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 Click "Q&A" to post a question for the panelists 				
 There may not be time for all questions to be asked 				
 Click "Chat" to share information, ask for technical support, and to communicate with panelists 				
 Click "Closed Caption" to see live captions on desktop computers. For mobile device users, you may need to turn the option on from Zoom settings, meetings section (before joining) 				
Audio Settings Q&A Chat Closed Caption				
Audio Settings A Closed Caption				
2				



Earthquake Country Alliance

- 1500+ Public-Private-Grassroots leaders
- Statewide Sector-based committees and Outreach Bureaus develop resources and deliver programs
- Local *Regional Alliances* organize meetings and outreach activities
- California's Office of Emergency Services provides FEMA funding for ECA activities
- USC's Southern California Earthquake Center administers ECA



Join Us: EarthquakeCountry.org/alliance



Safer at Home Webinar Series Step 1 – Secure Your Space: June 30 Step 2 – Plan to Be Safe: August 19 Step 3 – Organize Disaster Supplies: September 2 Step 4 – Minimize Financial Hardship: September 23 Step 5 – Drop, Cover, and Hold On: September 30 Step 6 – Improve Safety: October 21 Step 7 – Reconnect & Restore: Mid-November EarthquakeCountry.org/SaferAtHome

Step 5: Drop, Cover, and Hold On Webinar Team

<u>Host</u>

Shannon Mulhall (Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator, City of Fresno & Chair, Seniors & People with Disabilities Committee)

Presenters

- Michele Wood (Professor and Chair, CSU Fullerton Department of Public Health)
- Sara McBride (ShakeAlert Social Science Coordinator, United States Geological Survey)
- Amanda Moyer (Executive Officer, California Earthquake Early Warning Program, CalOES)
- Mark Benthien (Associate Director, So. California Earthquake Center (SCEC) @ USC & Executive Director, Earthquake Country Alliance)
- Heidi Rosofsky (Inclusive Planning Specialist, Global Vision Consortium & Chair, Earthquake Country Alliance Southern California)

Moderators

- Sharon Sandow de Groot (Director for Strategic Partnerships, SCEC @ USC & Deputy Director, ECA)
- Jason Ballmann (Communications Manager, SCEC @ USC & Media/Participation Bureaus Liaison, ECA)
- Robert de Groot (ShakeAlert[®] Coordinator for Communication, Education, Outreach, and Technical Engagement, United States Geological Survey & Chair, ECA EPIcenter Committee)

7

Step 5 Webinar Agenda

- 1. Research behind self-protective action guidance
- 2. ShakeOut to ShakeAlert[®]: Research to Practice for Drop, Cover, and Hold On
- 3. Earthquake Warning California Don't Get Caught Off Guard
- 4. Self-Protective Guidance for Various Settings
- 5. Self-Protective Guidance for Various Capabilities
- 6. Q&A after each presenter, and at the end

Research Behind Self-Protective Action Guidance



Dr. Michele Wood Professor and Chair CSU Fullerton Department of Public Health

Evidence Supporting DCHO and Other Guidance				
Entering/ Exiting Buildings	 Whittier Narrows, Loma Prieta, Northridge: Exiting buildings associated w injury Northridge: People who tried to move had higher rates of injury; falls were leading cause of hospitalized injury (most often from exiting building) CA: Residential housing largely wood-framed, less prone to collapse 			
Falling/ Flying/ Sliding Objects	 1999 Kocaeli: 85% deaths/injuries due to being struck by falling object Whittier Narrows, Loma Prieta, Northridge: Falling non-structural items was most common cause of injury 			
Movement	 Gölcük: Staying put-sitting down associated w/ less injury than any other action 2010/11 Canterbury: Tripping/falling most common cause of injury Northridge: Those who stayed in bed were less likely to be injured 1999 Kocaeli risk: In bed asleep < in bed awake < standing, sitting still 2011 Christchurch: Those who held onto something less likely to fall 			

How does Drop, Cover, and Hold On work in real time?



