

HOW TO CREATE AN EMERGENCY

RESPONSE PLAN

FOR YOUR HOME

Course overview:

The purpose of the training is to give clear, basic, and practical guidance to help you prepare for a home emergency. A lot of the material may seem common sense, yet it has saved lives in the past. Being knowledgeable and prepared may dramatically lower the dangers for you, your family, and your home.

- ✓ The first module clearly explains what natural disaster is all about, Classifications, and Causes of Natural Disasters.
- ✓ The second module teaches you varieties of natural disasters with preventions or measures you may do to assist you and others close to you cope with a range of emergency scenarios.
- ✓ The third lesson provides information regarding particular home emergency preparedness circumstances and how you may prepare for them and cope with them if they arise.

Many are to be learned by taking this course with acute understanding; take your time to undergo them and write notable points down.

Course Objective:

At the end of this course, you must have been acquainted with how to prepare yourself, your family, properties against natural disasters, set preventable measures against these disasters, and teach your family members how to be responsible with little tasks in your absence, etc.

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INTRODUCTION

Every family is exposed to risk situations, regardless of the activity we carry out daily for our husbands, wife, kids, etc. It will be very important that the possible incidents that can take place are known so that in the event that they occur, their consequences can be avoided as much as possible. For this, we will talk about the so-called Home Emergency Response Plan.

One of the essential things you can do to prepare for an emergency is to spend a few minutes drawing together a home emergency plan. Various crises might affect your everyday life, such as being unable to travel or get in contact with family members, friends, coworkers, and other critical individuals. Some crises may leave you isolated from aid. A home emergency plan may help you react swiftly and efficiently in difficult circumstances. Involving your family in drafting the plan might help them be prepared too.

MODULE 1

LESSON ONE: COMMON WORLD NATURAL DISASTERS AND CONCEPT OF NATURAL DISASTERS

Through millions of years of the evolution of planet Earth, innumerable natural phenomena have occurred, such as earthquakes, mudslides, floods, and many more phenomena. With a man's presence, natural disasters occur and affect their socio-economic activities and environment.

Natural catastrophes carry with them environmental problems because they pollute the land and water; they kill part of the fauna and flora; they nearly invariably produce foci of infection and others, impacting the habitat of man. It is the coincidence between a dangerous natural phenomenon and certain vulnerable population conditions.

Natural disasters are of an emergency nature, disrupting a person's normal life and destroying the material wealth of the population. Separate natural disasters can occur due to human activities (fires, explosions at work, and mountainous areas). They can have different duration and are characterized by significant scales. Approximately 3.3 million people died from various natural events between 1970-2010.

Thus, we talk about catastrophes when some environmental circumstances reach extremes, surpassing the bounds of what is deemed normal.

For example, a *tectonic* earthquake may be innocuous, provided it does not rise in strength and become an earthquake capable of inflicting countless fatalities and devastation in neighboring communities.

Similarly, it may be claimed that catastrophes are never wholly natural but rather owing to some degree of bad planning (or lack thereof), irresponsibility, or environmental degradation of human cultures.

Environmental catastrophes, in which a single component contaminates, damages, or destroys a specific instance of the environment, should not be confused with natural disasters.

Natural disasters include:

- floods;
- earthquakes;
- explosions;
- tsunami;
- hurricanes;
- fires;
- Polish
- storms.

Natural disasters have always disrupted normal human life. The following areas in the United States are most vulnerable to natural disasters: The states that experience earthquakes the most often include Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, New York, Florida, Washington, Oklahoma, California, and Texas.

A warning about a possible natural disaster allows the population to carefully prepare and carry out the necessary work. People must be prepared to provide first aid and participate in recovery work. Work on the localization of natural phenomena is very important for providing first aid to the victims and for the rapid restoration of damage.

Characteristics of natural disaster

Natural disasters are defined by being

- Brought about by events in nature that have an impact on humans, including the devastation of infrastructure, homes, and roads, loss of life, and animal deaths.
- Fundamental services are being curtailed, etc.

Alerts for potential natural catastrophes

There is sometimes some warning, but it is often extremely brief and has disastrous effects. Disasters like floods and hailstorms, which are not common in such locations, may have a severe impact if they strike quickly.

However, despite the many natural calamities that have struck the Earth, people have shown remarkable resilience.

The response to a major natural catastrophe in a region or nation is always one of support and assistance.

There are groups whose primary goal is to be ready for natural catastrophes. These organizations carry out local and international rescue operations.

When a tragedy happens, a lot of individuals come up and volunteer, which truly makes a difference, apart from those who have decided to carry out the relief activities.

LESSON TWO: CLASSIFICATIONS AND CAUSES OF NATURAL DISASTER

Defining categories for natural catastrophes

According to their nature, natural catastrophes may be categorized as follows:

1. **Weather phenomena:** They originate from the Earth's atmosphere or climatic conditions and are often extreme: Continual electrical storms, blizzards, hurricanes, etc., or protracted droughts.
2. **Landslides of masses:** This is understood as avalanches, avalanches, and other slides of land masses, such as rivers, stones, mountains, mud, etc.
3. **Biological disasters:** This is where pandemics and mass extinctions come in, among other infectious outbreaks that may or may not directly attack humans.
4. **Volcanic eruptions:** When boiling magma from deep within the Earth erupts violently, it gives rise to volcanoes. The hot lava creates new surface layers and destroys everything in its path.
5. **Spatial phenomena:** Here come the fall of objects from space, such as meteorites, solar winds, and other phenomena from outside the planet.
6. **Forest fires:** The drought, the intense sun, or the presence of glass and other materials that concentrate the sun's rays, acting as a magnifying glass, can start

huge fires that devour hectares of grasslands and even entire forests in their path, killing life and littering the atmosphere massively with its fumes and suspended particles.

7. **Earthquakes:** This is the term given to the spasmodic and disordered motions of the Earth's crust as a consequence of the movements of the tectonic plates. They might be moderate and inflict little harm, or they can be horrific shocks that collapse trees, buildings, and mountains.
8. **Tsunamis and floods:** Consequence of underwater earthquakes or abrupt climatic changes (troughs, storms, etc.), they submerge everything in their path, even entire houses, accumulating masses of water that drag everything in their path, ruining crops and entire towns.
9. **Hurricanes:** Weather systems characterized by intense winds trapped in a low-pressure axis, accompanied by constant rain and thunderstorms.
10. **Tornadoes:** Compositions of hot and cold air masses that revolve around one other with such speed that they gather enough force to lift anything in their path and collapsed buildings.
11. **Heat waves:** Climate changes originating from the greenhouse effect and global warming tend to modify the climate and extreme it, bringing frosts in winter and harsh heat waves in summer, both incompatible with life and creating droughts (which in turn may create famines) or floods.

MODULE 2

LESSON ONE: TYPES OF NATURAL DISASTER

The **many kinds of natural** catastrophes that occur may be divided into four categories:

- Hydrological
- Meteorological
- Geophysicists
- Biological

Natural catastrophes are caused by water.

