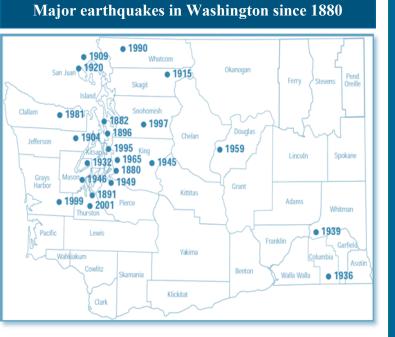
Washington State is at risk from earthquakes!

Washington has a history of large earthquakes. Due to increased population, new construction and infrastructure development in this state, we can expect the next large earthquake to result in loss of human life with significant economic impact.

A strong earthquake may also generate a destructive tsunami (a series of giant waves) along the coast, in Puget Sound, or in large lakes. These safety tips will help you and your household know how to prepare for an earthquake. By taking action now, you can save lives and reduce the damage caused by earthquakes and other geologic hazards.

More than 1,000 earthquakes are registered in Washington State each year.

- Historically, large earthquakes occurred in Washington, registering magnitudes 6 to 7.5 every 30 to 50 years.
- In 1965, Seattle and Tacoma suffered from a magnitude 6.5 tremor that killed seven people and severely damaged buildings.
- In July 1999, Grays Harbor County suffered a magnitude 5.8 earthquake near Satsop causing nearly \$8.1 million in damages, including damage to the Montesano Courthouse shown as background here.
- In February 2001, the Nisqually Earthquake collapsed buildings and bridges, disrupted gas, electric, and phone service, and triggered destructive landslides. Damages were estimated over \$500 million dollars. The earthquake injured over 400 people and resulted in one death due to a heart attack.





www.mil.wa.gov/ emergency-management-division

Washington is EARTHQUAKE COUNTRY

Be 2 Weeks Ready!





Join US in the World's Largest Earthquake Drill. Third Thursday in October!



What to do BEFORE

What to do before an earthquake:

- Contact your local Emergency Management Office to find out what types of hazards are most likely to occur in your community.
- Be 2 Weeks Ready: Prepare disaster supply kits for your home. workplace, and vehicle.
- Find out who in your area might need special assistance, specifically the elderly, disabled, or non-English speaking neighbors.
- Check with your veterinarian for animal care instructions in an emergency situation.
- If you live on a coastal or inland shoreline, be familiar with tsunami evacuation routes.
- Know what emergency plans are in place at your workplace, school and daycare center.
- Know the risks in areas you might visit.
- Conduct a home hazard evaluation.
- Secure water heaters and gas appliances using steel straps. Anchor all top-heavy objects.
- Anchor overhead lights, hanging plants, heavy artwork and mirrors
- Place heavy objects on lower shelves.

- Store one gallon of water per person per day, bleach for purifying
- Store non-perishable food for each person per day
- Medications / first aid supplies
- Flashlight / extra batteries / light sticks
- Toiletries (including toilet paper, feminine supplies, soap, personal hygiene supplies, etc.)
- Important documents (wills, insurance papers, etc.)
- Money, including change
- Multi-purpose tools, garbage & zip lock bags
- Radio (battery or wind-up) / extra batteries
- Special needs (elderly, baby, pets)
- Extra clothes / shoes / blankets





INDOORS

objects that could

STORES

• Move away from

display shelves.

Stay away from

• Protect your head

with your arms.

windows.

exit.

wall.

fall.

windows,

KITCHEN

- Get under a table • Move away from and hold on or the refrigerator, move to an inside and overhead cupboards. • Move away from • Open cabinets
- cautiously. bookcases, heavy • Watch for falling mirrors and other
 - objects.



HIGH-RISE

BUILDING

crouch near an

inside wall.

• Stay away from

windows and

outside walls.

• Do not use the

• Stay inside.

elevators.

OUTDOORS

- Move away from • Get under a desk or trees, signs, and downed electrical wires or poles.
 - Near buildings; duck into the doorway to protect vourself from
 - falling bricks, glass and other debris.



What to do after an earthquake:

- Call 9-1-1 only to report a life threatening emergency.
- If you are in a tsunami hazard area. Follow evacuation signs or quickly move to higher ground.
- Check yourself and those around you for injuries.
- Shut off the gas/propane **only** if you smell gas (usually smells like rotten eggs), hear a hissing sound, and/or you notice the meters dials spinning more rapidly than normal. Do not use matches, candles, open flames or electric switches indoors.
- Clean up spill of potentially harmful materials, such as medicines, drugs, and household cleaners.
- Provide assistance to your neighbors, especially the elderly or disabled.
- Try to make contact with your out-of area phone contact, but do not make local telephone calls.
- Monitor your portable radio for instructions for an official "all clear" notice. Radio stations will broadcast what to do, the location of emergency shelters, medical aid stations, and extent of damage.
- Evacuate severely damaged buildings. Do not re-enter until declared safe by authorities.

For additional information:

Washington State Emergency Management:

www.mil.wa.gov/emergency-management-division Federal Emergency Management Agency: www.fema.gov United States Geological Survey: www.usgs.gov University of Washington Geophysics Program:

- www.geophys.washington.edu
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources: www.wa.gov/dnr
- Western States Seismic Policy Council: www.wsspc.org Cascadia Regional Earthquake Workgroup:
 - www.crew.org
- National Tsunami Warning Center: http://wcatwc.arh.noaa.gov

WHEELCHAIR

- Stay in your chair. • Do not rush to an • Move to safe cover.
 - if possible.
 - Lock the wheels. • Protect your head
 - with your arms.
 - Leave in an orderly manner.

STADIUM or



DRIVING

- THEATER • Drive to the side of • Stay in your seat or the road.
- get under your seat. • Avoid overpasses, • Protect your head power lines, and other hazards.

shaking stops.

- Stav inside vour the shaking is over. vehicle until the
- with your arms. • Do not leave until