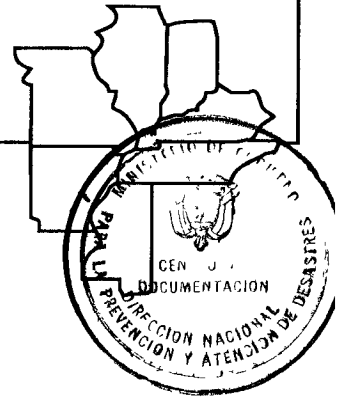


CUSEC

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Central United States Earthquake Consortium



Nonstructural Earthquake Hazards and Child Care Facilities

What Are Nonstructural Hazards?

Overtipping file cabinets or shelving or hazardous materials falling off shelves and spilling are examples of nonstructural earthquake hazards. These hazards are distinct from damage to the structure--the columns, beams, load-bearing walls, and floors that support a building.



An easy earthquake safety measure: store heavy objects like wooden blocks on the lowest shelf.

This brochure's purpose is to provide practical advice on making physical changes to nonstructural conditions--anchoring or changing the location of furnishings, for example--and to offer related emergency planning guidance.

Special Concerns In Child Care Facilities

Child care facilities, whether located in a residence or in an institutional setting, typically have fewer nonstructural hazards than many other kinds of build-

ings. However, because the occupants at risk, the children, are especially vulnerable, there are some conditions that deserve special attention. The children's increased vulnerability is partly because children are shorter than adults. An object that falls from a height of even a few feet off the floor can hit a child on the head or injure a child more seriously than an adult. Young children are also less capable of taking the most effective emergency actions to protect themselves during or immediately following an earthquake.

Earthquake Engineering Rules of Thumb

The following simplified principles can help non-engineers figure out which nonstructural items are hazardous.

The more an object weighs, the more forcefully it moves in an earthquake. A water heater weighing 400 pounds requires much stronger restraint than a lightweight bookshelf unit.

The more slender the object, the more likely it is to tip over. Objects at least one and one-half times taller than their narrowest base dimension are the most likely to tip over in earthquakes. Thus a four-drawer file cabinet will be more likely to overturn than a stockier two-drawer model when they are shaken.

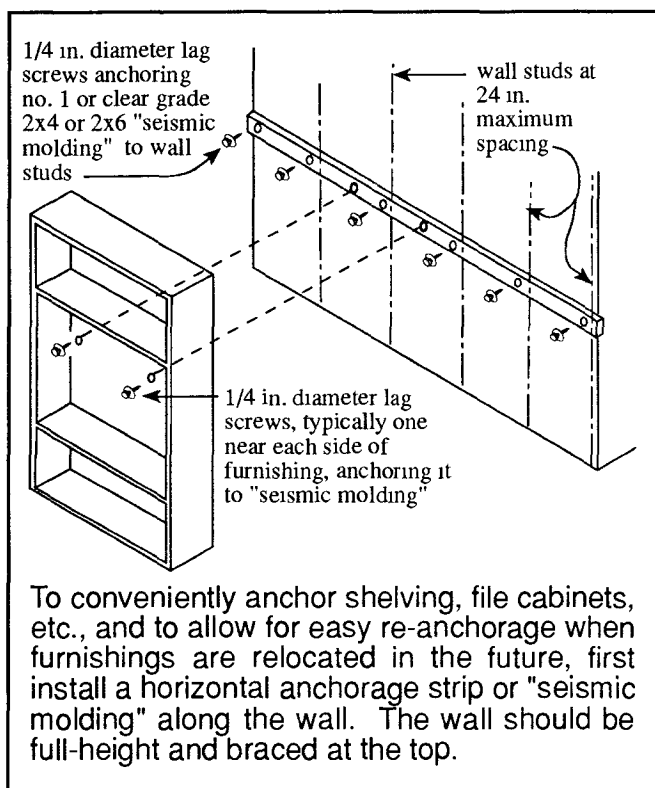
The higher the object, the greater the hazard. An object such as a heavy aquarium on a shelf four feet off the floor is a greater hazard than the same item located on a shelf only two feet high.

An anchorage or restraint is only as strong as its weakest link. Anchoring cabinets, shelving, etc.

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securely to the wall is a common solution to the hazards posed by furnishings. But if the connection is made to the finish material of the wall, typically the plaster or dry wall (gypsum board), the toggle bolt or plastic sleeve can easily fail. Connections should be made directly to the wall structure: the 2x4 studs in wood frame construction, metal studs in many commercial or institutional buildings, or concrete or masonry walls. Lag screws a quarter inch in diameter and long enough for the threads to penetrate two inches into the 2x4 are often specified by engineers for the common case of wooden studs.