All those originating in water, i.e., in the world's seas and oceans, are included under this category. The most obvious examples are **tsunamis**, floods, and storm surges.

They happen as a consequence of the activity of the seas.

Natural catastrophes are caused by weather.

There are several versions of this sort of natural catastrophe that are all weather-related. Thanks to contemporary technology that describe the behavior of the climate and assess the likelihood that they would influence a particular region, they may be anticipated to some extent.

1. Natural geophysical calamities.

They are all those natural catastrophes that grow or develop from the planet Earth's interior or its surface.

Avalanches, landslides, solar storms, earthquakes, **volcanic eruptions**, fires, and land subsidence are a few examples of the phenomena that fall under this category.

2. Natural catastrophes are caused by biology.

Biological natural catastrophes are brought on by unique conditions in the animal world and impact the environment and mankind.

The complicated red tide is the most significant and symbolic biological natural catastrophe.

Any event affecting extreme levels is considered a natural disaster. Other examples are;

- **Swell:** is the fall of a large mass of snow on steep terrain due to the action of gravity. If this happens in areas inhabited or visited by people, it can lead to a serious disaster.
- **Tropical cyclones:** These are rotating storms of great strength. Heavy rains and strong winds accompany these cyclones. Winds can cause discomfort at sea, flooding, destroy infrastructure and even cause loss of life.
- **Hail:** Heavy hail with 5 to 50 mm ice stones can strike and cause significant damage.
- **Wildfires:** Most wildfires are caused by human activities, although many occur naturally. Extreme dry conditions can spontaneously ignite drier vegetation and start a fire.
- **Particulate Matter:** Caused by sand and dust storms and can be a very nasty pollutant that causes serious respiratory problems.
- **Heat:** It consists of the regular temperature increase in the region above average, which is normal for the same place and period of the year. Usually well accompanied by drought.
- **Cold wave:** The opposite is a heat wave, usually accompanied by bad weather.

Natural events, such as showers or storms, are natural disasters when they surpass the boundary of what, under other conditions, are considered normal.

Man generates natural catastrophes by altering the status quo of the environment and inappropriately interacting with it.

The overexploitation of natural resources causes various difficulties such as pollution, climate change, and settlements in natural places that are unfavorable to it. These actions end up negatively impacting the environment, generating situations of potential disaster that we later say is "natural."

LESSON TWO: PREVENTIONS AGAINST SERIES OF NATURAL DISASTERS

The only defense mankind has against the strong environmental forces is prevention. The most efficient techniques to save lives in the case of a catastrophe include planning for an earthquake, **constructing** with the knowledge of living in an earthquake region, and designing and maintaining a proper drainage system for the rainy season and emergencies. And evacuation plans. Informedly prepared population.

It is essential to be aware of various strategies as we must start preparing and applying them to prevent the major catastrophes of natural effects troubling our family, place of work, communities, or society.

Responsibilities of the human being.

Human activities often trigger natural catastrophes or make them more frequent. This does not imply that you are directly responsible for them but that no precautions have been made to lessen the danger, just the opposite.

Natural calamities such as earthquakes and tremors may be avoided.

- Keep your cool at all times to prevent serious risks.
- Avoid glass-topped windows, heavy furniture, and other items that may fall and hurt us.
- Avoid touching any poles that have electrical lines attached to them, even if they have fallen.

- Let's locate a safe location to hide to defend ourselves, such as beneath a table in a one-story building or a column of the home or building.

Natural catastrophe mitigation: landslides and landslides

- Limiting the rate of excessive deforestation
- the building of retaining walls, drainage channel, and other obstacles

Natural catastrophe mitigation: volcanic eruptions

- Avoid constructing new homes close to volcanoes.
- Avoid going near risky active volcanoes that are spewing ash, poisonous gases, or even lava.
- We should cover our noses with a handkerchief soaked in vinegar when there are ashes or harmful vapors that might harm our health.
- If the appropriate authorities advise that our community evacuate, we must follow their instructions and take immediate protective measures.

MODULE 3

LESSON ONE: HOME EMERGENCY PLAN.

What is an emergency?

An emergency is any event that alters the normal conditions, the tranquility of our home, or the operating conditions of the work. Events such as the interruption of basic services (electricity, water), the failure of the computer system due to a virus attack, the cancellation of a plane trip, a flu epidemic, and even others with a greater potential for human loss such as fires, spills chemicals, earthquakes and floods are considered emergencies.

A risk is an unpredictable future occurrence that might impact a family project's goals negatively (as a threat) or favorably (as an opportunity). Once the risks have been discovered, assessed, and prioritised during project planning, the next stage is to design the risk response strategy. A risk response plan proposes a series of actions and strategies to provide a solution to each of the previously identified risks.

Home Emergency Response Plan.

A personalized action plan called a home emergency plan tells every family member what to do in certain crisis circumstances and how to be ready beforehand. A working household emergency plan reduces anxiety about prospective catastrophes, eases the stress of real crisis circumstances, and buys valuable time in the event of a disaster.

The Home Emergency Response Plan is a document that includes the identification of the risks to which the family is exposed, planning the activities to be carried out during an emergency or disaster, to safeguard the members' life, health, and belongings who reside in the house.

The Family Emergency Plan is a useful and practical instrument that identifies and reduces threats generated in the family, in the social or natural environment. Likewise, it contains recommendations to act appropriately in an emergency.

In the case of Home Emergency response, planning what to do in case of an emergency is extremely important to prepare the Family Response Plan as a tool for resilience

building. In the same way, the purpose of having said Emergency plan is to build a tool that enables the continuity of the home and family functioning during an adverse event.

It is a document that develops options and maneuvers to improve opportunities and reduce threats to the project objectives. Thus, by applying corrective measures, it seeks to minimize the impact of each risk. These actions must be structured, quantified, and budgeted, and resources must be designated for their execution, as well as appoint the person in charge of implementing the response to said risk.

The risk plan covers the budgets allocated to cover said actions. It also includes times and schedules and a contingency reserve: the part of the project budget designated for the risks that may occur.

Objectives of the emergency response plan.

From one positive point of view, it can be pointed out that the primary purpose of a family's home emergency response plan is to efficiently **and swiftly deal with a probable emergency scenario.**

- Many catastrophes are foreseeable, and we may save money and effort if we have an action plan prepared.
- Irrespective of the sort of emergency, there are priority elements that may be applied to all circumstances, such as keeping workers safe and safeguarding the environment.
- Although the event could not be predicted (assessed), it will shorten the recovery process if you plan who will handle each task.
- Planning will not give you the answer to all events, but it will make it possible to highlight problems you could neglect in the midst of an emergency.

In this way, possible damages produced once an incident has occurred that affect the health and integrity of family, neighborhoods, society, etc., can be reduced to a minimum. This will also include potential effects on the environment as well as the relationships with the local community in the house's influence regions.

