

CERT Sizeup

- 1: Gather facts.
What happened? How many involved?
- 2: Assess and communicate the damage.
Walk around bldg. What is happening?
- 3: Consider probabilities.
What could happen?
- 4: Assess your own situation.
Immediate Danger? Training & Equipment?
- 5: Establish priorities.
Lives at risk? Can you help? Life Safety?
- 6: Make decisions.
In accordance with established priorities.
- 7: Develop plans of action.
Plan to accomplish your priorities.
- 8: Take Action.
- 9: Evaluate Progress.
Continually sizeup the situation to identify changes.

Life Safety Is Your First Priority

Where is your buddy?

Fire Safety

Three fire elements:
Fuel—Oxygen—Heat.

Fire and Fire Extinguisher Types:
Class A: Ordinary combustibles.
Class B: Flammable liquids.
Class C: Energized electrical equipment.
Class D: Combustible metals.

Gas Shut Off:
ON: Aligned with the supply pipe:
OFF: Turned across the supply pipe.

Operating a Fire Extinguisher : **P.A.S.S.:**
Pull—Aim—Squeeze—Sweep.

Fire Suppression Safety

Use safety equipment:

Work with a buddy:

Have a backup team:

Have two ways to exit the fire area:

Feel closed doors with back of hand:

Confine the fire:

Stay low to the ground:

Maintain a safe distance:

Overhaul the fire:

Medical Operations:

A-B-C:
 Airway—Control Bleeding—Control Shock.

Triage:
 Immediate: **I**
 Life threatening injuries, immediate attention. Life saving treatment is urgent.

Delayed: **D**
 Injuries do not jeopardize the victim's life. Professional care may be delayed.

Dead: **DEAD**
 No respirations after two attempts to open airway. Do not perform CPR when there are more victims than rescuers.

CERT Goal: To Do the Greatest Good for the Greatest Number.

Medical Operations:

Triage in a Disaster Environment:
 Stop, Look, Listen and Think:
 Conduct voice triage.
 Start where you stand and follow a systematic route.
 Evaluate each victim and tag them.
 Treat "I" victims immediate.
 Document triage results for;
 Effective deployment of resources.
 Information on the victim's location.
 Record of the number of victims by degree of severity.

Search & Rescue

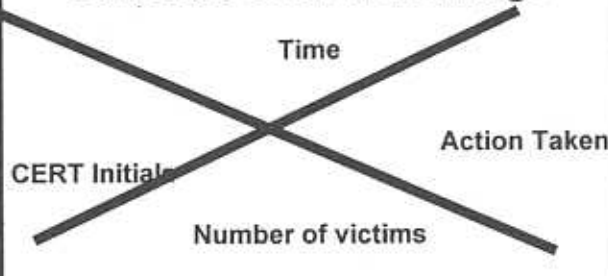
Structural Damage:
Light: superficial damage, broken windows, cracked plaster, minor damage to interior contents.

Moderate: visible signs of damage, decorative work damaged or fallen, many visible cracks in plaster, major damage to interior contents.

Heavy: partial or total collapse, tilting, obvious structural instability, heavy smoke or fire, hazardous materials inside, gas leaks, rising or moving water.

DO NOT Enter a Building with Heavy Damage under any Circumstances.

Structure Search Markings



Prior to entry, place a slash from right to left.

Make the opposite slash when all rescuers have left the building.

An X signals that the area has already been searched.