Predicts most dangerous earthquakes coming up using new verifiable method.

The Coming Great Seismic Events 2005 to 2020

Chapter 1
Save Yourself

Literally ***hundreds of millions*** of people around the world are exposed to potentially deadly seismic events. On average we have close to one ***great*** seismic event per year. A single event could easily wipe out in excess of ten million lives, and there are many great seismic events coming.

The highest magnitude earthquakes of all are known as ***Great Earthquakes***. They are defined as Magnitude 8.0 or greater. It is seismic events of corresponding magnitude that we call ***great seismic events***. These events include earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic events. It is events of the ***great*** order that we need to see coming, **and we can!** In fact the core of this book is a set of charts, which define the level of risk for each day of each year from now to 2020.

It would be irresponsible to make a claim of this significance if there was any doubt. The aim of this book is to save lives. We cannot do that by misleading people. If the book was to lead people to ignore warnings by giving false warnings, then lives could be lost.

So let us understand each other at the outset. This book makes numerous claims and it makes clear statements about just how certain the various claims are. For example, the risk day charts are quite certain, and it is quite certain that November 2005 is going to be an extreme risk month. It is vital to understand what extreme risk means. We would say that jumping the Grand Canyon on a motorcycle is an extreme-risk activity, but that doesn't mean the next person who tries will have an accident. In the same way, ***extreme risk*** does not mean there is definitely going to be a great earthquake, but it does mean the likelihood is very much higher than on a low risk day. Conversely, ***low risk*** does not mean there will definitely not be a great earthquake, but it does mean it is very much less likely.

The book also determines risk according to what is at stake. A high population density is deemed to be a significant risk if it is lying in harm's way. The risk to the north coast of Java, for example, is a potential risk that is extremely high in terms of the damage potential, but perhaps low as far as the probability of occurrence is concerned. The population of the island exceeds 120 million. Something like 30 million people live less than 30 feet above high tide level. In Jakarta, the capital, there are about 10 million people living less than 30 feet above high tide. It is for earth scientists to rule out the current risk based on field measurements. Otherwise it cannot be ignored.

You don't have to accept the claims you read here. If there is any doubt, please take the trouble to verify the facts for yourself. It is surprisingly easy to do and directions are provided in Chapter 7 to make it even easier.

The data on which the risk day charts are based comes directly from the US Geological Survey databases, without any fiddling or fudge factors. Without their data, this book would not be possible. It is all easily accessible on Internet.

The claims should not be confused with untested theories. We would always say you should not accept any theories until they are validated by empirical data. The prediction method for volcanic eruption is untested theory. It is untested because the data to test the theory is not readily available in the public record. The theory is announced because it too could save lives. It is hoped that it might lead a competent researcher with access to the data to investigate thoroughly.

Why this book could save your life

On 26th December 2003 an earthquake of magnitude 6.6 in Iran killed over 30,000 people. Most, if not all, deaths were the result of buildings collapsing on the occupants. Magnitude 6.6 is not that high, but high enough to be quite deadly. It is not classified as a ***major earthquake*** (Magnitude 7.0 to 7.9) and it is a long, long way short of a ***great earthquake***. However the people of Iran were living dangerously. They were living in non-reinforced mud-brick buildings, which are easily collapsed by relatively small earthquakes. There is a serious lesson to be learned here. It was

not the first time Iran suffered a serious loss of life from a low magnitude earthquake and Iran is not the only place that has suffered major loss of life from collapsing mud-brick buildings. The world seems slow to warn the people who are living dangerously in mud-brick or poorly constructed buildings in earthquake prone regions. The world also seems slow to take any responsibility or to do anything practical about it. More disasters of this nature are coming.