We naturally encounter a variety of dangers throughout different states, cities, or the whole nation, including *earthquakes, tsunamis, high winds, tornadoes*, etc. Other dangers, such as *power outages and industrial or transportation accidents*, exist in addition to natural catastrophes. *Knowing the dangers in your area might help you better prepare, even if the effects of different catastrophes can be identical.*

LESSON TWO: Why talk about a Household Emergency Plan?

Unexpectedly and suddenly, disaster may strike. You could have to leave your area or be confined to your house. What would you do if you lost access to essential plan utilities like water, gas, electricity, or telephones? Immediately after a tragedy, emergency services will be on the scene, but they may not be able to reach everyone as soon as necessary. People and communities are most at risk at this time. This is why everyone must make preparations so that they can take care of themselves in the case of a crisis for at least three days. Don't forget to include pets and livestock in your plans; you'll need them if you want to breed animals in your home. All property that makes you a family must be brought into the plan and assigned as a responsibility to each family member.

Because phone lines are likely to be disrupted, you and the other home members may get separated during a crisis with no way to contact one another. Making a plan will allow you to decide on specifics like meeting location and who will pick up the kids from school.

Families can and do survive disasters better by being proactive and banding together. Your greatest defense and duty are to know what to do ahead. Contact the local civil defense emergency management office to learn more about household emergency plans.

PROPER IDEA

Discover first aid. You could help someone. Knowing first aid might save a life in addition to creating emergency plans and assembling an emergency pack. Get in touch with your local ambulance office to learn more about first aid classes in your region.

For all-around readiness:

1. A household emergency plan should be developed and tested in every home.
2. Every family should have emergency supplies or an emergency kit to fend for themselves for at least three days.
3. In the event that the family has to evacuate or leave home immediately, each member should have a Getaway Kit with the required materials.
4. Every home should also take safeguards against the particular calamities that might impact the neighborhood, prepare for them, and rehearse what to do in case they occur.
5. Create copies of critical documents.
6. Make copies of your insurance, passport, license, will, birth and marriage certificates, and other important documents. To prevent the creation of a missing person's record, take pictures of your family members. Both inside and outside of your house, keep them secure. You could wish to gift them to distant relatives and friends or store them in a safety deposit box.

What is a Family Plan for Risk Prevention?

The Family Plan will help you to know, prevent, reduce and control the dangers of an emergency or disaster.

Perform the following steps to make it:

Detects and reduces risks inside and outside the home.

1. Identifies areas of lower risk
2. Take action
3. Perform simulations

Prevention is the key element in reducing the impact of threats.

MEETING

LOCATIONS

If you can't go home or you need to evacuate, decide on safe locations where everyone should congregate.

Safe meeting location close to home:

Outside of the nearby area, a good gathering spot:

Evacuation routes from the neighborhood:

MODULE 4

LESSON ONE: FAMILY PLAN.

What is a Family Plan?

The **Family Plan** is the set of activities that the members of your family must carry out to be prepared and respond in a planned and organized way to an emergency or disaster.

The **Family Plan** allows knowing how safe our house and its surroundings are, design **evacuation routes**, and motivate participation in **drills**. If we include the **children** and older **adults in** our family in the review of the **Family Plan**, we will be able to learn about their needs and concerns and improve the response the next time an earthquake occurs.

MAKING A PLAN WITH YOUR FAMILY:

Your strategy should be reviewed at least twice a year. Any time anything important changes, your strategy has to be updated. To keep track of your reviews and changes, note them on the maintenance page.

When an emergency strikes, your family cannot be there. Discuss how you would respond in certain circumstances and decide how you would meet or communicate with one another. Your emergency plan should be shared with your family. Make sure everyone is aware of the location of the technique or strategy you established for evaluating and updating the plan.

- Keep this paper in a location that is simple to discover and remember (for example, with your emergency kit).
- Make a duplicate of this strategy and carry it at work or in your vehicle.
- Keep a digital copy of your plan on your computer if you did it online.

Practice your strategy once you've created it!

Putting your strategy into practice might help you find flaws or improvements you may have missed. For instance:

- * Perform fire drills.
- * Choose a weekend, take care of yourself, and feed yourself with items from your emergency pack.
- * Examine your phone tree.
- * Talk your family members through the process of calling prospective evacuation locations and scheduling transportation.

Learn what may happen to you.

You may be ready for the crises that are most likely to happen in your region by knowing what emergencies could happen in your neighborhood and what your risks might be (such as living in a floodplain or next to a volcano). You should understand how to prevent or avoid catastrophes and be ready wherever you may be in case one occurs.

Contact the closest municipal council's civil defence emergency management office to learn more. Prepare yourself to take notes.

The following inquiries

1. Which crises are most likely to occur in your neighborhood?
2. What kinds of emergencies—whether triggered by people or technology—could hit your area? Ask about chemical crises, which may happen wherever chemicals are produced, transported, or stored.
3. See whether your house, farm, or place of business is located in a floodplain.
4. How should you be ready for both man-made and natural disasters?
5. What can you do to safeguard your home and lessen the effects of emergencies?

LESSON TWO: STARTING TO PLAN

The stages to an efficient layout are quite straightforward for a modest residential property. If a tragedy struck, you would have **two** main options: **to stay in your well-prepared building or to flee to a safer location.** Your plan will include how to be ready to do those two tasks safely and successfully.

Discuss disaster preparation with your family and develop the plan together. As you sit down to create your plan with your family:

Examine all potential emergency circumstances that might arise in your region, including those that can disproportionately negatively affect your inhabitants who have certain impairments, whether weather-related, human-caused, pandemic, small- or large-scale.

Ask "what if" questions on various circumstances, such as event kinds, day or night, full or insufficient staffing, phone and power outages or not, staying put or leaving, etc.

Ascertain the quantity and kind of assistance each of your residents would need if they were to flee or seek shelter owing to a potential staffing shortage.

Whether your facility is a part of a bigger organization, ask if the corporate headquarters has a planning template you may use or can provide support. Does it have the means to help your institution in a catastrophe? Is there a strategy for residents of sister institutions to be taken in during an emergency?

What will you do to help the residents of your institution comprehend emergencies and react appropriately? Discuss disaster preparation with workers and residents regularly. Help each person consider what measures they may take to be ready. Tell them your evacuation strategy (in a manner they can comprehend) in case you need to leave the area. Inform them of your plans to assist them and what they can do to support you.

What to tell children?

1. Children should be informed that disasters are events that might harm individuals, cause property damage, or interrupt necessities like power, water,

or telephone service. Tell them there may sometimes be "too much of a good thing" in nature, including fire, rain, wind, and snow. Mention common repercussions kids may understand, such as losing access to water, power, or telephone service.

