



# Emergency Preparedness Merit Badge





# Emergency Preparedness Requirements

1. Earn the First Aid Merit Badge.
2. Do the following:
  - a. Discuss with your counselor the aspects of emergency preparedness:
    1. Prevention
    2. Protection
    3. Mitigation
    4. Response
    5. Recovery

Include in your discussion the kinds of questions that are important to ask yourself as you consider each of these.





# Emergency Preparedness Requirements

2. Do the following:
  - b. Using a chart, graph, spreadsheet, or another method approved by your counselor, demonstrate your understanding of each aspect of emergency preparedness listed in requirement 2a (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery) for 10 emergency situations from the list below. You must use the first five situations listed below in boldface, plus any other five of your choice. Discuss your findings with your counselor.
    1. Home kitchen fire
    2. Home basement/storage room/garage fire
    3. Explosion in the home
    4. Automobile accident
    5. Food-borne disease (food poisoning)
    6. Fire or explosion in a public place
    7. Vehicle stalled in the desert
    8. Vehicle trapped in a blizzard
    9. Earthquake or tsunami





# Emergency Preparedness Requirements

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    10. Mountain/backcountry accident
    11. Boating accident
    12. Gas leak in a home or a building
    13. Tornado or hurricane
    14. Major flooding or a flash flood
    15. Toxic chemical spills and releases
    16. Nuclear power plant emergency
    17. Avalanche (snowslide or rockslide)
    18. Violence in a public place







# Emergency Preparedness Requirements

2. Do the following:
  - c. Meet with and teach your family how to get or build a kit, make a plan, and be informed for the situations on the chart you created for requirement 2b. Complete a family plan. Then meet with your counselor and report on your family meeting, discuss their responses, and share your family plan.
3. Show how you could safely save a person from the following:
  - a. Touching a live household electric wire.
  - b. A structure filled with carbon monoxide
  - c. Clothes on fire.
  - d. Drowning using nonswimming rescues (including accidents on ice).
4. Show three ways of attracting and communicating with rescue planes/aircraft.





# Emergency Preparedness Requirements

5. With another person, show a good way to transport an injured person out of a remote and/or rugged area, conserving the energy of rescuers while ensuring the well-being and protection of the injured person.
6. Do the following:
  - a. Take part in an emergency service project, either a real one or a practice drill, with a Scouting unit or a community agency.
  - b. Prepare a written plan for mobilizing your troop when needed to do emergency service. If there is already a plan, explain it. Tell your part in making it work.





# Requirement 2

7. Do the following:
  - a. Describe the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS)
  - b. Identify the local government or community agencies that normally handle and prepare for emergency services similar to those of the NIMS or ICS. Explain to your counselor
    1. How the NIMS/ICS can assist a Boy Scout troop when responding in a disaster
    2. How a group of Scouts could volunteer to help in the event of these types of emergencies.
  - c. Find out who is your community's emergency management director and learn what this person does to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from emergency situations in your community. Discuss this information with your counselor, utilizing the information you learned from requirement 2b





# Emergency Preparedness Requirements

8. Do the following:
  - a. Tell the things a group of Scouts should be prepared to do, the training they need , and the safety precautions they should take for the following emergency services:
    1. Crowd and traffic control
    2. Messenger service and communication.
    3. Collection and distribution services.
    4. Group feeding, shelter, and sanitation.
  - b. Prepare a personal emergency service pack for a mobilization call. Prepare a family kit (suitcase or waterproof box) for use by your family in case an emergency evacuation is needed. Explain the needs and uses of the contents.





# Emergency Preparedness Requirements

9. Do ONE of the following:
  - a. Using a safety checklist approved by your counselor, inspect your home for potential hazards. Explain the hazards you find and how they can be corrected.
  - b. Review or develop a plan of escape for your family in case of fire in your home.
  - c. Develop an accident prevention program for five family activities outside the home (such as taking a picnic or seeing a movie) that includes an analysis of possible hazards, a proposed plan to correct those hazards, and the reasons for the corrections you propose.







# Requirement 1



Earn the First Aid Merit Badge.





## Requirement 2



- a. Discuss with your counselor the aspects of emergency preparedness:
  1. Prevention
  2. Protection
  3. Mitigation
  4. Response
  5. Recovery

Include in your discussion the kinds of questions that are important to ask yourself as you consider each of these.

# 5 Aspects of Emergency Preparedness

- The 5 aspects of emergency preparedness are Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.
- They were first established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as a way to improve our national response when facing different types of disasters.
- By using the 5 preparedness aspects effectively, you can lessen the damages caused by an emergency, or even prevent it entirely.



# Prevention

- Prevention: By planning ahead and taking prevention seriously, you can help prevent accidents from happening.
- Questions that will help prevent a dangerous situation or emergency whenever possible:
  - What can I do to make my home safer?
  - What can I do to be proactive in preparing my family for emergencies?
  - What are some of the possible hazards of this activity?



# Protection

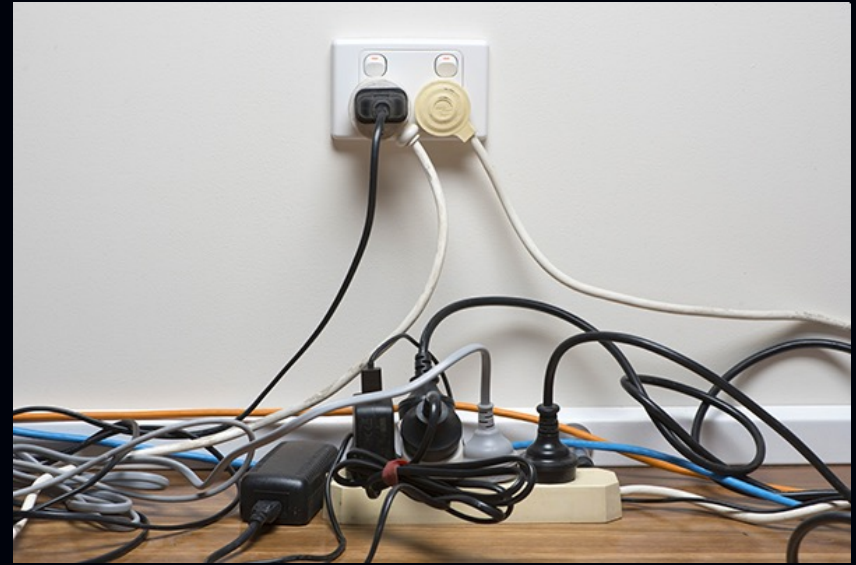
- Protection: When you take actions to prepare for emergencies, you recognize the possible threats from natural and other disasters.
- Making a plan and practicing it, assembling an emergency or disaster supplies kit, and installing warning devices are all actions you can take to prepare for an emergency.
- Questions that will help protect and prepare for a dangerous situation or emergency whenever possible:
  - Have I prepared a disaster supplies kit with supplies that will last for at least three days?
  - Have I made an emergency plan with family members in case of a disaster?
  - Do I know the safe places to go within my home in case we need to shelter during extreme weather events?
  - Do I know how to be informed in case of an emergency?





# Mitigation

- Mitigation: You can help reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.
- That means taking action before the next disaster.
- Questions that will help mitigate the loss of life and property:
  - How can I help minimize the damage that might be caused during an emergency?
  - How can I help ensure that no one would be injured during an emergency?
  - Can I help make sure that people are acting in a safe manner during an emergency?



# Response



- Response: Actions that should be taken during an emergency.
- Responding to an emergency means first assessing the situation, and then preventing further damages, injuries, and panic.
- Questions that will help you respond to a dangerous situation or emergency:
  - How can I plan before a crisis?
  - Do I know what actions to take for a potential emergency?
  - Is there a family or community plan for reaction that I should know about?
  - Can I help educate and train people about safety and preparedness?
  - What resources might be mobilized and needed, and how can I help?



# Recovery

- Recovery: After a disaster or other emergency, the goal is to try to get things back to “normal.”
- In addition to rebuilding and repairing property, there is also work to be done to try to bring physical and emotional health back to a stable condition.
- Questions that will help you and your family to recover from a dangerous situation or emergency:
  - After a disaster, how can I help clean up the damage?
  - How can I help myself and my family recover emotionally from the disaster?
  - Do I understand that physical and emotional recovery take time?





