

EARTHQUAKE

When The Shaking Stops:

- Account for all personnel and check for life-threatening injuries. Treat life-threatening injuries.
- Remain alert for secondary hazards (these include hazardous materials spills, fires, dam failures, rock falls, landslides, liquefaction, tsunami, etc.).
- Move Response apparatus a safe distance away from buildings and overhead wires.
- A safe distance is beyond the potential collapse zone of a given building (approximately 1.5 times the height of the building). Be aware that should a building collapse, there is the possibility of building collapse, there is the possibility of building elements - such as brick, concrete masonry units (CMU), being thrown further distances and with great force when of a structure hit the ground when falling forward.
- Inspect for and control any hazards created by damaged utilities such as natural gas, propane electricity, or water.
- Be prepared for aftershocks that may be as strong or stronger than the initial shock.
- Conduct, a windshield survey to assess potentially damaged areas.