Exactly one year after the Iranian earthquake, on 26th December 2004, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake (a great earthquake) off the coast of Indonesia caused the death of just on ten times as many people. That earthquake was 4,000 times[1] more powerful [2]. The death toll was high because the earthquake triggered a tsunami - the ***Asian tsunami***, as it has come to be known. Despite the devastation it could have been much worse. Tsunamis have shocking potential to devastate populated areas. There have been many tsunamis over the years, but fortunately the most heavily populated places have escaped so far. If the Asian tsunami had been a few hundred miles further along the fault zone, Padang with its population of almost a million could have been swept away. A tsunami a little further along the fault line could have caused unimaginable loss of life on the densely populated island of Java.

The highest risk location on earth for great seismic events is a region stretching from Indonesia to Fiji to the Marianas. We could call it the ***Indonesia-Fiji-Marianas triangle.*** The danger is from volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis. The danger area includes the sites of the most devastating volcanos of recent history – Tambora and Krakatoa (Krakatau) which are both quite close to Java.

Tambora erupted in 1815. The eruption is reported to have reduced the height of the mountain by 4,200 feet. It generated enough airborne ash (about fifty times that of Mount St Helens) to significantly affect climate on the planet. A caldera remains. Calderas are sunken areas often tens of miles in diameter, forming after massive eruptions. They are caused by collapse of volcanic remains into underground magma chambers from which the contents have been vented.

[1] 2^((9-6.6)*5)
[2] To be technically accurate it dissipated 4,000 times more energy.

Krakatoa erupted in 1883 when the 2,600 foot mountain, three miles across, was completely blown away, along with a second mountain, leaving a four mile wide underwater caldera. The explosion generated a tsunami reported to be four times higher than the recent Asian Tsunami.

Future tsunamis originating within the region have the potential to affect more distant places including the heavily populated locations of Hong Kong and Taiwan.

There are many places in the world where lives are at risk from earthquakes.

Lives are at risk from low magnitude earthquakes almost exclusively due to collapsing buildings and in most cases mud brick or low grade mortar (mud mortar, etc) or non-reinforced concrete. The problem is clearly correctable and it is an issue for the conscience of the international community. The predictions in this book are not applicable to low magnitude earthquakes and readers are warned against making the assumption that the method of prediction might at least be an indicator of risk for low magnitude earthquakes. It isn't.

Lives are at risk from great earthquakes for obvious reasons. As a general rule any place in the world that has had a great earthquake in the past is a risk location for such earthquakes in the future. Places that come to mind are Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Alaska, California, Missouri, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico, India, China and Japan. There are quite a few others.

It is great earthquakes that we can predict. We can predict them in the sense that we can identify the level of risk for different days of the year. The charts in this book do just that. There are many people who would be alive and safe today if they had known the 26th December 2004 was a high risk day[3]. Unfortunately nobody knew, then, how to work it out. And now, even though we know how to work it out, there will probably be resistance to the concept for quite some time. Scientists are particularly nervous about prediction. So are the authorities. They have had their fingers burnt before. They have evacuated towns causing economic loss, only

[3] We should not overlook the more general but timely warnings that were given by Dr Kerry Sieh and his team, that almost certainly saved many lives and is surely due the highest recognition.

to find it was a false alarm. However fear of false alarms is not sufficient reason not to act. It only takes one disaster to take many lives. An example is the Nevada del Ruiz volcano in Columbia. Although evacuation was recommended for the nearby town of Armero, the authorities decided the risk was acceptable. Instead of a warning, the residents were reassured. Within hours the whole town was buried in mud and 23,000 people lost their lives.[4]

It is probably naïve to expect authorities to act on the information in this book until after more lives are lost. A wide section of the scientific community, the media, and various authorities including the United Nations were warned many months ago. Ask yourself – Have they warned you? If you are lucky enough to get your copy of these charts, use them wisely and keep them safe.

More high magnitude earthquakes are coming in the next months and years. This information has to get out before November 2005. It is a very high risk month.

For those who ignore the warnings there is considerable risk of being swept away in a tsunami or being crushed in an earthquake.

For those who want to have the best chance of survival, the next few chapters provide further definition of the risk areas, along with risk day charts for the two main time zones, and a list of important survival instructions. If you live in an earthquake zone, this book could save your life.

[4] National Geographic, May 1986, p652

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