## Requirement 2



- b. Using a chart, graph, spreadsheet, or another method approved by your counselor, demonstrate your understanding of each aspect of emergency preparedness listed in requirement 2a (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery) for 10 emergency situations from the list below. You must use the first five situations listed below in boldface, plus any other five of your choice. Discuss your findings with your counselor.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1. Home kitchen fire</b>                      | 10. Mountain/backcountry accident      |
| <b>2. Home basement/storage room/garage fire</b> | 11. Boating accident                   |
| <b>3. Explosion in the home</b>                  | 12. Gas leak in a home or a building   |
| <b>4. Automobile accident</b>                    | 13. Tornado or hurricane               |
| <b>5. Food-borne disease (food poisoning)</b>    | 14. Major flooding or a flash flood    |
| 6. Fire or explosion in a public place           | 15. Toxic chemical spills and releases |
| 7. Vehicle stalled in the desert                 | 16. Nuclear power plant emergency      |
| 8. Vehicle trapped in a blizzard                 | 17. Avalanche (snowslide or rockslide) |
| 9. Earthquake or tsunami                         | 18. Violence in a public place         |



# Emergency Preparedness

	Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
<b>2b 1 Home Kitchen Fire</b>	Be careful when using stoves and ovens. Keep loose and flammable materials away from heat sources.	Keep a fire extinguisher near the kitchen. Have a fire response plan in place beforehand. Don't put water on an oil fire.	Have a plan to evacuate your family. Make sure all doors are closed and walkways are kept clear.	Stay calm and respond quickly. Try to extinguish the fire. If that fails, evacuate and call 911.	Take care of any injuries and file insurance claims. Stay cheerful and support your family.





# Emergency Preparedness

	Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
<b>2b 2 Home basement, storage room, garage fire</b>	Keep loose debris and flammable materials securely stored. Have multiple fire extinguishers.	Know the location of your home fire extinguisher. Have a response and an evacuation plan.	Notify your family to quickly grab valuables and evacuate. Stay low to avoid breathing smoke.	Close all doors to slow the fire's spread. Dampen area near the fire, if possible.	Identify relatives or friends to temporarily live with. File an insurance claim.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 3 Explosion in the home

### Prevention

Inspect gas sources regularly.  
Avoid living near explosives?

### Protection

Own a fire extinguisher and keep a first aid kit outside the home.

### Mitigation

Create an evacuation plan and know first aid. Have emergency numbers posted.

### Response

Extinguish small fires and evacuate your family to a safe area.

### Recovery

Work with professions to repair the damage.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 4 Automobile accident

### Prevention

Drive under control at all times. Get your vehicle routinely checked by a professional mechanic. Plan your route.

### Protection

Always wear your seatbelt and keep a first aid kit in your vehicle. Larger vehicles are often safer.

### Mitigation

Bring your vehicle off-road after an accident. Call 911. Stay far away from oncoming traffic.

### Response

Be alert. Stay calm. Move your family far off-road. Deliver first aid when safe.

### Recovery

Call a reputable towing company. Exchange insurance information with the other driver.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 5 Food-borne disease (food poisoning)

### Prevention

Toss out spoiled foods. Wash hands. Inspect your food beforehand. Cook foods completely.

### Protection

Know the symptoms of food poisoning. Be aware of poison control line numbers.

### Mitigation

Have fluids with electrolytes in your house. Stop eating if something tastes off.

### Response

Tell an adult. Do not take any medications unless approved by a medical professional.

### Recovery

Drink fluids and get lots of rest. Go to a doctor if after 2 days you do not improve.





# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 6 Fire or Explosion in a Public Place

### Prevention

Report any unsafe condition to a responsible adult.

### Protection

Look for exits in any public building you enter.

### Mitigation

Have a plan to evacuate in the event of an emergency.

### Response

Stay calm and don't panic. Don't endanger yourself when facing an emergency. Call 911 for help if you can.

### Recovery

Connect with other survivors. Disasters can be traumatizing. Don't be afraid to seek the help of a psychologist.





# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 7 Vehicle stalled in the desert

### Prevention

Have your vehicle regularly checked. Keep at least 1/3 tank of fuel. Avoid driving in dangerous conditions

### Protection

Let someone know where you'll be going. Keep a cell phone and supplies on you at all times.

### Mitigation

Carry water and car repair tools. Stay cool and ration your supplies.

### Response

Raise the hood and stay near the vehicle and road. Signal distress to passing cars.

### Recovery

Get well hydrated. Treat for heat exhaustion and sunburn. Repair your vehicle at a certified shop.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 8 Vehicle Trapped in a Blizzard

### Prevention

Have your vehicle regularly checked. Keep at least 1/3 tank of fuel. Avoid driving in dangerous conditions

### Protection

Let someone know where you'll be going. Keep a cell phone and supplies on you at all times.

### Mitigation

Your car should have blankets, snow shovel, signal flares, ice scraper, flashlight with batteries, water, and snacks.

### Response

Stay with the car and wait for help. Do not walk in a blizzard as it is easy to lose sight of your car and become lost in the blowing snow. Attract rescuers by flashing hazard lights. If possible, run the engine and heater just long enough to remove the chill (~ 10 min.)

### Recovery

Replace supplies that were consumed.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 9 Earthquake or Tsunami

### Prevention

Find out how earthquake prone your area is and how to be prepared.

### Protection

Create an emergency kit. Pack food and water to last 2+ weeks. Decide on a family shelter location.

### Mitigation

Have a family response plan beforehand. Keep a battery-powered radio.

### Response

Stay calm. If indoors, get beneath the nearest table or desk. If outdoors, head for the nearest open area away from buildings and electrical wires.

### Recovery

Check for leaking gas. If you smell gas, get out of the building and call 911. Follow the instructions of community officials.





# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 10 Mountain or Backcountry accident

### Prevention

Carry a map and cell phone. Inform people of your location beforehand. Tread cautiously on uneven terrain.

### Protection

Pack reliable survival gear. Bring a first aid kit, food, and water. Understand how to signal a rescue aircraft.

### Mitigation

Be in strong physical condition and plan for hazards beforehand. Use the buddy system. Stay within limits.

### Response

Signal for help. If lost, remain with the vehicle or in the same place. Ration food and perform first aid.

### Recovery

Repair/replace damaged gear. Take your time to recover. Use what you've learned to avoid future accidents.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 11 Boating Accident

### Prevention

Make sure the boat and equipment are in good repair and working order.

### Protection

Carry fire extinguishers, proper lights, an extra paddle, and an anchor. Know the boat's capacity and do not exceed it. Everyone should always wear an approved life jacket. Keep a proper lookout when the boat is moving.

### Mitigation

Keep an eye on the weather and get back on land before a storm reaches you. Observe the rules for water travel. Know how to signal to others when you are in trouble.

### Response

If your boat capsizes, hang on to it unless it is on fire. Wait for help. Do not try to swim for land. In cold water, huddle together in or on the capsized boat to delay hypothermia.

### Recovery

Repair or replace damaged gear. Use what you've learned to avoid future accidents.





# Emergency Preparedness

	Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
<b>2b 12 Gas Leak in a Home or Building</b>	Have gas pipes, fixtures, and appliances inspected regularly and keep them in good repair.	Install carbon monoxide detectors in the building. Know what a gas leak smells like. Know how to shut off the gas to the building.	Do not look for the source of the leak. If someone is overcome by gas fumes, get the person outdoors into fresh air.	Evacuate everyone from the building. Call 911 from a cell phone or a neighbor's phone if you think you have a gas leak.	Repair or replace damaged fixtures or appliances. Use what you've learned to avoid future accidents.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 13 Tornado or hurricane

### Prevention

Find out how prone your area is to tornados or hurricanes and how to be prepared.

### Protection

Create an emergency kit. Pack food and water to last 2+ weeks. Decide on a family shelter location.

### Mitigation

Have a family response plan beforehand. Keep a battery-powered radio.

### Response

Avoid glass or nearby windows. Evacuate quickly. Make sure everyone is accounted for.

