CRISTA MINISTRIES

Preparedness Training

EARTHQUAKE

(JAPAN 2011)BEFORE AND AFTER

BEFORE



AFTER



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AFTER



(EARTHQUAKES) WHAT TO DO?

Before

Six Ways to Plan Ahead

- 1) Check for Hazards in the Home
- 2) Identify Safe Places Indoors and Outdoors
- Educate Yourself and Family Members
- 4) Have Disaster Supplies on Hand
- 5) Develop an Emergency
 Communication Plan
- 6) Help Your Community Get Ready



After

- Expect aftershocks
- Listen to a battery-operated radio or television
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
- Open cabinets cautiously
- Stay away from damaged areas
- * Help injured or trapped persons
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately.
- Inspect the entire length of chimneys for damage
- Inspect utilities

KNOW YOUR EARTHQUAKE TERMS

Definitions

- Aftershocks- An earthquake of similar or lesser intensity that follows the main earthquake.
- Earthquake- A sudden slipping or movement of a portion of the earth's crust, accompanied and followed by a series of vibrations.
- Epicenter- The place on the earth's surface directly above the point on the fault where the earthquake rupture began. Once fault slippage begins, it expands along the fault during the earthquake and can extend hundreds of miles before stopping.
- <u>Fault-</u> The fracture across which displacement has occurred during an earthquake. The slippage may range from less than an inch to more than 10 yards in a severe earthquake.
- Magnitude- The amount of energy released during an earthquake
- Seismic Waves- Vibrations that travel outward from the earthquake fault at speeds of several miles per second.

AT WORK AND SCHOOL

In A High-Rise Building

- Note where the closest emergency exit is
- Be sure you know another way out in case your first choice is blocked.
- Take cover against a desk or table if things are falling.
- Move away from file cabinets, bookshelves or other things that might fall.
- Face away from windows and glass.
- Determine if you should stay put, "shelter-in-place" or get away.
- Listen for and follow instructions.
- Take your emergency supply kit, unless there is reason to believe it has been contaminated.
- Do not use elevators.
- Stay to the right while going down stairwells to allow emergency workers to come up.

In A Moving Vehicle

- If there is an explosion or other factor that makes it difficult to control the vehicle, pull over, stop the car and set parking brake.
- If the emergency could impact the physical stability of the roadway, avoid overpasses, bridges, power lines, signs and other hazards.
- If a power line falls on your car you are at risk of electrical shock, stay inside until a trained person removes the wire.
- Listen to the radio for information and instructions as they become available.



QUESTIONS