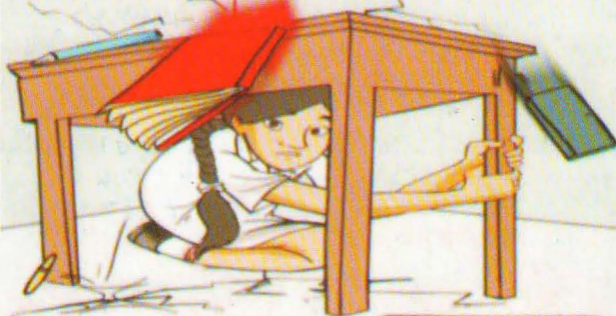


DIRECTORATE GENERAL CIVIL DEFENCE



Community Awareness And Preparedness

भूकम्प से बचने का है उपाय
झुको, ढको और कस कर पकड़ो पाय



SCHOOL SAFETY ON EARTHQUAKE

Presented by

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What is earthquake

An earthquake is the shaking, rolling or sudden ck of the earth's surface. earthquakes are the earth natural means of releasing stress. Earthquakes can be felt over large areas although they usually last less than one minute. Earthquake can not be predicted.

An earthquake is extremely dangerous, but there are some steps that every person can take to reduce the risks and make getting through a seismic event a little more predictable.

Wherever you are, protect yourself!

You may be in situation where you can not find shelter beneath furniture (or low against a wall, with your arms covering your head and neck). It is important to think about what you will do to protect yourself wherever you are. What if you are driving, in a theater, in bed, at the beach, etc.

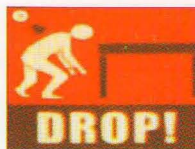
In the classroom, the safest place for you to be is under your desk. Crawl under your desk and draw yourself up into a protective position with your knees against your chest, your head between your knees and your hands clasped behind your head to protect it from dangerous objects. If the ceiling should collapse, your desk will shield you against falling debris. The desk can provide you with a breathable pocket of air should you be buried in rubble

In MOST situations, you will reduce your chance of injury if you :

DROP down onto your hands and knees (before the earthquake knocks you down). This position protect you from falling but allows you to still move if necessary.

COVER your head and neck (and your entire body if possible) under a study table or desk. If there is no shelter nearby, only then should you get down near and interior wall (or next to low-lying furniture that won't fall on you), and cover your head and neck with your arms and hands.

HOLD ON to your shelter (or to our head and neck) until the shaking stops. Be prepared to move with your shelter if the shaking shifts it around.



What cause death and injuries in an earthquake?
It is poorly built buildings and structures.



What is important during school hours.

Objects can fall or topple injuring or even killing children. Objects can slide or topple, blocking exits and impeding a safe, quick evacuation. We can easily prevent these consequences with simple, inexpensive measures

What happens in a school during a large earthquake

Violent Shaking

Falling items

Very hazardous locations such as near windows or in chemistry lab.

Injuries.

No telephone service

Blocked doors and exits

Damaged and cultured hallways or stairways.

Students are frightened and separated from their families.

Dangerous rods home

Lessons for parents, teachers and students

What do to during an earthquake

What to do after an earthquake

Fire safety

Evacuation plan

During an earthquake

Students and teacher announce loudly
“earthquake” “earthquake”

- Move way from:
Cabinets bookshelves, glass windows
- Drop, cover and hold on
- Protect head and neck
- Cover nose and mouth with a cloth
- Remain calm, do not run

After an earthquake

- The teacher surveys room and identifies injuries
- Student buddies help each other and injured or disabled students
- Do NOT turn on electricity
- Teachers take roll and identify missing students
- Do NOT move seriously injured students unless there is additional danger
- Send medical care for those seriously injured
- Students leave the room together and follow the evacuation route to the designated safe area walking quickly, but safely

After evacuation

- Provide first aid for injured students
- Students remain in designated safe area
- Teacher locate missing students
- Students kept together until
- Interactions are received that it is safe to return to the classroom, or
- Students are released to a parent or guardian

Fire safety : If fire occurs?

- Stop, Drop and Roll
- Stay low and cover mouth to avoid inhaling smoke

How to use fire extinguishers

- Reduce ignition sources: frayed cords,
- flammable or combustible liquids near heat sources.

Practice evacuation

- Hold practice drills at least once in a year

Safety at home

Students spend more time at home than at school. Families should :-

- Fix falling hazards
- Develop an evacuation plan
Practice Drop, Cover and Hold and evacuation.
- Have emergency contact information
Store emergency supplies
Students should share family emergency plans at school. Preparedness is a process that involves those affected, discusses expectations and plans the response.

Preparedness requires practice

- Hand outs
- A checklist for how to make a school emergency plan
- Guidance for a home earthquake plan
- Earthquake preparedness is useful for others hazards such as fires

How should schools prepare?

- Develop a school preparedness plan
Educate, train and drill

How do we help your school achieve this?

- Discuss everything with principal
- Form a committee to organize the preparedness plan
- Assign responsibilities to teachers and students
- Plan evacuations
- Adopt a student release policy
- Prepare response kits

Discussion should cover the following

- Lesson, policies, approach
- Earthquake affect in the context of the actual school
- Age & number of students
- Building size and layout
- Falling hazards
- Consequent issues

Responsibility should include:

- Ensuring overall school and students safety (principal)
- Preparing and planning the emergency and evacuation plans (Principal or teacher)
- Assistant students in each classroom (teachers)
- Searching for missing students and teachers
- Conducting first aid (all teachers)
- Checking the building of safety (an engineer)
- Gather and disseminating reliable information
(communications coordinator)

Principals for evacuation plans

- Locate safe open areas for assembly after evacuation
- Assign each classroom a route and a safe assembly area
- Routs should be direct
- Younger children evacuate first

Important actions

- **Keep items that may hinder evacuation away from exit doors.** Hallway cabinets, standing rolled carpets, heavy items that can slide or topple, glass and ceramic objects and shelf contents that may fall and hinder, evacuation should be secured or removed from the vicinity of the exit.

Install outward opening doors.

- Whenever possible exit doors should be installed so that they **open outward**. When large crowds are trying to exit or there is debris in the room, an outward opening door is usually easier to open. When people move towards inward opening doors to escape, they are in the way of the door and the door itself