### Recovery

Clean up any debris around your house. Beware of standing on unstable structures. Contact your insurance.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 14 Major flooding or a flash flood

### Prevention

Do not live in areas that historically have been flooded. Keep sandbags at home.

### Protection

Keep all valuable in a secure, waterproof spot. Sandbag your home. Evacuate if it's recommended.

### Mitigation

Avoid driving in floodwaters. Keep emergency food and water in your home.

### Response

Listen to the radio for flooding zones and evacuate to a safe location. Avoid entering floodwaters.

### Recovery

Return home only when completely safe. Wear heavy boots and gloves during cleanup. Be aware of electrocution risks.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 15 Toxic chemical spills and releases

### Prevention

Find out what toxic chemicals are manufactured or stored in your area and how to be prepared in the event of a spill or release.

### Protection

Find out about the local government's response program for hazardous materials spills and releases. Know what the community warning system is to notify residents when an emergency occurs.

### Mitigation

Evacuate when told to. If directed to shelter in place, go inside and close all doors and windows. Turn off any ventilation systems that draw in outside air.

### Response

If anyone is feeling ill, having trouble breathing, or complaining of burning sensations, get them to the hospital.

### Recovery

When local authorities declare the event over and it is safe, you can go about your normal business.





# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 16 Nuclear Power Plant Emergency

### Prevention

Find out if a nuclear power plant is in your area and how to be prepared in the event of an emergency.

### Protection

Find out about the local government's response program for nuclear emergencies. Know what the community warning system is to notify residents when an emergency occurs. Know evacuation routes.

### Mitigation

Evacuate when told to. If directed to shelter in place, go inside and close all doors and windows. Turn off any ventilation systems that draw in outside air. Stay until you are told it is safe to leave.

### Response

Stay calm. When outdoors, cover your nose and mouth with a handkerchief. When you go back indoors, change your clothes and shower. Dispose of clothing in a sealed plastic bag.

### Recovery

Authorities will monitor radiation release and will let the public know when any danger has passed.





# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 17 Avalanche (Snowslide or Rockslide)

### Prevention

Avoid places where snowslides or rockslides might occur.

### Protection

Avoid climbing or skiing in dangerous high country without an experienced guide. Stay out of the mountains after heavy snowfall. Do not hike, stand, or camp in the fall zone of a cliff. If traveling in mountainous areas, carry a rescue beacon.

### Mitigation

Experienced alpine skiers tie a 30-yd. red cord to the belts and trail this behind them as the ski. If they are caught in a snowslide, the cord will float to the surface where rescuers can spot it.

### Response

If you are caught in a snowslide, move your arms and legs in a swimming motion to try to keep your head above the surface. Push snow away from your face to form an air pocket that will allow you to breathe.

### Recovery

If you see someone caught in a snowslide, watch carefully so you will be able to tell rescuers the general area where they disappeared. Keep an eye out for a second slide which often follows the first.



# Emergency Preparedness

## 2b 18 Violence in a public place

### Prevention

Be on the lookout for suspicious or aggressive behavior. If you see something, say something to an authority.

### Protection

Identify exits and places to seek cover. Place a solid object between you and the attacker. Be ready to run quickly.

### Mitigation

Wear reliable footwear and clothing that doesn't restrict movement. Stay in good physical condition.

### Response

Call 911. Evacuate quickly but avoid trampling others. As a last resort, incapacitate the attacker by striking the eyes, ears, or groin.

### Recovery

Connect with other survivors. Attacks can be traumatizing. Don't be afraid to seek the help of a psychologist.





- c. Meet with and teach your family how to get or build a kit, make a plan, and be informed for the situations on the chart you created for requirement 2b. Complete a family plan. Then meet with your counselor and report on your family meeting, discuss their responses, and share your family plan.



# Emergency Supply Kit

- Keep a box of emergency supplies to meet your family's needs for a few days or a week.
- Some of the things you'll need in your emergency supply kit include:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water (1 gallon per day, per person)                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Soap, wipes, or antibacterial gel              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food (Non-perishables like MRE's, canned goods, dried foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet paper                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A can opener   | <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency toilet                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eating utensils  | <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription medication                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A first aid kit  | <input type="checkbox"/> Batteries                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A flashlight   | <input type="checkbox"/> Important documents and insurance              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A radio  | <input type="checkbox"/> Cash and coins                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Matches in a waterproof container                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Books, games, and other personal comfort items |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blankets   | <input type="checkbox"/> A whistle                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extra clothing   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sunscreen and insect repellent                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dust masks   | <input type="checkbox"/> Trash bags                                     |





# Family Emergency Plan

- In this, your family will decide on what to do and where you'll all meet if an emergency occurs.
- To learn how to write your family emergency plan, watch the official FEMA planning video by clicking on the picture below:







## Requirement 3



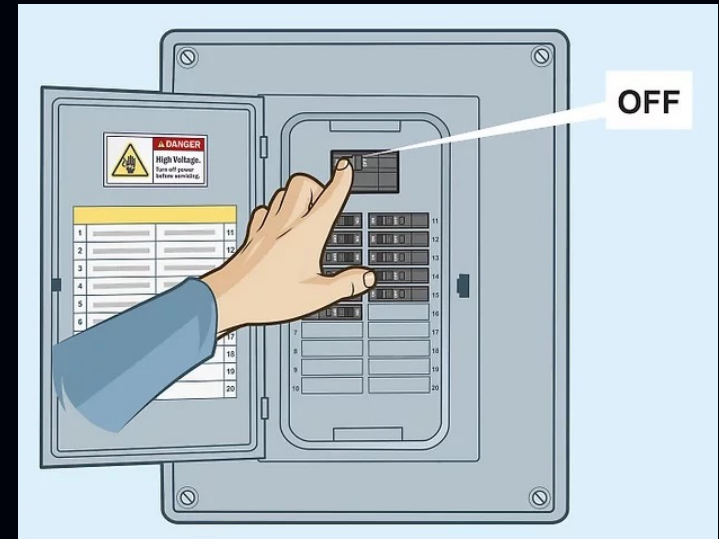
Show how you could safely save a person from the following:

- a. Touching a live household electric wire.
- b. A structure filled with carbon monoxide
- c. Clothes on fire.
- d. Drowning using nonswimming rescues (including accidents on ice).



# Requirement 3

- If someone is in contact with a live circuit, do not touch the person. You can become “stuck” to him and part of the electrical field.
- If the service panel is nearby, quickly shut off the house current by throwing the main circuit breaker.
- If it is a long way to the service panel, or you do not know where the panel is, use a non-conducting object such as a wooden chair, wooden broom handle, rug, or rubber doormat to separate the person from the live wire.
- Never use a metal or wet object.
- If the person is not breathing after the rescue, call 911 for medical assistance and start CPR immediately.



# Structure Filled with Carbon Monoxide (CO)

- Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that is toxic when inhaled.
  - Gas fired machinery such as cars, generators, and ovens create carbon monoxide as a byproduct when used.



- If you or someone else exhibits the above symptoms, get outside or open windows right away for fresh air.
- If someone is overcome by carbon monoxide poisoning, call 911 and give rescue breathing if necessary.
- Turn off any source of combustion, and evacuate the building.
- To protect your family, install a CO detector in your home close to where you sleep.
- This detector will emit a loud sound, alerting you if there are unsafe levels of carbon monoxide in the building.



# Clothes on Fire



- A person whose clothes are on fire should immediately stop, drop, and roll:
  - Stop: Running adds oxygen to the fire and could cause the flames to spread. Immediately freeze in place.
  - Drop: Gently bring yourself to the ground to avoid further injury. Spread yourself out lengthwise so that a large portion of your body is in contact with the ground.
  - Roll: While covering your face with your hands, roll side to side in a motion that will smother the flames. Continue until the fire is completely extinguished.
- If you witness this type of emergency, help to extinguish the fire if you have water or a non-flammable safety blanket on hand.
- Seek emergency medical attention immediately.



# Drowning Using Non-Swimming Rescues

- If you see someone who is in the water and needs help, use a reaching, throwing or rowing assist to help the victim.
- You should never endanger yourself by going into the water and swimming out to the victim unless you are trained to do so.





