

Emergency Contacts

Coconino County Office of
Emergency Management
5600 E. Commerce Ave.
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
928-679-8310
coconino.az.gov/emergencysvcs

Fire, Police, Ambulance 9-1-1

Coconino County Office of Emergency Management,
928-679-8310
Flagstaff Fire Department main number,
928-213-2500
Flagstaff Police Department, **928-774-1414**
Coconino County Sheriff's Office, **928-774-4523**
Williams Police Department, **928-635-4461**
Williams Fire Department, **928-635-4421**
Page Police Department, **928-645-2463**
Page Fire Department, **928-645-2461**
Fredonia Police and Fire Departments,
435-644-2349
Arizona Public Service (APS), **928-782-7151**
Unisource Energy Service, **877-837-4968**
American Red Cross, **800-842-7349**
Salvation Army, **928-774-1403**
Coconino Humane Association, **928-526-1076**
National Weather Service, **928-556-9161**
Century Link (Qwest), **800-244-1111**

Essential Web Contacts

FEMA Ready Page
www.ready.gov
American Red Cross
www.redcross.org/safeandwell

Emergency Alert Stations

KNAU Radio Local Primary 1, 91.7 & 88.7 FM
KAFF Radio 92.9 FM

For More Information ...

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Online Earthquake Resources

Arizona Geological Survey
www.azgs.az.gov

**Arizona Earthquake
Information Center**
www.cefnns.nau.edu/org/aeic

**Utah Geological Survey Earth-
quakes and Faults**
[http://geology.utah.gov/utahgeo/
hazards/eqfault/index.htm#faults](http://geology.utah.gov/utahgeo/hazards/eqfault/index.htm#faults)

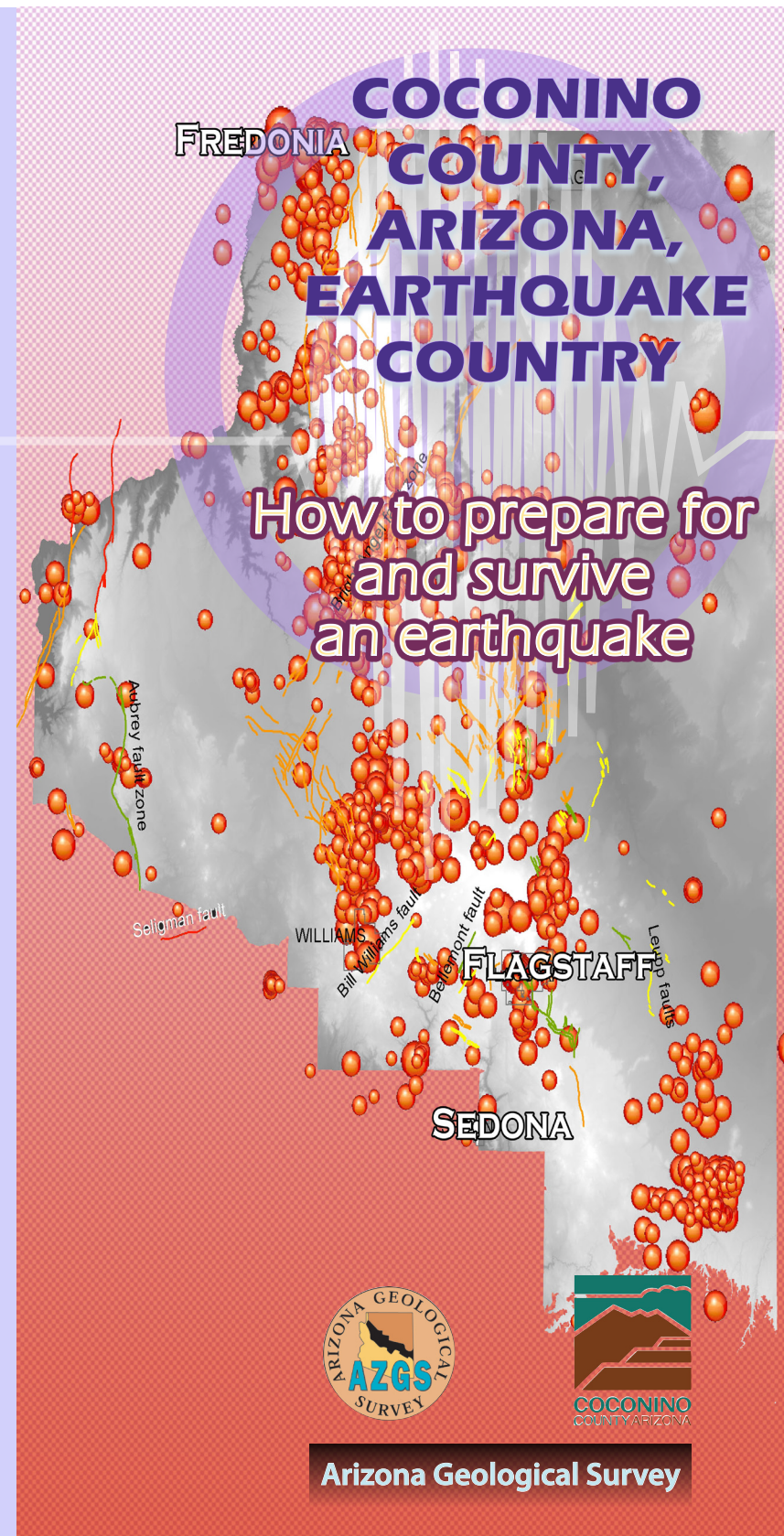
USGS Earthquake Hazards
earthquake.usgs.gov