11

Evidence Supporting Guidance: Other Indoor Situations

Two walls (corners) may provide more protection than one; corners may be sturdier locations; objects can fall from fewer directions

Low-lying furniture may deflect falling/flying/sliding objects; must weigh risk of no cover against risk of movement to low-lying furniture

Research on elevator performance suggest risks associated w/ shaking, power loss

Fire is one of the most deadly secondary disasters that can follow an earthquake; shaking can topple stoves, ignite flames

When current location is risky (e.g., kitchen/lab), moving may be safer than staying; controversial because of the risk associated with movement; situational awareness

Evidence Supporting Guidance: Outdoors Driving **General Outdoors** Northridge: Driver "overcorrection" Threat of death/injury from falling and damage to transportation objects entering/exiting buildings infrastructure (e.g., traffic signals) led to multiple deaths Threat of injury from falling/falling Simulation research found overobjects while moving correction and delayed response time led to inadvertent maneuvering to adjacent lanes Downtown areas near buildings, near glass: Risk of injury/death from falling objects/glass Roads may be closed, damaged

13

Evidence Supporting Protective Guidance: Coastal/Tsunami Areas

Moving to high ground during earthquake shaking can lead to injuries from falling, being struck by objects

Death/injury/damage from tsunami can surpass that from initial earthquake (so move when safe to do so)

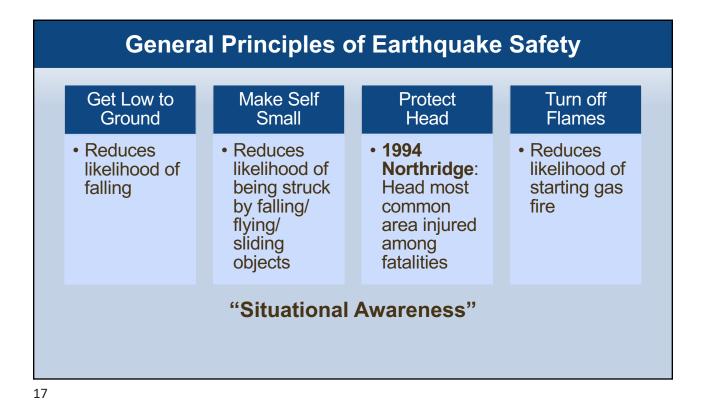
Length of shaking as indicator of tsunami risk not universal; timeframe between shaking and tsunami threat not universal

Most buildings not designed to withstand tsunami; however, upper stories of strong, tall buildings may be able to provide protection if no other option available



Evidence for why Certain Actions are Not Recommended

Take Cover in Doorway	"Triangle of Life"
 Doorways provide little/no cover, no more protection than other locations Moving to doorway introduces risk of falling Crowding in doorways 	 US buildings do not usually suffer catastrophic collapse Not possible to identify structural voids in advance, even with warning Moving introduces risk from falling, being struck by falling/flying/sliding objects





ShakeOut to ShakeAlert[®]: Research to Practice for Drop, Cover, and Hold On

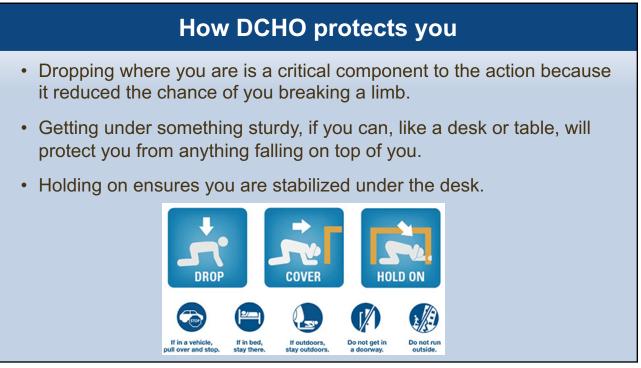


Dr. Sara McBride ShakeAlert Social Science Coordinator United States Geological Survey

So why is the recommended protective action "Drop, Cover, and Hold On" when you feel shaking?

