

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS NATIONAL HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN



**VOLUME: 3C
NATIONAL TSUNAMI PLAN**

RECORD OF REVIEWS AND AMENDMENTS

Nature of Change	Date of Change	Page(s) Affected	Changes Made By Name & Signature
Sequence of national warning phases, assignment of agencies to actions to be taken, inclusion of abbreviated holding statement for public.	March 2015	3 – 6; and 11 – 19.	Omar Afflick
General Review and formatting	August 2015	All	McCleary Frederick
General Review and formatting	April 2017	All	McCleary Frederick
General Review and formatting	March 2019	All	Simon Boxall
Review	Started 13.08.25	All	Richard Smith
Abbreviations section included	18.08.24	P. 4	Richard Smith
Summary of the NOAA Tsunami Inundation Modelling of the Cayman Islands included.	15.08.25	P.6	Richard Smith
The following was deleted from the introduction “The bathymetry of the islands, however, does not exhibit a continental shelf that shallows gradually towards the coastline producing the amplification of tsunami waves, as it happens on the continents. The Cayman Islands coastline rises sharply from the ocean bottom and this bathymetry may not give rise to the rapid amplification of tsunami waves”.	18.08.25	P.6	Richard Smith
Legal References updated	18.08.25	P.8	Richard Smith
Reference to warning phases, tsunami, Alert, Watch and Warning removed as PTWC do not provide these warnings for the Cayman Islands. These have been replaced with International Tsunami messages; tsunami threat message, final tsunami threat message and tsunami	25.08.25	P.9-P.11	Richard Smith

information statement, in this section.			
What to do section updated. Previous narrative removed and replaced with the latest HMCI Preparedness material.	26.08.25	P.11-13	Richard Smith
Reference to Volume 4B National Recovery Plan inserted.	28.08.25	P.16	Richard Smith
Reference to NEOC SOP removed	28.08.25	P.16	Richard Smith
Distant Tsunami notification amended to reflex partial and full activations of NEOC.	28.08.25	P.16	Richard Smith
Appendix A Message templates updated	28.08.25	P.17-20	Richard Smith
CICG included in table as supporting authority to Port Authority (Lead authority) in the Coordination of vessels to deep water if sufficient warning time is available	28.08.25	P.14	Richard Smith
Draft wording included at the request of CICG. A message should be broadcast via Channel 16 VHF such as "VESSELS AT SEA SHOULD MOVE AWAY FROM INSHORE WATERS AND REMAIN IN DEEP WATER UNTIL THE ALL CLEAR IS ISSUED".	28.08.25	P.14	Richard Smith
Inclusion of Cabinet Office grammatical feedback from Sophy Banner and Tammy Ebanks.	02.03.26	Pages 4-22	Richard Smith

Abbreviations

- **CICG** Cayman Islands Coast Guard
- **CIFS** Cayman Islands Fire Service
- **CINWS** Cayman Islands National Weather Service
- **DoC** Department of Communications
- **DPSC** Department of Public Safety and Communication
- **EST** Emergency Support Team
- **HMCI** Hazard Management Cayman Islands
- **HSA** Health Services Authority
- **ITIC** International Tsunami Information Center
- **JCS** Joint Communication Services
- **NENS** National Emergency Notification System
- **NEOC** National Emergency Operations Centre
- **NHMC** National Hazard Management Council
- **NHME** National Hazard Management Executive
- **NOAA** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- **NRA** National Roads Authority
- **PTWC** Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre
- **PWD** Public Works Department
- **RCIPS** Royal Cayman Islands Police Service
- **SOP** Standard Operating Procedures
- **UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- **USAID** United States Agency for International Development
- **VAR** Voluntary Agencies Responders
- **NRA** National Roads Authority

National Tsunami Plan

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National Tsunami Plan

Introduction

Tsunami Threat to the Cayman Islands

Tsunamis are ocean waves caused by large earthquakes and landslides that occur near or under the ocean. A tsunami, at one time was incorrectly referred to as a tidal wave. Scientists do not use the term "tidal wave" because these waves are not caused by tides. There is **no** tsunami season. Tsunamis are possible 24 hours a day year-round. Tsunami waves are unlike typical ocean waves generated by wind and storms. When tsunamis approach shore, they behave like a very fast-moving tide that extends far inland. As with many natural phenomena, tsunamis can range in size from micro-tsunamis detectable only by sensitive instruments on the ocean floor to mega-tsunamis that can affect the coastlines of entire oceans, as with the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004.