Earthquake Hazards 101 (USGS)
[http://earthquake.usgs.gov/haz-
ards/about/basics.php](http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/about/basics.php)
IRIS Earthquake Consortium
www.iris.edu



Acknowledgments. Funds for brochure design
and printing provided by the National Earth-
quake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) to
Arizona Geological Survey's AZ Shakes Earth-
quake outreach program.

Cover image: Historical earthquakes of Coconi-
no County from 1830 to 2011. Larger orange
spheres signify larger magnitude earthquakes.
Source: Arizona Earthquake Information
Center. Layout by Arnie Bermudez.



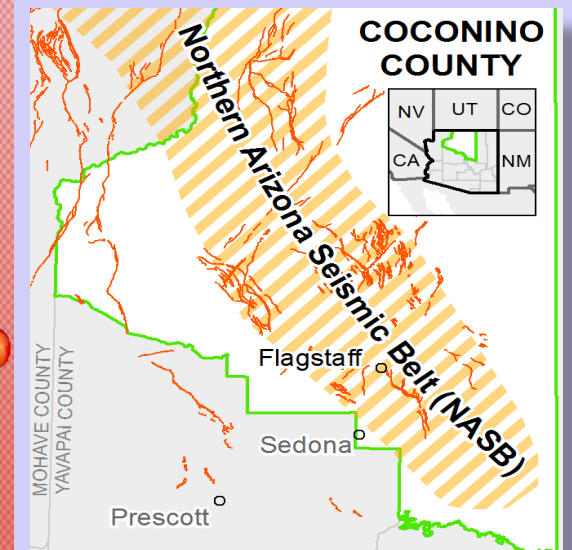
Coconino County, Arizona Earthquake Country

The Northern Arizona Seismic Belt (NASB), a complex of more than two dozen active faults, crisscrosses Coconino County, from Flagstaff in the south across Grand Canyon to Fredonia on the Arizona-Utah border. On average, faults of the NASB produce one felt earthquake each year. In Arizona, the seismic hazard in Flagstaff is second only to that of Yuma.

Notable Historic Earthquake Activity - From January 1906 to August 1912, Coconino County experienced three magnitude (M) 6.0 to 6.2 earthquakes, all of which occurred within 24 miles of Flagstaff.

- 1906, January 25, M6.2
- 1910, September 24, M6.0
- 1912, August 18, M6.2

Ground shaking from the 1906 earthquake lasted more than 30 seconds, caused general panic in the community, and collapsed chimneys, cracked walls and shook plaster from ceilings. The event was felt over 80,000 square miles of northern and central Arizona.