Injury data from USA, Japan, and New Zealand indicate that people are most often injured when moving drastically during shaking (e.g. moving to reach children or evacuating from a building).

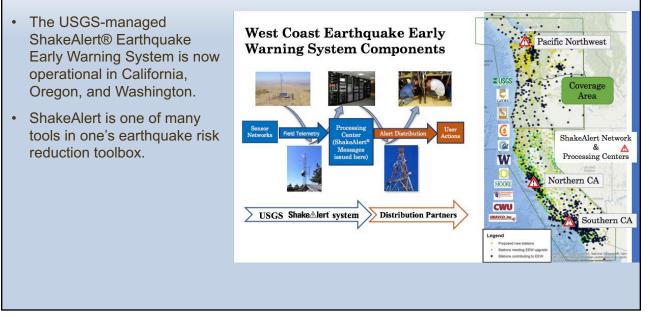




What are some barriers as to why people don't do ShakeOut?

- A study from 2012 and 2015 ShakeOut drills in New Zealand suggests that there are a variety of reasons why people don't do Drop, Cover, and Hold On.
- 9,000 observers were involved in the drills, with thousands observed. The main barriers to doing the drill were:
 - Embarrassment
 - Fragility/Aged/Disability
 - Lack of belief in the success of the actions
 - Working/busy
 - Caretakers of children e.g. parents, teachers helping children instead of helping themselves
 - And other reasons.

Connecting ShakeAlert® to the Seven Steps



23

Okay but what if you get an earthquake alert?

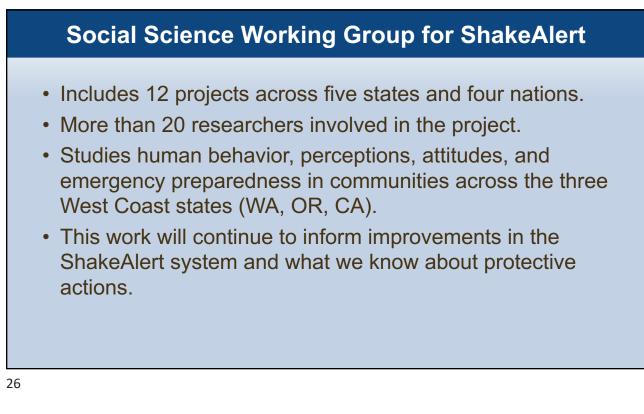
- ShakeAlert[®] and its partners are now testing the delivery of alerts to wireless devices in California (OR and WA to follow soon).
- The System can provide seconds of alert that stronger shaking is coming.
- It is not a prediction of an earthquake; the earthquake is already in progress.



How ShakeAlert[®] works with Drop, Cover and Hold On

- As with any technology, there are limitations. It takes time for the earthquake to be detected, processed, and for an alert to be delivered by a ShakeAlert partner. If you are very close to the epicenter
- Seconds matter, so it is unlikely you'll have more time to do other actions other than the DCHO suite of actions.
- In reference to Step 5, LAUSD Administrator Jill Barnes says:
 - "ShakeAlert asks you to do what you already do, but sooner."

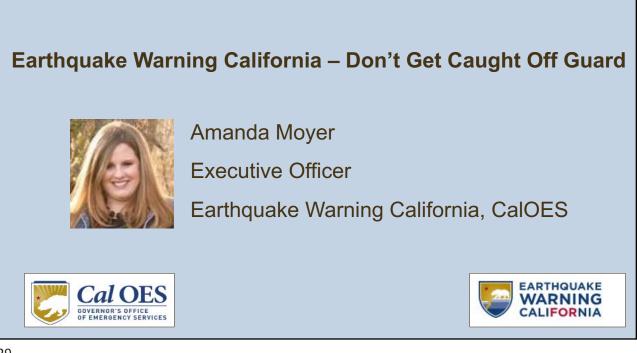




Thank You!