A rough test of the adequacy of a restraint: You should be able to pull horizontally on the object with a force equal to its weight. This takes into consideration safety factors.



The most reliable hazard evaluations and solutions are engineered. You may be able to obtain some engineering expertise from consulting engineers and architects in your area for a small cost. Also consider surveying parents to see if any have relevant skills in the fields of architecture, engineering, or building construction.

Emergency Planning

The most important response to potential nonstructural earthquake hazards in an earthquake is to immediately take cover when an earthquake begins to shake the building. Getting under a desk, table, countertop, etc. and covering your head is simple advice, but unless there are regular drills people may not take this effective action.

After the shaking has stopped, the first task is to check to see if anyone is injured and needs help.

Count on a telephone outage. This means you should have a back-up plan for sending messages such as requests for medical help. Have a street map of your area with the nearest always-open emergency facility (typically the nearest fire station) clearly indicated, along with your location. After an earthquake, you could send someone for help on foot or by car with the accurate directions of this map.

Quickly check the building for any major damage. The one best rule of thumb for non-engineers concerning structural damage is that if the building is leaning noticeably, it should be considered unsafe and everyone should exit. For the more likely case of nonstructural damage, know where shut-off valves or switches are for the gas or fuel oil, water, and electrical systems. Shut off a system only if there is obvious damage or you detect a leak or short circuit.

For everyone, but especially for children, the emotional and psychological effects of an emergency situation can be difficult. This significant subject is treated in brochures listed in the Information Sources section at the end of this brochure.

Stocking enough emergency supplies to be self-sufficient for several days can be expensive and burdensome to maintain over the years. However, some useful items can be kept on hand at low cost. Extra baby formula and drinking water, flashlights, a portable radio with extra batteries, and a first aid kit are near the top of the list.

Contact the American Red Cross, a local hospital, or your local fire department for first aid courses for parents and staff. First aid/CPR training can pay off in many possible emergencies, not just earthquakes.

Nonstructural Safety Checklist

This list is not all-inclusive but it does itemize the more common hazards. Deal with the most likely or potentially serious conditions first. The following checklist has been adapted from "Checklist of Nonstructural Earthquake Hazards in Child Care Facilities," produced by The Reitherman Company for the Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project of the California Office of Emergency Services in 1990.

EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS

- File Cabinets:** Are tall cabinets, approximately taller than desk height, secured to prevent overturning? As a second choice, cabinets should be bolted to each other to make a more stable or stocky combined shape. A stockier shape (wider footprint) makes an object less likely to overturn, and this technique could be considered partial protection.
- Shelving:** Are shelving units securely attached to the wall?
- Shelf Contents:** Heavy or sharp items are stored on shelves that have lips, elastic cords, or are sloped slightly backward. Put blocks and heavy objects on lowest shelves.
- Television Sets, Computers:** Are these pieces of equipment restrained so they won't slide off and fall?
- Storage Cabinets:** Are tall cabinets secured to the wall, and are their doors latched?
- Wall Hangings:** Are heavy or potentially sharp wall decorations securely mounted (with closed eye-hooks for example)?
- Hazardous Materials:** Are chemicals such as bleach, paint thinner, and cleaners secured so that they won't fall and spill?
- Cribs:** Are cribs located away from the top of a flight of stairs or other locations where rolling or sliding a few feet would put them in a danger? Are tall cribs (such as "bunk bed" or double-deck cribs, or cribs with the bed level elevated) anchored?
- Pianos, Heavy Carts:** Are heavy furnishings or equipment on wheels latched or tethered to the wall when "parked"?
- Fire Extinguishers:** Are fire extinguishers secured so they won't fall off a wall bracket if they swing or jiggle during an earthquake?
- Refrigerators:** Are tall refrigerators secured to the wall or prevented from tipping by built-in cabinetry above?

