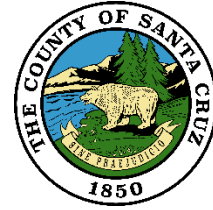


Earthquake

- The best protection during an earthquake is to get under heavy furniture such as a sturdy desk, table or bench.
- The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at door exists and along exterior walls.
- Ground movement during an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of death or injury. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, or falling objects.
- If you feel an earthquake or aftershock, move to a safe place and “drop, cover and hold” until the shaking stops. Drop to the ground, cover your head to protect yourself from falling objects and hold still.
- Stay away from windows to avoid being injured by shattered glass.
- If you are in bed, stay there, curl up and hold on. Protect your head with a pillow.
- If you are outside when the shaking starts, find a clear spot and drop to the ground until the shaking stops.
- If you are in a vehicle, pull over to a safe location and stop. Avoid bridges, overpasses, and power lines if possible.
- Listen to a portable battery-operated radio or television for updated emergency information and instructions.
- Beware of fallen power lines, broken gas lines and sewer and waterline damage. Report damage to professionals.
- Stay out of damaged areas and damaged buildings.
- Keep animals under your direct control.
- Take pictures of damage to your house and personal property for insurance claims.



If You Are Outside When the Shaking Starts ...

- Find a clear spot and drop to the ground. Stay there until the shaking stops (away from buildings, power lines, trees, streetlights).
- If you are in a vehicle, pull over to a clear location and stop. Avoid bridges, overpasses and power lines if possible.
- Stay inside with your seatbelt fastened until the shaking stops. Then, drive carefully, avoiding bridges and ramps that may have been damaged.
- If a power line falls on your vehicle, do not get out. Wait for assistance.
- If you are in a mountainous area or near unstable slopes or cliffs, be alert for falling rocks and other debris. Landslides are often triggered by earthquakes.

What To Do After an Earthquake - First 24 to 48 Hours:

Emergency workers prioritize their response efforts to address life-safety issues in affected areas. Debris management crews and building inspectors work toward safely restoring infrastructure and services.

- Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, drop to the ground, cover your head to protect yourself from falling objects and hold still. The best place for protection during an earthquake is under heavy furniture such as a desk or table. Stay indoors until the shaking stops - away from windows, door exits and exterior walls. If you are outside, find a clear spot away from buildings, trees and power lines. Aftershocks frequently occur minutes, days, weeks and even months following an earthquake.
- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid, if necessary, before helping others.

- Check the telephones in your home or workplace to see if you can get a dial tone. Make brief calls to report life-threatening emergencies. Telephone lines are frequently overwhelmed in disasters. They need to be clear for emergency calls to get through.
- Look quickly for damage in and around your home and get everyone out if your home is unsafe.
- Listen to a portable, battery-operated radio or television for updated emergency information and instructions.