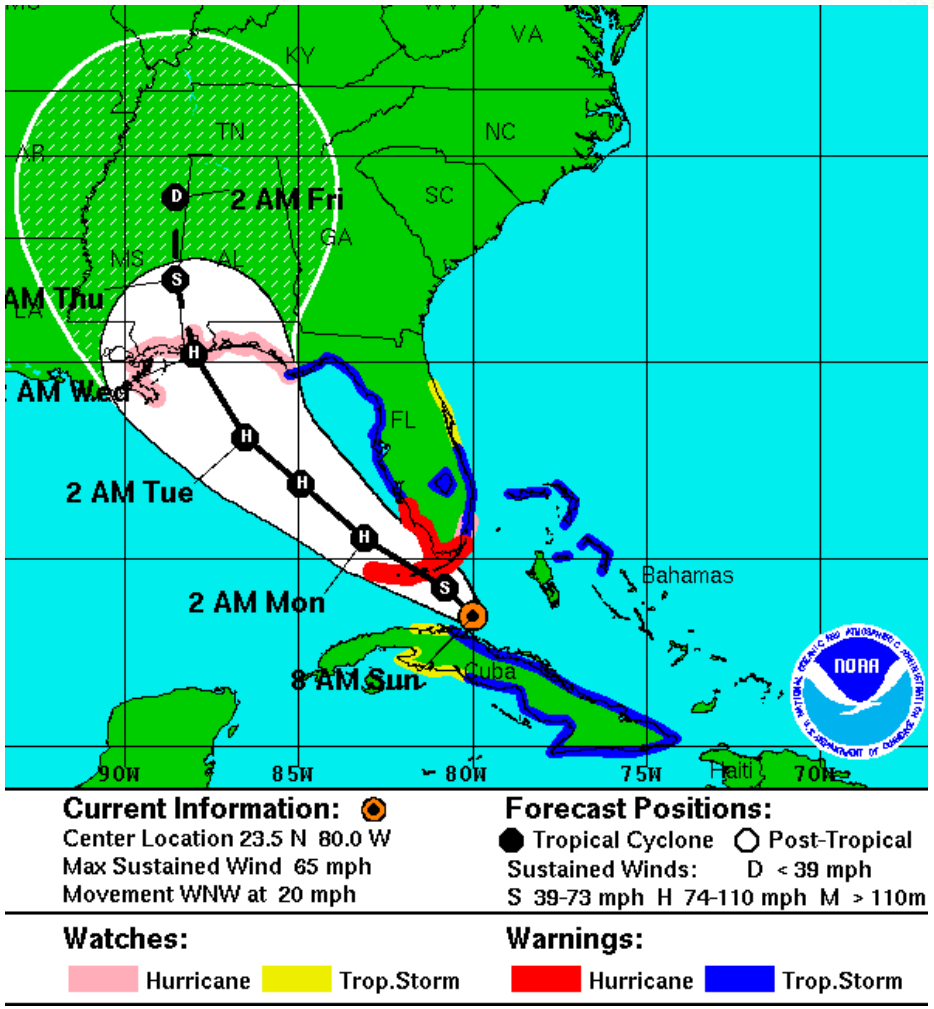

WATCH
Conditions are right for severe weather to form.
BE READY!
Listen to weather updates on radio or TV and be prepared to act.
WARNING
Severe weather is very close or already in your area.
TAKE ACTION!
Get to shelter even if you can't see danger.

Pre-Event Watch

Hurricane Watch: An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph) are possible within the area.

The Hurricane Watch is issued **48 hours** in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds (sustained winds of 39-73 mph).

Hurricane Isaac



Pre-Event Watch Procedures

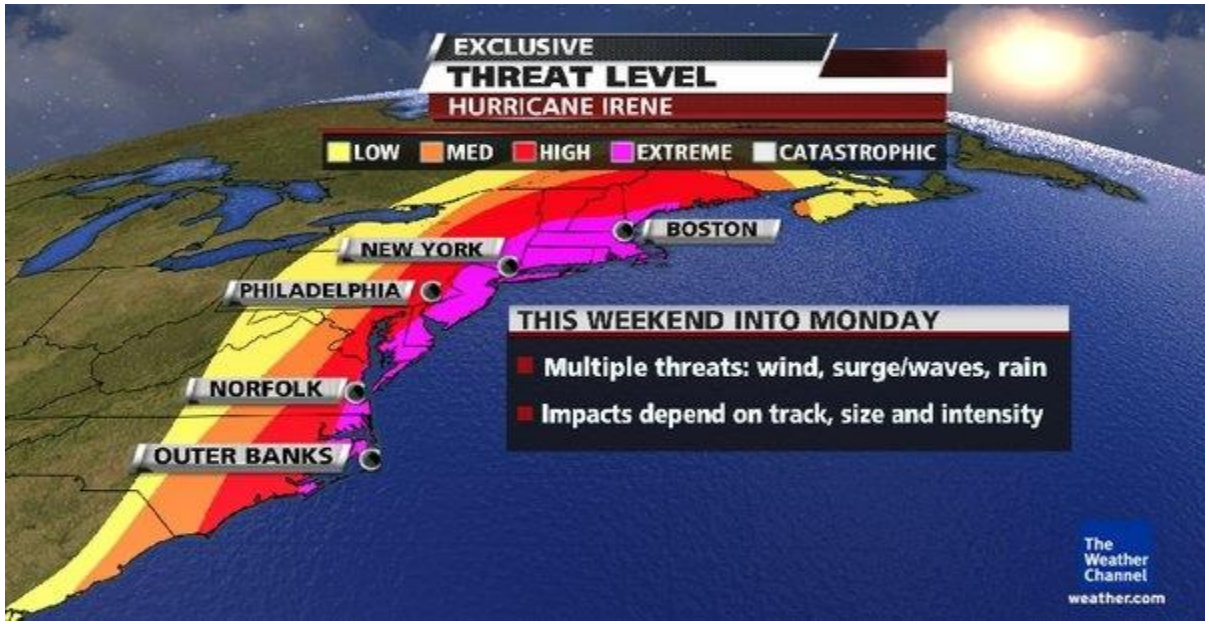
- Predetermine the initial activities for disaster response.
- CERT Captains will receive info from BSFD if volunteers are needed, where, and duties. That info should be relayed to CERT members.
- CERT Captains create a personnel list that includes up to date address and phone numbers. Know who from your CERT team is available to help. If you have not been contacted by your CERT Captain or designee by the time a Hurricane Warning has been issued, contact them.
- Check your own CERT supplies; prepare your home and family. Evacuate or prepare to Shelter in Place (SIP).