Learn More About ShakeAlert at: <u>www.ShakeAlert.org</u> Follow us on Twitter: @USGS_ShakeAlert





Earthquake Warning California - Don't Get Caught Off Guard

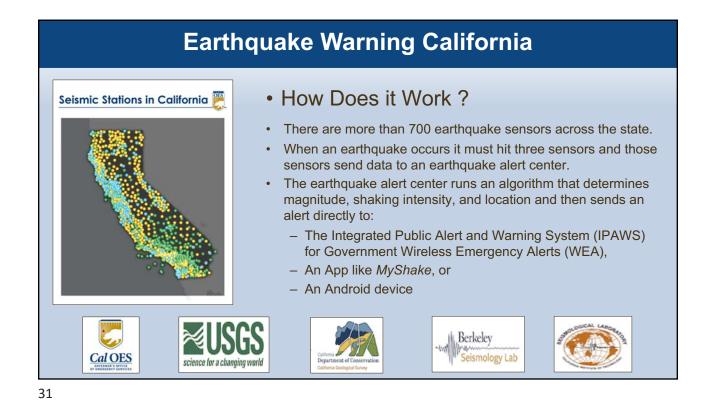
Earthquake Warning California is the state's **earthquake early warning system**, which provides tools and resources to warn Californians in advance of an earthquake.

The system relies on **innovative technology** that sends warnings to smartphone applications, operating systems, and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).

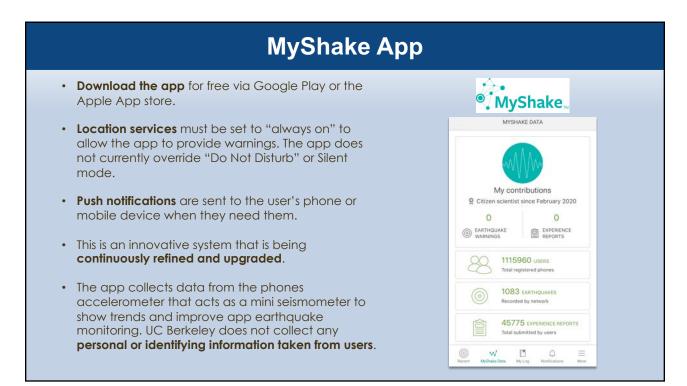
Earthquake Warning California can help the public, first responders, utility providers, transit systems, and other key industrial and business sectors **take actions to save lives**.

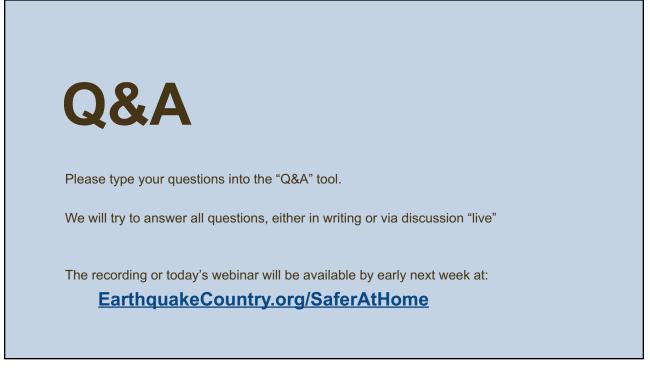
Visit <u>www.earthquake.ca.gov</u> to learn more.











Self-Protective Guidance for Various Settings



Mark Benthien Associate Director

So. California Earthquake Center (SCEC) & Executive Director, ECA



How to Protect Yourself

In most situations and building types:



Cover your head and neck with one arm and hand.

