

Consider the Following Aspects While Returning Home:

- Understanding that returning home can be both physically and mentally challenging.
- Keep a battery-powered radio with you so you can listen for emergency updates and news reports.
- Use a battery-powered light to inspect a damaged home.
- The flashlight should be turned on outside before entering—the battery may produce a spark that could ignite leaking gas, if present, DO NOT use mobile phone.
- Watch out for animals.
- Use a stick to poke through debris.
- Stay off the streets. If you must go out, watch for fallen objects, downed electric wires and weakened walls, bridges, roads and sidewalks.

Do Not Enter Your Home If:

- You smell gas.
- Flood water remains around the building.
- Your home was damaged by fire and the authorities have not declared it safe.



**IN CASE
OF
EMERGENCY
115**

**Firefighters are available 24/7
for any assistance in case
of fire and for rescue services**

Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service
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Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service

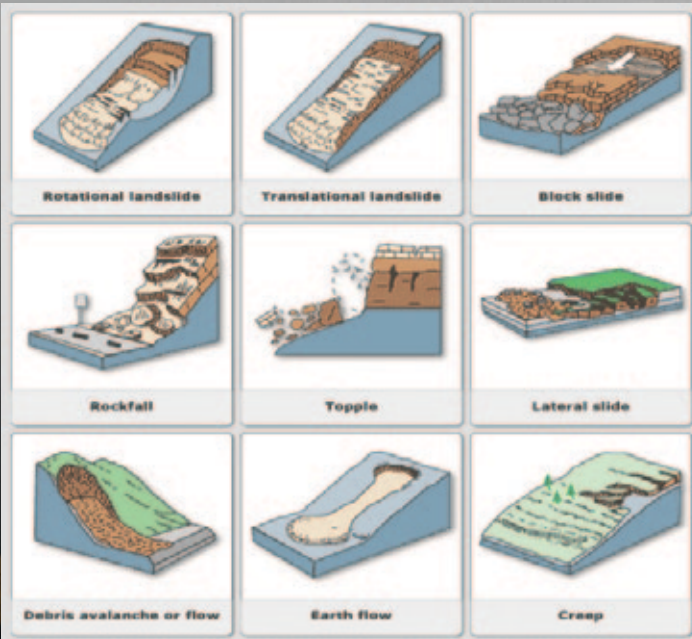


Approximately 8,000 people a year are killed by landslides worldwide. Surviving a landslide or debris flow (mudslide) is dependent on you being awake at the time of its occurrence, and aware of what is happening.

A landslide is the movement of masses of rock, earth, or debris down a slope of land. They are mainly caused by storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and human modification of land.

Before the Landslide

- Be aware of landslide susceptible areas in your neighborhood.
- Recognize landslide warning signs before they happen so you know what to do when they happen.



Preparedness and Precautions in the Event of a Landslide

Landslide Warning Signs

- Doors or windows stick or jam.
- Abnormal cracks appear in plaster, tile, brick, or foundations.
- Outside walls, walks, or stairs begin pulling away from the building.
- Slowly developing, widening cracks appear on the ground or on paved areas such as streets or driveways.
- Underground utility lines break(SEWAGE lines).
- Bulging ground appears at the base of a slope.
- Water breaks through the ground surface in new locations (CWA).
- Fences, retaining walls, utility poles, or trees tilt or move.
- The ground slopes downward in one direction and may begin shifting in that direction under your feet.
- Unusual sounds, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together, might indicate moving debris. A trickle of flowing or falling mud or debris may precede larger landslides. Moving debris can flow quickly and sometimes without warning.
- A faint rumbling sound that increases in volume is noticeable as the landslide nears.
- Stay alert and awake.
- Consider leaving, TAKING along your emergency kit.



During the Landslide

- Evacuate: getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow is your best protection.
- If escape is not possible, curl into a tight ball and protect your head.

After the Landslide

- Listen to local broadcast for emergency information.
- Stay away from the slide area. There may be danger of additional slides.
- Watch for flooding, which may occur after a landslide or debris flow.
- Watch for associated dangers such as broken electrical, water and sewage lines and damaged roadways.
- Check for injured and trapped persons near the slide, without entering the direct slide area.
- Help neighbours who may require special assistance – infants, elderly people and people with disabilities.

