

# MITIGATION Outlook



**Everyone has a piece in the Safety Puzzle**

**Preparing For a tSuNaMi**



## Tsunami Safety Rules

### 1. Always be prepared, a tsunami may occur anytime

- ◆ Prepare a family emergency plan
- ◆ Prepare a safety backpack
- ◆ Identify the danger zones, safe areas and the Assembly locations
- ◆ Identify evacuation routes

### 2. Pay attention to any of these warning signals:

- ◆ Very strong earthquake (it is difficult to walk, there are falling objects, damage to structures)
- ◆ Long duration earthquake (about 1 min or more)
- ◆ Official message by radio, warning system or television
- ◆ Sudden sea level change (rise or fall)
- ◆ Loud noise (roaring) coming from the sea

### 3. In case of an earthquake protect yourself

- ◆ Drop
- ◆ Cover
- ◆ Hold on

### 4. Move away from hazard areas (in preference order depending on your location)

- ◆ Run to higher ground and/or away from the coast
- ◆ Go to a third floor or higher
- ◆ Run to an assembly point
- ◆ If time permits, vessels should navigate offshore to waters 100-400 meters deep.

### 5. Stay in the safe area until Authorities indicate the danger has passed, this may take many hours.

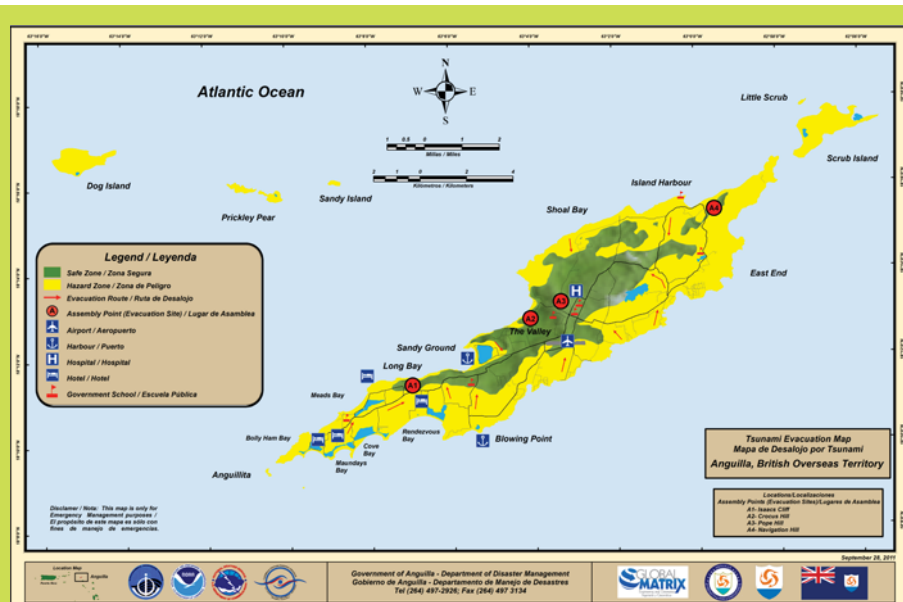


Fig. 1 Anguilla's Tsunami Evacuation Map

## What to Do After a Tsunami

- ◆ Continue listening to local advisories and bulletins from the Department of Disaster Management on local radio stations or other reliable sources for emergency information. The tsunami may have damaged roads, buildings and other structures.
- ◆ Help injured or trapped persons. Give first aid where appropriate, but do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Call for help.
- ◆ Use the telephone only for emergency calls. Telephone lines are frequently overwhelmed in disaster situations (instead of calling use texting).
- ◆ When re-entering buildings or homes, use extreme caution.
- ◆ Examine structures to make sure there is no collapsing danger. Inspect foundations for cracks or other damages, look for fire hazards, gas leaks, electrical system damage, sewage and/or water line damage.