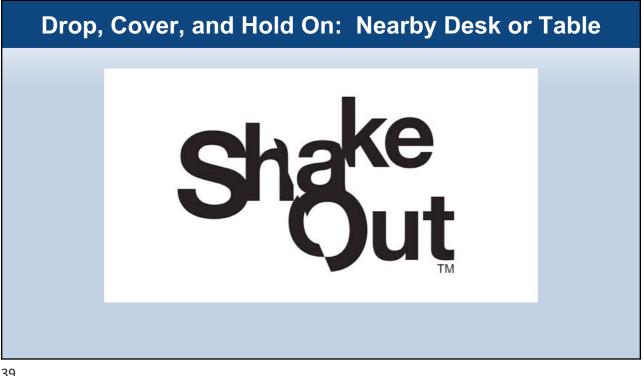
crawl underneath it for shelter

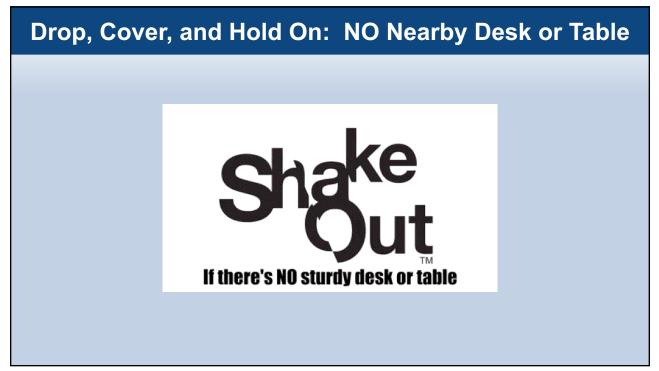


If a sturdy table or desk is nearby, - If no table/desk, crawl against a wall or next to low furniture for sideways protection

See EarthquakeCountry.org/step5 for advice for a variety of settings







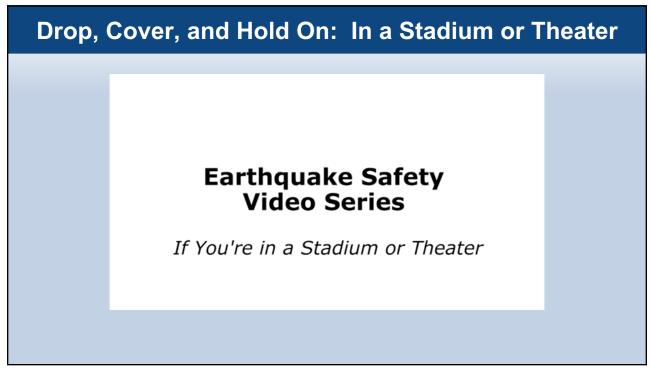
Other Self-Protective Actions

- Learn how to protect yourself– wherever you are: ShakeOut in Place.
- If you can't get back up– don't get down
 EarthquakeCountry.org/disability
- Guidance for many other situations– <u>EarthquakeCountry.org/step5</u> <u>Terremotos.org/paso5</u>
- Videos: Youtube.com/greatshakeout









