



Joyce mergency Planning and Prep

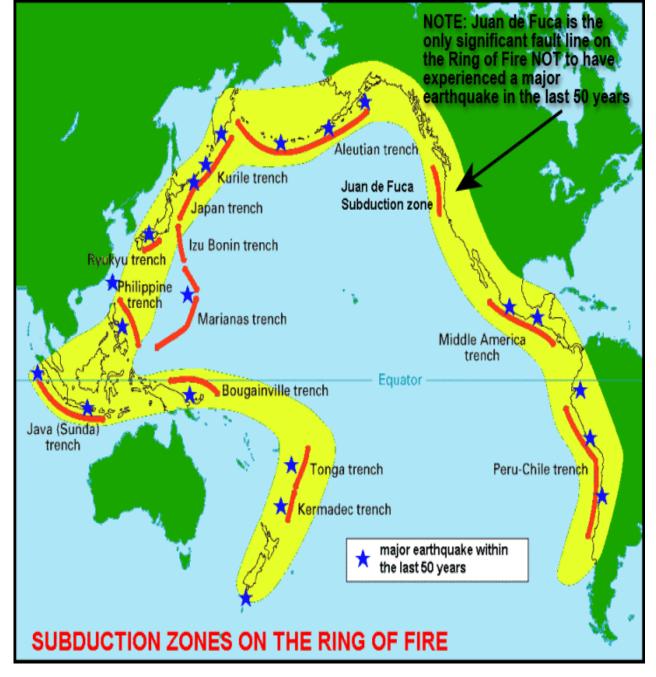
WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY?

What are different kinds of emergencies that can impact you?

Emergencies and Natural Disasters

- **Blackouts**
- > Drought
- Earthquakes
 - > Extreme Heat
 - > Floods
 - > Home Fires
 - > Hurricanes

- > Landslides
- > Thunderstorms
- > Tornadoes
- > Tsunamis
- **≻** Volcanoes
- > Wildfires
- > Winter Storms



Ring of Fire

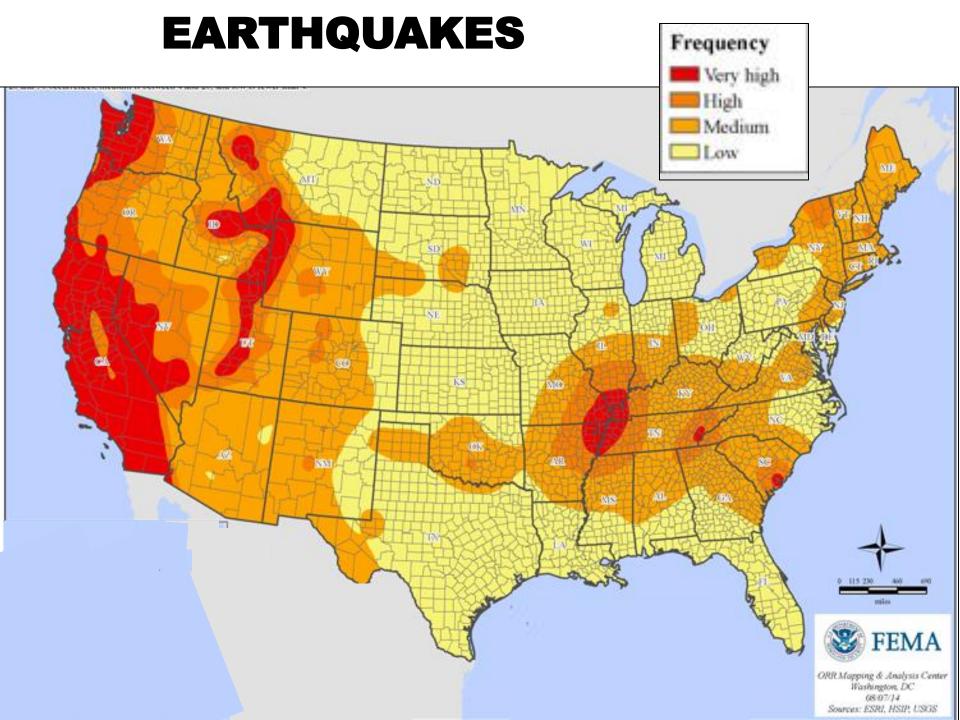
The Ring of Fire accounts for 90% of all earthquakes, and 81% of the world's largest earthquakes

Subduction zones are shown in red

The CSZ fault line is part of the Ring of Fire – ave 250 yr.

