Statistics for March 2023

March 2023 Call Volume

Call Type	# Of Responses	% Of Call Volume
Fires	1	1.3 %
Rescue & EMS	35	47.95 %
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	4	5.48 %
Service Calls	14	19.18 %
Good Intent Calls	12	16.44 %
False Alarms	2	2.74 %
Severe Weather /Disaster	5	6.85 %
Special Incident Type	0	0 %
Total:	73	100 %

EMS Patients (Residents vs. Non-Resident)

Resident	Non- Resident
27	11

Earthquakes

Hazard Definition

• An earthquake is a sudden, rapid shaking of the ground caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface or along fault lines. When the amassed energy grows strong enough, the plates break free causing the ground to shake. Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries where the plates meet, commonly called faults. However, some earthquakes occur in the middle of plates.

• The primary active faults within San Luis Obispo County include the San Andreas, San Simeon-Hosgri, and Los Osos faults.

• In 2008, the Shoreline Fault was discovered off the coast in the area of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant which is owned and operated by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). The initial study of the fault, using conservative assumptions about the total length of the fault zone, indicates that a potential magnitude 6.5 strike-slip earthquake is possible.

Where earthquakes have struck before, they will strike again.
The Central California coast has a history of damaging earthquakes, primarily associated with the San Andreas Fault.
However, there have been a number of magnitude 5.0 to 6.5 earthquakes on other faults which have affected large portions of the Central Coast.

• Recent events include the December 2003 - 6.5 magnitude San Simeon Earthquake and the September 2004 - 6.0 magnitude Parkfield Earthquake. • 2003 San Simeon Earthquake - The San Simeon Earthquake struck at 11:15 a.m. on December 22, 2003. The magnitude 6.5 earthquake is attributed to having occurred near the San Simeon/Oceanic/Hosgri Fault system. The epicenter was approximately six miles from the community of San Simeon. As a result of the quake Cambria experienced a residential structure fire, and several commercial and residential buildings were damaged. Some roadways were obstructed, and debris blocked some streets.

Hazard Potential

The Hazard Potential for earthquakes is dependent upon a multitude of factors.

- Earthquake Magnitude
- Distance from Epicenter
- Duration of Strong Shaking
- Local Geologic Conditions
- Fundamental Periods

Effects of Ground Shaking

• The primary effect of ground shaking is the damage or destruction of buildings, infrastructure, and possible injury or loss of life. Building damage can range from minor cracking of plaster to total collapse. Disruption of infrastructure facilities can include damage to utilities, pipelines, roads, and bridges. Ruptured gas and water lines can result in fires in the community.

• Secondary effects can include geologic impacts such as co-seismic fault movement along nearby faults, seismically induced slope instability, liquefaction, lateral spreading, and other forms of ground failure and seismic response

Impacts on People and Housing

• In any earthquake, the primary consideration is saving lives. Time and effort must also be dedicated to providing for mental health by reuniting families, providing shelter to displaced persons, and restoring basic needs and services.

• Major efforts will be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in reestablishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and temporary housing for affected citizens.

• The San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Cambria Fire Department in coordination with local, state, and federal emergency response organizations, continually work to better prepare the District's residents for the impacts of a significant earthquake event.

• The San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Department ensures that all new construction complies with current codes and ordinances regarding earthquake safety. Additionally, the Cambria CSD Fire Department sponsors a CERT team safety training to the public for residents to be better informed and prepared for a local disaster.

Risk Assessment

• In the event of an earthquake, the location of the epicenter as well as the time of day and season of the year would have a profound effect on the number of deaths and casualties, as well as property damage. The hazard of earthquakes varies from place to place, dependent upon the regional and local geology.

• Ground shaking may occur in areas 65 miles or more from the epicenter (the point on the ground surface above the focus). A moderate earthquake occurring in or near Cambria could result in deaths, casualties, property damage, agricultural and environmental damage, and disruption of normal government and community services and activities.

• The effects could be aggravated by collateral emergencies such as fires, flooding, hazardous material spills, utility disruptions, landslides, and transportation emergencies.

• A survey of local, State, and Federal government emergency plans indicate that although there is a general capacity to respond to small and intermediate-sized earthquakes, it is unlikely that any of these governmental units will be able to cope with the immediate impact of a great quake, such as a magnitude 8.3 event on the south-central San Andreas fault.

• The general public must realize that the assistance that they have been used to expecting simply will not be immediately available. In fact, in the event of an earthquake of such magnitude, citizens must be prepared to wait for up to 72 hours or more for any type of organized response.



General Preparedness

Your general emergency preparation should cover all the items listed below. Remember that additional preparation may be necessary for specific events.

- Learn about your community's warning signals
 Ask about animal care after emergencies
 Learn about care for elderly or disabled persons in your area
 Ask about disaster plans at workplace, school, daycare, etc
 Know how to shut off utilities

- 6) Designate a safe room in your house

- 7) Decide where to meet with family after an emergency, outside of your neighborhood
 8) Ask an out-of-area friend or family member to be a family contact
 9) Make copies of and secure important family documents: (Wills, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks, bonds Passports, immunization records Bank

account numbers Credit card account numbers and companies)

General Preparedness Continued...

10) Inventory of valuable household good and important Family records (birth, marriage, death)

- 11) Post emergency phone numbers by the phone
- 12) Determine best escape routes from home have two ways out of each room
- 13) Check if you have adequate insurance coverage
- 14) Install smoke and carbon monoxide detectors on each level of your house, especially in/near

bedrooms

- 15) Search for and secure hazards in your home
- 16) Take a Red Cross first aid and CPR class
- 17) Take a Community Emergency Response Team(CERT) training course

How to Shelter-in-Place:

- 1) Stay inside. If you're outside, get inside immediately
- 2) Close all doors and windows
- 3) Turn off the heating, air conditioning, fireplace dampers, and all vents that lead to the outside
- 5) Find your emergency supply kit, a battery-powered radio, and a cell phone
- 6) Stay in place unless instructed to evacuate or until an "all clear" is announced

72 Hour Home Emergency Kit

Each Family kit should be personally tailored to the specific needs of the home. <u>Some</u> items that should be considered for inclusion in the kit are as follows:

- Food
- Water (minimum 1 gallon per person)
- Blankets and sheets
- Flashlight
- Extra batteries
- Handheld radio
- Candles
- Lighter/matches
- Equipment- (Duct tape/ rope/ shovel/ pocket Knife/ Ax)
- Medications/prescriptions
- First Aid kit
- Cash