2. Disaster planning beforehand helps everyone prepare and eliminates fear and worry. List a few potential calamities that might occur in your area. Aid kids in identifying the symptoms of each.
3. Be ready to respond to inquiries from young children about gruesome situations they have read about or seen on television, such as an earthquake or tsunami damage. Inform people in a positive way on how to prepare for an emergency, stay safe, and react.
4. Teach kids when and how to ask for assistance. Teach them to dial 911 or the appropriate local emergency number. Post emergency phone numbers throughout your house and instructions on when to dial each number. Include household members' office and mobile phone numbers. Even very young kids may learn when and how to make an emergency call. Create an emergency phone number chart with images or symbols for 911, "daddy," and "mummy" if a youngster is unable to read. This may aid the child in remembering which number to dial in an emergency.
5. Inform kids that there are many individuals who can assist them in a tragedy. Discuss how an emergency manager, policeman, firefighter, teacher, neighbor, doctor, or utility worker would be able to assist during a tragedy.
6. Teach them to call your out-of-town contact if they get kept away from the family and cannot reach family members in an emergency. Inform them to phone the alternate contact if no one answers and to leave a voicemail if at all feasible. Assist them with memorizing the phone numbers, then record them on a card they may carry.
7. Give the kids a six-month test to help them remember where to meet, who to call, and safety procedures.
8. Explain how everyone can better care for themselves in an emergency when they are prepared and practiced beforehand. Inform them about the necessity of a household emergency plan.
9. Remind youngsters that a parent or other adult will be there to assist if there is a problem to allay their anxieties.

10. Nowadays, a lot of kids use mobile phones. Teach children how to add an ICE (In Case of Emergency) number to their mobile phones and discuss why it could be necessary for others to know how to reach their parents in emergency times.
11. Contact your local council or civil defense emergency management to determine whether your town has a public warning system.
 - * How would your neighborhood radio and television stations inform the populace in an emergency?
 - * What sound do the warning signs in your town make, and what should you do if you hear them?
12. How can you assist the children, the elderly, or the disabled if you are providing care for them in an emergency? What unique requirements should be taken into account?
13. What about post-emergency animal care? Generally, pets are not allowed in public shelters or other locations where food is provided (apart from service animals). Where could your animals go if you were to check into a shelter for the homeless? Have you planned and provisioned for cattle properly?
14. Learn about the emergency procedures at your place of employment, your kids' school or childcare facility, and other locations where your family spends time.

MODULE 5

LESSON ONE: PREPARING FOR AN EMERGENCY, DON'T FORGET ABOUT YOUR PET.

Being disaster-ready entails being ready for all possible calamities. However, as a good pet owner, you should ensure that you have the necessary resources, such as food, water, and medical supplies. Ensure your dogs have access to adequate fresh water, food, and medical supplies. The moment a calamity begins, you won't have time to consider your pet. You will be exposed to a lot of stress and anxiety to get out of this situation. Your pet may die if they are misplaced or abandoned, and you may feel guilty for treating them carelessly.

Preparing for an emergency is hard. You have to be sure that you and your family will be safe and protected while also making sure that your belongings are safe and protected. That is why it is important to ensure a disaster plan is prepared. And if you're like me, you'll have a plan for your family and yourself. Nevertheless, it is essential to mention that we exist in a society where we have to care for the animals we love.

During an emergency, many pet owners are concerned about their pets. We all know that emergencies are unexpected, and it is impossible to predict when they will happen. You have to be ready to face bad things that can happen to you. In this course, I will try to give some tips and tricks to prepare your pet for an emergency.

In a hurricane, your pet could have the worst day of his life. After an emergency, many owners lose their pets because they were not prepared; we do not want this to be the story of your dog or cat.

Imagine the hurricane warning sounds, and authorities and the media warn people to seek a safe shelter. People leave their houses or prepare to take refuge in them, but your pet is alone at home, and all the signs communicate to humans that they must take refuge. They do not understand because we have different languages. If you are away from home, it will be difficult for them to understand what is happening outside.

Did you realize what to do in the case of a hurricane or catastrophe to safeguard your pet? Your dogs are valuable family members. This is why they should be included in

family planning for emergencies. Follow the tips below as you think about your pets to be prepared for the unexpected:

1. Make a plan.
2. Prepare an emergency supply kit.
3. Stay informed.

Practice evacuating your pet

1. Know where your pet could hide when anxious or terrified.
2. For cats, you may practice bringing your cat out of her hiding spot and utilizing her pet carrier, pillowcase, solid box, or anything else that enables you to swiftly move her out of harm's way.
3. Train your pets to remain in your pet carrier by altering it to make it a pleasant location for them. Have the entire family practice evacuating with pets, so everyone understands what to carry, where to locate the animals, and where to meet.

Be Prepared – Make a strategy and put a kit for your pet. You may find out what pet shelters and services exist in your region. You may find out what pet shelters and services exist in your region. This information might help you include your dogs in your disaster plan to keep them safe.

1. Make a Plan

If you have a plan for yourself and your pets, you will probably find less difficulty, stress, and worry when deciding on an emergency. If local authorities order you to vacate or evacuate, your pet must.

Details to include in your plan:

- **Have an evacuation or evacuation plan for your pets.** Pets are often not allowed to stay at public shelters and motels. Learn about a safe place to take pets before emergencies and disasters strike.

- **Develop a buddy system.** Plan with your neighbors, friends, and family so that someone can take care of your pet or evacuate them if you can't.
- **Microchip your pet.** Keep your address and phone number current, and provide contact details for people you can reach outside your immediate region in an emergency.
- **Contact your local emergency management, pet shelter, or animal control office** for further advice or information if you are unsure how to care for your pets if an emergency occurs.

2. Prepare a kit for your animals.

Just as you think about your family's emergency supply kit, it's important to consider the basic things your pet needs to survive, like food and water. Have two kits, a larger one if you shelter in place and a lighter version in case you need to evacuate. Check your kits regularly to ensure their contents, especially food and medicine, are in good condition.

The following things need to be in your pet's emergency kit:

- **Food.** For at least three days, in an airtight, waterproof container.
- **Water.** Stock a container of water and several days' supplies of water.
- **Medicines.** Keep extra supplies of medications your pet regularly takes in a waterproof container.
- **First aid box.** Most kits include cotton bandage rolls, tape, scissors; antibiotic ointment; flea and tick prevention system; latex gloves, isopropyl alcohol, and saline solution. For assistance on the best way to proceed with your pet's urgent medical needs, speak with your veterinarian.
- **Collar or harness with an identification tag, rabies vaccination tag, and a leash.** Include a set of additional leashes, collars, and ID tags. Keep copies of your pet's registration documents, adoption papers, and other relevant documents in a plastic sleeve or waterproof container.
- **Backpack, box, or cage for pets.** One for each pet.

- **Hygiene** supplies. In case you need to treat your pet, you should have shampoo, conditioner, and other supplies.
- **Sanitary needs.** Include a litter box and pet bedding (if appropriate), newspapers, paper towels, plastic garbage bags, and chlorine bleach to meet pet sanitation needs.
- **A photograph of you in the company of your pet.** If you are ever separated from your pet, that photo will help document that you are the pet's owner and allow others to assist you.
- **Family items.** Add toys, snacks or treats, and a bed to your kit to help reduce your pet's stress.

Tips for Protecting Large Animals

If you have large animals like horses, goats, or pigs on your property, prepare before a disaster occurs.