# Drowning Using Non-Swimming Rescues

- Reaching Rescue
  - Reach with anything you can: your leg or arm, a broom, branch, paddle, pole.
  - Lying down on or otherwise bracing yourself from a dock or solid ground, reach to the victim with something that can be grabbed onto.
  - Pull the person to shore.



# Drowning Using Non-Swimming Rescues

- Throwing Rescue
  - Throw help to a victim if the person is out of reach.
  - Most protected beaches and pools have ring buoys attached to a line ready for use.
  - Anything that floats well enough to support someone will help, even if it doesn't have a line attached – life jackets, float cushions, inner tubes, kickboards, empty water jugs, coolers, etc.



# Drowning Using Non-Swimming Rescues

- Rowing Rescue
  - Row to a person in trouble if you cannot reach or throw help.
  - When you get near the victim, row backward to the victim to allow the person to grasp the back of the boat.
  - Once the person has calmed down, decide whether to tow the person a short distance to shore or to carefully help the person aboard over the back end of the boat.



# Ice Rescues

- Reach out to the person with a pole, tree branch, ladder – anything that will reach. Push it over the ice so that the person can grab it.
- Throw a rope to the person if you can. Put a loop (bowline) in the end of the rope so the victim can slip it over themselves.
- If you cannot reach or throw, move spread-eagle over the ice and wiggle your way to the person. Once you get closer, reach to the person with something long. You want to go out on the ice as little as possible.
- After you rescue someone from ice water, get them indoors right away. Hypothermia can create another emergency.







## Requirement 4



Show three ways of attracting and communicating with rescue planes/aircraft.



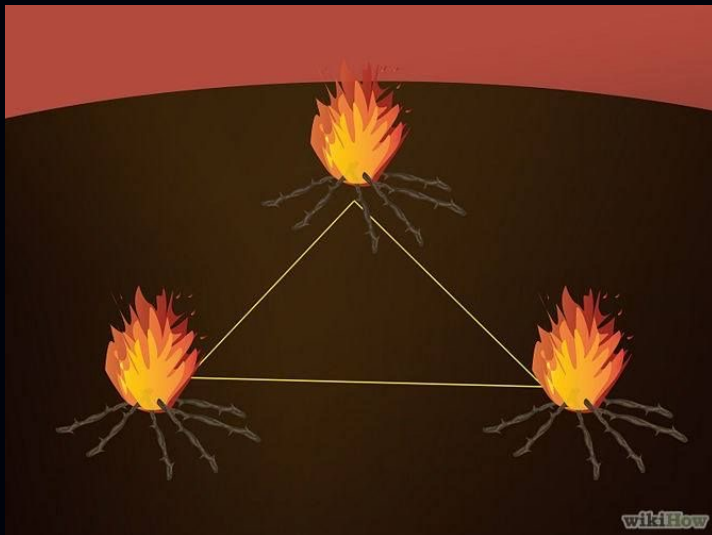
# Signal a Rescue Aircraft

- There are many different ways you can attract the attention of a passing aircraft when lost in the wilderness.
- Some methods include signal fires, mirrors to reflect light, and large distress signals drawn on the ground.
- Click on the picture below to watch a video on various ways to signal a rescue aircraft.



# Plane Signals

- Three of anything – visual or audible – repeated at regular intervals is a distress signal.
  - Three fires arranged in a triangle convey a universal SOS.
  - Build fires in an open area where they can be seen.
  - Keep a pile of fuel (brush, twigs, leaves) nearby so that you can quickly make the fires bigger.
  - During the day, use green wood, or damp leaves to produce visible smoke.





# Plane Signals

## How to Use a Signal Mirror

1. Facing the sun, place the mirror next to your eye—or, if it has a sight, hold the mirror right up to your eye to peep through the hole—and then look toward the sun.
2. Stretch out your other arm in front of you and tilt your head down until you can see the reflection of the mirror on your hand.
3. Spread open two fingers to create a V and guide the reflected light between them. Keep a small portion of the reflection visible on your fingers so you know it's there.
4. Place your target between your two spread-out fingers while angling the mirror so that the reflected light remains between them.
5. Once the directed light is fixed on your target, flash the mirror up and down three times quickly. Three represents the universal distress signal, and flashing is also more attention-grabbing than direct light.





# Ground to Air Symbols

- Ground-level symbols can attract an aircraft and communicate with the pilot.
- Make the symbols with strips of cloth, rocks, or branches.
- Use any available material that will contrast with the background.
- Make the symbols big – 10 feet wide or wider – in an open area where they can be seen.
- When in doubt, use the international distress symbol, SOS.



## Ground to Air Symbols

V	-Assistance Required
X	-Medical Assistance Required
N	-No
Y	-Yes
→	-Proceeding in this Direction
F	-Food and Water Required





## Requirement 5



With another person, show a good way to transport an injured person out of a remote and/or rugged area, conserving the energy of rescuers while ensuring the well-being and protection of the injured person.



# Method 1: Using the Human Crutch

1. Assist the injured person to his feet.
  - Once the injured person is ready and able, help the person to stand up.
  - If not, lift the person to his feet by grasping clothing items.
  - Give the person as much time as he needs to stand up, as long as there isn't any other immediate danger.
  - As with sitting, this can help stabilize his blood pressure and help prevent unnecessary falls.
  - If the person is not able to place either a foot or both his feet on the ground, you may need to offer a little bit more support.
  - Remove as much of the weight from his leg or legs as possible in this case.



wikiHow to Carry an Injured Person Using Two People



# Method 1: Using the Human Crutch



2. Wrap your hands around the injured person's waist.
  - Once the person is standing, place your hands around the waist of the injured person.
  - As you begin to move out the person, this can add an extra measure of security while assisting the person.
  - If the person is unconscious, grasp her belt or waistband.
  - Pull on it slightly to lift the person's upper body.





# Method 1: Using the Human Crutch

3. Place the injured person's arms over your shoulder.
- Squat down slightly and put the person's arms over your shoulder and that of your fellow rescuer.
  - This should place you in the same direction as the injured person.
  - The rescuers should use their legs to stand up with the injured person. Make sure to do this slowly to maintain stability of the grasp.
  - Ask the person if he is still ok and ready to move.
  - Don't rush the person — give him plenty of time to stand up.



wiki: How to Carry an Injured Person Using Two People



# Method 1: Using the Human Crutch

4. Move out with the injured person.
  - Once everyone is standing and facing the same direction, you are ready to move out with the injured person.
  - Make sure to check that the person is secure either by asking her or checking with your fellow rescuer if the person is unconscious.
  - This cannot only help ensure that you don't drop or jostle the person, but also help you more effectively remove the injured party from the situation.
  - The person's legs should be dragging behind you and your fellow rescuer.
  - Make sure to make slow and deliberate movements when dragging out the person to help ensure safety.



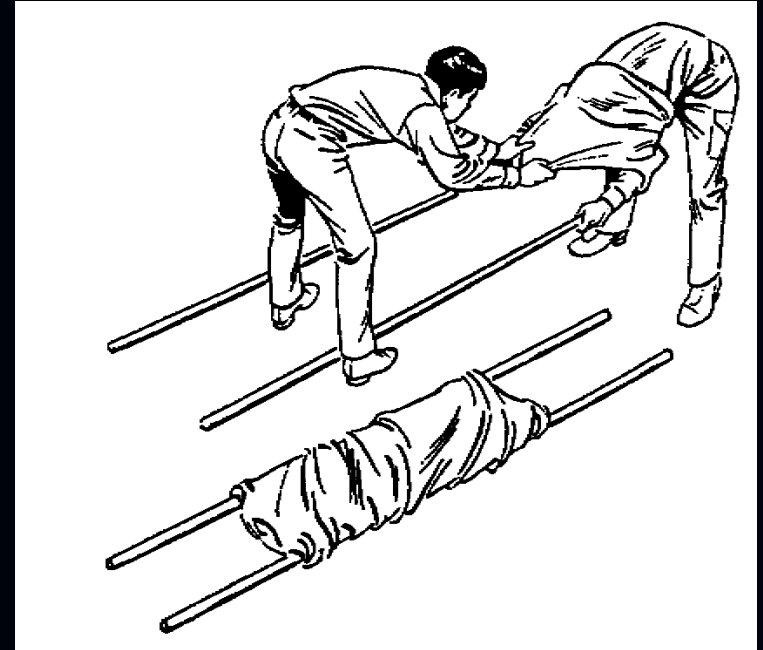
# Method 2: Improvised Stretcher

- Improvise a stretcher to carry the injured person.
  - If person is unconscious or unstable, make a stretcher to carry the person. You can use two poles or some blankets or improvise a stretcher out of whichever materials you have available. Find two sturdy poles, tree branches or other straight pole-like objects and place them parallel on the ground.
  - Take a cloth roughly three times as big as the stretcher should be and lie it on the ground. Put a sturdy pole a third to half of the way along the cloth; fold the section over the pole.
  - Set the other pole on the two pieces of cloth, leaving enough room for the injured person and enough cloth to fold over this second pole.
  - Fold the cloth over the pole so that at least one foot of cloth encases the second pole. Take the rest of the cloth and fold it over your poles again.