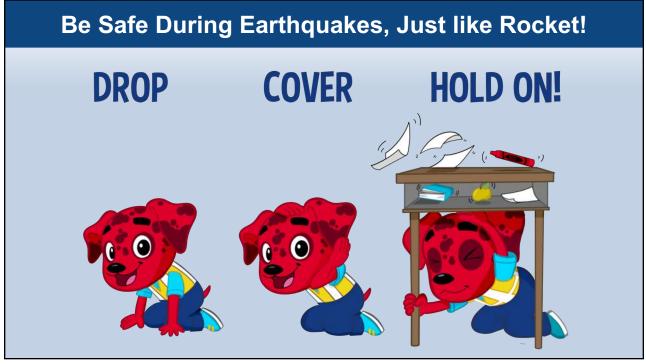




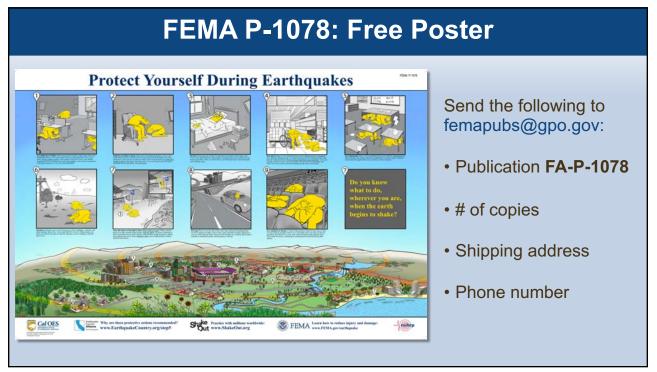
Some Other Settings

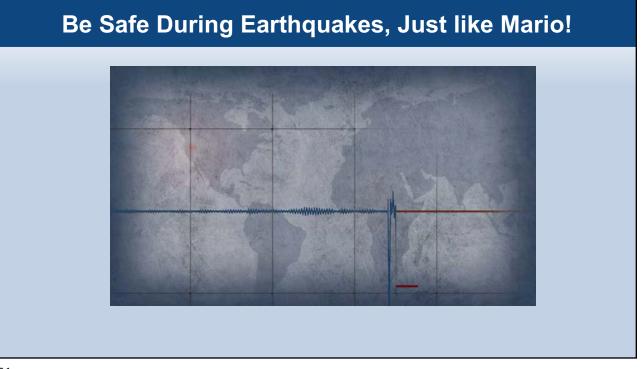
- In a high-rise: *Drop, Cover, and Hold On.* Avoid windows and other hazards. Do not use elevators. Do not be surprised if sprinkler systems or fire alarms activate.
- In a classroom: *Drop, Cover, and Hold On.* Laboratories or other settings may have special safety considerations. Students should also be taught what to do at home or other locations.
- In a store: *Drop, Cover, and Hold On.* Getting next to a shopping cart, beneath clothing racks, or within the first level of warehouse racks may provide extra protection.

EarthquakeCountry.org/Step5



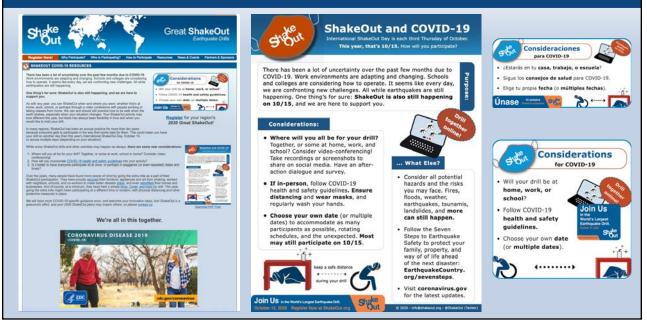


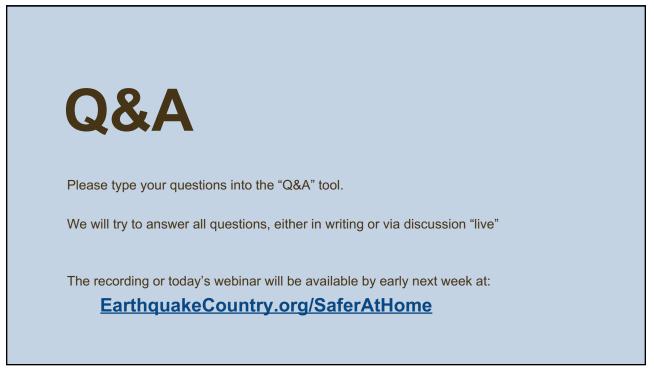






ShakeOut.org/COVID-19 & ShakeOut.org/espanol/COVID-19





Self-Protective Guidance for Various Capabilities



Inclusive Planning Specialist

Global Vision Consortium

&

Chair, ECA Southern California



Earthquake Safety for Various Mobility Devices			
For an individual who use	es a:		
Wheelchair	0:22		
Power Wheelchair	1:22		
Cane or Single Crutch	2:12		
Double Crutches or Arm Braces	3:09		
Walker	4:14		
Rollator-Style Walker	5:43		
Or has:			
Limited Upper-Body Movement	06:51		