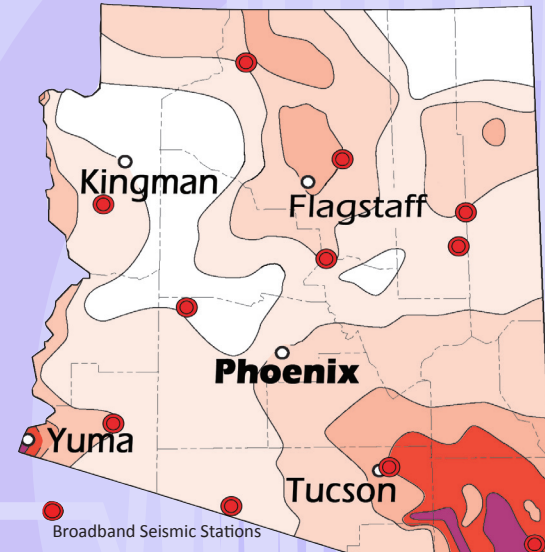
Northern Arizona Seismic Belt- Red lines indicate faults

Recent Activity - The 1993 Cataract Creek earthquake sequence included M4.9 and M5.4 events. Swarms of small earthquakes occurred near Sunset Crater in 2008 and Lake Mary in 2011.

In 1997, researchers at the Arizona Earthquake Information Center concluded that there was a 50% chance of a M6.0 or larger event in the next 30 years within the NASB.

Earthquakes don't kill people ...

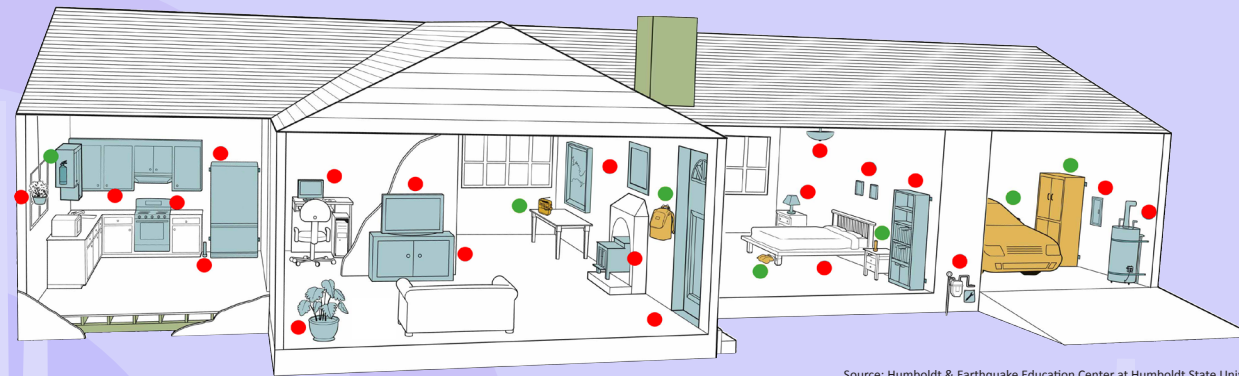
Seismologists are fond of saying "earthquakes don't kill people, buildings kill people". In northern Arizona, ground shaking from earthquakes can be severe enough to damage or collapse buildings, bridges, roads, utilities, and water and gas lines.



Shaking intensity map from Arizona earthquake records 1887-2000

Stringent building codes in Flagstaff and Coconino County assure that newer buildings are more earthquake-resistant than older buildings, but falling objects indoors (light fixtures, appliances, cabinets, pictures) and outdoors (building parapets, signage, exterior decorations) can pose a threat at any building.

Severe ground shaking can cause landslides, initiate gas or electrical fires, and disrupt and damage canals and dams, too.

