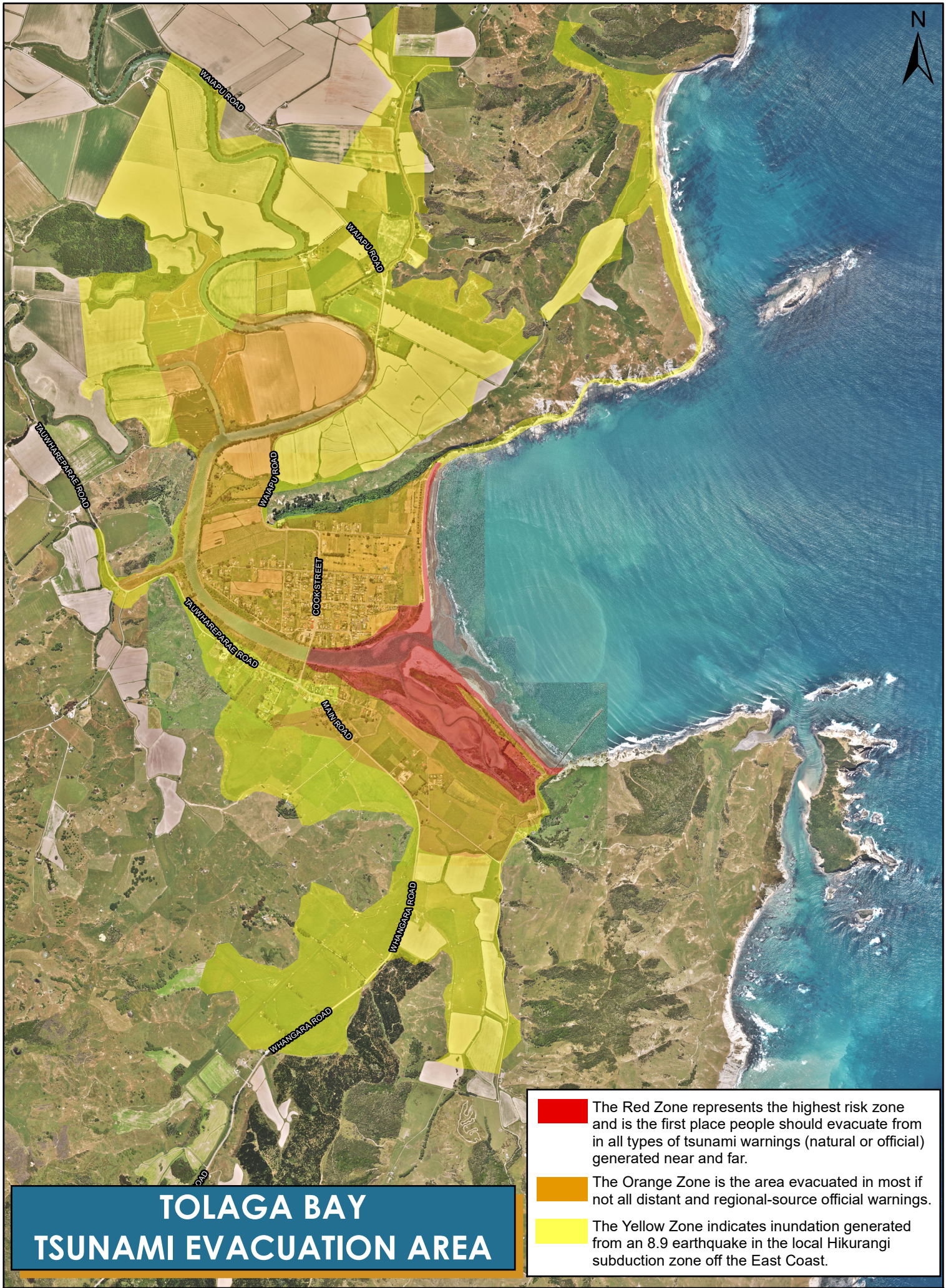


# TOLAGA BAY TSUNAMI EVACUATION AREA

CD CIVIL DEFENCE TAIRĀWHITI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP

GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL

**Scale 1:37,000**

## WHAT SHOULD I DO ?

**If you live or work inside one of the evacuation areas and you experience a LONG (an earthquake that goes on for a minute or longer) or STRONG (violent earthquake where it is difficult to stand up straight) you should self-evacuate (BE GONE) inland outside the Tsunami evacuation area as soon as possible.**

**For local source Earthquake Tsunami, which could arrive soon after the earthquake, there won't be any time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.**

In some areas it could be best to walk or bike if possible rather than potentially getting stuck in traffic. If you live or work outside the evacuation areas then you do not need to move. **If you have whanau/family inside the evacuation zone do not try to enter the zone to find them, this can exacerbate traffic jams and slow down the safe evacuation of the area.**

**You should make plans with your whanau/family before an emergency like this occurs**. Discuss and organise to stay with family or friends living outside the Tsunami Evacuation area. Make sure all family members know where you will go and will care for the elderly or those in need in your whanau and the wider community.

If you have children in a school or childcare centre within a Tsunami Evacuation area you should find out what their plans are – **DO NOT** wait until an earthquake happens to find out.

**If there is no Tsunami generated after 2 hours (for a local event) or Tairāwhiti Civil Defence advises you sooner, it will be safe to go home.**

**You should listen to a local radio station for information updates**

LONG OR STRONG
BE GONE

**THERE WILL BE NO OFFICIAL WARNING FOR A LOCALISED TSUNAMI**

## TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONES

- **The Red Zone represents the highest risk zone and is the first place people should evacuate from in all types of tsunami warnings (natural or official) generated near and far**. The Red Zone is the marine and beach exclusion zone (including harbours, rivers and estuaries) that can be off limits in the event of any expected tsunami. People could expect 'activation' of this zone several times during their life.

  Recent such events include the 1960 Chile Tsunami, or the two 1947 Gisborne tsunami which extended into the near shore part of the orange zone.

- **The Orange Zone is the area evacuated in most if not all distant and regional-source official warnings** (i.e. warnings that extend beyond the Red Zone, for tsunami from sources more than one hour of travel time away from the mapped location). The intent is to provide for a middle-zone to avoid over-evacuation in most official warnings; however larger regional/distant-source events may occur in which case the Yellow Zone will apply.

  The two 1947 Gisborne tsunami did extend into the yellow zone where it is closest to the sea. Such events are expected to only occur rarely with a likely reoccurrence interval of 500 years. The 2008 Peru tsunami is an equivalent event.

- **The Yellow Zone indicates inundation generated from an 8.9 earthquake in the local Hikurangi subduction zone off the East Coast.** The Yellow Zone should cover all maximum credible tsunami events including the highest impact events. The intention is that the Yellow Zone provides for local-source maximum credible events, based on locally determined risk. People should evacuate this zone in natural or informal warnings from a local source event, and when instructed via formal warnings.

  The Yellow Zone is for events equivalent to the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan or the 2004 Boxing Day Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami.