

Federal, State, and local emergency management experts and other official preparedness organizations all agree that “**Drop, Cover, and Hold On**” is the appropriate action to reduce injury and death during earthquakes. Great ShakeOut earthquake drills (www.shakeout.org) are opportunities to practice how to protect ourselves during earthquakes.

You cannot tell from the initial shaking if an earthquake will suddenly become intense...so always Drop, Cover, and Hold On immediately!

- **DROP** to the ground (before the earthquake drops you!),
- Take **COVER** by getting under a sturdy desk or table, and
- **HOLD ON** to your shelter and be prepared to move with it until the shaking stops.



If there is no table or desk near you, drop to the ground and then if possible move to an inside corner of the room. Be in a crawling position to protect your vital organs and be ready to move if necessary, and cover your head and neck with your hands and arms.

Do not move to another location or outside. Earthquakes occur without any warning and may be so violent that you cannot run or crawl. You are more likely to be injured if you try to move around during strong shaking. Also, you will never know if the initial jolt will turn out to be start of the big one...and that's why you should always Drop, Cover, and Hold On immediately!

These are guidelines for most situations. Read below to learn how to protect yourself in other situations and locations, or visit www.dropcoverholdon.org.



If you are unable to Drop, Cover, and Hold On: If you have difficulty getting safely to the floor on your own, get as low as possible, protect your head and neck, and move away from windows or other items that can fall on you.

In a wheelchair: Lock your wheels and remain seated until the shaking stops. Always protect your head and neck with your arms, a pillow, a book, or whatever is available.



Recommended Earthquake Safety Actions

In bed: If you are in bed, hold on and stay there, protecting your head with a pillow. You are less likely to be injured staying where you are. Broken glass on the floor has caused injury to those who have rolled to the floor or tried to get to doorways.

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 store: When Shaking starts, Drop Cover and Hold On. A shopping cart or getting inside clothing racks can provide some protection. If you must move to get away from heavy items on high shelves, drop to the ground first and crawl only the shortest distance necessary. Whenever you enter any retail store, take a moment to look around: What is above and around you that could move or fall during an earthquake? Then use your best judgment to stay safe.

Outdoors: Move to a clear area if you can safely do so; avoid power lines, trees, signs, buildings, vehicles, and other hazards.

Driving: Pull over to the side of the road, stop, and set the parking brake. Avoid overpasses, bridges, power lines, signs and other hazards. Stay inside the vehicle until the shaking is over. If a power line falls on the car, stay inside until a trained person removes the wire.

In a stadium or theater: Stay at your seat or drop to the floor between rows and protect your head and neck with your arms. Don't try to leave until the shaking is over. Then walk out slowly watching for anything that could fall in the aftershocks.

Near the shore: Drop, Cover, and Hold On until the shaking stops. If severe shaking lasts twenty seconds or more, immediately evacuate to high ground as a Tsunami might have been generated by the earthquake. Move inland two miles or to land that is at least 100 feet above sea level immediately. Don't wait for officials to issue a warning. Walk quickly, rather than drive, to avoid traffic, debris and other hazards.

Below a dam: Dams can fail during a major earthquake. Catastrophic failure is unlikely, but if you live downstream from a dam, you should know flood-zone information and have prepared an evacuation plan.

MYTH – Head for the Doorway:

An enduring earthquake image of California is a collapsed adobe home with the doorframe as the only standing part. From this came our belief that a doorway is the safest place to be during an earthquake. True – if you live in an old, unreinforced adobe house. In modern houses, doorways are no stronger than any other part of the house. You are safer under a table.

More information:

www.shakeout.org/dropcoverholdon

www.dropcoverholdon.org

www.earthquakecountry.org/dropcoverholdon

College students should know what steps to take before, during, and after an earthquake at home, work, and school. Visit www.earthquakecountry.org/sevensteps to learn the *Seven Steps to Earthquake Safety*.

PREPARE (before an earthquake):

- (Step 1) Secure your space, by identifying hazards and securing moveable items. Move heavy items to lower shelves. Bunk beds should be strapped together.
- (Step 2) Plan to be safe, by creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency. Know your dorm's evacuation procedures. Learn basic first aid. With your family decide (in advance) on an out of state contact (friend or relative) that everyone can report to and share information.
- (Step 3) Organize disaster supplies in convenient locations. Have a 'go bag' easily accessible with a first aid kit, list of medications, 3-5 days of medication, first aid kit, bottled water, high energy food bar, flashlight, shoes, and cash (small bills). During the first 24 hours after a very damaging earthquake, it may not be clear where you can go to get food and water, and you may not be allowed back into your dorm or building right away. If you live in college housing, ask your RA or other staff where you would go for food and shelter.
- (Step 4) Minimize financial hardship, by organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance. Store copies of identification, car registration, passports, or other documents you may need in an emergency in your go bag or car. If you live in rental housing, consider earthquake renters insurance if available in your state.

SURVIVE (during and just after an earthquake):

- (Step 5) Drop, Cover, and Hold On during earthquake shaking.
 - DROP to the ground (before the earthquake drops you!);
 - COVER your head and neck with your arms and seek shelter by getting under a sturdy desk or table if nearby; and
 - HOLD ON to your shelter and be ready to move with it until the shaking stops.
 - If there is no table or desk near you, drop to the ground and move next to an inside wall of the room. Remain in a crawling position to protect your vital organs and cover your head and neck with your hands and arms.



- Do not move to another room or outside during strong shaking.
- Visit www.earthquakecountry.org/step5 to learn how to protect yourself in various situations and locations, including safety tips for people with disabilities.
- (Step 6) When shaking stops, improve safety by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured, and preventing further injuries or damage. Follow your dorm/classroom emergency evacuation and relocation plan. Avoid downed power lines and water from broken pipes when exiting a building. If you smell gas move away quickly. Be careful leaving a building; aftershocks can cause loose bricks, broken glass, and other building materials to fall.

RECOVER (after an earthquake):

- (Step 7) Reconnect and Restore. Restore daily life by reconnecting with others, repairing damage (in your living space if needed), and rebuilding community. To keep phone lines accessible for emergency use, send a quick text to parents and/or family's out of state emergency contact (see below) to let them know you are ok. Only call if there is an emergency situation. Be careful when cleaning up debris (watch for broken glass and other hazards). If you are OK, volunteer to help others on campus or within your community.

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