The CSZ is the only significant fault line on the Ring of Fire without a major quake in the last 50 years (see blue stars)

The last event on the CSZ was Jan. 26, 1700 -- over 317 years ago.

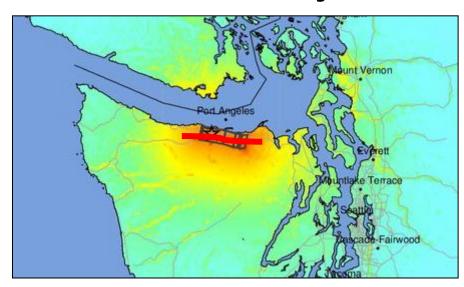


4 Key Earthquake Faults for Clallam County

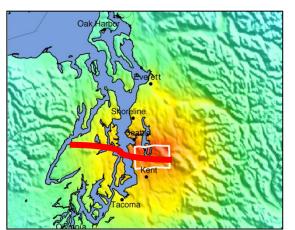
CSZ



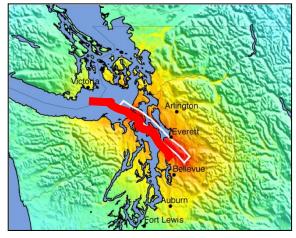
Lake Creek/Boundary Fault

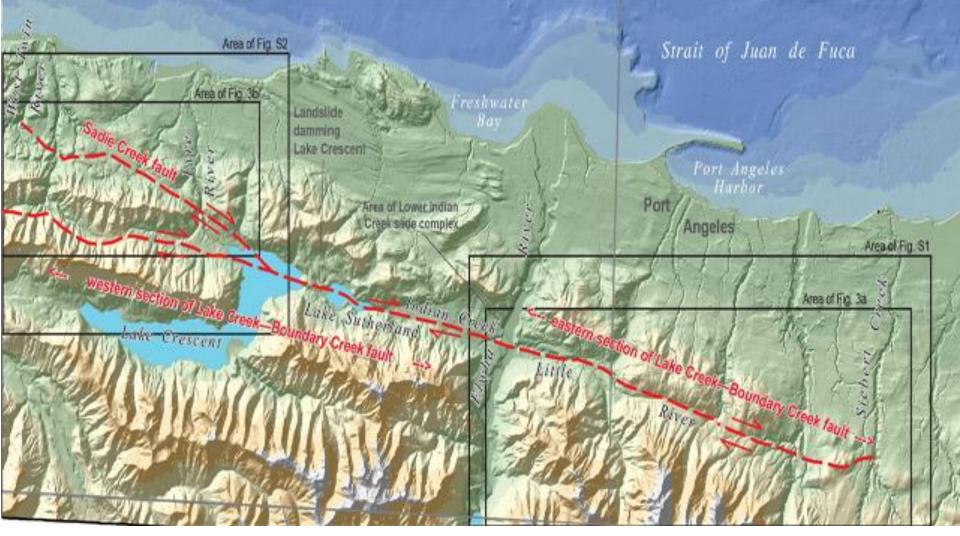


Seattle Fault



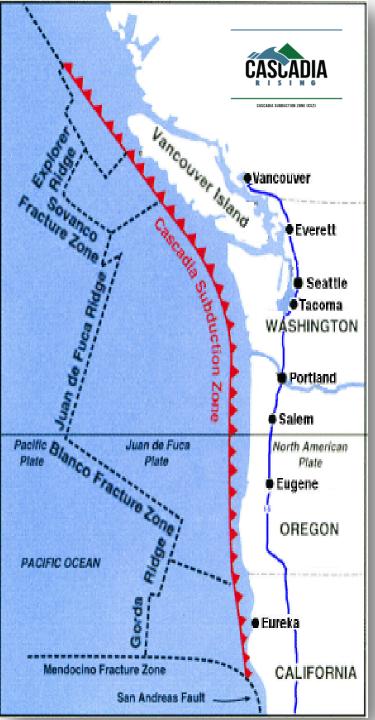
South Whidbey Island Fault





Study Confirms Large Earthquakes along Olympic

Mountain Faults 27 September 2017-- A comprehensive study of faults along the north side of the Olympic Mountains of Washington State emphasizes the substantial seismic hazard to the northern Puget Lowland region **55R** Seismological Society of America



Impacts:

Location: 130 miles off coast

Length of Rupture: 800 miles

Width of Rupture: 50 miles

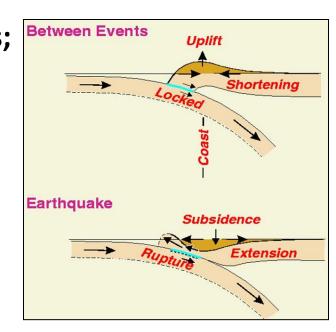
Ground shaking lasts up to 5 minutes

Modelled estimates:

13,000 fatalities; 30,000 injured.

Subsidence:

3-6 feet



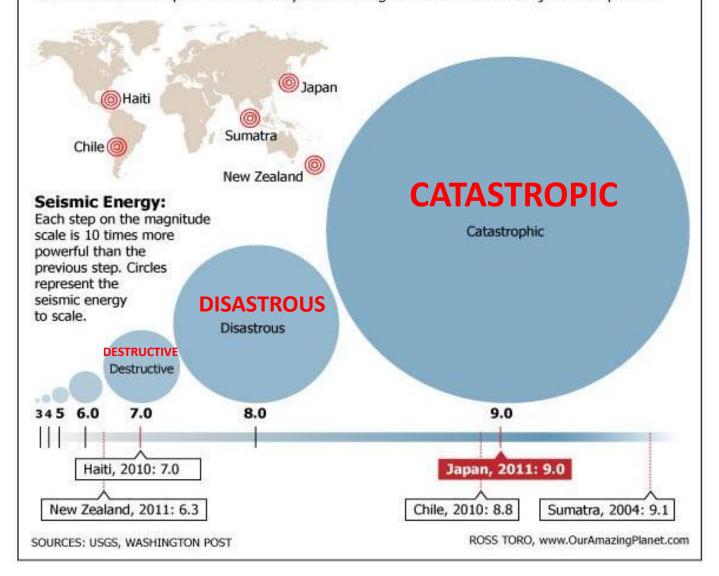


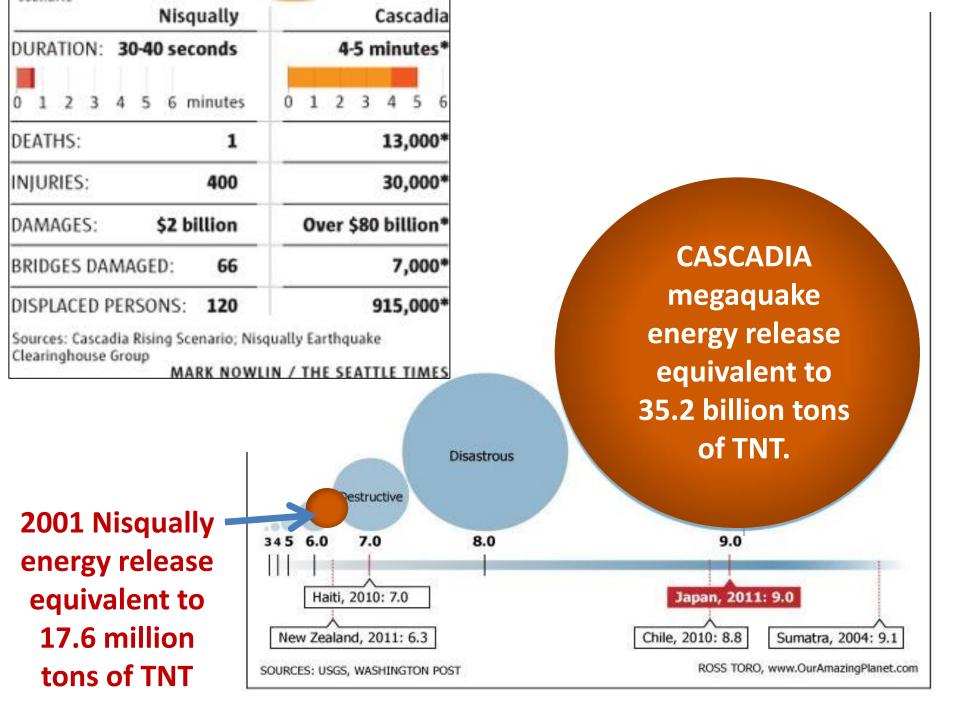
CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE (CSZ)

9.0 Richter
Magnitude
Quake will be
100 times more
powerful than
the 6.8 Nisqually
earthquake in
2001.

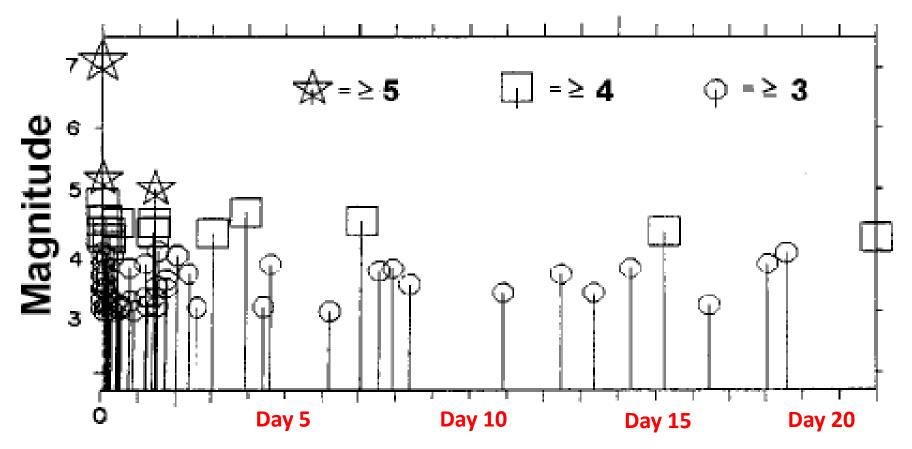
Magnitudes of Recent Earthquakes

The earthquake off the east coast of Honshu, Japan's largest island, was the fifthlargest ever recorded, according to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the largest ever recorded in Japan. How it compares in magnitude with other major earthquakes:





M 6.9 Responsible for 63 deaths and 3,757 injuries 1989 Loma Prieta Aftershocks



Days after original shock

How Many Aftershocks?

- USGS Rule of Thumb
 - For every single decrease in magnitude, get 10 fold increase in number
- If original quake is M9
 - 1 or so aftershock in range of M8 CATASTROPIC
 - 10 " " Total destruction;
 100 " " objects thrown into the air, river courses and topography altered

Aftershocks will last for 30 days

- 1 or so aftershock in range of M8 CATASTROPIC

- 10

tt.

66

66

M7 DISASTROUS

- 100

66

4.6

Obvious ground cracks;

= 1000

66

66

railroad tracks bent; some landslides on steep hillsides

Aftershocks will last for 30 days

- 1 or so aftershock in range of M8 CATASTROPIC

- **10**

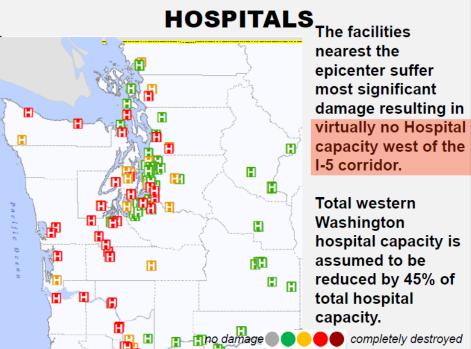
- 100 "