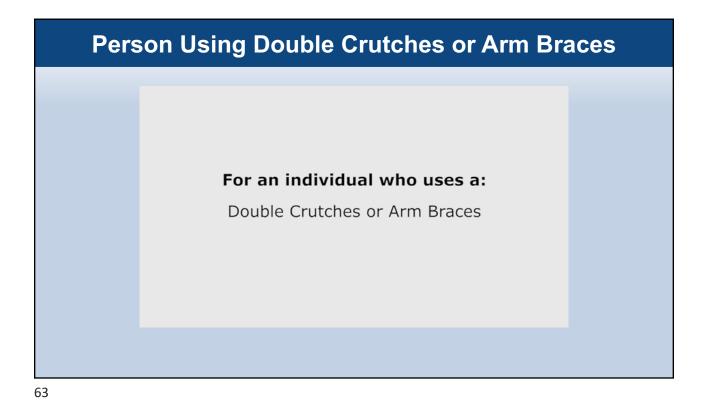


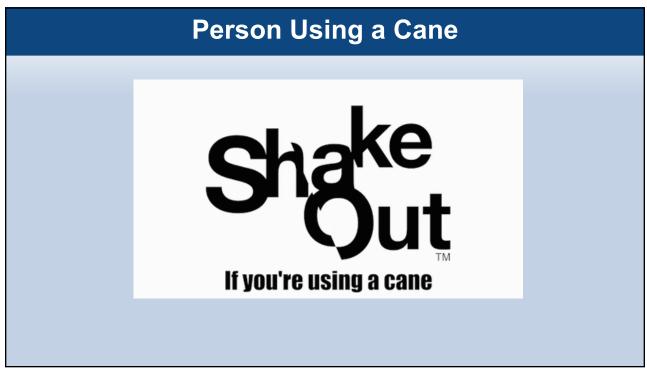


Person Using a Power Wheelchair: Lock Wheels

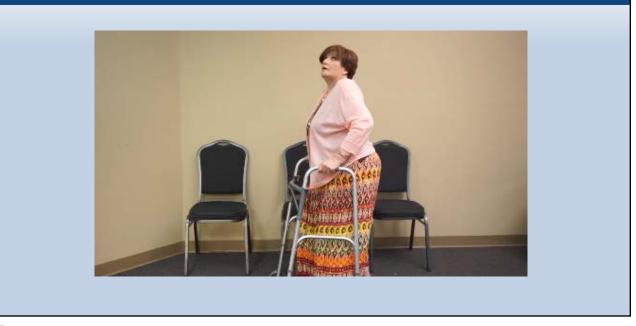


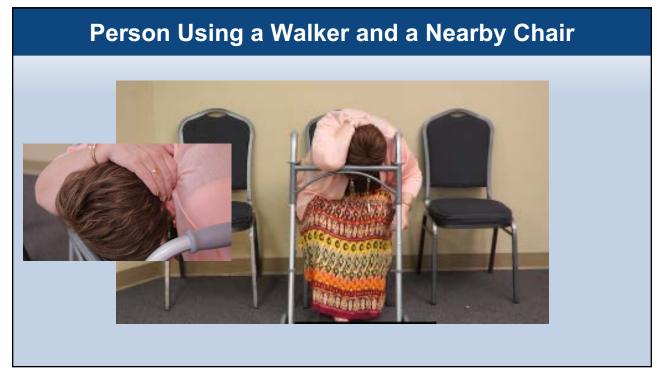




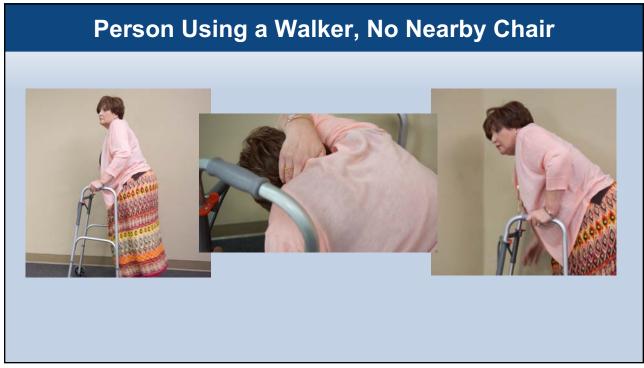


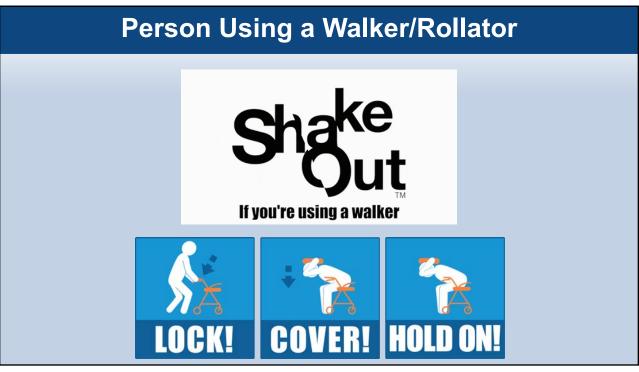
Person Using a Walker and a Nearby Chair





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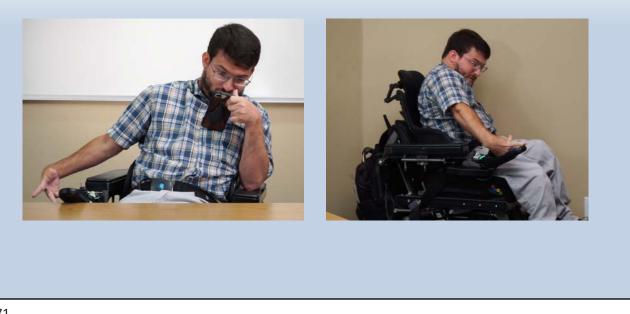








Person with Limited Upper Body Movement



71

Person with Limited Upper Body Movement



For Everyone

- Look around for hazards
- Check body for areas of pain or reduced sensation
- Connect with Personal Support Team



73

Remain Connected: Personal Support Team

AT LEAST 3 PEOPLE

Who can come to your assistance immediately