In addition to the tips above:

- Make certain that every animal is marked in some way.
- Evacuate animals whenever possible. Prepare maps of main and alternative routes in advance.
- Have the necessary vehicles and trailers to transport and support each type of animal. Also have experienced muleteers and drivers available.
- Verify that locations have access to food, water, veterinary care, and handling supplies.
- Animal owners must choose whether to relocate big animals to a shelter or let them roam free if evacuation is not an option.

Stay Informed:

Be prepared and stay informed about ongoing conditions. Check out some ways you can stay informed:

- **Pay attention** to the emergency alert system for alerts and advisories issued by state or local public safety officials.
- **Follow the directions of local officials** when issuing evacuation or shelter-in-place orders.
- **Download the FEMA mobile app** and get weather alerts from the National Weather Service for up to five locations anywhere in the United States.
- **Always keep your pets inside** as soon as you get the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster.

LESSON TWO: Illness Which Can Extend BETWEEN Humans And Pets During Or after a NATURAL DISASTER

Natural catastrophes may contribute to the propagation of certain illnesses. Exposure to severe weather, standing water, wild or unusual animals and plants, and overcrowding might put your pet at risk for sickness. Some of these illnesses may be spread between humans and pets (also known as zoonotic diseases or zoonoses) (also known as zoonotic diseases or zoonoses). Some typical disaster-related ailments that dogs may convey to humans include rabies, leptospirosis, and infections caused by mosquitoes, fleas, and ticks.

- Rabies is a disease produced by a virus that affects the nervous system of animals and humans. Rabies is transmitted by the bite or contact with the saliva of an infected animal. To protect yourself and your pet, notify your health care professional immediately if you have a bite. Practice proper handling of your pet in stressful situations. Tie your pet to a carrier or leash. Keep pets out of contact with other animals.
- Leptospirosis is a disease caused by bacteria in the urine of sick animals that can damage the kidneys and affect other organs. It is transmitted by contact with infected urine or polluted water, soil, and food. Wash your hands after coming into touch with pee. Avoid standing water, particularly during floods

that accompany natural calamities. Do not allow dogs to play with polluted water or consume it.

- **Bug, Pest, and Tick-Borne Diseases:** Mosquito, flea, and ticks are common parasites of stray animals and may be an issue quickly after a calamity happens. Their bites hurt the skin and may also transmit a range of illnesses (Lyme disease, West Nile virus) dangerous to both people and animals. To help avoid infections related to mosquitoes, fleas, and ticks, keep your pet away from wildlife and stray animals. Talk to your veterinarian about utilizing a prophylactic therapy for your pet against fleas, ticks, and parasites.

After an Emergency

After an emergency, familiar odors and locations may have altered. Pets may get confused or lost; That's why it's necessary to keep them on a leash or in a pet carrier while carrying them to you or when you go out. Some risks for pets and humans include snakes and other animals, particularly after a flood and fallen electrical lines.

On Returning Home:

- Check your house for sharp items, spilled chemicals, and exposed wires to protect your family and pets from damage.
- Animal behavior may vary substantially after a flood, flash flood, storm, or hurricane. Animals that are generally pleasant and peaceful may become irritated.
- Monitor animals attentively and release them only in a safe and secure setting.
- Contact a veterinarian if you observe any stress, pain, or disease in your dogs.

Find a lost pet:

- Make sure your family is in a secure location before you start hunting for your pet.

- If you are at a shelter that boards pets, let one of the pet sitters know. Give him notice with the details about the missing pet.
- Many shelters and organizations home dogs lost after calamities. To learn more about shelters or groups near you, contact your local humane society, animal welfare organizations, state animal emergency response team, or your county. The National Coalition for Animal Rescue and Outer Shelters can also help you find the right local response team.
- You may contact your neighborhood animal control office to report your missing pet and have signs there whenever the situation is safe, adding to shelters and rescue organizations.
- If your pet is microchipped, phone the microchipping business to let them know it was lost and to make sure all of the pet's information, including your current contact information, is current and up-to-date.

Pet First Aid:

- Pet first aid and emergency therapies should never be used as a replacement for veterinarian care. But they can save your pet's life before you can visit your vet.
- The American Veterinary Medical Association website includes basic first aid for poisoning, seizures, fractures, external or internal bleeding, burns, choking, heat stroke, and what to do if your pet has no heartbeat or is not breathing.

Tips for handling injured pets:

- Even with the sweetest of pets, never assume they won't bite or scratch you if they are injured.
- Animals may become unpredictable or even
- lethal due to pain and anxiety.
- Never attempt to embrace a wounded animal. It can surprise you or make you angry. Keep your face away from the animal's jaws at all times.

- Contact with pets should be done slowly and carefully.
- Stop if the animal feels restless or anxious.
- Try to take your pet to the vet as soon as possible without risking harm or illness to yourself or your family.

MODULE 6

LESSON ONE: EMERGENCY PLAN FOR DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE FAMILY

To properly prepare for catastrophes and disasters, it is crucial to take into account the unique conditions and requirements of persons with disabilities and their families. Disabilities cut across every demographic—there are people with disabilities of all ages, races, genders, and national origins. In addition, impairments may have a variety of apparent and unseen effects on a person.

How can people with disabilities or special needs prepare to survive emergencies or disasters?

Preparing with your family is already a challenge. When you add physical or mental limitations, the process can become daunting. A disability doesn't stop you from surviving situations like these. This means you prepare the same way everyone else and includes special accommodations designed to help in your specific circumstances.

Disabilities can include any form of condition that limits activity. As a general rule, age tends to bring a variety of new limitations. Other considerations include chronic illness, mental health issues, hearing loss, visual impairment, mobility restrictions, and significant dietary restrictions. Remember that just because a person is handicapped in some way doesn't mean they aren't a valued member of the family. Discover ways to make the most of knowledge and skills and work within limitations. Everyone has some way of contributing.

In this lesson, we'll share some ideas that can be helpful when designing your specialized emergency plan based on disabilities and your abilities. Focus on your assets and all the things you can do. You've been doing this all along. Now you can do this with a preparer mindset.

Getting discouraged and accepting whatever fate knocks down your door can be easy. Don't give in to that kind of thinking! You have a lot to offer, and you can safely navigate most of the risks you may face by making advanced preparations. Do what you can to prepare your home for the turmoil of life and keep it comfortable and safe. It is better to be ready than to be sorry. Small, steady steps get the job done.

Age or disability does not determine your worth or your success. Yes, disabilities make life more challenging in many ways. Prepare well and keep doing your best.

LESSON TWO: GET PREPARED TO ASSIST PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Think about if you need to enhance physical security to your house or other important structures. For protection against hurricanes and tornadoes, make sure your roof is fastened to the main frame of your home with metal straps; for earthquake damage reduction, make sure your home or other important structures are anchored to the ground; or take additional precautions.

