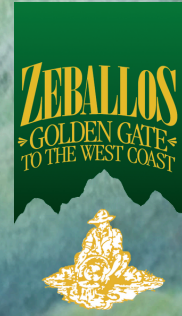




Ehattesaht
FIRST NATION



Zeballos and Ehatís

hišcuutuk čaʔakʔi ʔucahtačiʔum
ʔaḥ muumułataḥqu

Tsunami Evacuation Guide

To Learn More:



srd.ca/tsunami



250-830-6702



preparedness@srd.ca



Table Of Contents

About this guide	1
Local tsunamis	2
Evacuating from a local tsunami	3
Local tsunami flood inundation maps	4
Distant tsunamis	6
Evacuating from a distant tsunami	7
Distant tsunami flood inundation maps	8
Interpreting tsunami alert levels	10
During an earthquake	11
Tsunami boater safety	12
Earthquake safety for people with a disability	13

About this Guide

Tsunamis are series of long, surge-like waves usually resulting from a large, sudden displacement of the ocean floor during an earthquake. They contain considerable energy and can travel further inland than ordinary waves. Tsunamis that affect this coastline can originate from both local and distant earthquakes, and both types pose a high risk for Zeballos and Ehatís.

The purpose of this guide is to share the recommended protective actions you should take during both distant (Alaskan) and local (Cascadia) tsunamis.

SRD Emergency Notifications



Download the *Alertable* app and set up account to receive emergency notifications by text, call, and other methods at www.srd.ca/alert



Local (Cascadia) Tsunamis

Earthquakes along the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ), which runs north-south off the west coast of Vancouver Island, pose the most significant tsunami threat to this area. All buildings and infrastructure in Ehattis and Zeballos are susceptible to damage from a CSZ earthquake. As a result, you will likely need to evacuate to high ground by foot or bicycle/dirt bike, because roads and bridges may be severely damaged.

How high could the tsunami be?

Up to 6.8 meters (22.3 feet) tall

When will tsunamis arrive?