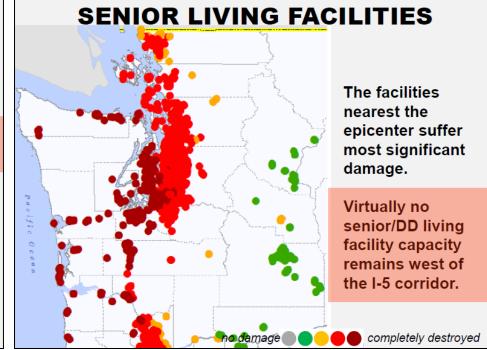
= 1000 "

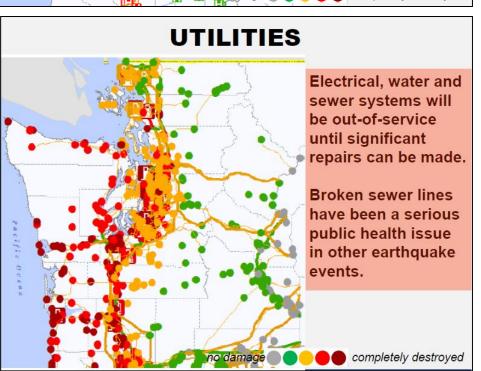
" M7 DISASTROUS

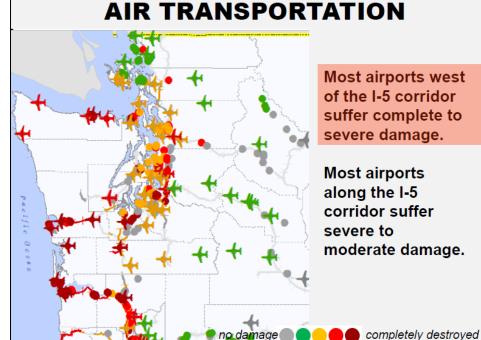
M6 DESTRUCTIVE

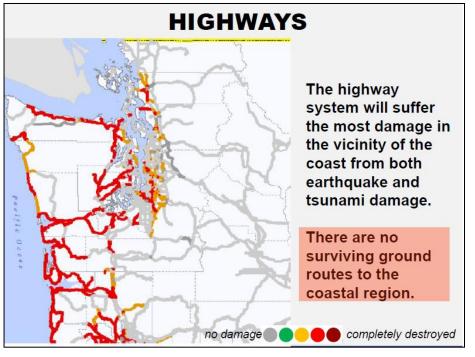
Felt in moving vehicles, chimneys collapse; poorly constructed buildings seriously damaged

