
utilities at main valves or meter boxes. Turn off heating appliances and check for damage.

- Don't use the telephone except in real emergency. Leave the lines open for official use.
- If water is off, use emergency water from water heaters, toilet tanks, melted ice cubes and canned vegetables.
- Check that sewage lines are intact before permitting continued flushing of toilets.
- If power is off, plan to use foods from your freezer before they spoil. Outdoor charcoal broilers can be used for emergency cooking.
- Check chimneys for cracks, particularly in the attic and the roof line. Unnoticed damage could lead to a fire.
- Don't go sightseeing. Drive your car only if necessary, and then with caution. Keep the roads clear for rescue and emergency vehicles. Don't enter damaged areas unless you have been asked by officials to do so.
- Keep your emergency supplies, clothing and food handy in case you are called on to evacuate.

If it becomes necessary to evacuate homes, you will be advised.

- Wear shoes in all areas near debris or broken glass.
- Stay away from water front areas. Large earthquakes at sea are often followed by tidal waves.

2. FLOODS

Flood threats to particular areas can usually be forecast by constant evaluation of rising water tables resulting from heavy rain, surveys of snow conditions in river damage basins, meteorological observations and forecasts.

Flash or sudden flooding, in which warning time is extremely limited, can result from other causes such as earthquakes, tidal waves, hurricanes, violent storms or bursting of dams.

In either case, local government authorities usually will keep residents of areas likely to be affected informed of developments. Through the media they will recommend actions people should take to limit or prevent disaster.

Checklist - should a flood threaten