Pre-Event Watch Procedures

- Identify vulnerable areas in your neighborhoods. Look for areas, buildings, roads, that are most vulnerable in various disaster scenarios. IE: building types, saturated soil, pre-standing water, lake and ditch water levels, and capacities, ground debris, etc….
- Gather and document name and/or address of residents that are gone (seasonal, vacation) or a home that is vacant.
- Are addresses and street signs visible now, and documented, so that after the disaster they can be identified?
- Do any streets or buildings need a back-up sign made, IE: STOP signs, street names, building identification, ONE WAY, etc….?

Pre-Event Warning

Hurricane Warning: An announcement that hurricane conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph) are expected within the area. The Hurricane Warning is issued **36 hours** in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds (sustained winds of 39-73 mph).



Pre-Event Warning Procedures

- Predetermine the initial activities for disaster response.
- CERT Captains will receive info from BSFD if volunteers are needed, where, and duties. That info should be relayed to CERT members.
- Issue a personnel list of CERT members that are “activated” for your team. Let everyone know who will be available to assist post-event. Have their phone numbers and home address information ready.
- Identify vulnerable areas and vulnerable people in your neighborhoods. Look for areas, buildings, roads, that are most at risk in various disaster scenarios. IE: building types, saturated soil, pre-standing water, lake and ditch water levels and capacities, ground debris, etc….

Pre-Event Warning Procedures

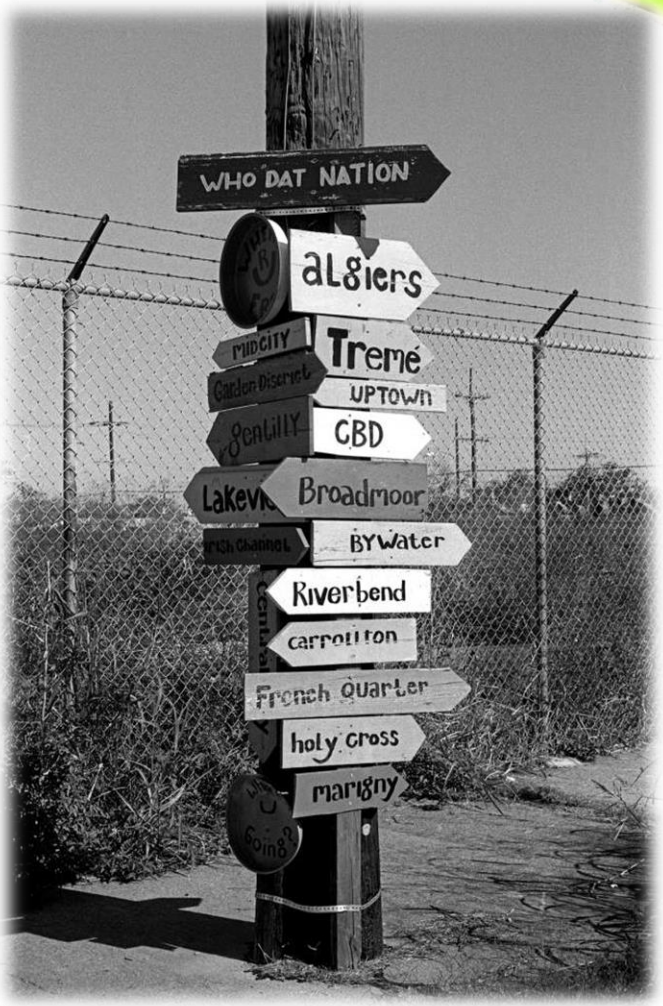
- Gather and document name and/or address of residents that are not evacuating or sheltering in place (SIP). Document the type of structural preparation they are taking, IE. shutters and type. Can they remove shutters without assistance? If they need assistance, who are they relying on?
- Do the residents who will SIP have a disaster kit and supplies ready? How many days of food and water are they prepared for? 7 days is best.
- Does any person SIP have a pre-existing medical condition that would require the use of electricity or battery powered equipment? IE: nebulizer, O2, concentrator, etc…