Make sure that anybody who is older or has a disability can access and escape from your home without difficulty. Establish a support system of family, friends, or coworkers to help in an emergency. If you believe you may need assistance in an emergency, talk to your family, friends, or coworkers about your impairment and solicit their aid. Make a plan with friends or volunteers, for instance, if you want assistance moving or acquiring things like food, prescription medication, or other necessities, or if you need special arrangements to receive emergency communications. Make sure they are aware of where you store your emergency supplies. Give a key to a neighbor or acquaintance who might help you in an emergency.

Advice for those with mobility issues

- If feasible, have a lightweight manual wheelchair in case your motorized wheelchair breaks down.
- Teach others how to assemble, disassemble and operate your wheelchair.
- Buy an extra battery for a power wheelchair and other battery-powered medical or assistive technology devices. If you can't buy extra batteries, find out which local agencies, organizations, or charitable groups can help you buy them. Keep extra batteries charged at all times.

- Consider a patch kit or bottle of flat tire sealant and/or an extra inner tube if your wheelchair or mobility vehicle tires could get punctured.
- Have an extra mobility device, such as a cane or walker, if you can use it.
- Keep a portable air pump for your wheelchair tires.
- If you require a seating area to protect your skin or ensure your balance and are forced to evacuate, consider having an additional cushion ready.
- Contact neighbors who can help you if you need to vacate the building.

Tips for people with Alzheimer's disease and related dementia

- Do not leave the person alone. Even people who aren't prone to wandering might do so in unfamiliar surroundings or strange situations.
- If you have to evacuate, bring a pillow and blanket or other comforting items that these people may have on hand to help manage the change in the environment.
- Try to stay away from exits in a shelter and choose a quiet corner.
- If an episode of agitation occurs, respond to the emotions expressed. For example, say, "You're scared and want to go home. It's okay. I'm here with you."

Advice for those who are hard of hearing or deaf:

- Radio for the weather (with text display and a flashing alert)
- Hearing aid battery replacement
- Pen and paper (in the event that you need to speak with someone who isn't familiar with sign language)
- Battery-operated flashlight to facilitate lip-reading or sign-language communication, particularly in the event of a power outage and in low light conditions.

Advice for those with limited eyesight or blindness

- Braille or big print labels should be used to mark emergency supplies. Maintain a checklist of your emergency supplies and the shop where you got each item on a portable flash drive or in an audio file kept in a safe area for quick access.
- Keep communication tools for your unique requirements in your emergency supplies box, such as braille or deaf-blind communications device.

Advice for those with speech impairments

- Plan how you would evacuate with your augmentation communications device or other assistive technology or how you will replace the equipment if it is lost or damaged. Keep the model details and make a note of where you purchased the equipment (Medicaid, Medicare, private insurance, etc.).
- If your equipment fails, have a communication strategy, including laminated cards with sentences and/or pictograms.
- To enable you to communicate with others, including a writing pad and pencils in your emergency survival and getaway kit.

People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities

- ✓ Keep the batteries on your portable electronic devices charged and upload videos and activities to the devices.
- ✓ Buy extra chargers for your electronic devices and keep them charged.
- ✓ Include sheets and string or a small pop-up tent (to reduce visual stimuli in a crowded room or to provide instant privacy).
- ✓ Consider noise-canceling headphones to reduce auditory stimuli.
- ✓ Have comforting snacks available.

MODULE 7

LESSON ONE: WHAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSING AT HOME

Ensure your smoke alarm, fire extinguisher, carbon monoxide detector, and first aid kit are all in good working order.

Ensure that your home has a fire extinguisher on each floor and in the kitchen. The location of the fire extinguishers in your house should be known to everyone. Every competent adult and the older kid should be able to utilize it. For further information, see the directions on your fire extinguisher's lifespan and speak with your local fire department.

The water, electricity, and gas in your house should all be able to be turned off by adults and older children. Create sizable, obvious indicators for the electrical panel, the water and gas shut-offs, etc.

Teach kids to phone the authorized out-of-town contact and when to ring 9-1-1.

Extinguisher

Recommendations:

- ✓ Have a 2.5 kg fire extinguisher in your home, which should be visible, easily accessible, and in areas of possible risk, for example, near the kitchen.
- ✓ Periodically check the expiration date of the fire extinguisher.
- ✓ It is also recommended that you place smoke detectors in hallways and living rooms and be
- ✓ At least 2 times a year, practise fleeing a fire and other situations.
- ✓ Practice fleeing from different places at home, especially bedrooms, and meeting at your chosen destination just outside your house.
- ✓ To ensure that everyone in the family is familiar with the evacuation routes, have them all drive them. If the primary evacuation route is obstructed during a real emergency, choose other routes and familiarise drivers with them.

- ✓ Map out your evacuation routes, then save them in your getaway kit. Keep in mind to heed the guidance of emergency personnel before evacuating. They will steer you away from routes that could be closed or put you at more risk and toward the safest path.
- ✓ Make sure your fire extinguisher is correctly charged by taking a look at it. If fire extinguishers are not correctly charged, they will not function as intended. Check that there is the appropriate pressure using the gauge or test button. For fire extinguisher replacement or recharging, according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- ✓ Replace the unit or get it professionally serviced if it has low pressure, is broken, or has rusted.

Airtight Bag Extinguisher with Documents Important.

You must save:

- ❖ Birth certificates
- ❖ Proof of address
- ❖ Credential with photograph (INE, license, etc.)
- ❖ CORP
- ❖ Certificate of studies
- ❖ Bills for your material
- ❖ Goods (house, car, etc.)
- ❖ Medical information
- ❖ Vaccination record
- ❖ NHS card
- ❖ Writing
- ❖ Plan of electrical and Sanitary installations

- ❖ Architectural and structural plan
- ❖ If possible: scan them and also take them electronically
- ❖ (USB, hard drive, etc.) or send them by email

Smoke alarms

1. Use the test button on your smoke alarms to test them once a month. Compared to testing with controlled fire, the test feature is safer and checks all electrical operations (match, lighter, or cigarette). Replace batteries as soon as required.
2. Every month, clean the mechanisms of cobwebs and dust. Make sure your child hears the sound of a smoke alarm.
3. Battery-operated smoke alarm
4. smust have their batteries changed at least once every year. Update the batteries annually on a day that will be simple for you to remember, like your birthday or a holiday. You can also have heard the adage "Replace your clock, update your batteries" while the clocks alternate from well-known time to sunlight hours financial savings time withinside the spring after which lower back once more within the autumn.
5. Every two years, replace your smoke alarms. Over time, smoke alarms lose some of their sensitivity.

LESSON TWO: OFFER ASSISTANCE TO YOUR COMMUNITY

Media and community preparedness ideas

Get the word out on how to create a home emergency plan and how crucial it is for each family to have one and to keep it updated. Collaborate with local print, radio, and television reporters to do this.

