EARTHQUAKE
LEARN THESE TERMS
Earthquake: A sudden movement along a portion of the Earth's crust that causes tremors on the surface
Aftershock: An earthquake of similar or typically lesser intensity that follows the primary event
Fault: The fracture in the Earth's surface where the event takes place
Epicenter: the location of the seismic event, which would be deep underground
Seismic Waves: Vibrations that travel outward through the earth or water from the epicenter
Magnitude: The amount of energy released by the tremor as measured on the Richter scale. The higher the number, the larger the quake.
PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

- Ensure your buildings are up to code, including all structural elements, wiring, water, and gas utility lines
- Use flexible pipe fittings that are more resistant to ground movement
- Ensure you have a well supplied first aid kit and food and water supplies, even at work
- Anchor all light fixtures, refrigerators, furnaces, vending machines, water heaters, and heavy furniture, etc.
- Have a well-developed evacuation and recovery plan for earthquakes both at work and at home
- Pre-identify safe spots in every room and plan drills with your employees

IN CASE OF EARTHQUAKE
1. Remain calm
2. Attempt to take cover under a desk or table, or in a doorway, stay as low as possible and protect your neck and head with your hands, being mindful of falling objects

- If you are in a moving vehicle, pull over as quickly and safely as you can and avoid trees, buildings, and power lines

3. Stay as far from windows as possible, keeping turned away from them at all times
4. Stay away from objects that may fall on you
5. Do not run outside
6. If outdoors, stay in an open area, avoid trees, buildings or utility poles
7. If operating an appliance, turn it off at the first sign of tremor and get to safety
WHEN THE EARTHQUAKE HAS SUBSIDED
1. Check yourself and others for injuries
2. Call out to ask if anyone is injured or pinned down and render assistance to those as needed
3. Assemble people in small groups in safe spots
4. Quickly assess damage to determine whether evacuation is necessary, possible, or practical
5. Try to determine if there are hazards such as:

- Fires
- Roof collapse
- Large debris
- Downed power lines
- Broken glass
- Natural gas leaks

6. If evacuation is necessary and safe, conduct an orderly evacuation of one person at a time, be sure to cover your mouth and nose to avoid inhaling dust and toxic fumes
7. Expect aftershocks, which can occur without warning and be stronger than the initial event
8. Do not touch or lean on any damaged structures
9. With severe earthquakes, expect that internet, cell phone, and electricity will be disrupted
10. Listen to battery powered radio for information from civil authorities