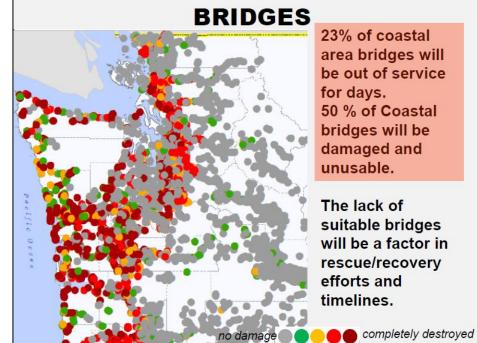


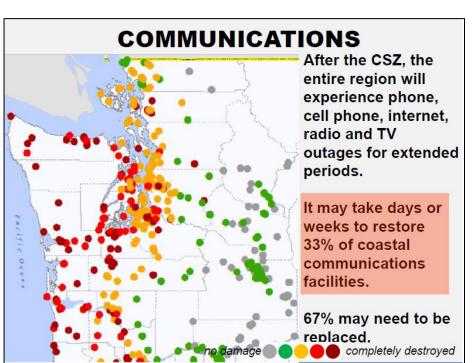


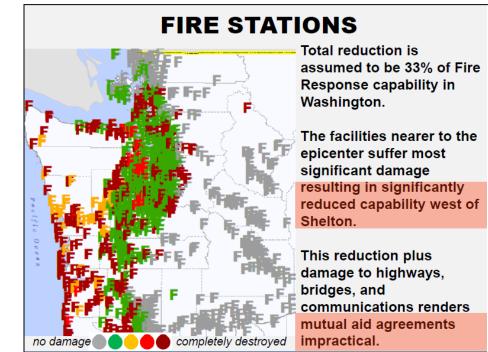










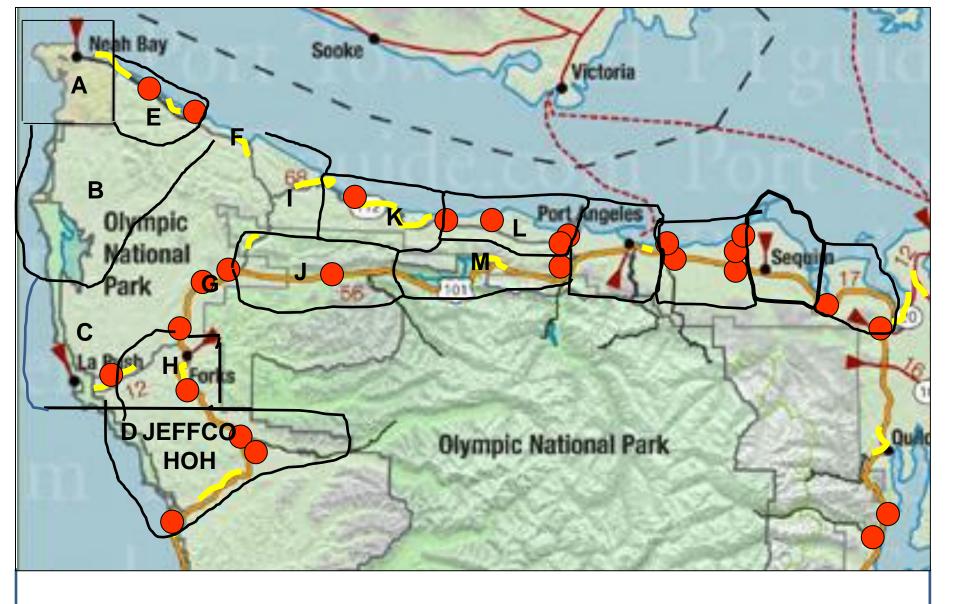




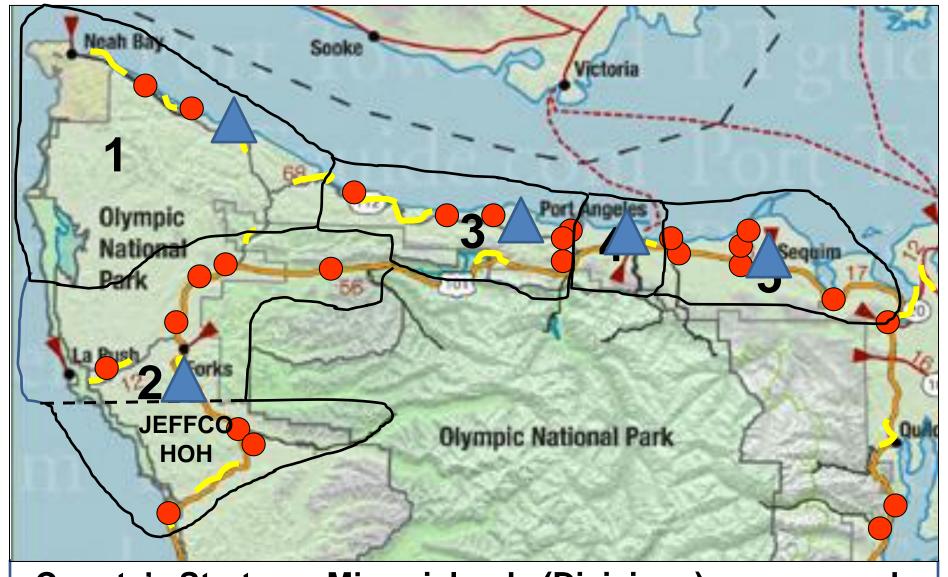
HIGHWAY IMPACT Damage Caused by Earthquakes







Communities become micro-islands (Divisions) due to the loss of bridges, roads and tsunami zones.



