

## Emergency Preparedness and Survival Quiz Results

### Q1. How long should you and your family be prepared to wait for emergency help to arrive ?

- A) 24 Hours maximum
- B) 12 Hours
- C) 1 Hour
- D) There is no set time scale because the different types of emergency will determine the speed of the emergency rescue services to react accordingly.
- E) 72 Hours

**ANSWER = E** : 72 hours. There may be certain situations where you are not able to or it is not safe to evacuate your home, like a power outage, tornado or flu pandemic. You should be prepared to be self-sufficient in your home for 72 hours (or seven to 10 days in a health emergency).

### 2). Which of the following items should NOT be included in a basic emergency supply kit?

- A) Water
- B) Battery-operated radio
- C) Manual can opener
- D) Candles
- E) Cash

**ANSWER = D** : Candles pose a serious fire hazard, and it is safer to use a battery-operated flashlight or lantern. All the other items listed should be included in a basic emergency supply kit.

### 3). A family emergency plan should NOT include which of the following?

- A) Information about your children's school(s)
- B) The name and phone number of an out-of-town contact person
- C) A list of important phone numbers, including those of doctors and emergency services
- D) Arrangements for each person in the family to be at a specific land line telephone at a specific time
- E) A meeting spot outside your home and one outside your neighbourhood in case you need to leave the area.

**ANSWER is D** : The arrangements for each family member to be at a specific land line telephone at a specific time may not be possible or useful under many conditions, as people may have to relocate or evacuate entirely during a disaster.

Families should create an emergency plan and carry important information with them so they know how to get in touch and get back together during an emergency.

Finally, both telephone land lines and cellular phones may be overloaded or out of service during or after an emergency, hence knowing in advance where to meet is important.

### 4). Water can be purified with soap.

**True or False ?**

**FALSE.** Boil water for 10 minutes or disinfect water by adding unscented bleach. Add 3-4 drops of bleach per litre of water with an eyedropper (do not reuse eyedropper for any other purpose). Mix well and let stand for 30 minutes.

The water should smell faintly of chlorine. If it does not, repeat the steps and leave for another 30 minutes.

**5). Tape prevents window glass from shattering during heavy winds or a hurricane.**

**True or False ?**

**FALSE.** Storm shutters can be put into windows and exposed panes. This is the simplest and most economical way to protect your house.

**6). During a power outage, it is okay to use charcoal or gas barbecues, camping heating equipment and home generators indoors.**

**True or False ?**

**FALSE.** Never use charcoal or gas barbecues, camping heating equipment, or home generators indoors because they give off carbon monoxide.

**7). If you are outside during a thunderstorm, applying the rule of 30/30 means:**

- A) you have 30 seconds to seek shelter within 30 metres
- B) you have better than 20/20 vision
- C) if you count less than 30 seconds between lightning and thunder, you should

move to an open field with no trees

D) if you count less than 30 seconds between lightning and thunder, seek shelter immediately and stay there for 30 minutes.

**ANSWER = D** : If outside during a thunderstorm, know the rule of 30/30. If you count less than 30 seconds between lightning and thunder, seek shelter immediately. Each second is equal to 300 metres.

Under 30 seconds means the strikes are within ten kilometres, and there is the potential for a strike in that area. You should then stay indoors for 30 minutes after hearing the storm ends.

**8). How many gallons of water per person per day should you store in case of an emergency?**

A) 1 gallon

B) 2 gallons

C) 3 gallons

D) 4 gallons

E) Calculate by multiplying  $\frac{3}{4}$  gallon x Total No. of family members living in the house x 24.

**ANSWER = A** : 1 gallon/person/day—a minimum of a 3-day supply is recommended.

Take note that Children can drink as much as adults. So, you should store the same amount for children as for adults. Needs can be unpredictable.

## 9). What other location, besides your home, should you store an emergency kit?

- A) Car or Work
- B). Relative and / or Best Friend's home
- C). Local community depository
- D) Rented warehouse
- E) Local Fire, Ambulance or Police station depot.

**ANSWER = A** : You should store your car emergency car kit in the trunk (obvious !). Most people overlook getting a kit for the car but seeing as people need to get from one place to another, whether it be to/from work, to/from shopping, to/from anywhere, it would be a smart thing to have.

At work / the office, you should place it somewhere easy to access and somewhere you spend most of your time. A good place is beside or under your desk (if you have room). You don't want to keep it locked away in the supply closet because what if the person with the key is not there? You want to keep it close by where you can freely access it at a moment's notice.

## 10). You need to have a plan for your pets during emergencies. True or False ?

**True.** Most shelters will not accept pets. Plan ahead of time what you will do with your pets if you must leave your home unexpectedly. Many national and international animal welfare organizations urge you to develop your own pet emergency plan, both for the short and long-term well-being of your family pets.

## 11). Insurance will cover any damage to your home and possessions. True OR False ?

**False.** Don't wait until disaster strikes to closely examine your insurance policy. Have you ever read your [homeowners insurance](#) policy? Me neither ! But you should probably put on the bifocals and scour the fine print, or a disaster could make you the proud owner of a costly pile of rubble.

While every policy is different, most standard policies cover losses from fire, lightning, tornadoes, windstorms, hail, explosions, smoke, vandalism and theft. Many will also reimburse you for damage caused by falling objects like tree limbs or even meteors.

This coverage accounts for a lot of potential threats, but it leaves out some big ones — namely floods and earthquakes. Insuring against these events requires additional policies and, of course, additional costs. If something did happen, though, boy, would you be glad to have them. Consider asking your agent about flood and earthquake insurance if you live in an area prone to such disasters.

Finally, it's important to understand that not all insurance is created equal. Here's one important distinction: [Replacement cost coverage](#) will reimburse you for what it actually costs to rebuild a house and replace its contents, while cash value coverage will compensate you only for the value of your property when it was damaged (minus deductibles).

Also, good to know: Many policies place caps on items like jewelry, computers, furs and firearms, so you might need to purchase additional coverage, called riders, to ensure those items are fully protected.

So, make sure you have not only insurance but the PROPER insurance.