Pre-Event Warning Procedures

- Does any person SIP have a pre-existing medical condition that would require an immediate and/or daily welfare check? Do they have enough medication (if needed) to last them for 7 days?
- Ask if they plan on using a generator after the disaster. If so, educate them on the correct use and provide information about generator safety and use.
- Are there animals in the home? Quantity, type, and description. Suggest that leashes are used at all times, and that the animal have a collar with ID tag. Do they have enough food and water for the pets for 7 days?

Pre-Event Warning Procedures

- Are addresses and street signs visible and documented, so that after the disaster they can be identified.
- Do any streets need a back-up sign ready, IE: STOP signs, street names?
- Compile information (can be done during storm), and have assessments and post event procedures ready.



Post Katrina

What Can You Do Now?

Have your CERT team create a list of activities that can be completed prior to an event/disaster.

Ideas:

- Identification of hazards that are constant in your community.
- Make street signs: IE, STOP signs, street address signs, building names, ONE WAY, North, South, East, West.
- Identify which homes are empty from seasonal residents, or homes that are vacant.
- Map out the fire hydrants in your community.
- Be a source of education for your neighbors.

Doing the greatest good,

for the greatest number of people…

BREAK TIME

Post-Event Procedures

- Make sure that your family and home is safe and prepared for you to be out of the house.
- Begin damage assessment procedures, these procedures may differ slightly depending on your neighborhood. Try to complete damage assessment forms on your way to your command center.

Post-Event Procedures

- Make sure that your family and home is safe and prepared for you to be out of the house.
- Begin damage assessment procedures, these procedures may differ slightly depending on your neighborhood. Try to complete damage assessment forms on your way to your command center.
- Establish communication within your CERT team. CERT Captain shall attempt communication with BSFD.
- Create a personnel record of accountability for responding CERT members.
- Compile Damage Assessment Forms.

Post-Event Procedures

- Complete welfare checks if possible and identify who or where FD needs to go first.
- If generators or any CO producing appliance are in use , have a team perform CO levels checks.
- Complete CO Alert Forms if CO is detected.
- Create an informational area where residents can check in, stop by for info, or any other need they have.
- Document as much as you can.
- Your safety, your family's safety, and your team's safety is NUMBER 1!

Damage Assessment Forms

Time	Location/Address	Structure Damage	Occupied	Roads	Hazards	Explain	NOTES
		Light Medium Heavy	Human Y N #___ Animal Y N #__ Type_____	No Access Limited Access Access	Electrical Water Animal Debris Chemical Fire Other		

Hazard Review

Name some hazards that CERT members or emergency responders could encounter.

1. Weather/heat
2. Standing water
3. Debris
4. Electrical
5. Chemical
6. Fire
7. Animal
8. Accessibility (roads, buildings)
9. Lack of communication

Hazard Review

Accessibility of roads:

Fire trucks need an average of 10 feet width and 10 feet of height to access a road. Please take an actual measurement if possible (ladder trucks and brush trucks have a larger height requirement)

Accessible = 10 ft width and 10 ft height
Limited Access = 7 ft width and 7 ft height
No Access = less than 7 ft width **or** 7 ft height, note if there is foot access.

Structural Damage

Light Damage – superficial or cosmetic damage, broken windows, minor damage to interior contents.

Moderate Damage – visible signs of damage, decorative work damaged or fallen, major damage to interior content.

Heavy Damage – partial or total collapse, tilting, obvious structure instability, visible smoke or fire, building off of its foundation.

Prioritizing Information

What information gets reported first:
Preservation of life, property, and the environment.

1. Medical – injuries or symptoms that are life threatening
2. Life Threatening Hazards – electrical, chemical, debris, fire, smoke
3. Road Accessibility
4. Structural Damage
5. Fire Hydrant Accessibility

Welfare Checks

When approaching a resident:

- Always identify yourself visually and verbally.
- Explain why you are gathering information and who you are gathering it for.
- All information is given in a voluntary fashion. NO ONE HAS TO TALK TO YOU.
- Be kind, patient, reassuring, and smile A LOT!

Welfare Check Form

Date: Time: Event:
NAME:
ADDRESS:

DISASTER SUPPLIES: Y N How many days of food_____? Water_____?

PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITION(S) WHICH EMERGENCY RESPONDERS SHOULD BE AWARE OF:

IS MEDICATION REQUIRED: Y N
HOW MANY DAYS OF MEDICATION DO THEY HAVE NOW? _____
ARE ANY MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN USE THAT REQUIRE A POWER SOURCE: Y N
*If operating off of battery power, how much time will it last? _____

GENERATOR: Y N Safety Information handed out? Y N

ANY PETS? Y N TYPE_____ DESCRIPTION_____ #_____

WILL RESIDENCE BE SHUTTERED? Y N If yes, can they remove them alone? Y N

ARE THERE ANY HAZARDS ONSITE? Y N
ELECTRICAL WATER ANIMAL DEBRIS CHEMICAL FIRE

IS THE HOUSE ADDRESS VISIBLE FROM THE STREET? Y N

Welfare Checks

- ALL information collected is private and should NOT be disclosed to any person not included in CERT or emergency response.
- ALL information will be keep secure by the team captain or his/her designee.
- NEVER discuss medical information, medical cases, etc. with neighbors, family members, or team mates. Team mates function on a “need to know basis”.

Generator Safety

FOX 4 Home Sections Weather Traffic

Generator safety: The dangers of carbon monoxide

BY: Tony Sadiku
POSTED: 7:30 PM, Jun 1, 2016

Generator Safety

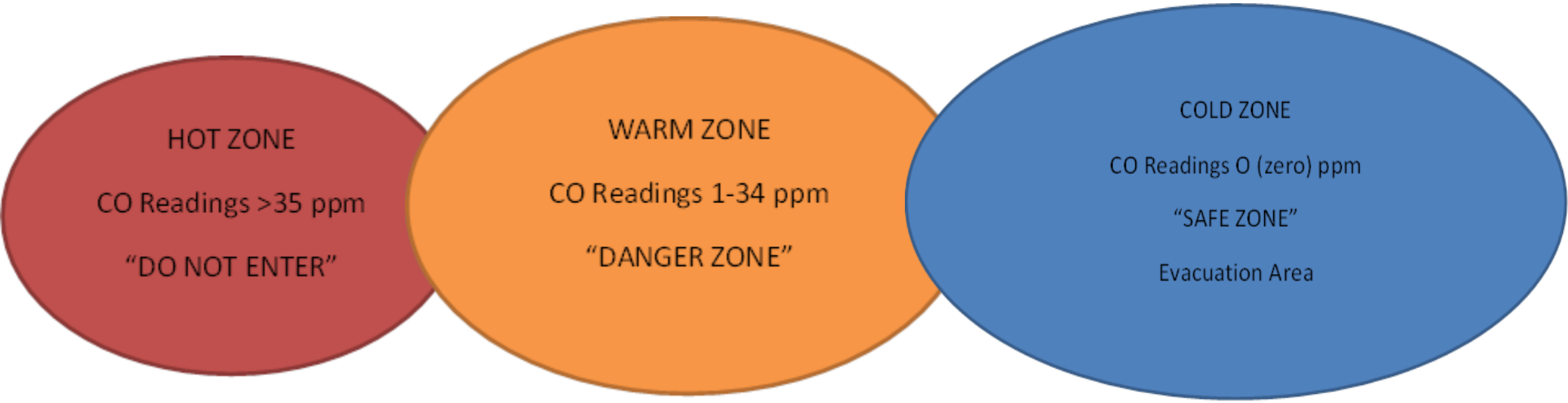
- The symptoms of CO exposure are subtle, but deadly.
- Never run your generator inside your home, garage, under an attached porch, carport, or any other enclosed or partially enclosed space.
- Have a working CO alarm installed in your home.
- If your CO detector alarm sounds exit your home and call 9-1-1.
- If you start experiencing any of the signs and symptoms of CO poisoning, evacuate everyone from the residence and call 9-1-1.
- Pay attention to wind speed and direction at all times. Make sure weather is not pushing CO into your home or your neighbors the entire time the generator is in use.

Generator Safety

- To avoid electrocution, plug generators into individual heavy duty, 3-prong outdoor-rated cords with a wire gauge adequate for the appliance load.
- Never place extension cords under anything that can burn or fray the cord, like a rug, carpet, or door.
- DO NOT operate more appliances and equipment than the output rating of the generator. This will overload and damage the generator and possibly create a fire hazard.
- If your generator is connected to the house wiring, the home must have a transfer switch installed by a licensed electrician. A transfer switch connects your house to the generator and disconnects it from the utility power.

Generator Safety

- DO NOT store fuel indoors or try to refuel a generator while it is running. Gasoline and other flammable liquids should be stored outside of living areas in properly labeled, non-glass safety containers.
- Always have a fully charged, approved fire extinguisher located near the generator. If a fire occurs, and you are able to put it out, turn off the generator and do not use it again until it has been deemed safe by a professional.



Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Signs of carbon monoxide poisoning include fatigue, chest pain, impaired vision and coordination, headaches, dizziness, confusion, or nausea.

Anyone who suspects symptoms of CO poisoning should go outside immediately and seek prompt medical attention.

If a person has collapsed or is not breathing, call 9-1-1 for emergency medical assistance immediately from a safer location (outside or from a neighbor's home).

Prevent CO Poisoning- After the Storm

- Install and use fuel-burning appliances according to manufacturer instructions.
- Have fuel-burning appliances inspected and serviced annually by a licensed contractor.
- Inspect exhaust ventilation systems every year, including chimneys, flues, and vents.
- Never burn charcoal inside a house, garage, vehicle, tent, or even in a fireplace.
- Avoid using unvented gas or kerosene heaters in enclosed spaces, especially sleeping areas.
- Never leave an automobile running in a garage, even with the garage door open.