County's Strategy: Micro-islands (Divisions) are grouped into Command Areas based on the following hubs: Forks, Clallam Bay/Neah Bay, Joyce, Port Angeles, & Sequim

October - Great Shake Out





Ground Shaking



Ground Rupture



30 Days on Our Own

Landslides



Tsunamis



Liquefaction



30 Days on Our Own

Fires



THE GOLDEN DAY

Entrapped Victim Survival Rate

Time Until Rescue Survival Rate

30 Minutes	99.3%
1 Day	81.0%
2 Days	36.7%
3 Days	33.7%
4 Days	19.0%
5 Days	7.4%

The Rule of 3's

You can survive:

- -3 minutes without AIR
- -3 days without WATER
- -3 weeks without FOOD

Are you prepared for a major disaster?

Shelter at Home 30 days on our own

Best option for most families

- Organize your emergency supplies
- Make a family plan
- Map Your Neighborhood
- Make a Go-Bag



Go-Bags help you be prepared for an evacuation in the case of an emergency. What would you

need?





FOOD FOR 30 DAYS

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)
- > Staples salt, sugar, pepper
- High energy foods peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix
- Vitamins
- Food for infants, elderly persons, or those with special diets
- Comfort/stress foods cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags



WATER OR FILTER FOR 30 DAYS

Store water in glass or heavy plastic containers or filter. Avoid using containers that will break or decompose such as milk cartons. A normally active person needs 1.1 gallons of water each day for drinking and food items.





FIRST AID SUPPLIES FOR 30 DAYS

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car. A first aid kit should include:

- > Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- > Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent / soap
- Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- **➤** Non-prescription drugs
 - Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
 - Anti-diarrhea medication
 - Antacid for stomach upset
 - Syrup of Ipecac
 - Laxative
- bandages
- > Scissors
- > Tweezers
- Needles
- > Antiseptic
- > Thermometer
- > Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant









TOOLS and SUPPLIES FOR 30 DAYS

- ➤ Mess kits, or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils
- Radio, Flashlight and extra batteries
- ➤ Non-electric can opener, utility knife
- > Plastic or tarps to cover windows
- > Tent (to set up in your house)
- > Hammer, Crowbar, Pliers
- Duct Tape
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Aluminum foil
- > Plastic storage containers
- Signal flare
- Paper, pencil
- Needles, thread
- > Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water
- > Whistle
- > Pry bar
- > Plastic sheeting
- > Sanitation supplies
 - Soap, liquid detergent
 - Plastic garbage bags
 - Plastic bucket with tight lid
 - Disinfectant
 - Bleach
 - Broom









CLOTHING and BEDDING FOR 30 DAYS

Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person

- >Sturdy shoes or work boots
- > Rain gear
- **➢** Blankets or sleeping bags
- > Hat and gloves
- >Thermal underwear
- > sunglasses





SPECIAL ITEMS FOR 30 DAYS

Remember family members with special requirements, such as infants and elderly or disabled person

Formula For baby:

- **Diapers**
- **Bottles**
- **Powdered milk**



- Insulin
- **Denture needs**
- **Contact lenses and supplies**
- Extra eye glasses

Games and books **Entertainment:**





Important family documents

- Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and bonds
- Passports, social security cards, immunization records
- Important telephone numbers
- **Family records**





30 Days On Our Own

30 DAYS ON OUR OWN



Keep the items that you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easyto-find or easy-to-carry container, such as a large, covered trash container, a backpack or a duffle bag. There are many lists on the internet but the following examples are "FOOD FOR THOUGHT".

FOOD FOR 30 DAYS

Store a 30-day supply of non-perishable foods that require no refrigeration and little or no water, preparation or cooking. If you must heat food, pack a few cans of sterno. Select food items that are compact and lightweight. Include a selection of the following foods in your Disaster Supplies:

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)
- Staples salt, sugar, pepper
- High energy foods peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix
- Vitamins
- Food for infants, elderly persons, or those with special diets
- Comfort/stress foods cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags