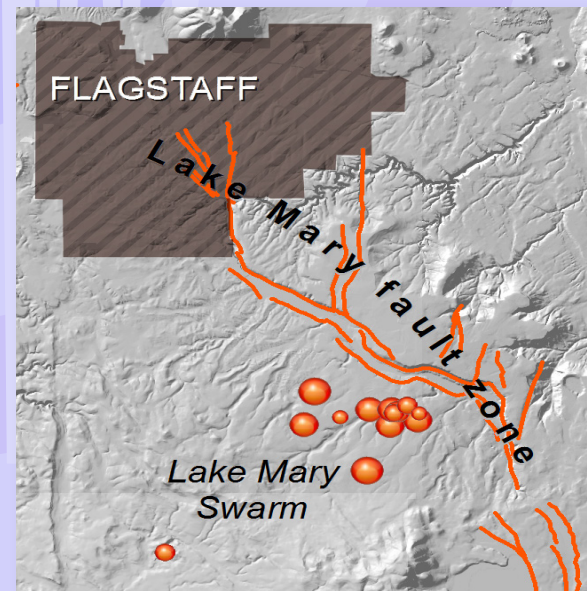


Source: Humboldt & Earthquake Education Center at Humboldt State University

Towards an earthquake-ready home. Reducing earthquake damage requires modest and inexpensive preparations to your home. Chiefly, secure or fasten down heavy or unstable objects to prevent them from tipping or falling during shaking. Objects of specific concern are noted by red dots; green dots denote safety objects to have on hand – fire extinguisher, flashlight, emergency kit, radio ... Know where utilities enter your home and how to safely shut them off.

Foremost Earthquake Hazard in Coconino County

The Lake Mary Fault, situated immediately southeast of Flagstaff, represents the greatest hazard to the more than 70,000 people of Flagstaff and environs. The maximum probable earthquake of the ~ 40 mile long fault is M6.8. An event of that magnitude would have dire consequences for older structures and for unreinforced masonry buildings.



Lake Mary - June 18-26, 2011, Earthquake Swarm.

Disaster Supply kits

Following any natural disaster – earthquake, hurricane, flood, or fire - electrical, gas, and water services may be temporarily offline. To meet that challenge, every household should prepare a disaster supply kit to sustain the household for three days - a 72-hour disaster kit. Each family member should prepare a personal disaster kit comprising essential medicines, personal identification, list of telephone contact numbers, and snack foods.

Household disaster kit checklist

- ☐ Drinking water (~ 1 gallon per person per day.)
- ☐ First aid supplies, medications and hygiene items – soaps, toothpaste, toilet paper
- ☐ Emergency lighting – flashlights with extra batteries (avoid open flames)
- ☐ Hand-cranked or battery-operated radio canned and packaged foods and basic cook utensils
- ☐ Warm clothing, blankets, sturdy shoes
- ☐ Heavy-duty plastic bags for storing waste or as cover from rain
- ☐ Work gloves and basic tools (wrench, hammer, screwdrivers)
- ☐ Copies of vital documents – insurance policy, personal identification
- ☐ Ensure that you have food, water, and medication if needed for pets.

Earthquake Preparation Before - During - After

Before an Earthquake

Secure your space

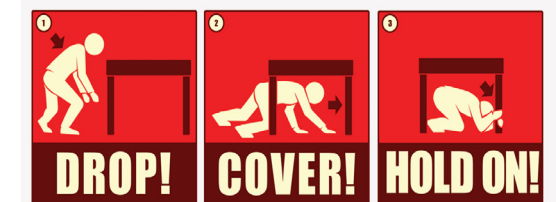
- Secure heavy unstable objects
- Put latches on cabinet doors
- Keep breakables on bottom shelves

Create a disaster preparedness plan

- Maintain a 72-hour emergency food, water and supply kit
- Plan where your family will meet
- Establish safe zones in your home

During an Earthquake

- If inside – DROP, COVER & HOLD ON
- If outdoors – move away from buildings, power lines and trees
- If driving – pull over to the roadside; avoid over passes and power lines



After an Earthquake

- Be prepared for aftershocks
- Follow your disaster preparedness plan!
- Alert out-of-area contacts, but then stay off the phone
- Use a radio to follow updates and safety advisories
- Check for water and gas leaks, if damaged turn off
- Assist your neighbors