

This action sheet is produced as part of the Southern California Earthquake Survival Program (ESP). ESP is an effort to increase the level of individual and family preparedness in this region. It is coordinated by eight southern California counties and the Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project.



WHY

The October 1989 earthquake in the San Francisco Bay area left 1,408,000 customers without electrical power. Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) did a commendable job. In 12 hours it restored service to 50% of the more than one million customers who had lost power; in 24 hours it restored service to all but 80,000 customers. Think about it: 12 hours in total darkness, unable to communicate with the outside world, having no idea what is happening outside your limited area; that is unless you have a portable radio with good batteries.

Printed Courtesy of LAND 100

GETTING INFORMATION

Radio and television stations that survive and remain on the air after a quake will be your best sources of information since phone service most likely will be disrupted and/or reserved only for life-threatening emergencies. Radio and television stations will provide primary access to what has happened and how to deal with it. They will constantly broadcast what to do, where to go, and how bad things really are. A radio will increase your chances of having up-to-date information concerning:

Road conditions
Damage areas
Evacuation and shelter sites
Available services
Utility status
Condition of drinking water
Survival and safety instructions

EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM

Communications, as well as dissemination of news, instructions and other information to the public, are vital to survival and recovery before, during and following an emergency. The government broadcasts emergency information and instructions to the public over commercial radio and television to ensure the largest number of survivors and to communicate effectively with them.

The Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) exists to enable federal, state and local governments to communicate with the public through broadcast stations in the event of an emergency. The system uses broadcast industry facilities and personnel on a volunteer basis. It is operated by the broadcast industry under the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

POWER OUTAGE

Some tips on what to do when the lights go out:

- Turn on a battery-powered radio to find out what is happening and get emergency information.
- Unplug all electrical equipment, movie projectors, TV sets, VCR's, computers and audio-visuals; turn off light switches unless needed. Power may return in a surge and blow out light bulbs and other equipment.

EXPERIENCE SAYS...

Only one person can hear a walkman. Keep a transistor or portable radio with you.

It helps to have batteries that show an expiration date.

Don't forget your car radio.

Know where to find your local EBS station on the radio dial.

