

BE PREPARED FOR A TSUNAMI



FEMA

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A tsunami can kill or injure people and damage or destroy buildings and infrastructure as waves come in and go out.

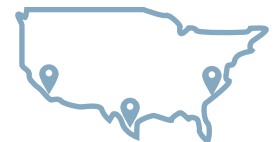
A tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves caused by earthquakes, underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions, or asteroids.



Travels 20–30 miles per hour with waves 10–100 feet high



Causes flooding and creates problems with transportation, power, communications, and drinking water



Can happen anywhere along U.S. coasts; coasts that border the Pacific Ocean or Caribbean have the greatest risk

IF YOU ARE UNDER A TSUNAMI WARNING



If caused by an earthquake, Drop, Cover, and Hold On to protect yourself from the earthquake first.

Get to high ground as far inland as possible.



Listen to emergency information and alerts.

Be alert to signs of a tsunami, such as a sudden rise or draining of ocean waters.



Evacuate: **DO NOT** wait! Leave when you see any natural signs of a tsunami OR hear an official tsunami warning.



If you are in a boat, go out to sea.

 **Tsunami Preparedness Tips** 

Everyone who **lives, works, or plays near the coastline**, should know how to protect themselves from a tsunami. Tsunamis are large ocean waves generated by major local or distant earthquakes or major landslides into the ocean. Ocean waves, ranging from several feet or much larger, can strike the coast with a devastating force. Tsunamis can occur here in Southern California and impact the Peninsula and surrounding Cities.

Even a small tsunami can have catastrophic effects, affecting millions of people within the LA and Orange County region. The impact could cause loss of life, destroy many homes, major highways, and greatly affect the City's many coastal public parks and commercial businesses.

Keep yourself, your family, and loved ones safe in the event of a tsunami by following these tips from the RPV Emergency Preparedness Committee.

How to Prepare Ahead of Time:

- Take a “tsunami walk” with your family, friends and loved ones; [get to know your local tsunami zone](#) and be alert when at work, home or play near the ocean.
- Create a personal tsunami evacuation plan. **Review the [California Tsunami Preparedness Guide](#)** which explains how you can be tsunami ready.
- Next time you visit a local beach area, be on the lookout for tsunami preparedness signage **and identify safe evacuation areas and evacuation routes** to get to higher ground quickly.

What to Do In Case of a Tsunami:

- If caused by an earthquake, Drop, Cover, and Hold On to protect yourself from the earthquake first.
- Be alert to signs of a tsunami, such as a sudden rise or draining of ocean waters.
- Listen to emergency information and alerts.
- Evacuate: **DO NOT** wait! Leave when you see any natural signs of a tsunami OR hear an official tsunami warning.
- If you are in a boat, face the direction of the waves and head out to sea. If you are in a harbor, go inland.

For additional information and resources contact Jesse Villalpando, Emergency Services Coordinator at Jvillalpando@rpvca.gov or (310) 544-5209.

How To Know If A Tsunami Is Coming



Wireless Emergency Alerts & Text Messages

Radio

Outdoor Sirens

Online/TV



tsunami.gov

OFFICIAL

Tsunami Warning Signs

NATURAL Tsunami Warning Signs



See a sudden rise or fall of the ocean

Hear a loud roar from the ocean



Any one of these may indicate danger, do not wait for all three.

Feel a strong or long earthquake



Stay outside of the hazard area until officials allow you to return.



For more tsunami information visit us online at: tsunami.gov | tsunami.ca.gov | tsunamizone.org

HOW TO STAY SAFE WHEN A TSUNAMI THREATENS

Prepare NOW

If you live near or visit a coastal area, learn about the tsunami risk. Some at-risk communities have maps with evacuation zones and routes. If you are a visitor, ask about community emergency plans.

Learn the signs of a potential tsunami, such as an earthquake, a loud roar from the ocean, or unusual ocean behavior, such as a sudden rise or wall of water or sudden draining showing the ocean floor.

Know and practice community evacuation plans and map out your routes from home, work, and play. Pick shelters 100 feet or more above sea level or at least one mile inland.

Create a family emergency communication plan that has an out-of-state contact. Plan where to meet if you get separated.

Sign up for your community's warning system. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio also provide emergency alerts.

Consider earthquake insurance and a flood insurance policy through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Standard homeowner's insurance does not cover flood or earthquake damage.

Survive DURING

If you are in a tsunami area and there is an earthquake, first protect yourself from the earthquake. Drop, Cover, and Hold On. Drop to your hands and knees. Cover your head and neck with your arms. Hold on to any sturdy furniture until the shaking stops. Crawl only if you can reach better cover, but do not go through an area with more debris.

When the shaking stops, if there is a warning, either natural signs or an official warning, move immediately to a safe place as high and as far inland as possible. Listen to the authorities, but do not wait for tsunami warnings and evacuation orders.

If you are outside of the tsunami hazard zone and receive a warning, stay where you are unless officials tell you otherwise.

Leave immediately if you are told to do so. Evacuation routes are often marked by a wave with an arrow in the direction of higher ground.

If you are in the water, grab onto something that floats, such as a raft, tree trunk, or door.

If you are in a boat, face the direction of the waves and head out to sea. If you are in a harbor, go inland.

Be Safe AFTER

Listen to local alerts and authorities for information on areas to avoid and shelter locations.

Avoid wading in floodwater, which can contain dangerous debris. Water may be deeper than it appears.

Be aware of the risk of electrocution. Underground or downed power lines can electrically charge water. Do not touch electrical equipment if it is wet or if you are standing in water.

Stay away from damaged buildings, roads, and bridges.

Document property damage with photographs. Conduct an inventory and contact your insurance company for assistance.

Save phone calls for emergencies. Phone systems are often down or busy after a disaster. Use text messages or social media to communicate with family and friends.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to **Ready.gov** and search for **tsunami**. Download the **FEMA app** to get more information about preparing for a **tsunami**.



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