- Encourage the dissemination of information about emergency readiness for those with impairments or mobility challenges.
 - By supplying the local emergency phone numbers for the fire, police, and emergency medical services departments (911) as well as the emergency numbers for the nearby utilities and hospitals, you may aid the reporters in localizing the information. Give the business phone numbers for the neighborhood emergency management office as well.
- 2 Prepare and distribute instructions for persons with mobility disabilities on what to do if they must evacuate by working with representatives from the local fire, police, and emergency medical services; utilities; hospitals; and civil defence emergency management office.
- 3 In order to help people, think about how to prepare for a catastrophe, remain safe during a disaster, and assist one another should a disaster occur community groups provide disaster preparation events. For instance:
- Residents in the area should be encouraged to create and maintain household emergency plans.
 - Encourage neighborhood residents to create Emergency Survival Items in their homes and keep them up to date.
 - Plan how your neighborhood's members can cooperate in the event of a tragedy until aid comes. Convince them to consider how they may support one another while healing. Neighborly cooperation may help to protect lives and property.
 - Residents in the community should be encouraged to create Community Response Plans.

- Encourage locals to organize an annual street barbecue or another gathering to get to know one another. It can be the perfect time to meet people on the street and update contact information.

Locations of fire extinguishers:

Location of the water valve:

Call the utility provider at: _____

Place of the electrical panel:

Call the utility provider at: _____

Where the gas valve is:

Call the utility provider at: _____

(Only turn off the gas when instructed to do so by authorities.)

Floor drain location:

(Always make sure the drain area is clear of boxes, furniture, etc., in case of flooding.)

MODULE 8

LESSON 1: EMERGENCY PREPARATION KIT PLAN FOR YOUR CARS

Storm, hail, storm, snow, ice, flood... The occurrence of bad weather often has catastrophic consequences for the material goods of individuals and professionals. Vehicles are not left out, which is true when parked outdoors or when you live in one of the region's most subject to extreme climatic conditions. Fortunately, many ways to protect your vehicle from these natural hazards exist.

Severe weather events can occur to your vehicle. To protect your vehicle from these various natural risks, there is auto insurance that covers natural disasters. Its role is to cover material damage that the vehicle may suffer due to natural disasters. Preparing for unexpected emergencies helps reduce anxiety in stressful situations and can keep you safe.

East Coast-From Pennsylvania to Texas. Secondary areas of intense hail activity in certain parts of the United States, such as southwest Texas, northeast to northwest Missouri, northwest through South Dakota, and finally along the Rocky Mountains front range. The states with the greatest hailstorms in this region include Georgia, South Carolina, and eastern New Mexico. Bad weather and especially hail can strain your car's bodywork, sometimes causing very significant damage.

Hailstorms can sometimes be intense and violent and cause huge scratches or dent your vehicle. If you have a garage or an outside carport where you can park your car, there is no risk, but if you have to leave it outside without any protection, the chances of finding it damaged increase considerably.

You need good protection to avoid any damage and risks related to bad weather. Leaving a car outside is a big risk. A garage is a better option for protecting a car, but you can also have a carport built if you're on a tight budget.

How to protect a car sleeping outside?

Use a tarpaulin or protective cover for those who cannot rent a covered parking space. Measure your car before you go out and purchase one. Choose a cover made with

breathable material to allow the evacuation of condensation. A cotton lining is ideal to be away from scratches. And finally, opt for a tarp made up of elastic bands.

How to choose your car cover?

Having a car is very important, but you must know how to protect it. Violent hailstorms can cause serious damage to a car. Hail can deteriorate rubber seals, break glass, dent bodywork, etc. You must choose the right protective cover for your bodywork to be protected. First, you need to know what the car cover will be used for. For instance, if your automobile is in the garage, wear a visor to shield you from dust. If the car stays outside, opt for a quality car cover to protect against the weather.

The hail protection car cover is ideal for protecting your vehicle during the winter. Still, it's important to choose the right size cover or tarp for your car. Measure your car to fit the cover. There are standard car covers and covers for 4X4s. Finally, opt for a cover made of breathable material. This drains the condensation. The cover should be UV and waterproof for added protection. Periodic cleaning of the protective cover is essential to prolong its life.

Which protection to choose against hail for a car?

Hail is one of the natural hazards that can damage a car. Several solutions are to be seen to protect your car against hail. For instance, if your automobile is in the garage, wear a visor to shield you from dust. If you don't have a carport, use accessories like the hail protection car cover.

Storms, when they are violent enough, they cause hail. The latter causes serious damage to your car. Hailstorms can smash your mirrors, crack your windshield, etc. Discover some tips to protect your car against hail.

Protect your car against hail

To protect your car against hail, here are some tips for adopting:

- A car garage is a temporary solution for those who do not have a garage. It is an effective protective cover for various bad weather conditions (hail, storms, etc.). The covers can be personalized. They can be open or partially closed according to your needs. The price of a neoprene anti-hail cover for a Renault is approximately €152.
- The anti-hail net also exists. This net extends over your car to prevent hail from reaching it. In addition, it is a fairly economical solution since its price is quite affordable and its lifespan is long.
- The hail protection cover is an essential accessory to protect a car in winter. It is a waterproof cover made of neoprene. For more protection, you can get an anti-hail net for your car. In addition, there are nets for all types of cars: Nissan, BMW, Ford, Audi, etc.
- Do not hesitate to take out hail insurance. Auto insurance is a better solution to protect your car from hail damage to car bodywork and glass.

Keep in mind that a car remains much better protected with a suitable roof over its head.

How can you keep your automobile warm in the winter?

Winter is the most critical period for your car. Freezing temperatures, snow, salt, and frost are natural risks that can damage your car during winter. To spend the winter well, you have to adapt the right actions to protect your car. You have to protect your car from the outside inside. Regular car washing is very important. During the winter, you should not neglect the maintenance of your car. Three points should be remembered to protect the car from the cold: cover the glass and do not forget to lubricate the seals and locks. Then, wash your exterior regularly. Checking tires, lights, fluids, or batteries is very important.

The car takes more damage if you do not take care of it during the cold period. To protect your car from the cold, you must follow certain rules:

- Use cardboard on the windshield to protect it from frost.
- The tires need to be changed.

- Wash your car regularly.
- Use a plastic sheet to protect the bodywork above all from the cold.

LESSON TWO: CAR INSURANCE AGAINST HAIL AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Whatever **the model of your car**, it is recommended to choose a custom-made protective cover. The choice of made-to-measure is all the more relevant if the car is protected by unusual shapes or is equipped with unique bodywork elements.

Its dimensions being adjusted to the nearest millimeter to the vehicle can perfectly fit the latter's shape and protect it as it should.

If you have a very costly automobile or just purchased a new car, you may also get car insurance that protects you against climatic damage. **With this type of insurance, the company will compensate you for the material damage in the event of hail or other bad weather damaging the bodywork.** The so-called "natural" events must be present in the terms and conditions of the contract. Most natural disaster insurance policies **cover direct property damage caused by hail, frost, floods, storms, landslides, and other weather events.** You must notify your insurance carrier if your automobile is wrecked by hail. The insurance company inspects the vehicle and sends an assessor to evaluate the damage and repair expenses. You can also include in the report the estimate of your bodybuilder and attach photos of the damaged car.