46 minutes after the CSZ earthquake



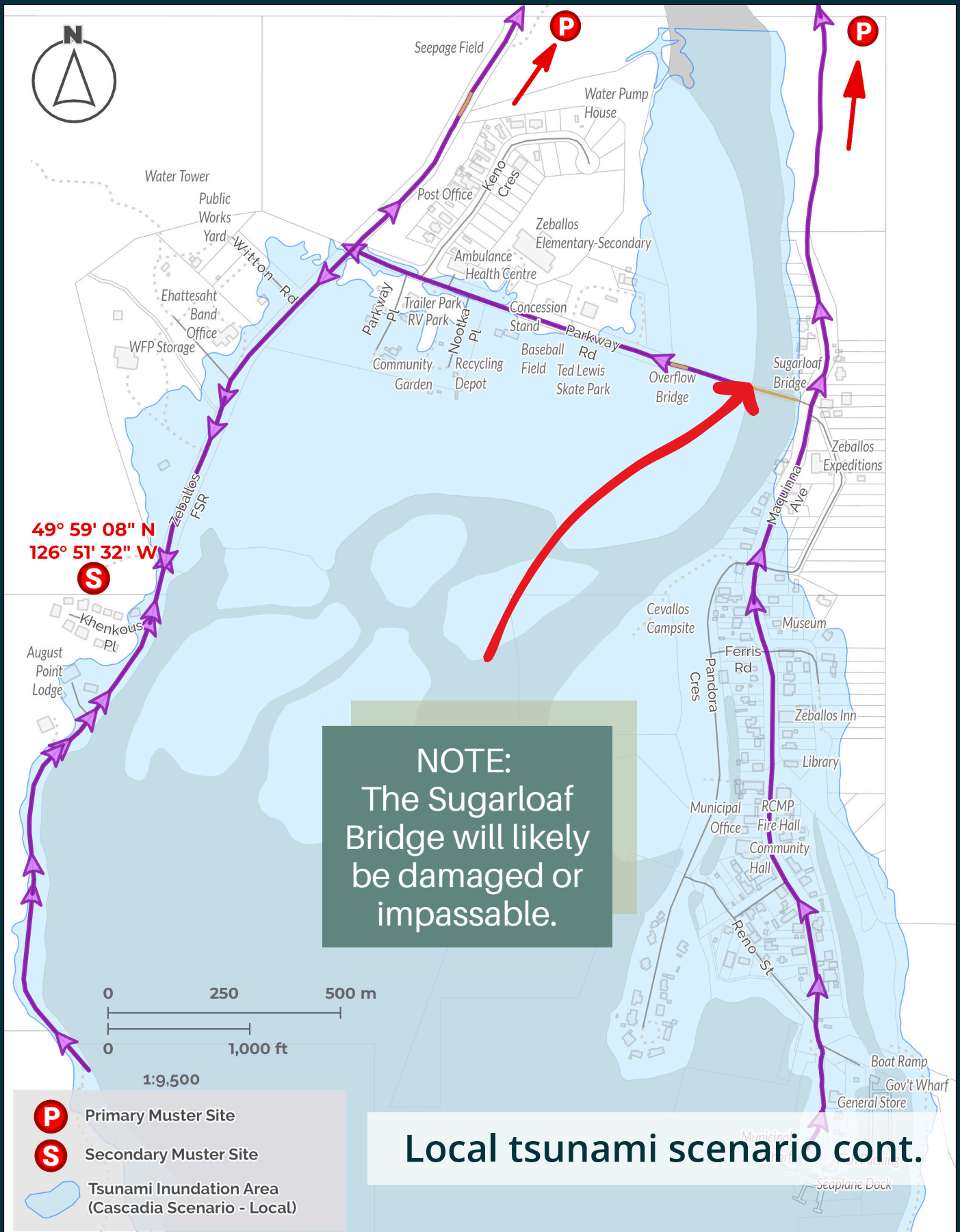
Evacuating From a Local Tsunami

- 1 Drop, cover and hold on during the earthquake.
- 2 If you feel strong shaking, notice a sudden change in sea level, hear loud roaring from the ocean, or are knocked off your feet, SEEK HIGHER GROUND IMMEDIATELY as this means tsunamis are coming. "If it knocks you down, get to high ground."
- 3 Save yourself, not your possessions. Help neighbours and those needing special assistance. Bring all your emergency supplies you can realistically carry (ideally already packed in your evacuation bag).
- 4 While evacuating, stay away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and overhead lines. Crouch down and cover your head while you are moving.
- 5 Tsunami Muster Sites are located on Zeballos Forest Service Road (FSR) on either side of river, and another is located at Khenkous Road in Ehatis.

If possible, evacuate to either of the Zeballos FSR Muster Sites, because those sites store disaster provisions. If you are in Ehatis and unable to reach primary sites 1) and 2) within 46 minutes of a major earthquake, evacuate to Khenkous Rd. If it isn't possible to reach any of these sites due to road or bridge damage, then get high uphill wherever you can.







Local tsunami scenario cont.

Distant (Alaskan) Tsunamis

Earthquakes on the Alaska-Aleutian Subduction Zone (AASZ) pose the second-highest tsunami risk to Zeballos and Ehatís. In the event of a distant tsunami, emergency personnel will make every effort to notify you via:

- ◆ Marine Radio Channel 16
- ◆ Door-to-Door Notifications
- ◆ Tsunami Warning Sirens
- ◆ Environment Canada Weather Radio
- ◆ Alertable (see page 1)
- ◆ Alert Ready (broadcast on TV, radio, and on compatible cell phones via push notifications)

How high could the tsunami be?

Up to 3.9 meters (12.8 feet) tall

When will tsunamis arrive?

3 hours and 30 minutes after an earthquake on the AASZ

Evacuating From a Distant Tsunami

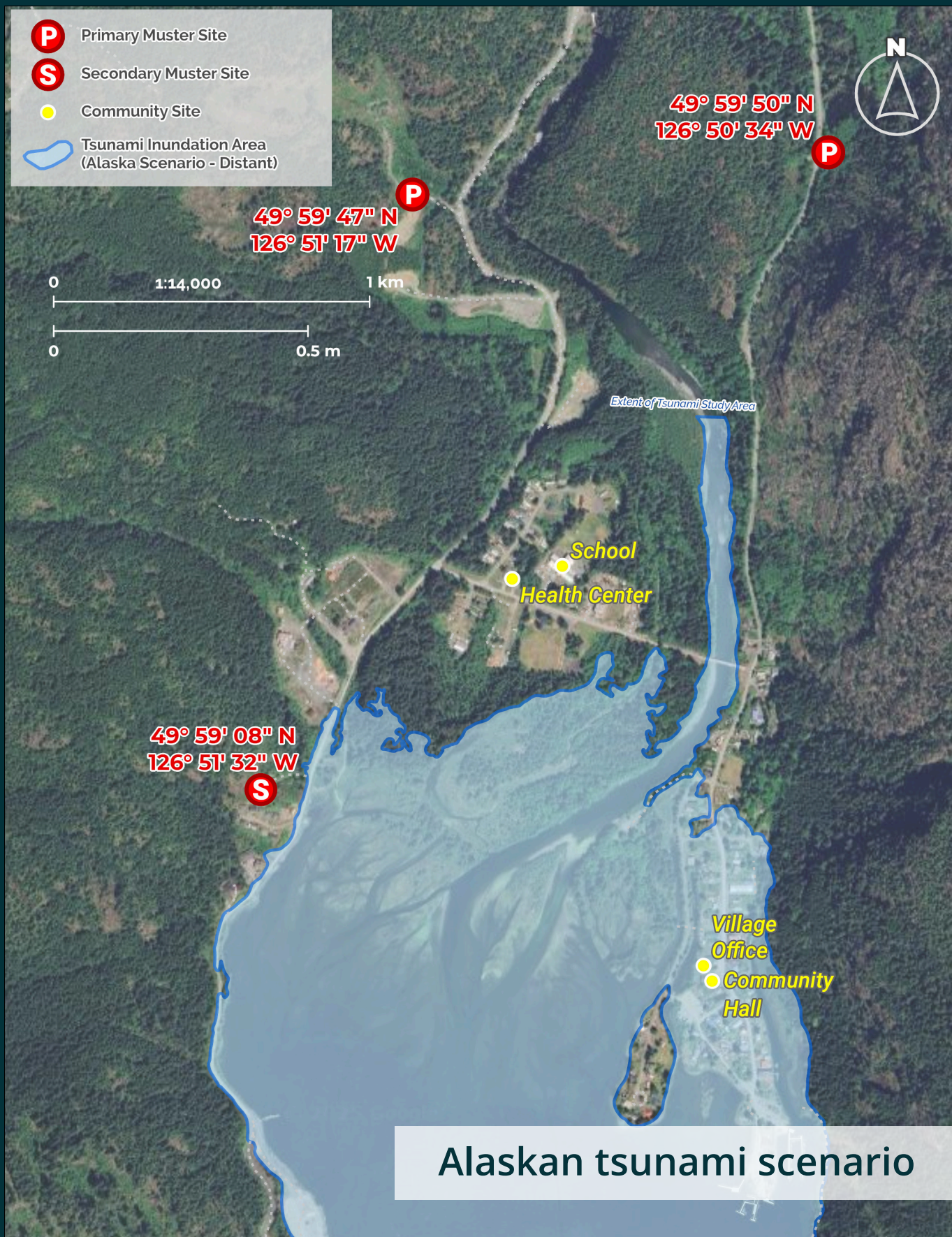
- 1 Receive the tsunami warning.
- 2 Grab the evacuation kit for each member of your family, including pets. The kits should be adapted to your needs, but kept light and manageable.
- 3 Check on your neighbours and those who may need special assistance.
- 4 If using a vehicle to evacuate, stay calm and evacuate via the Zeballos Forest Service Road (FSR). Offer rides to those in need. If evacuating without a vehicle, go to either primary Tsunami Muster Site adjacent to the FSR and emergency personnel will arrange transportation for you.