## Method 2: Improvised Stretcher

- If you don't have a large cloth or blanket, use shirts, sweatshirts, or any other cloth you may have available. Do not give up your clothing if this will in any way hamper your ability to assist the person.
- Check to make sure that the stretcher you've fashioned is as secure as possible so that you don't drop the person.





# Method 3: Two Handed Seat Carry

- A two-handed seat is most useful for carrying people longer distances or for supporting an unconscious person.
  - Squat down on either side of the person.
  - Slide one arm under her shoulders, resting your hand on the shoulder of your partner.
  - Slide your other arm under the knees of the person and grasp the other rescuer's wrists.
  - Lift up from squatting, lifting from your legs and keeping your back straight, and begin moving forward.





## Requirement 6



- a. Take part in an emergency service project, either a real one or a practice drill, with a Scouting unit or a community agency.



# Emergency Service Project

## Lost Child Project

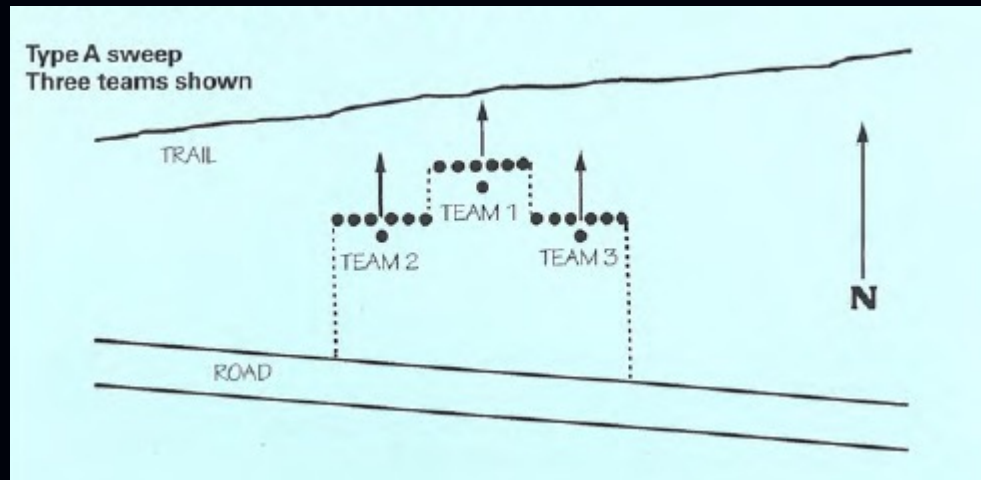
- Scouts are often called on to help find people who are lost and you can help train your troop on how to do it.
  1. Scouts are called together through a troop mobilization plan.
  2. For the project, make a “lost child” dummy from a burlap sack stuffed with straw.
    - a. Put a shirt on it so that the searchers will recognize it along with a card outlining minor injuries they will have to treat.
  3. Before the mobilization call, place the dummy somewhere in the search territory.
    - a. Position it in an area that will prove challenging.
    - b. Test the searchers’ powers of observation by planting some barely noticeable “evidence” (such as clothing) of the lost child.
  4. After the Scouts have been assembled by the mobilization call, organize them into search parties and use the lost person search method found on the next two slides.
  5. Mark the search area on maps that are distributed to the scouts.
  6. Agree on recall signals so the search does not continue after the lost child has been found.
  7. Once found, the lost child should be properly treated for any injuries and transported safely to the starting point.



# Emergency Service Project

## Lost Person Search Method

1. Three teams begin searching an area between a road and a trail.
2. Team 1 lays ribbon lines (dotted lines) at the edges of its search lanes.
3. Teams 2 and 3 pick up the ribbons and move them to the edges of their search lanes as they begin searching. The area behind the teams is therefore clearly identified as having been searched.
4. The area outside the ribbons is identified for the “pivot” and continuing search pattern.

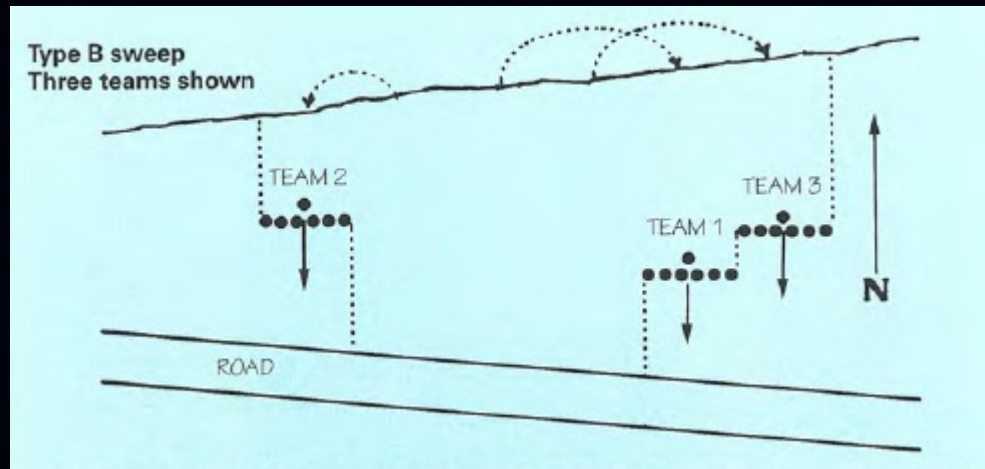




# Emergency Service Project

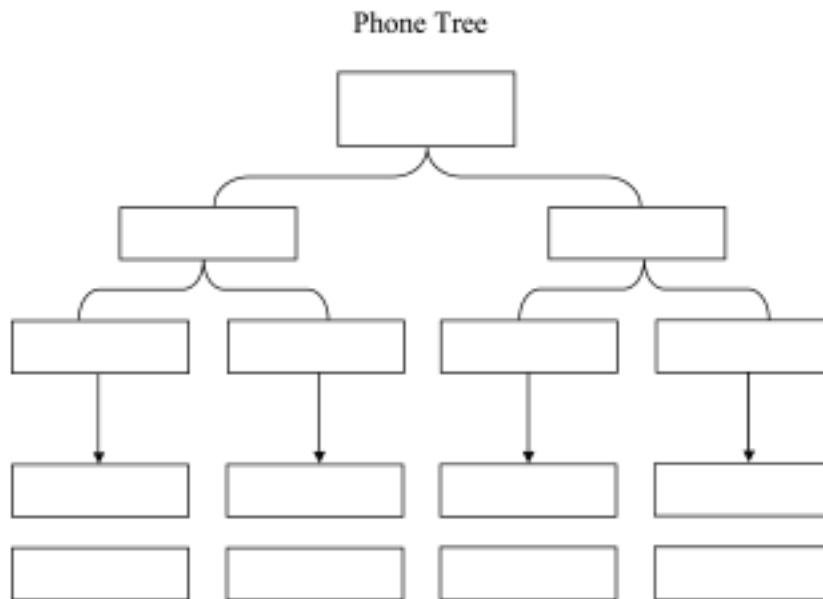
## Lost Person Search Method

5. The three teams pivot to continue the search.
6. They move to the sides (shown by the dotted arrows) to the outside of the ribbons.
7. Teams move the ribbons again to the outside of the search pattern.
8. As they continue “sweeping” in this way, the searched area will expand farther to the left and right.