If your budget allows it, an inflatable cover is a wise choice, especially if you own **a prestige model or a classic car.** This accessory is equipped with a floor mat which makes it fully waterproof. Once inflated and in place, it forms a protective capsule inside which your car is hermetically sealed.

Car exterior protection.

The first step in protecting the outside of your automobile is to park it in a protected area. If you don't have a garage, use a tarp to fully cover your vehicle. Get an engine cover. But you can also use additives directly in the tank to prevent the diesel from freezing. The windows need to be treated to guarantee visibility at the wheel. To protect the windshield, use a simple piece of cardboard. Seals require a special lubricant. Wash regularly to remove salt, which can damage the paint. Use winter tires which are good protection for your car and thus make driving easier.

Car interior protection

It's hard to keep your car inside during the winter. Soaked coats, muddy shoes, etc., are disastrous for carpets, upholstery, and damp smells. To protect the interior, the car mat is essential. It is better to buy a rubber mat. It's more resistant. Choose a heavy-duty car seat cover too. The most important thing is to dry things before getting into your car. It is necessary to wash your interior windshield.

Fuel freezing

Be careful in winter; diesel fuel freezes between -10°C and -20°C depending on the additives offered by service stations. This is why it can be risky in a ski resort to let your car sleep outside, especially if you don't protect it with a suitable cover. It is not with a carport that you will protect yourself from the freezing of diesel because it is a question of extremely low temperature that one does not encounter in regions favorable to photovoltaic production.

How to protect your car from frost?

Frost is one of the enemies of motorists in winter. Discover our tips for avoiding the formation of a layer of frost on the inside of the windshield.

It is necessary to take out car insurance to cover the natural risks that can damage a car. Your car can be a victim of floods, seismic and volcanic activities, etc. When the cold weather hits, several cars are also victims of frost. Layers of frost can build up

inside your vehicle. This frost can jam the door, block the car lock and reduce the brightness during the journey. Your car's rubber seals can get damaged.

Tips to avoid the formation of frost on the interior windows of your vehicle.

A few effective tricks can prevent a layer of frost from forming on your car at night.

White vinegar is an effective product that helps prevent the appearance of frost deposits overnight. Put white vinegar on the windshield overnight.

Frost can form on the windshield, lock, and car door. To avoid frost, it is best to park the car in your garage overnight. Once your vehicle is parked, don't forget to open the windows and turn off the heating. If you can't park your car inside, use a tarp or blanket to cover your car. Support your windscreen with cardboard to avoid the growth of frost or snow. Protect the mirrors if your car sleeps outside by covering them with a plastic bag.

How to defrost your windshield?

Using an ice scraper is a relatively simple way to defrost car windows. Remember to use a pair of winter gloves when defrosting to protect your hand from the cold.

You can also make homemade anti-icing windshield products. Use a mixture of 70° alcohol and dishwashing liquid to spray your car's windows. Consider coarse salt if your car windows are covered in frost or snow. Carefully clean your mudguards and the underside of your vehicle with salt water. Use a cloth sprinkled with coarse salt to remove frost from the windshield. Rub glycerin or candle wax, Marseille soap, or talc on the rubber seals of your car (doors and trunk).

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we must be aware and prepared that a disaster disrupts the life of the family and community and causes material and human losses in a way that the family and community affected cannot recover without help. For a disaster to occur, the following must be combined: a natural hazard, vulnerability, and few resources. Disasters can be caused by dangerous natural phenomena (an earthquake) or human action (a fire). A dangerous natural phenomenon does not always cause a disaster. Disasters are not natural, and we can reduce their effects.

Disaster prevention is not about preventing a dangerous natural phenomenon from occurring (we can't), but we can reduce the impact of the threat. For this, it is necessary to be prepared and take preventive measures. There is a type of emergency for each dangerous natural phenomenon, and we must prepare to face it before (prevention), during, and after (recovery). We all participate in prevention. Children, youth, and adults have a role in disaster prevention. We must always take the drills, the preparation workshops, the talks, and the advice seriously.

There is a signal system that allows us to realize the location of safe places, escape routes, dangerous places, location of useful tools. We must learn to recognize them; our lives depend on them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q1. How long has the evolution of planet earth been on Earth?

- a) A Few Days
- b) Thousands of Years
- c) Billions of Years
- d) Millions of Years**

Q2. With the presence of what natural disasters occur?

- a) God
- b) Nature
- c) Man**
- d) The Devil

Q3. What do natural disasters bring with them?

- a) Environmental Disorders**
- b) Money
- c) Happiness
- d) Love

Q4. What type of nature are natural disasters?

- a) A Natural Phenomena
- b) An Emergency Nature**
- c) A Supernatural Nature
- d) A Human Nature

Q5. What are some examples of human activities?

- a) Swimming, Running, Playing Tag
- b) Sleeping, Watching TV, Reading
- c) Fires, Explosions at Work, and Mountainous Areas**
- d) Eating, Drinking, Going to The Bathroom

Q6. Can natural disasters have the same or different duration?

- a) Cannot Predict
- b) Different Duration**
- c) Vary in Duration
- d) Same Duration

Q7. How many people died from various natural events between 1970-2010?

- a) 330 Million
- b) 33 Million
- c) 1.3 Million
- d) 3.3 Million**

Q8. What happens if a natural catastrophe significantly impacts a region or a nation?

- a) Disbelief and Denial
- b) Panic and Chaos
- c) Anger and Frustration
- d) Solidarity and Help**

Q9. What is the cause of natural disasters?

- a) **Poor Planning**
- b) Lack of Technology
- c) Poor Infrastructure
- d) Natural Causes

Q10. Natural disasters should not be confused with what?

- a) Economic Disasters
- b) Man-Made Disasters
- c) Social Disasters
- d) **Environmental Disasters**

Q11. What are some examples of natural disasters?

- a) Christmas
- b) Birthdays
- c) Weddings
- d) **Floods**

Q12. What have natural disasters always caused?

- a) Nothing
- b) Happiness
- c) Excitement
- d) **Disruption of Normal Human Life**

Q13. A warning about a possible natural disaster allows the population to do what?

- a) Pray to Their God for Protection
- b) Overlook The Warning and Hope for The Best
- c) Run Around in A Panic
- d) Carefully Prepare and Carry Out the Necessary Work**

Q14. What must people be prepared to provide first?

- a) People Must Be Prepared to Provide First**
- b) People Must Be Prepared to Provide First
- c) None
- d) People Must Be Prepared to Provide First

Q15. What do natural disasters cause?

- a) Increased Tourism
- b) Birth of New Species
- c) Improved Air Quality
- d) Destruction of Basic Structures and Services**

Q16. What is sometimes there are some warnings in case of natural disasters?

- a) No Time
- b) Lack of Time
- c) Too Much Time
- d) Warning Time**

Q17. In areas not used to being affected by disasters such as floods or hail storms, they can be affected in what way if?

- a) **Not at All**
- b) A Little
- c) Extreme Way
- d) A Lot

Q18. What has humanity shown despite the many natural disasters around the world?

- a) Incredible Resilience
- b) Destruction
- c) Cowardice
- d) **Apathy**