OVERHEAD ELEMENTS

- Suspended Ceiling Components:** In non-residential buildings with hung ceilings, does the ceiling have diagonal bracing wires? More importantly, are any light fixtures, air diffusers, or speakers resting on the suspended ceiling gridwork provided with the back-up support of two safety wires at diagonally opposite corners?
- Pendant Light Fixtures:** Do light fixtures that are supported by stems (metal conduit or "pipe" about an inch in diameter) have safety wires extending up through the stem or otherwise attached to the fixture?
- Spot Lights, Track Lights:** Are lights securely mounted so that when the fixtures shake they won't come off and fall?
- Suspended Space Heaters:** Are these heaters, especially if supplied with natural gas, hung with vertical rods that also have diagonal bracing?
- Hanging Plants and Displays:** If heavy, are they attached to the structure above rather than just to plaster, sheetrock, or a suspended ceiling's gridwork? Are closed eye-screws rather than open hooks used?
- Battery-powered Emergency Lights:** Are these units secured to shelves or brackets?
- Blackboards, Projection Screens:** Are these ceiling-hung or wall-mounted items securely fastened?

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

- Water Heaters:** Are water heaters restrained rigidly with bracing or metal strapping? (Water or gas pipe connections do not "count" as earthquake bracing). Flexible pipe connectors are desirable.
- Furnaces, Heaters:** Are furnaces restrained so that they won't slide and break gas or electrical connections?
- Heating-Ventilating-Air Conditioning Ducts:** Do large sheet metal ducts have diagonal bracing above or do they have enough vertical straps to keep any

section from falling if the ductwork separates into sections? Any diffusers or grills, unless screwed to a rigid duct, should have their own back-up support wires to the structure above.

PARTITIONS

- Shelving-As-Room-Divider:** Are lightweight panels, rather than shelving units or other tall furnishings, used to divide up a room?
- Freestanding Partitions:** Are room dividers that are heavy (heavier than "bulletin board" panels) and that extend partway to the ceiling braced by interconnecting them in L-shaped or zigzag layouts?
- Partitions Anchoring Shelving or Cabinets:** Do partitions that extend only as high as the suspended ceiling have braces or other support to the structure above if they are used to anchor heavy objects?

WINDOWS

- Large Panes:** Are large panes safety-glazed? If made of safety glass, typically tempered glass, there will be a small white-lettered label in a corner of each pane; in recent construction, usually all glass within 18 inches of the floor or in doors is safety glazed.
- Transoms:** Are transoms (window panes located over doorways) safety glazed?
- Glazed Partitions:** Do partitions have plastic or safety glass panels, rather than ordinary glass?

EXTERIORS

- Play Equipment:** Do freestanding heavy timber columns (e.g. telephone pole logs) have horizontal metal or wood beams, so that if one pole rots at its base it is supported by another post and won't fall?
- Fences:** Were tall fences that are made of concrete, concrete block, stone, or brick, constructed with adequate steel reinforcing for earthquake resistance? (The steel is hidden inside; verifying earthquake resistance requires knowing how the walls were built).
- Overhead Electrical Lines:** Do overhead electrical lines go around rather than over play areas? Moving children away from areas underneath lines during an earthquake, or afterward when aftershocks are likely, is a possible emergency planning measure.
- Gas, Electrical, and Water Shut-offs:** Is the loca-

tion and method of operation known to the staff, diagrammed in a "what to do in case of emergency" notice, and is any necessary wrench in place?

- Trees:** Have trees that were leaning or in poor health been trimmed or removed?

Sources of Information

CUSEC can provide information on a variety of earthquake topics. (See phone number and address page 1).

State and Local Agencies may be able to provide useful information. Check with your office of emergency services (emergency management, disaster services, civil defense), building inspection or building code department, planning department, and fire department.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, P.O. Box 70274, Washington, D.C., 20024: FEMA publishes FEMA Publication 74, *Reducing The Risks of Nonstructural Earthquake Damage: A Practical Guide* and FEMA Publication 48, *Coping With Children's Reactions To Earthquakes And Other Disasters*. Earthquake Hazards Reduction Series order form also available.

Bay Area Regional Earthquake Preparedness Project, 101 8th Street, Suite 152, Oakland, CA, 94607; (415) 540-2713, and the **Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project**, 1110 E. Green St., Suite 300, Pasadena, CA 91106 (818) 795-9055, distribute a variety of earthquake materials, including a videotape, *Reducing Nonstructural Earthquake Hazards: A Practical Guide for Schools* and a collection of preparedness materials for schools and child care facilities.

Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, 499 14th Street, Suite 320, Oakland, CA 94612-1902, (510) 451-0905: EERI has a slide set on *Nonstructural Earthquake Damage*. Order form for other publications and audiovisual materials also available.

Disclaimer

Professional expertise is recommended to increase the probability that intended levels of earthquake protection will be achieved. No guarantee is made that following the guidance in this publication will prevent all earthquake damage. Liability for losses that are caused by an earthquake or as a result of using this publication is specifically disclaimed.

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