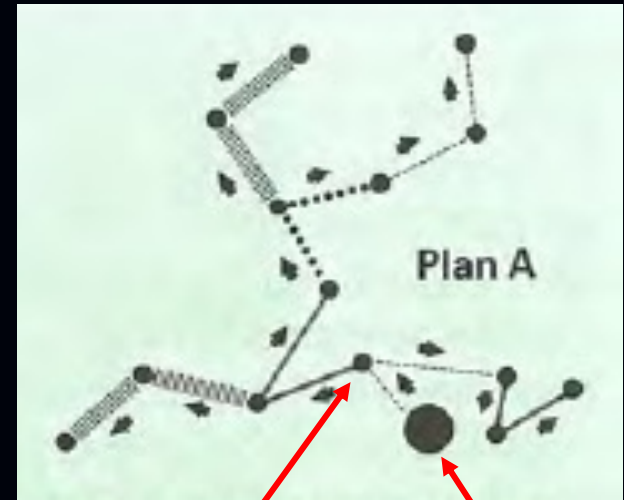
- b. Prepare a written plan for mobilizing your troop when needed to do emergency service. If there is already a plan, explain it. Tell your part in making it work.



# Mobilization Plan

## Plan A

- This plan involves planning and making contacts on the basis of proximity, or nearness.
- Under this plan, when the Scoutmaster has been contacted by an authorized person requesting the troop's services, the Scoutmaster goes to the home of a member in one direction from the scoutmaster's home, and then to the home of a member in another direction.
- In a similar manner, each Scout personally contacts one or two members of the troop.
- This process continues until all have been notified.



Scoutmaster

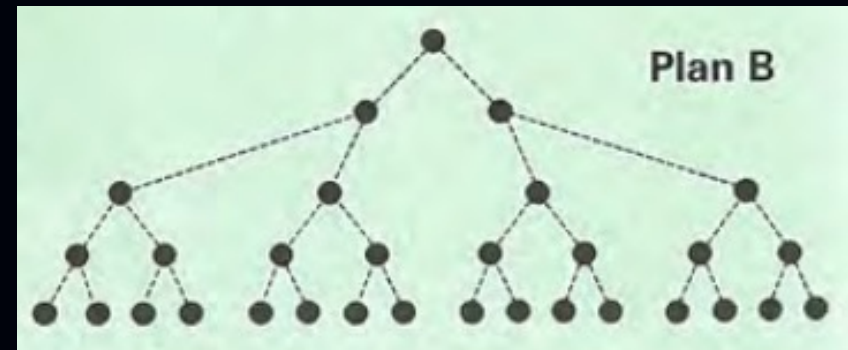
Authorized  
Person



# Mobilization Plan

## Plan B

- Use this plan when normal phone communications are available.
- Troops mobilize by patrols.
- To begin, the Scoutmaster calls the assistant Scoutmaster and the senior patrol leader.
- They each phone two patrol leaders.
- The patrol leaders each phone two patrol members.
- This procedure continues through the entire troop roster.







## Requirement 7



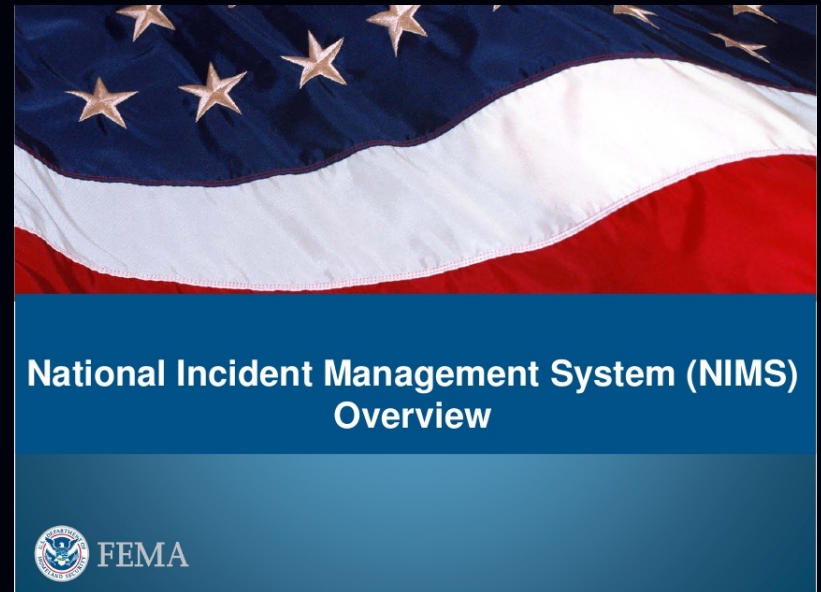
- a. Describe the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS)



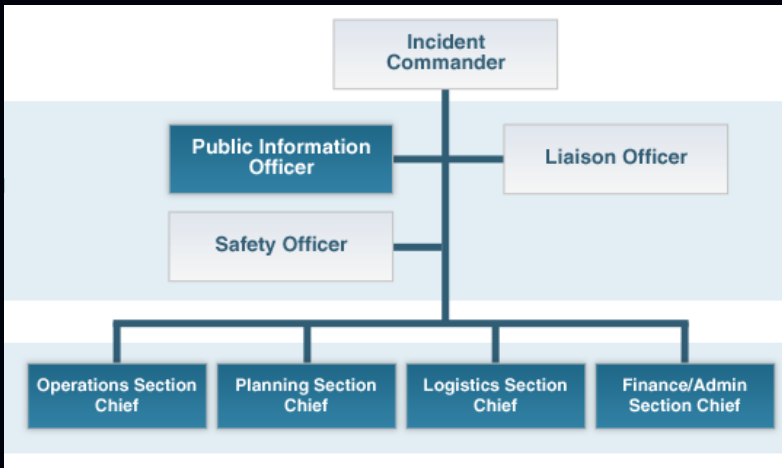
**FEMA**

# National Incident Management System (NIMS)

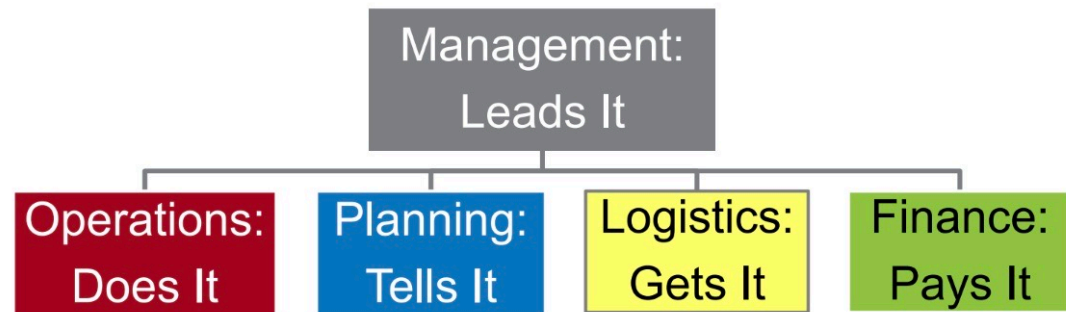
- The purpose of the National Incident Management System is to provide citizens with a routine that can be used by the whole community for managing emergency situations.
- This systematic approach helps guide individuals groups. And government agencies in working together to cope with a range of threats and hazards.
- The principal goal is to prevent loss of life, reduce property damage, and avert harm to the environment.
- By using NIMS, communities can more effectively respond to and manage emergency situations and utilize resources such as personnel, food, water, and shelter more efficiently.



# Incident Command System (ICS)



To put it simply:



- The Incident Command System (ICS) is a *system* that efficiently manages emergency personnel during disasters.
- Its main purpose is to develop a consistent chain of command that includes a diverse range of government and non-governmental organizations.
- In an emergency, the ICS puts a system in place where many different types of personnel can quickly begin work under the same command.
- ICS ensures that the most pressing needs are met, and that precious resources are used without duplication or waste.





## Requirement 7



- b. Identify the local government or community agencies that normally handle and prepare for emergency services similar to those of the NIMS or ICS. Explain to your counselor
  1. How the NIMS/ICS can assist a Boy Scout troop when responding in a disaster
  2. How a group of Scouts could volunteer to help in the event of these types of emergencies.





# FEMA

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is an organization in charge of preparing for and responding to, disasters.
- Created under the department of homeland security, FEMA operates sub-agencies in all 50 states.
- You can view FEMA's official website to locate the [FEMA agencies and offices](#) within your own state.



# Wood County Emergency Management Agency

- Website Link: [Wood County Emergency Management Agency](#)
- Wood County Courthouse & Office Building  
One Courthouse Square Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
- Office Hours: Monday - Friday 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
- Office Phone: 419-354-9269
- Office Email: [woodcountyema@woodcountyohio.gov](mailto:woodcountyema@woodcountyohio.gov)



# American Red Cross

- The American Red Cross is a humanitarian organization which provides relief to victims of disasters and helps people prepare for, respond to, recover from and prevent emergencies.
- Visit the website of [The American Red Cross of Northwest Ohio](#) for more information.



**American  
Red Cross**



# Disaster Response and Scouts

- In 2003, FEMA established a partnership with Scouts BSA to operate under NIMS and ICS protocol in the case of an emergency.
  - Following Hurricane Katrina in 2006, scouts living in the Gulf Coast region worked with local agencies to distribute resources and provide hurricane relief efforts.
- By coordinating with law enforcement and emergency response personnel, scout troops can mobilize during disasters to help their communities.



The screenshot shows a FEMA press release page. On the left is a navigation menu with links for Navigation, Search, Languages, News Releases, Fact Sheets, and News Desk Contacts. The main content area features the title 'Homeland Security And Boy Scouts Team Up For Disasters Preparedness' and a release date of July 3, 2003. The release number is HQ-03-BoyScouts. The text describes a partnership launched on May 10, 2003, between the Department of Homeland Security and the Boy Scouts of America to assist individuals, families, and communities in preparing for disasters. It mentions the Boy Scout motto 'Be Prepared' and the 'Be Ready' program. A list of three steps is provided: Make A Kit, Have A Plan, and Get Informed.

**FEMA**

Navigation

Search

Languages

News Releases

Fact Sheets

News Desk Contacts

## Homeland Security And Boy Scouts Team Up For Disasters Preparedness

**Release date:** July 3, 2003

**Release Number:** HQ-03-BoyScouts

On May 10, 2003, the Department of Homeland Security and the Boy Scouts of America launched a partnership to assist individuals, families and communities in preparing for disasters.

The Boy Scout motto, Be Prepared, has guided scouts for decades to prepare for all types of emergencies. Similarly, the Department of Homeland Security created a preparedness program called Be Ready that encourages citizen preparedness at home and the community. The partnership complements both of the organizations efforts in preparedness. The Ready Campaign teaches Boy Scouts about three simple steps that can be done to prepare for disasters. These steps include:

- **Make A Kit**
- **Have A Plan**
- **Get Informed**







## Requirement 7



- c. Find out who is your community's emergency management director and learn what this person does to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from emergency situations in your community. Discuss this information with your counselor, utilizing the information you learned from requirement 2b



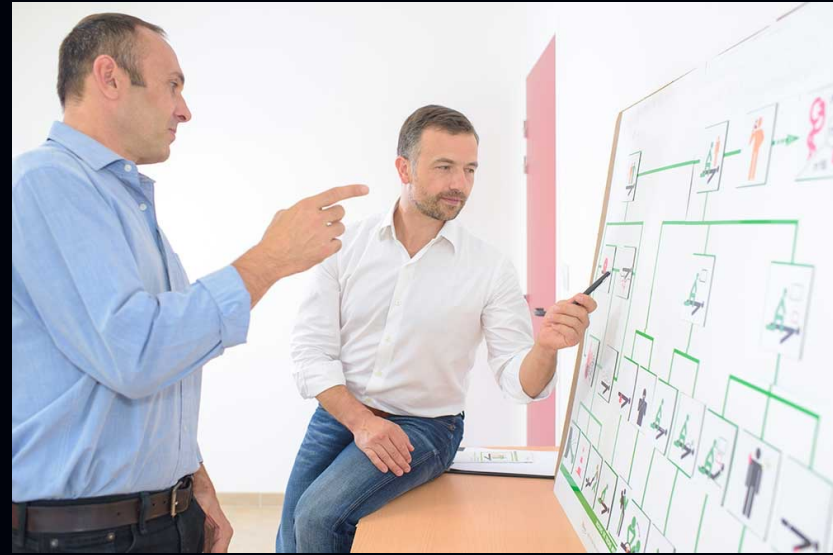
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# Emergency Management Director

- The role of an emergency management director is to prepare plans and processes to contain disasters.
- These individuals lead response efforts during and after emergencies, using the ICS method to coordinate elected officials, medical teams, government agencies, and safety personnel.
- Emergency management directors must assess hazards and create contingency plans beforehand, coordinate teams during an emergency, streamline efforts to reduce potential casualties, and later, review response efforts.





## Requirement 8



- a. Tell the things a group of Scouts should be prepared to do, the training they need, and the safety precautions they should take for the following emergency services:
  1. Crowd and traffic control
  2. Messenger service and communication.
  3. Collection and distribution services.
  4. Group feeding, shelter, and sanitation.

# Crowd and Traffic Control

- Crowd and traffic control must be done under the supervision of officials in charge of the situation.
- The crowd-control crew should have caution tape.
- To move a crowd back, crew members can use the caution tape, held at chest height, and advance slowly toward the crowd.
- To keep the crowd back, form a chain with other staff members.
- To direct the movement of a crowd, indicate direction by pointing or blocking the way.
- During daylight hours, a fluorescent or reflective vest should be worn.
- After dark, a reflective vest should be worn.





# Messenger Service and Communications

- Messenger Service
  - Your troop should make a large-scale map of the area and assigns sections to each patrol.
  - Each patrol prepares its own sectional map and learns it inside out.
  - Bikes can speed up delivery.
  - During emergencies, it is essential that each messenger carry personal identification, a list of critical phone numbers, a cell phone, flashlight, personal first-aid kit, pencil, paper, multitools, and money.
  - After delivering a written message, get a written receipt and return it with any answer to the sender.
- Communications
  - Scouts can take phone calls and relay information to officials.
  - Scouts and leaders qualified as amateur radio operators can serve as a primary means of communication



# Collection and Distribution Services

- During and after some disasters, such as floods and tornadoes, many people may be without food and clothing
- Scouts working under the direction of local officials can help collect needed items and get them to a central distribution point.
- Scouts can also distribute leaflets or instructions for the local emergency management agency or Red Cross.



# Group Feeding, Shelter, and Sanitation

- Always coordinate activities with the Red Cross or local authorities.
- If your troop is prepared with cooking pots, grates and grills, shovels, axes, staves (for tripods), firestarters, twine or rope (to mark off serving areas), and charcoal, you will be prepared for emergency mass feeding.
- Under the direction of officials in charge, Scouts can set up tents in designated areas.
- Troops can help treat water.
- Troops can collect covered containers for garbage.







- [illegible]

# Personal Emergency Service Pack

Be prepared for a mobilization call with a personal emergency service pack.

- ☐ Poncho or raincoat
- ☐ Change of underwear and socks
- ☐ Small bag with toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, comb, needle, thread, shoelaces, and toilet paper
- ☐ Sleeping bag and waterproof ground cloth
- ☐ Maps of areas where your troop is likely to serve
- ☐ 50 feet of Para cord
- ☐ Pocket knife, ax, saw
- ☐ Water treatment equipment
- ☐ Cook kit and canteen
- ☐ Flashlight
- ☐ Battery-powered radio
- ☐ Extra batteries
- ☐ Hard hat
- ☐ Other equipment as determined by weather conditions (winter jacket, rubber boots, gloves, etc.)
- ☐ Personal first-aid kit
- ☐ Matches in a waterproof container
- ☐ Emergency ration (energy bars)
- ☐ Pencil and small notebook
- ☐ Bandanna
- ☐ Compass and map of the area
- ☐ Watch (unless you usually wear one)
- ☐ Kleenex
- ☐ Work gloves
- ☐ Dust masks
- ☐ Boots, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and safety glasses





# Family Emergency Kit

What you have on hand when a disaster happens could make a big difference. Plan to store enough supplies for everyone in your household for at least three days.