Prevent CO Poisoning- After the Storm

- Install battery operated CO alarms inside the house according to manufacturer's installation instructions.
- Replace CO alarm batteries twice a year and test alarms frequently, unless the alarm uses a 10-year battery.
- Replace CO alarms once every five-ten years in accordance with recommendations by the manufacturer.
- Never use a portable generator or a fuel-powered tool indoors, including in homes, garages, crawl spaces, sheds, car ports, and other enclosed or partially enclosed areas.
- Always place portable generators outdoors on a dry surface, away from doors, windows, vents, and air conditioning equipment that could allow CO to enter the building.

Carbon Monoxide Detectors

The Rattler is a handheld CO detector that will alert the user when 10% of the atmosphere is filled with CO or Hydrogen Sulfide.

- 0 ppm is the number you want to work in.
- 1-34 ppm tells you that a deadly gas is present, time to back out
- 35 ppm or greater tells you that a deadly gas is present and at unsafe levels.

Carbon Monoxide Form

Date: Time: Event:
Resident Name:
Address:

CO “Rattler” Initial Reading:
CO producing appliance in use:
Property location where reading was taken:

Actions Taken:
Evacuation of Humans Evacuation of Pets Ventilation None

CO producing appliance shut off? Y N
Relocation of appliance? Y N

CO “Rattler” Secondary Reading:
Did resident start using appliance again? Y N

Is anyone on scene experiencing any CO exposure symptoms? Y N

Doing the greatest good,

for the greatest number of people…

BREAK TIME

The Bonita Springs Fire Control & Rescue District

Joseph Daigle
Fire Chief

Administration- Fire Chief, Finance-Administrative Director, Administrative Coordinator, Administrative Assistant, HR Coordinator, Finance Coordinator, and Public Education Coordinator.

Operations Division- Deputy Chiefs, Battalion Chiefs, Lieutenants, Firefighters, Training Captains, Logistics, and Maintenance.

Fire Prevention- Fire Marshal, Fire Inspectors, and Administrative Assistant

The Bonita Springs Fire District employs 97 people including Fire Prevention and Administration.

The Bonita Springs Fire District responded to 6,102 incidents in 2015, a 10.5% increase from 2014

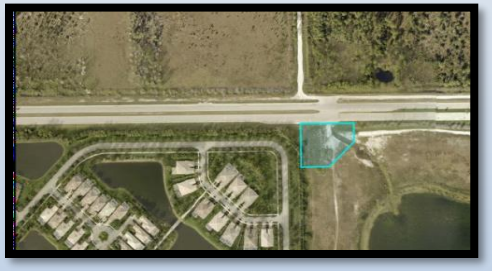
Station 1: 27490 Old 41 Rd.

Station 2: 28055 Mango Dr.

Station 3: 25001 S. Tamiami Trl.

Station 4: 27701 Bonita Grande Dr.

Station 5: 8850 West Terry St.



Station 6: East of VillageWalk community
Expected completion: Sept. 2017- Jan. 2018

Hickory Blvd. Substation: 26105 Hickory Blvd.
Expected completion: Dec. 2016

Why do Fire Engines and Ambulances Respond to Emergency Calls?

The Bonita Springs Fire District and Lee County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are two different agencies that work together to provide patient care in a time of emergency. The Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and paramedics on your fire engines can perform the same services with the same medications and equipment needed as those on an ambulance. The ambulance can transport the patient.

In Bonita Springs, there are 5 stations placed in different areas of Bonita to assure that we cover our entire 72 square mile District, with an average response time of 4-6 minutes. Typically, the fire engine or rescue vehicle arrives before the ambulance and would begin life support immediately.

Housed in three stations, are two 24 hour ambulances and one 12 hour ambulance, each with two EMS personnel- usually a trained paramedic and emergency medical technician (EMT). Once the ambulance arrives, patient care is transferred to the paramedic and EMT from Lee County EMS and the patient is transported to a hospital.