Extensive damage from tsunami inundation is possible along coastal areas and impacts associated with tsunamis will vary depending on local conditions.

Potentially, the Cayman Islands may be affected by tsunamis generated in other parts of the Caribbean Sea and striking the coastlines of the islands.

Summary of the NOAA Tsunami Inundation Modelling of the Cayman Islands

“Modeling tsunami inundation for hazard assessment of the Cayman Islands” by Diego Arcas and Christopher Moore.

- The study was conducted under UNESCO IOC International Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme and supported by the Caribbean Office of the International Tsunami Information Center (ITIC), with funding from USAID. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) modelling shows that the Cayman Islands is generally protected from the tsunami threat.
- The Cayman Islands Government (CIG) can feel confident in the tsunami risk analysis. The modelling was produced by the organisation that is generally regarded as one of the foremost tsunami modelling organisations in the world (NOAA / Pacific Marine Environmental Lab).
- NOAA ran a very comprehensive inundation model for the 36 most likely source areas (of very large earthquakes that could generate a tsunami that could potentially impact the Cayman Islands). Only one of those scenarios was shown to generate a significant tsunami threat to the Cayman Islands and the threat to the land areas from such a tsunami is primarily confined to the South coast of the three Islands.
- The modelling shows that the majority of the land areas in all three Islands (including the school district along Walker's Road) will not be impacted by a tsunami under any worse case earthquake scenarios that generate a tsunami.

- The event that could generate a tsunami impact (inundation), relates to a very large earthquake event directly below the Cayman Islands (basically the same or similar type of event as the earthquake on January 28, 2020 but moved along the transform fault line until it is located due south of the Cayman Islands). The probability of the earthquake event occurring (that generates a tsunami threat for the Cayman Islands) is in the order of once in every 1,000 years (or more) so low probability (but high impact).
- The model shows that the tsunami (if generated), will create hazardous conditions in multiple locations in the inshore marine environment (with currents in places reaching up to 9 feet per second).

Purpose/Policy

The Tsunami Preparedness Plan for the Cayman Islands was written and issued by Hazard Management Cayman Islands (HMCI) to ensure that:

- All practical precautions are taken in advance to minimise, prevent and protect against the loss of life, risk of injury to people during a Tsunami through public education.
- Operational response to an event is based on a continuous flow of accurate information from a variety of sources, which will allow the NEOC to evaluate overall conditions and prioritise the deployment of personnel, equipment and relief resources.
- Damage assessment and recovery measures are incorporated, which provides for the timely and efficient transition from immediate response to post-tsunami recovery operations.

Response operations may continue on different levels over an extended period of time due to changing conditions that continue to threaten life and property. Transition into recovery is an important element of disaster response and will commence while emergency response is still occurring.

Administration

This plan deals only with preparedness for and response to tsunami and the initiation of recovery coordination arrangements following the impact of a tsunami. The plan accounts for all tsunami magnitudes and generation mechanisms.

Authority

The Disaster Preparedness and Hazard Management Act, (2019 Revision) established the Department of Hazard Management Cayman Islands, whose functions are to facilitate and co-ordinate the development and implementation of Comprehensive Disaster Management Programmes.

The following sections of the Disaster Preparedness and Hazard Management Act, (2019 Revision) define the functions of the Department and its Director in relation to disaster management policies and programmes;

The Disaster Preparedness and Hazard Management Act (2019 Revision) Section;

4. (1) The functions of the Department are to facilitate and co-ordinate the development and implementation of Comprehensive Disaster Management Programmes and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such functions shall include -

(a) developing and implementing policies and programmes to achieve and maintain an appropriate state of national preparedness for managing all emergency situations which may affect the Islands;

6(4) The Director shall prepare a National Hazard Management Plan comprising a statement of the contingency arrangements under the Director's coordination, for responding to the threat, event or aftermath of a disaster in the Islands whether or not the threat, event or aftermath is such as to prompt the issuance of an alert, a declaration of disaster, a declaration of a state of emergency or a notice of evacuation, and shall cause the Management Plan to be reviewed annually.

PLAN MAINTENANCE

This Plan is reviewed annually and updated as required in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Main Plan.

Legal References

- a. Disaster Preparedness and Hazard Management Act (2019 Revision).
- b. Emergency Powers Act (2006 Revision).
- c. The Police Act (2021 Revision).
- d. The Police (Emergency Powers) Regulations 2004.
- e. The Penal Code (2022 Revision).

Responsibility

General responsibilities are defined under "Roles and Responsibilities" of the National Hazard Management Plan and National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The specific implementing procedures are included in each operational function.

HMCI has the responsibility of implementing/initiating the provisions of this plan in the event of a tsunami.

Additional responsibilities are included in this plan under the provisions for Action During Various Phases section.

Concept of Operations

The operational objectives of this plan are:

- Protection of life (highest priority)
- Minimize interruption to essential services
- Initiation of recovery

Principles of Operations

The following principles are to apply during tsunami operations:

- a. HMCI is the agency for dealing with tsunami and members of the emergency response operations are coordinated by HMCI through the NEOC.
- b. The nature of the threat is such that many other agencies and organisations (including non-government and private sector organisations) must play a part as must the people at risk.
- c. The National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) will monitor tsunami operations and keep members of the National Hazard Management Committee informed.

International Tsunami Messages

International tsunami messages are issued by the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC) to international partners in the Pacific and Caribbean and Adjacent Regions for guidance only. These messages support of the UNESCO/IOC Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (PTWS) and the Tsunami and Other Coastal Hazards Warning System for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions (CARIBE EWS).

There are two types of international tsunami messages;

- Tsunami threat messages
- Tsunami information statements.

These messages do not include alerts. The primary purpose of these messages is to advise national authorities of the PTWC evaluation of the tsunami threat so they can determine, based on all information available to them, which alerts to issue for their coastline, if any.

Alert Level	Potential Hazard(s)	Public Action
 Threat	Dangerous coastal flooding and/or strong and unusual currents dangerous to those in or very near the water	Seek more information, follow instructions from national and local authorities
 Information Statement	Minor waves at most	No action suggested other than normal caution around the sea

Tsunami Threat Message – A tsunami threat message is issued to officially designated national authorities of the PTWS or CARIBE EWS when a potential or confirmed tsunami is

forecast to affect some or all coasts within those systems. Estimated arrival times for the first wave are provided for select locations. When sufficient data has been received to forecast tsunami waves, the message is updated to include this information. Messages also emphasise that a tsunami can adversely impact people, structures, and ecosystems on land or in nearshore marine environments. Threat messages may be updated based on new information, data and analysis.

Upon receipt of the tsunami threat message, HMCI will determine the appropriate message for alerting the Cayman Islands and may issue additional or more refined information and instructions. It is issued as a means of providing an advance notification to areas that could be impacted by destructive tsunami waves. These messages may advise that appropriate actions be taken in response to the tsunami threat. Such actions could include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas and the movement of boats and ships out of harbours to deep water. HMCI may update messages at least hourly or as conditions warrant, to continue, expand, or restrict the message.

Final tsunami threat message is issued when the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center determines there is no further threat or that tsunami waves are now below threat levels in most places and are diminishing.

Upon receipt of the final tsunami threat message HMCI will issue an **all clear message** to the public that indicates the end of the damaging tsunami threat.

Tsunami Information Statement – A tsunami information statement is issued to national authorities when an earthquake or tsunami has occurred of interest to the message recipients. In most cases, information statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations. Information statements may be upgraded to tsunami threats based on updated information and analysis.

HMCI will continue to monitor the event, issuing updates at least hourly.

Alerting, Notification

“Tsunami Threat” or “Information Statement” from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center are sent to HMCI, Department of Public Safety and Communications (DPSC/911) and Cayman Islands Weather Service (CIWS) via email. Upon receipt HMCI will issue an alert with a “holding statement” indicating that a Tsunami warning has been issued for the islands. This alert and “holding statement” will be issued via;

- a. National Emergency Notification System (NENS). Out of hours this will be sent by DPSC/911 as per DPSC/HMCI MOU.
- b. All media and social media channels used by CIG;
- c. Department of Communications (DoC)

- d. appropriate response agencies and agents of the national response mechanism and
- e. The National Hazard Management Executive and Council.

HMCI will immediately liaise with any and all possible contacts (Scientific Centers) to determine the threat of the impending tsunami impact. (Determining the threat includes expected wave heights, expected time of impact and source of tsunami).

HMCI will provide Department of Communications (DoC) with all relevant information on the threat for further issuance of alerts to

- a. National Emergency Notification System (out of hours this will be sent by DPSC/911 as per DPSC/HMCI MOU).
- b. to all media and social media;
- c. DoC
- d. appropriate response agencies and agents of the national response mechanism and
- e. The National Hazard Management Executive and Council.

All subsequent alerts must include the nature of the threat and response actions expected by the public and must be conveyed to the public as the only 'official' information they should be acting on.

The alerts and notifications will continue until the threat has dissipated or until normality returns after impact.

If it has been determined that there is no threat to the Cayman Islands HMCI will provide DoC with all relevant information to further notify the country through the established national response mechanism communication means (being DoC).

What to Do During a Tsunami

The following information is provided to the public by HMCI preparedness initiatives:

Know When to Act

Natural signs

If the sea is pulling back from the shore and/or a sudden rise in sea levels.

Animals may sense impending danger and may act strangely.

You may hear a loud roar coming from the sea.

Know How to Act

During an Earthquake

An earthquake may generate a tsunami.

IF ITS LONG AND STRONG GET GONE.

If you feel an earthquake that makes it hard to stand or last longer than a minute, get gone!

On Land

Move immediately to the upper floors of a concrete building. Stay in your safe, elevated spot until the all clear is given by officials.

At Sea

If you are already in a boat, go out to deep water.

Prepare Before the Tsunami

- Learn the signs of a potential tsunami.
- Create a family emergency communications plan
- Know and practice your evacuation plan

Survive During the Tsunami

- Do NOT wait for an official warning following a long & strong earthquake
- Head for higher ground (upper floors in a concrete building) or inland

Safety After a Tsunami

- Listen to local alerts and authorities- avoid misinformation
- Avoid wading in floodwater and moving water

Tsunami Safety Rules

1. All earthquakes do not cause tsunamis, but many do. When you know that an earthquake has occurred, stand by for a tsunami emergency message.
2. An earthquake in your area is one of nature's tsunami warning signals. **IF ITS LONG AND STRONG GET GONE** Do not stay in low-lying coastal areas after a strong earthquake has been felt.
3. Tsunamis are sometimes preceded by a noticeable fall in sea level as the ocean retreats seaward exposing the seafloor. A roar like an oncoming train may sometimes be heard as the tsunami wave rushes toward the shore. These are also nature's tsunami warning signals.
4. A tsunami is not a single wave, but a series of waves carrying a massive volume of water that can flood and inundate land for hours. The first wave may not be the largest. Stay out of danger areas until an "all-clear" is issued by HMCI.
5. A small tsunami at one point on the shore can be extremely large a few miles away. Don't let the modest size of one make you lose respect for all.
6. All warnings to the public must be taken very seriously, even if some are for non-destructive events.

7. All tsunamis are potentially dangerous, even though they may not damage every coastline they strike.
8. Never go down to the shore to watch for a tsunami. When you can see the wave, you are too close to outrun it. Most tsunamis are like flash floods full of debris. Tsunami waves typically do not curl and break, so do not try to surf a tsunami.

