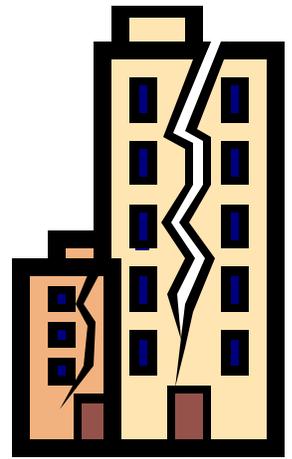


Quake Safe Try-It

PURPOSE

To learn about earthquakes and to practice the safety measures needed to protect yourself and your family if an earthquake should occur.



Do at least two (2) of the following:

1. Learn something about what makes the ground shake in an earthquake and why it is that we cannot feel most earthquakes.
2. Draw a picture that tells something about earthquakes. Share it with your troop.
3. Look at pictures of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake damage. Try to think of how daily life and technology has changed since then.
4. Take a hike along an "earthquake trail" or visit a place where you can see evidence of earth movement.
5. Invite someone to come to your troop meeting to talk about earthquakes.

Do at least two (2) of the following:

1. Check your bedroom or other rooms for objects that might fall and cause injury in an earthquake.
2. Develop the habit of keeping a pair of shoes by your bed at night and be ready to explain why this is a good habit.
3. With your family, set aside a place to store water, first aid supplies, a flashlight and a battery operated radio.
4. Know where to find drinking water at your house if the water pipes are broken. Know how to purify water.
5. Pretend you are shopping for food that could be stored at home for emergencies. What would you buy? Why?

Do one (1) of the following:

1. Learn simple basic first aid. (pp. 58-62 *Brownie Girl Scout Handbook*)
2. Invite a nurse or older Girl Scout to come to your meeting and teach you some first aid techniques.
3. Earn the Safety Try-It in the *Brownie Girl Scout Handbook*

Do at least one (1) of the following:

1. Hold an earthquake drill. Discuss what to do during a strong quake at home, at school, at troop meetings, in a car, in a mall, and in the out-of-doors.
2. Explain what "aftershocks" are.
3. Talk to your family about what you should do if you are not all together when a strong quake occurs.

Do one (1) of the following:

1. Name three things that would be dangerous to do after a strong earthquake has occurred.
2. Think of one good turn you could do for a neighbor after an earthquake.
3. Learn what you are to do at school during and after an earthquake.

Earthquake Vocabulary

AFTERSHOCKS

Smaller earthquakes following the hardest shake.

EARTHQUAKE

The earth vibrations caused by passing seismic waves that come from the release of energy when sudden movement along a fault occurs.

EPICENTER

The point on the earth's surface directly above the place where the rock first breaks or slips in an earthquake.

FAULT

A weak zone or break in the earth's crust where rocks have fractured and moved.

FORESHOCKS

Smaller earthquakes preceding the strongest shake.

LIQUEFACTION

The mixing of soil, sand and water to form a "jello-like" substance into which structures may settle during an earthquake.

MAGNITUDE

A measure of earthquake size based on the size of the waves recorded on seismographs.

PLATES

Large, rigid segments of the earth's crust and part of the mantle below, broken into 12 major and many minor sections that "float" on a plastic, flowing mantle layer.

RICHTER SCALE

The scale that measures earthquake magnitude or size. Each larger number on the scale represents an increase in 30 times the amount of earthquake energy released.

SEISMOGRAPH

An instrument which detects and records earth motions produced by passing seismic waves.

TSUNAMI

A long ocean wave usually caused by sea floor movements in an earthquake.



Suggested Disaster Supplies

1. Don't PANIC! Take deep breaths and count slowly. Big earthquakes can last 2-3 minutes.
2. Indoor Tips: As soon as you feel an earthquake start, shelter yourself by getting under a sturdy table, chair, or desk. (Don't get under a bed - it can collapse on you.) If this is not possible, move to a doorway or corner away from the outside of the building. "Duck and cover!" If you are in a crowded place, do not rush for exits. Try to cover your self (with blankets if you are in bed; with clothes from the rack if you are in a store) to keep broken glass away from your face. Be prepared for fire alarms and sprinkler systems to go off. In fact, there will be all kinds of noises as furnishings crash about. Just stay put, count slowly, breathe deeply.
3. Outside Tips: Stay away from buildings, as bricks, glass, and metal might come down. "Duck

and cover!" Get under a bus bench if possible. Protect your head with a daypack, purse, jacket or anything else that might act as a shield. Stay clear of power poles and other swaying objects. Don't curl up next to a car - it can bounce about and crush you.

- sheets of plastic and plywood to cover broken windows
- wire and cutters
- rope
- plastic tape
- pen and paper

Home Emergency Supplies

Survival:

- stored food and water
- first aid kit and book
- critical medication and glasses
- portable radio and batteries
- fire extinguisher
- flashlight by each bed
- shoes under each bed
- sleeping bags and tent/tarp
- candles and matches

Safety:

- helmet
- heavy shoes and gloves

Sanitation:

- large plastic trash bags and cans
- small bucket and plastic bags for use as a portable toilet
- pre-moistened towelettes
- feminine and infant supplies
- toilet paper
- newspapers for garbage, waste, warmth, splints

Cooking:

- BBQ, charcoal, firestarters, or camp stove
- matches
- pots, pans
- paper plates and towels
- plastic utensils and bags

Tools:

- axe
- shovel
- broom
- crescent wrench for turning off valves
- screwdriver
- pliers
- hammer and nails

Car Mini-Survival Kit

- bottled water
- non-perishable food and opener
- first aid kit
- critical medication
- blanket
- flares
- fire extinguisher
- flashlight, batteries, and bulb
- tools i.e. jack, tow rope
- plastic bags
- books and games

