

BE READY FOR AN EARTHQUAKE

EARTHQUAKE DEFINITION:

Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, the earthquake occurs.



1

BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE: Be prepared

Identify potential hazards and try to reduce them.



Discuss with your family and select the nearest **OPEN, SAFE PLACE** to meet after an earthquake.



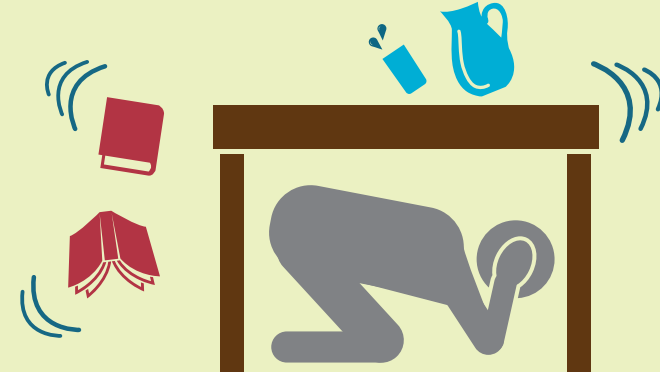
Prepare a disaster supply kit.



2

DURING AN EARTHQUAKE: If you are indoors, protect yourself

Drop to the floor, take cover under a sturdy table and hold on until the shaking stops.



- If there is no table or desk near you, crouch in the centre of the room and cover your head and the back of your neck with your arms.
- Stay where you are until the shaking stops.



3

AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE: Follow the Family Disaster Preparedness Guidelines

- Evacuate the building using the stairs. Do not use the lift.
- Go to an open, safe and designated meeting point.
- Stay away from buildings.



Milnerton Fault
Earthquakes occur on faults. A fault is a thin zone of crushed rock separating blocks of the earth's crust. When an earthquake occurs on one of these faults, the rock on one side of the fault slips and gives way. The Milnerton fault line is 45 km long.

Steenbras-Brandvlei Fault
Earthquakes occur on faults. A fault is a thin zone of crushed rock separating blocks of the earth's crust. When an earthquake occurs on one of these faults, the rock on one side of the fault slips and gives way.



FOR EMERGENCIES CALL
021 480 7700
FROM ANY PHONE OR
107 FROM A LANDLINE



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