

# A GUIDE TO TSUNAMIS FOR HOTEL GUESTS



## TSUNAMI EVACUATION PROCEDURES

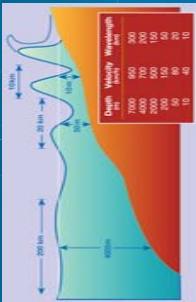
IN CASE OF TSUNAMI EVACUATION FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES  
EACH STEP FOR THE SAFETY OF YOURSELF AND OTHER PEOPLE  
**TSUNAMI EVACUATION INSTRUCTION HAS TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY  
EVEN IN THE CASES OF NON-DESTRUCTIVE EVENT.**

## WHAT IS AT TSUNAMI

- Tsunami is a Japanese word closely translating to 'harbour wave'.
- Tsunamis can happen during the day or night at anytime of the year.

- Tsunamis are generated as a result of water displacement usually triggered by a seismic event such as earthquake, Landslides, volcanic eruptions, nuclear explosions, and even impacts of objects from outer space (such as meteoroids, asteroids, and comets) can also generate tsunamis.

- Tsunamis are a series of waves that may impact coastlines for several hours. The first wave may not be the largest. Tsunami waves can come ashore in many different ways among which are: a wall of water (resembling white wash), a rapidly rising tide, and a series of surf like breakers.



NORTH-EASTERN ATLANTIC  
AND MEDITERRANEAN  
Tsunami Information Center  
**NEAMTIC**



1. When you feel a strong earthquake and you can hardly stand, or you feel a slow shaking that continues for a longer time, a tsunami may have been generated.
2. Stay calm and do not panic.

3. After the shaking stops, move calmly to the designated assembly area (always check evacuation area of the hotel), then wait for further instruction by the hotel officials / security.
4. If the sea level recedes, exposing fishes and corals, then you should move quickly to higher ground (check if the hotel is a designated vertical evacuation building). Do not go to the beach to confirm or to watch the tsunami.
5. If you are swimming on the shore you might not feel the earthquake, always be mindful of what is happening on the beach. If you see people curiously gathered on the beach, move away from the sea and go to the assemble area.
6. Hotel officials/security will evacuate all guests to higher ground and/or safe area that have been officially designated as tsunami evacuation area. All instructions will be given using a microphone system and/or a megaphone. Listen, follow all of the instruction and move in an orderly manner to the evacuation area.
7. During a tsunami stay calm and do not panic. Do not leave the tsunami evacuation area until it is officially announced by the authorities that it is safe to leave the evacuation area. Tsunami will come in several waves and there are time gaps between the waves.
8. During a tsunami emergency, the hotel staff, local disaster management office, police and other emergency organization will try to save lives please follow all their instruction and give your full cooperation.

## TSUNAMI RISK IN THE NEAM REGION

Although less frequent than in the Pacific and Indian Ocean tsunamis can hit the Mediterranean and North East Atlantic coastal areas causing extensive loss of lives and properties. Major tsunamis with ten-thousands of casualties and severe damage to coastal cities happened for example in Crete in 365, Lisbon in 1755, Messina in 1908 and Aegean Sea in 1956. Even recently a tsunami has been generated in the Izmit Bay, and affected the coastline extensively following the 1999 Izmit earthquake. At some locality the inundation distance ranged up to 35 meters. Furthermore, tsunamis have been generated in 2002 in Stromboli and in 2003 in Algeria though fortunately not very damaging. The Mediterranean area represents the collision between the European and the African plates, and comprises a number of geodynamic regions affected by different seismic activity extended from West to East. Furthermore volcanic and geomorphological processes could be at the origin of tsunamis in the area.



**It is not a question of "if" but when it is going to happen !**



For more information visit:  
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