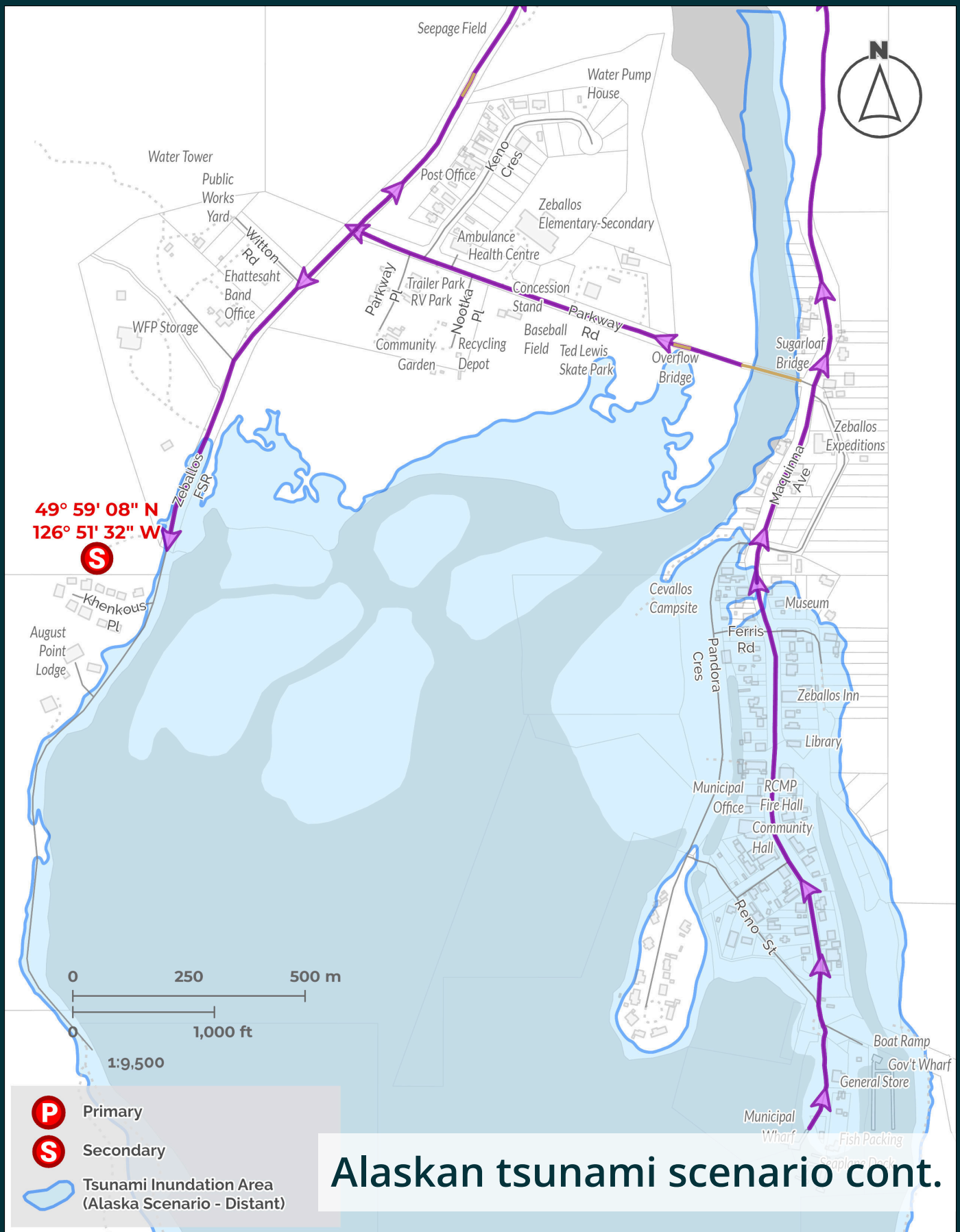
Ensure your Household Emergency Plan includes a list of friends and family members you could stay with during an evacuation. Emergency Services will communicate through Alertable if and when reception centres become operational.

Create a profile at <https://ess.gov.bc.ca/>, then contact **250-203-1972** or **ess@srd.ca** to be connected with ESS. Please note that a distant Alaskan tsunami will displace many residents on the west coast of Vancouver Island. We thank you in advance for your patience.

- 5 Stay tuned for updates and follow the instructions of emergency personnel.







Interpreting Tsunami Alert Levels

! In the event of a distant tsunami, you will likely receive an official alert. Most of the information in this guide is for a Distant Tsunami *Warning* scenario: instructions for what to do *when* a tsunami is coming.

If a distant tsunami *is possible* but not confirmed, you may receive a Tsunami Advisory, Watch, or Information Statement notification via Alertable. Read the information below to learn what to expect and how to stay safe in each scenario.

TSUNAMI ALERT LEVELS EXPLAINED



LEVEL	THREAT	ACTION
WARNING	Dangerous coastal flooding & powerful currents are imminent. West coast communities will be flooded.	Go to high ground immediately. If possible, evacuate to muster site.
ADVISORY	An advisory is issued due to the threat of a tsunami with potential to produce strong, dangerous currents.	Stay out of water & above high tide line. Secure boats.
WATCH	A distant earthquake has occurred, and a tsunami is possible. Danger level is not yet known.	Stay alert for more information. Know your evacuation route.
INFORMATION STATEMENT	An earthquake has occurred, but there is no threat of a destructive tsunami. Minor waves at most.	No action required at this time.
CANCELLATION	Cancels any previously-issued tsunami messages. Evidence of tsunami waves no longer observed at tide stations.	Resume normal activities.



Want to receive tsunami notifications?

Sign up to receive free emergency alerts at www.srd.ca/alerts and download the free Alertable app.

During an Earthquake

If inside of a building:

◆ Drop onto your hands and knees so you do not get knocked down.

◆ Cover your head and neck with your arms to protect yourself from falling debris.

If you are in danger from falling objects and can move safely, crawl under a sturdy desk or table for cover.

If no sturdy shelter is nearby, stay away from glass, outside doors & walls, and anything that could fall.

◆ Hold on to sturdy covering so you move with it until the shaking stops.

◆ Stay where you are until the shaking stops. Do not try to run outside. Do not get in a doorway.

◆ If getting safely to the floor to take cover is not possible, see the recommended protective actions below.

If you are in a moving vehicle:

◆ Stop the vehicle as quickly and safely as possible and stay in the vehicle.

◆ Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.

◆ Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped.

◆ Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that the earthquake may have damaged.

If in bed:

◆ Stay in bed.

◆ Cover your head and neck with a pillow.

◆ Avoid moving around, as hazards and debris are difficult to see in the dark, and this may result in more injuries.

If outside:

◆ Get into the open away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.

◆ Once in the open, "Drop, Cover, and Hold On."

◆ Stay put until the shaking stops.

TSUNAMI BOATER SAFETY

Prior to arrival of the March 11, 2011 tsunami along the California coast, many boat owners took their boats offshore without adequate supplies or knowledge of how long they would need to stay offshore. As a result, boaters tried to re-enter harbors too early, while dangerous tsunami conditions still existed. They put themselves and harbor personnel at risk of injury and death. If you do not have a long-term supplies of essential disaster preparedness items in your boat, **DO NOT** attempt to take your boat offshore.

Secure your boat to the dock and leave the dock area before the tsunami arrives.

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI?

A tsunami is a series of water surges usually caused by an earthquake beneath the sea floor. These can cause strong, dangerous currents inside harbors and bays.

TSUNAMIS CAN TRICK YOU!

- The first surge may not be the largest.
- It is not unusual for tsunami surges to continue for days afterwards and in some cases much longer.
- Just when you think it is all over, another very large surge may come.

2 ways to know if a tsunami is coming:

Natural Warnings

On shore: GROUND SHAKING, a LOUD OCEAN ROAR, or the WATER RECEDING UNUSUALLY FAR exposing the sea floor.

On the water: You may still feel the earthquake through the hull of your boat. You could see a rapid and extreme shift to an outgoing tide.

Official Warnings

On shore: You may hear an outdoor siren.

On the water: You may receive a Tsunami Advisory or Warning on your marine VHF radio's CHANNEL 16 or weather frequency (as long as your radio has the Alert feature).

There are a number of TSUNAMI HAZARDS that could affect boats/boaters:

- Sudden water-level fluctuations Boats that hit bottom as water level drops
- Strong and unpredictable currents
- Tsunami bores and amplified waves
- Eddies/whirlpools
- Drag on large keeled boat
- Collision with boats, docks, and debris

What to do if you receive a warning?

IF ON LAND

or tied up at the dock
Leave your boat and go to high ground on foot as soon as possible. You don't have time to save your boat in this situation and could die if you try to do so. If you are on the water but very near shore

IF IN SHALLOW WATER

If you can beach or dock your boat and get to high ground on foot, then this is your best chance. If that is not possible, head to deep water as quickly as possible.

IF IN DEEP WATER

or very close, take your vessel further offshore beyond a depth of at least 100 meters (328 feet).

After a major earthquake
For a locally-generated tsunami from a major earthquake, there will be no time to motor a boat into deep water because waves can come ashore within minutes. Leave your boat at the pier and physically move to higher ground.

Should you take your boat OFFSHORE?

The answer to this question depends on:

1. The SIZE of the tsunami.
2. How much TIME you have.
3. The PREPAREDNESS of the boat/
4. The WEATHER at sea could be as dangerous as the tsunami itself.

Note for trailer boat owners:

Expect congested boat ramps and remember that you have to get your boat to the trailer, out of the water, and out of the tsunami zone before the tsunami arrives.

For more information on the Tsunami risk in this area please visit www.srd.ca/tsunami-mapping

ENTERING



Protect Yourself During Earthquakes!

**IF
POSSIBLE**



**USING
CANE**



**USING
WALKER**



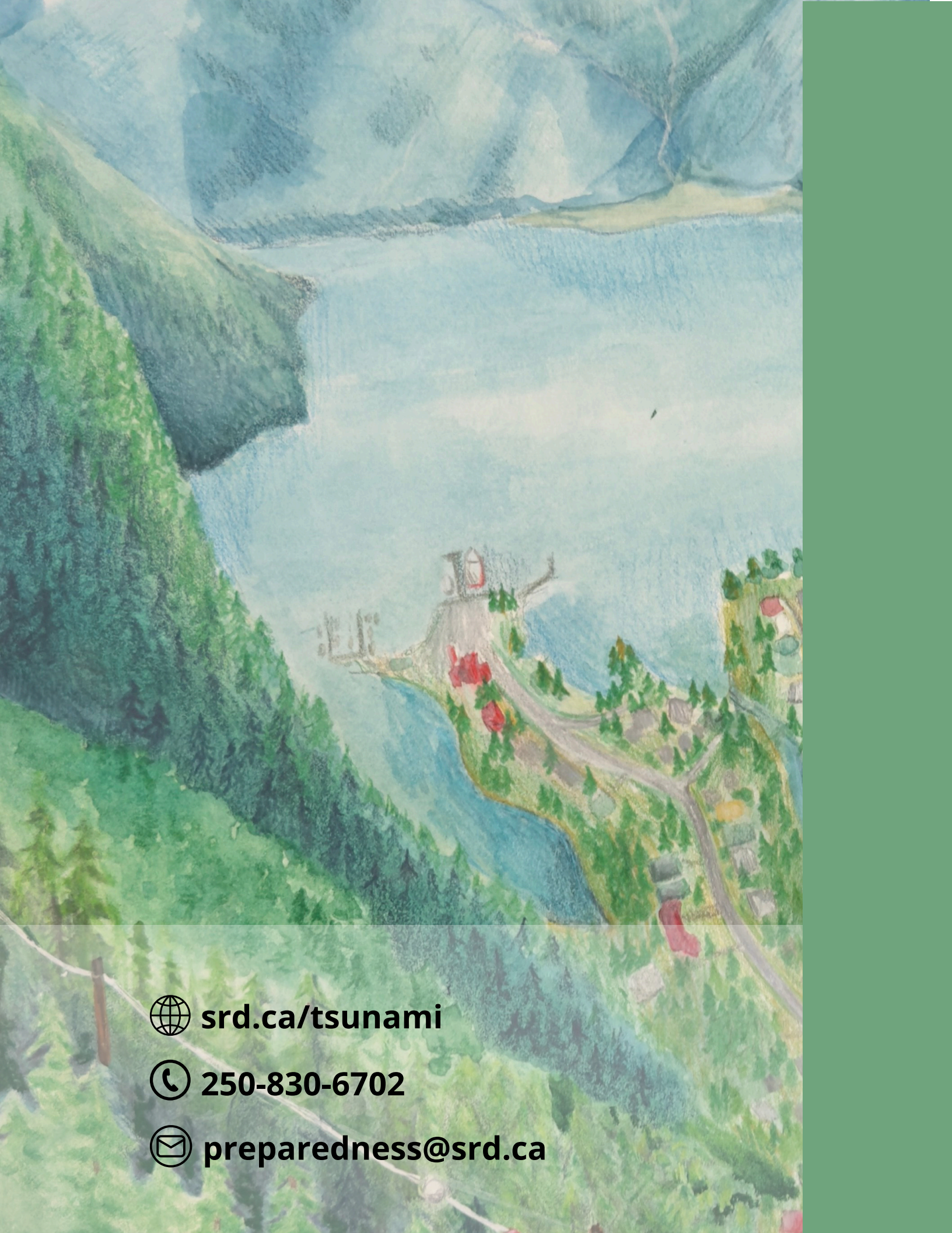
**USING
WHEELCHAIR**




Earthquake
Country
Alliance
We're all in this together.

www.EarthquakeCountry.org/disability

Want more information?
Contact preparedness@srd.ca or
250-830-6702 to learn more.

An aerial photograph of a coastal town. A large body of water, likely a bay or harbor, is visible in the upper half of the image. A forested hillside slopes down from the left towards the water. In the middle ground, a small peninsula or headland features a large, light-colored building with a red roof, possibly a government or military installation. A road winds through the town, which is surrounded by greenery and some smaller buildings. The overall scene is a mix of natural landscape and human development.

 srd.ca/tsunami

 250-830-6702

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