

CERT Training is designed to cover the following:

- Session I:** Disaster Preparedness
- Session II:** Fire Safety and Utility Controls
- Session III:** Disaster Medical Operations Part I
- Session IV:** Disaster Medical Operations Part 2
- Session V:** Light Search and Rescue Operations
- Session VI:** Disaster Psychology
- Session VII:** Terrorism and CERT
- Session VIII:** CERT Organization and Written Exam
- Session IX:** Final Exercise and Graduation

For more information about education and training opportunities, contact:

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Village of  
Alsip

**COMMUNITY  
EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE  
TEAM  
(C.E.R.T.)**



**Citizens**  
**Training for Community**  
**Preparedness**



# Community Emergency Response Team (C.E.R.T.)

## Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.

## How does CERT benefit the community?

People who go through CERT training have a better understanding of the potential threats to their home, workplace and community and can take the right steps to lessen the effects of these hazards on themselves, their homes or workplace. If a disaster happens that overwhelms local response capability, CERT members can apply the training learned in the classroom and during exercises to give critical support to their family, loved ones, neighbors or associates in their immediate area until help arrives. When help does arrive, CERTs provide useful information to responders and support their efforts, as directed, at the disaster site. CERT members can also assist

with non-emergency projects that improve the safety of the community. CERTs have been used to distribute and / or install smoke alarms, replace smoke alarm batteries in the home of the elderly, distribute disaster education materials, provide services at special events, such as parades, sporting events, concerts and more.

## Why take the CERT training?

Local government prepares for everyday emergencies. However, there can be an emergency or disaster that can overwhelm the community's immediate response capability. While adjacent jurisdictions, State and Federal resources can activate to help, there may be a delay for them getting to those who need them. The primary reason for CERT training is to give people the decision-making, organizational, and practical skills to offer immediate assistance to family members, neighbors, and associates while waiting for help. While people will respond to others in need without the training, the goal of the CERT program is to help people do so effectively and efficiently without placing themselves in unnecessary danger.

## Who can take the training?

Natural for the training are neighborhood watch, community organizations, communities of faith, school staff, workplace employees, scouting organizations and other groups that come together regularly for a common purpose. CERT skills are useful in disaster and everyday life events.

## CERT Training will teach participants to:

1. Describe the types of hazards most likely to affect their homes and communities.
2. Describe the function of CERT and their roles in immediate response.
3. Take steps to prepare themselves for a disaster.
4. Identify and reduce potential fire hazards in their homes and workplaces.
5. Work as a team to apply basic fire suppression strategies, resources, and safety measures to extinguish a burning liquid.
6. Apply techniques for opening airways, controlling bleeding, and treating shock.
7. Conduct triage under simulated conditions.
8. Perform head-to-toe assessments.
9. Select and set up a treatment area.
10. Employ basic treatments for various wounds.
11. Identify planning and size-up requirements for potential search and rescue situations.
12. Describe the most common techniques for searching a structure.