Practice:

- · How to assist you
- Use of assistive devices
- Evacuating you with your supplies
- Emergency Drills/Exercises



Keep Exits and Pathways Clear

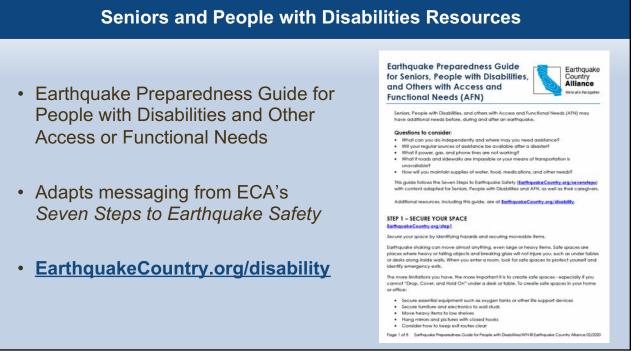




Secure Furniture, TVs, and other Objects to Prevent Damage, Injury, and Blocked Exits

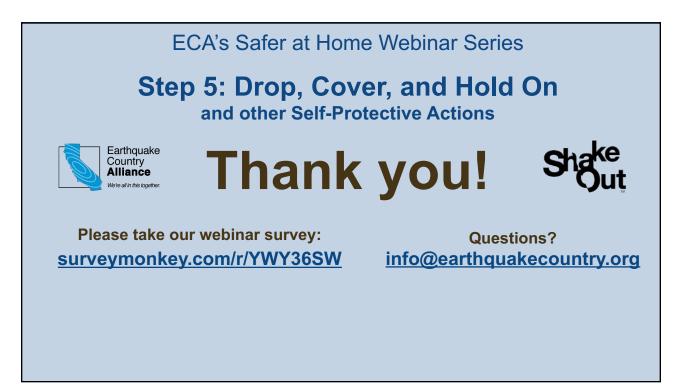
75

Service Animal Considerations · Keep animal close, under table or next to chair Service animal may be frightened or injured • • May not be able to work immediately · Increased risk of injury to paws from broken glass or debris on the ground • Be prepared to use alternate equipment if your animal cannot provide its normal services.





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RocketRules.org Earthquake Safety Video (excerpt)