FIREFIGHTER
RESPONDS TO PLANE CRASHES
PERFORMS SEARCH AND RESCUE
RESPONDS TO CAR ACCIDENTS
RESCUES VICTIMS IN 100+ MILES OF WATERWAYS
ALLEVIATES STRESS OF VICTIMS AND FAMILY
REMOVES VICTIMS FROM STALLED ELEVATORS
MAINTAINS STATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES
MAINTAINS FIRE HYDRANTS
MAINTAINS FIRE APPARATUS AND TOOLS
SECURES FUEL SPILLS
MITIGATES HIGH RISE FIRES
STOPS GAS LEAKS
VENTILATES STRUCTURES
SECURES DOWNED POWER LINES
RESPONDS TO BOMB THREATS
EXTRICATES TRAPPED VICTIMS FROM VEHICLES
STABILIZES HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS
MITIGATES AND PREVENTS EXPLOSIONS
MITIGATES STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE
PREVENTS SECONDARY STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE
PROVIDES FORCIBLE ENTRY TO RESCUE VICTIMS
TEACHES KIDS ABOUT FIRE SAFETY
EXTINGUISHES CAR FIRES
EXTINGUISHES WILDFIRES
PROTECTS EXPOSED STRUCTURES
MITIGATES LARGE ANIMAL RESCUES
READS ACTIVE SMOKE TO SAFELY RESCUE VICTIMS
PREVENTS FIRE EXTENSION
RESCUES DROWNED VICTIMS
SECURES HELICOPTER LAND ZONES
RESCUES CONFINED SPACE VICTIMS
EXTINGUISHES HOUSE FIRES
PARAMEDIC
STABILIZES ACCIDENT VICTIMS FOR TRANSPORT
TREATS SEVERE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE
TREATS ALL HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS
STABILIZES RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS
ADMINISTERS LIFE SAVING MEDICATIONS
PERFORMS ENDOTRACHEAL INTUBATIONS
SAVES DIABETICS IN DIABETIC COMAS
TREATS BONE FRACTURES
PERFORMS CRICOTHYROTOMIES
TREATS DEHYDRATION
TREATS ANIMAL BITES
DELIVERS BABIES
TREATS SEIZURES
STARTS INTRAVENOUS LINES
ADMINISTERS OXYGEN THERAPY
TREATS LACERATIONS AND AMPUTATIONS
TREATS PEDIATRIC EMERGENCIES
TREATS DRUG OVERDOSES
TREATS STROKES
PERFORMS CPR
TREATS HYPOTHERMIA
USES DEFIBRILLATOR
TREATS ALL TRAUMA
TREATS BURNS
TREATS ALLERGIC REACTIONS
TREATS ASTHMA ATTACKS
TREATS CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS AND ARRESTS
TREATS HEART ATTACKS
TREATS DOGS AND CATS FOR SMOKE INHALATION
ENSURES PROPER LIVING CONDITIONS FOR ELDERLY
MEMORIZES 20+ MEDICATIONS AND DOSES BY WEIGHT
REVIVES DEAD PATIENTS

Why do Fires Engine and Ambulances Respond to Emergency Calls?

1. BSFD Lieutenant/Paramedic: Establishes IV access and maintains IV line, administers life saving medications which can potentially restart the heart.

2. BSFD Firefighter/EMT: Provides continuous chest compressions at a rate of 100-120 per minute to avoid brain and tissue damage.

3. BSFD Firefighter/Paramedic: Maintains patient airway, provides supplemental oxygen via bag valve mask, which is crucial for vital organ survivability, preps and performs intubation to establish an airway.

4. BSFD Firefighter/Paramedic: In charge of patient care, delegates assignments to crew members, attaches patient to defibrillator, interprets EKG reading, administers electrical shock, obtains vital signs.

5. LCEMS Paramedic: Contacts base hospital, obtains medical direction from hospital physician. Documents patient care being administered. Completes the patient care form to transfer care to ER, drives the ambulance.

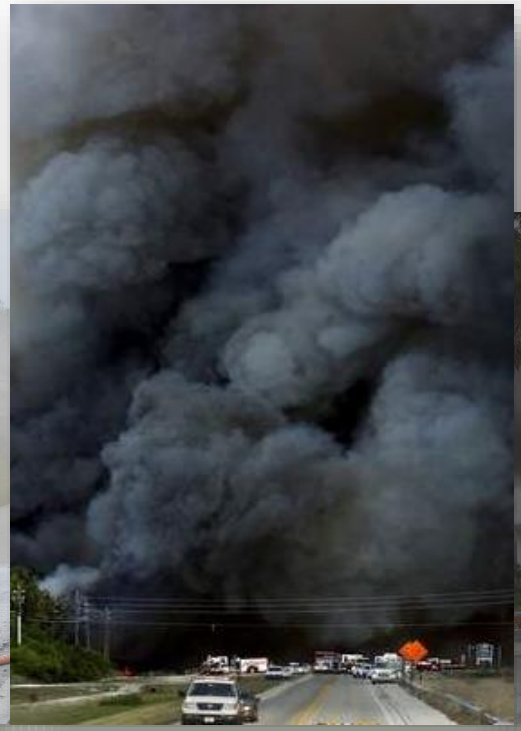
6. LCEMS EMT: Consoles loved ones, gathers facts from witnesses, obtains patient medical history from family members, finds patient's prescriptions, explains what is going on to family members, scene management.

Special Operations

The District responds to a wide range of emergency incidents, including all types of fires, medical and trauma emergencies, vehicle accidents, special operation incidents, and public service calls.

Fire Operations

Wildland



Vehicle

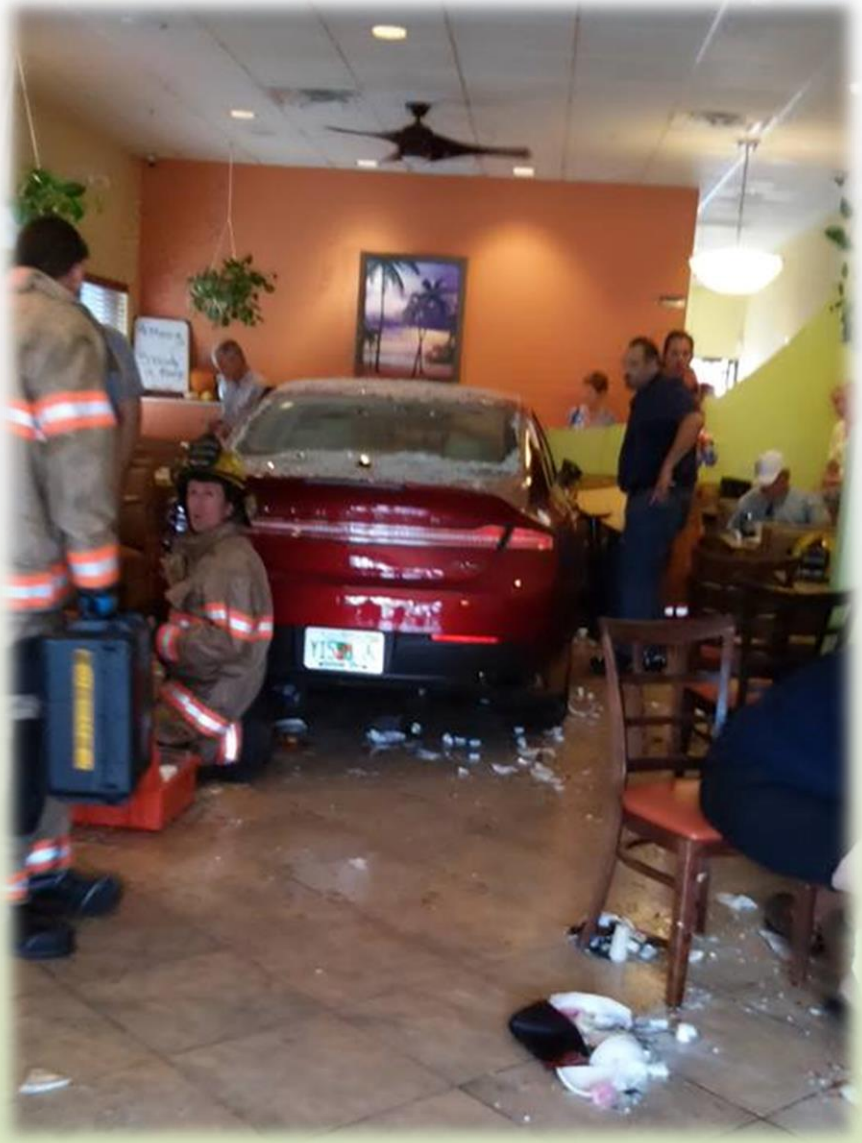
Structural

In order to provide safe and efficient service upon our arrival to an incident, we have adopted the National Incident Management System. This system provides for effective management of personnel and resources, standardized command structure and Inter-agency communication. The system is designed by the Department of Homeland Security
for the management of natural and manmade disasters.

Fire Operations

Vehicle Accidents

Vehicle Accidents



Rollover Submersion MVA

BSFD, LCEMS, and LCSO

Special Operations

Bonita Springs Firefighters are trained to rescue victims in a variety of situations, including:

Hazardous Materials

Firefighters are highly trained to respond to hazardous materials leaks and unknown substance situations.

Water-related Emergencies

In 2015, the Fire District responded to 43 Marine Emergency Response or MERT calls on the water. Of these, 30 were Open Water Rescues, 6 Medical/Rescues, 3 Boat Fires, and 4 Special Ops, Public Service, and Smoke Investigation type calls.

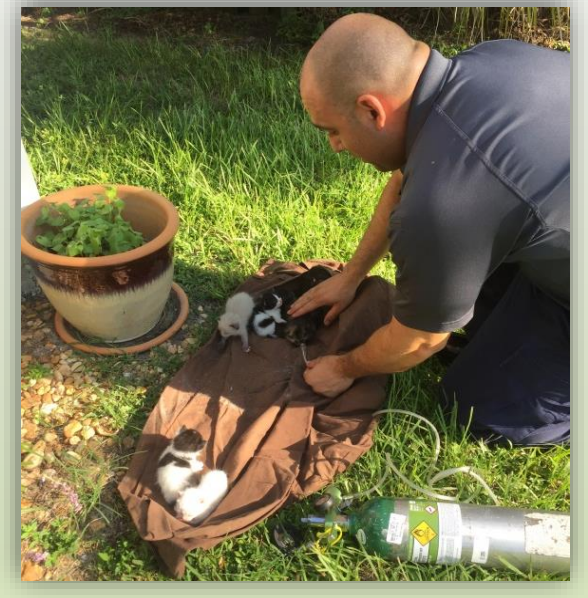
High-rise Buildings

We work with contractors to allow firefighters to train on high rise buildings under construction.

All Types of emergencies…

Animal Rescues

Firefighters use special animal rescue masks to administer air to animals that may have suffered from smoke inhalation.



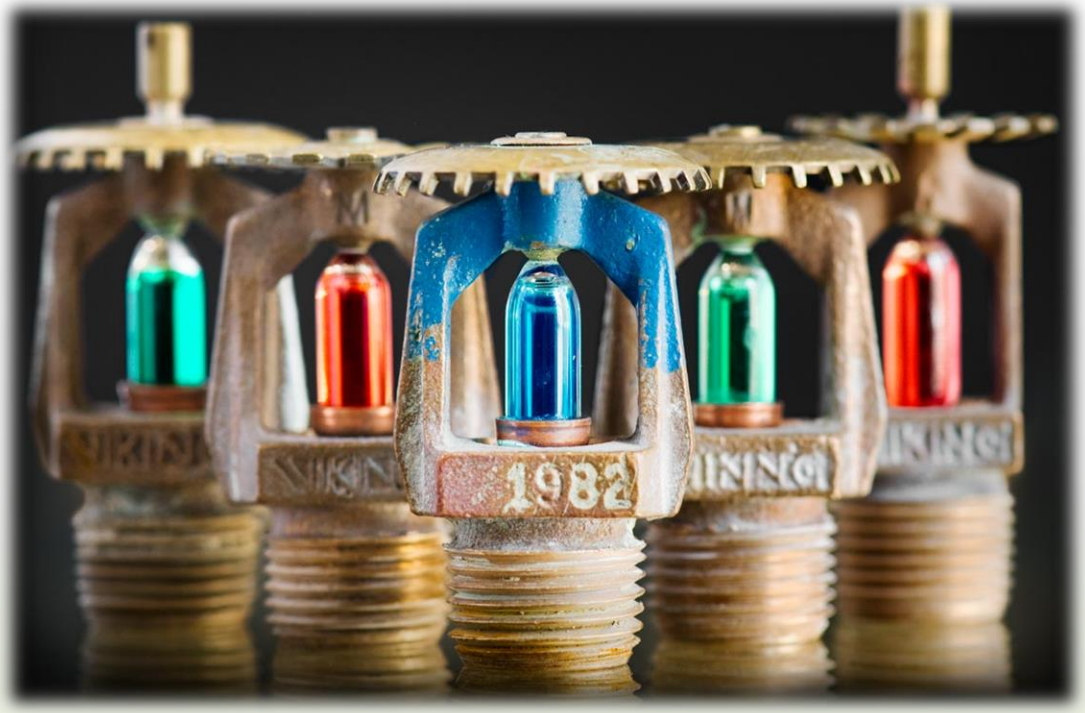
Baby Deliveries

It's a girl! They are there when you need them most.

Urban Search and Rescue

Southwest Florida Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Team serves locally, regionally, statewide and nationally in times of need. The team is designed to respond to numerous natural and manmade disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, dam failures, technological accidents, terrorist activities, and hazardous material releases where victims may be trapped, lost, or injured.

Fire Prevention Division



Plan Review and Permitting: Review of all permitted commercial and multifamily construction projects to ensure compliance with the Florida Fire Prevention Code. This includes new buildings, interior remodel of existing occupancies, development order site plans, and various fire suppression systems.

New Construction Inspections: Multifamily residential, commercial and fire protection system permits. Conducting plan review and fire inspections during construction. New construction inspections assure code compliance of individual components of construction throughout the building process. Examples of components include fire rated walls, fire sprinkler piping, liquid propane tanks and piping. The Division also inspects the installation of fire alarm and fire sprinkler systems in single-family homes.

Training Division

In 2015, the Training Division logged 67,788 total hours.

The Training Division conducts weekly instruction and practical evolutions in a variety of scenarios for Fire, EMS Medical Training, HazMat Training, Boat Operations, Special Operations, and a variety of BLS and ALS practices and procedures.

The District's Medical Director, Dr. Alexander Rodi. Jr. conducts monthly in-service training sessions to include topics like cardiac care, trauma emergencies, pediatric, orthopedic injuries, respiratory conditions, and pharmacology.

Training Center

Public Education

In support of Annual Fire Prevention, the Public Education Coordinator and our BSFD firefighters promote fire safety and life safety lessons. Throughout October, November, and December, the BSFD Fire District give fire safety presentations to each classroom in Bonita Springs, from preschool thru fifth grade. This one-on-one opportunity allows members of the department to spend quality time with more than 5,000 children to relay safety messages and answer questions.

Public Education

1. Heartsaver CPR/AED	18. Safe Babysitting
2. Healthcare Provider CPR/AED	19. CERT
3. AED Education	20. Safe Place and Safe Haven
4. Fire Extinguishers	21. Smoke/CO Detector Education
5. Car Seat Assistance	22. Explorers/Career
6. Juvenile Firesetter Intervention	23. Traveling Toy Trunk
7. Water Safety Prevention	24. Hurricane Preparedness
8. Display Booth and Literature	25. File of Life/Medical ID Alert
9. Clowning	26. Home Safety Education
10. Firepup	27. Severe Weather Education
11. Sharps Program	28. Brushfire Education
12. Blood Pressure Checks	29. Santa/Easter Bunny Delivery
13. Equipment/Apparatus Tour	30. Parade Participation
14. Fire Station Tour	31. Lee Fire/Weather Safety Trailer
15. Preschool Curriculum	32. Smoke Tunnel
16. Elementary Curriculum	33. Hands-only CPR
17. Educational Puppet Show	34. Firefighter for the Day

We hope you enjoyed your time with us.

We are so thankful for your participation.

Thank you for coming.