- **Water.** Have at least one gallon per person per day.
- **Food.** Pack non-perishable, high-protein items, including energy bars, ready-to-eat soup, peanut butter, etc. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little or no water.
- **Flashlight.** Include extra batteries.
- **First aid kit.** Include a reference guide.
- **Medications.** Don't forget both prescription and non-prescription items.
- **Battery-operated Weather radio.** Include extra batteries.
- **Tools.** Gather a wrench to turn off gas if necessary, a manual can opener, screwdriver, hammer, pliers, knife, duct tape, plastic sheeting, and garbage bags and ties.
- **Clothing.** Provide a change of clothes for everyone, including sturdy shoes and gloves.
- **Personal Items.** Remember eyeglasses or contact lenses and solution; copies of important papers, including identification cards, insurance policies, birth certificates, passports, etc.; and comfort items such as toys and books.
- **Sanitary supplies.** You'll want toilet paper, towelettes, feminine supplies, personal hygiene items, bleach, etc.
- **Money. Have cash.** (ATMs and credit cards won't work if the power is out.)
- **Contact information.** Including a current list of family phone numbers and e-mail addresses, including someone out of the area who may be easier to reach by e-mail if local phone lines are overloaded.
- **Pet supplies.** Include food, water, leash, litter box or plastic bags, tags, medications, and vaccination information.
- **Map.** Consider marking an evacuation route on it from your local area.





# Requirement 9



Do ONE of the following:

- a. Using a safety checklist approved by your counselor, inspect your home for potential hazards. Explain the hazards you find and how they can be corrected.
- b. Review or develop a plan of escape for your family in case of fire in your home.
- c. Develop an accident prevention program for five family activities outside the home (such as taking a picnic or seeing a movie) that includes an analysis of possible hazards, a proposed plan to correct those hazards, and the reasons for the corrections you propose.

# Safety Inspection for the Home

Sample Home Safety Checklist

Scout's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Check safety steps that are being taking in your home. Write N/A if the item is not applicable. Items left blank may present a safety hazard. This list provides some sample safety steps you might take. See the Merit Badge pamphlet and your counselor for more information. Ask your parent or guardian before making any changes.

<u>Stairways, Halls, and Outdoor Steps</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Living Room and Dining Room</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Stairways with three or more steps have a strong handrail and slip resistant finish.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Furniture is placed to allow easy passage in an emergency.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Stairways & halls are kept free from boxes, toys, shoes, brooms, tools, and other tripping hazards.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Before bedtime, furniture placement is checked for orderliness.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Gates at top and bottom of stairs prevent children from falling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Furniture and woodwork solid, in good repair, and free from splinters and rough spots.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> The head and foot of stairs have no small or loose rugs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fireplace screen fits snugly.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Stair carpeting or covering is fastened securely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Rugs are fastened or laid on non-slip pads.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Stairways & halls have good lighting, controllable at each end.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Rugs are kept from curling at their edges.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wax on floors is thoroughly buffed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fire in fireplace is extinguished at bedtime.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> Candles are in stable holders and fully extinguished after use, before bedtime, or before leaving home.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Kitchen</u>		<u>Bathroom</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Matches are kept where children cannot get them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Tub and shower are equipped with strong handholds.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency numbers are posted next to the telephone, including 911 and poison control.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Tub floor has non-slip surface.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Knives & sharp instruments are kept in knife drawers or holder.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Poisons and dangerous chemicals are marked, sealed shut in original containers, and out of reach of children.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Can openers don't leave sharp edges on cans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicines are out of reach of children in childproof containers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Disinfectants & cleaning products are out of reach of children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> No one takes medicine in the dark.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pan handles are turned away from stove edges.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Bedroom</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Spilled grease, water, or bits of food are wiped up immediately.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Smoke alarm has fresh battery or secure electrical connection & is tested regularly.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pot holders are located near the stove, within easy reach.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon monoxide detector has fresh battery or secure electrical connection and is tested regularly.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> A dry chemical fire extinguisher is mounted near the stove.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Furniture placement for clear passage between bed and door.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Attic and Basement</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Light switch or lamp is within easy reach from bed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Ladder is strong, solid, and sturdily constructed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> A night-light illuminates bedroom or hall.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Stairway is sturdy and well lighted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bureau and dresser drawers are closed when not in use.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Children keep skates and play gear in a specific place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bar across upper bunk beds helps prevent falls.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Walls and beams are free from protruding nails.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Children are taught not to lean against windows or screens.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Fuses or circuit breakers are the proper size.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Low sill windows have sturdy screens to prevent children from falling out.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Rubbish & flammable materials are in covered metal cans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Smoking in bed is prohibited.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Wastepaper is kept away from furnace and stairs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas and electric heating devices are turned off at bedtime.	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Download the provided home safety checklist





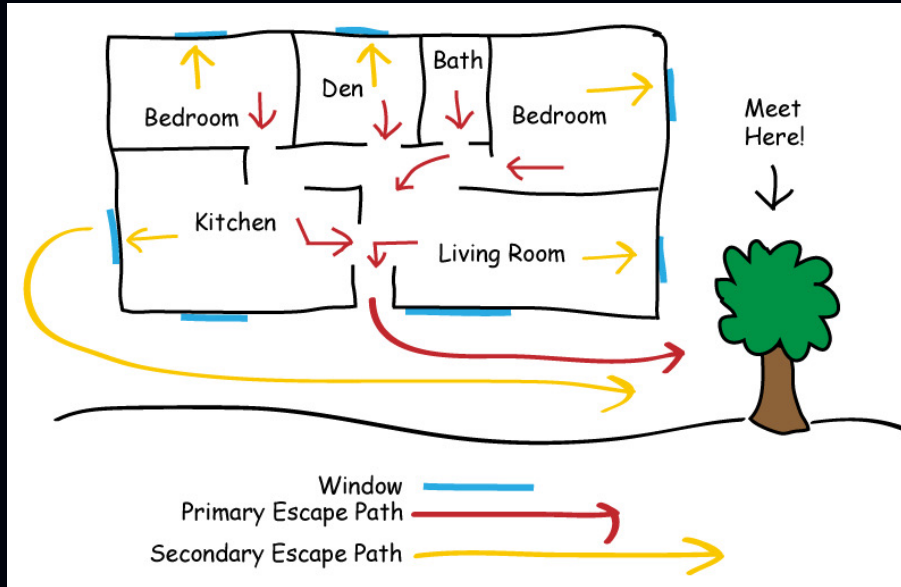
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- b. Review or develop a plan of escape for your family in case of fire in your home.
- c. Develop an accident prevention program for five family activities outside the home (such as taking a picnic or seeing a movie) that includes an analysis of possible hazards, a proposed plan to correct those hazards, and the reasons for the corrections you propose.

# Home Fire Escape Plan



Download “How to Make a Home Fire Escape Plan” to assist you in this requirement.

- Pull together everyone in your household and make a plan. Walk through your home and inspect all possible exits and escape routes. Draw a floor plan of your home, marking two ways out of each room, including windows and doors.
- Check to make sure the escape routes are clear and doors and windows can be opened easily.
- Choose an outside meeting place a safe distance in front of your home where everyone can meet after they've escaped and mark the location of the meeting place on your escape plan.





# Home Fire Escape Plan

- Be fully prepared for a real fire by practicing at least twice a year.
- Have everyone memorize the emergency phone number of the fire department to be able to call them from a neighbor's home or a cellular phone once safely outside.
- If there are infants, older adults, or family members with mobility limitations, make sure that someone is assigned to assist them in the event of an emergency. Assign a backup person too, in case the designee is not home during the emergency
- When a smoke alarm sounds, get out immediately. Once you're out, stay out! Never go back into a burning building. If someone is missing, inform the fire department when you call. Firefighters have the skills and equipment to perform rescues.





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# Family Accident Prevention Program

- Use the material found in this presentation to complete this requirement.
- Examples of activities outside of the home may include: at your place of worship, at a theater, on a picnic, at the beach, traveling, camping, bicycling, going shopping, visiting a museum, etc.