Tsunami Preparedness

1. Be aware of tsunami facts. This knowledge could save your life!
2. Share this knowledge with family and friends. It could save their lives!
3. Determine if you live, work, play, or transit a coastal low-lying area.
4. Follow the advice of National Emergency Notification System (NENS) and law enforcement authorities. Do not return until authorities say it is safe.
5. Stay away from bodies of water. If you are at the beach or near the ocean, and you feel the earth shake, move immediately inland to higher ground, second floor or above in a substantial building. Do not wait for a tsunami warning to be issued. Stay away from rivers and streams that lead to the ocean due to strong tsunami wave action and currents.
6. If you are in school and you hear there is a tsunami warning, you should follow the advice of teachers and other school officials who will follow their tsunami plan.
7. If you are unable to quickly move inland, high, multi-story, reinforced concrete buildings may provide a safe refuge on the second floor and above.

During A Tsunami

When you feel a strong coastal earthquake, be aware that a tsunami may have been generated that will attack in minutes. Evacuate immediately inland to higher ground. Do not wait for official evacuation orders. When there is a distant tsunami generated far away stay alert to official Cayman Islands Government sources of information. PTWC will issue a Tsunami Warning when scientists are certain that a real tsunami threat exists. Be ready to evacuate by preparing your disaster supplies kit, locating family members and reviewing evacuation routes.

HMCI will advise the public when to evacuate, follow their instructions. HMCI will issue an all clear when destructive waves stop arriving to the coast, but that does not mean it is safe for the public to re-enter since buildings may be unsafe and downed live power lines are dangerous. Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe. A tsunami is a series of waves that may continue for hours. Do not assume that after one wave the danger is over. The next wave may be larger than the first one.

Actions During Various Phases

Key variables which will determine the extent of any tsunami response operation are tsunami magnitude; time of day; season; warning time and areas likely to be affected. The response phase consists of the following activity periods:

Pre-Impact:

This phase begins when a 'Tsunami Threat' or 'Information Statement' is issued by PTWC. Activities conducted during this period are precautionary and are focused upon protection of life. When regional or distant tsunami occurs, tsunami impact will be preceded by a period of several hours to almost a day depending upon the distance from the Cayman Islands that a tsunami has been generated.

The occurrence of a local tsunami may not be preceded by a period of notification and would arrive at the initial point of impact with little to no warning. Hence, in the areas close to the initial point of impact little to no time would be available to conduct pre-impact activities. Some warning time may be available for communities north and south of the initial point of impact depending upon how quickly the event is recognized as a tsunami.

Action	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency
Evaluation of information to determine the threat of the impending tsunami impact	HMCI	CINWS, Lands and Survey, PTWC.
Formulation and dissemination of Tsunami messages	NEOC/JCS / DPSC	HMCI/JCS / DPSC
Notification to Emergency Services	DPSC	NEOC
Warning and evacuation of threatened communities and waterways to safe areas	NEOC/RCIPS	CIFS/ any other
Management of the media including the establishment of a media information centre	NEOC/JCS	DoC
Coordination of vessels to deep water if sufficient warning time is available. A message should be broadcast via Channel 16 VHF such as "VESSELS AT SEA SHOULD MOVE AWAY FROM INSHORE WATERS AND REMAIN IN DEEP WATER UNTIL THE ALL CLEAR IS ISSUED".	Port Authority	CICG

Impact:

This phase is likely to last several hours and be characterized by the impact of a series of separate waves. Operations during this phase may be limited due to safety considerations of emergency services.

Action	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency
Monitoring and survey of likely impact areas	NEOC	RCIPS
Continued warning and evacuation of threatened communities and waterways to safe areas (During period of successive waves)	NEOC	JCS
Implement the restriction of access to likely impact areas and provision of security of evacuated areas	NEOC	RCIPS/PWD/NRA
Management of the media	NEOC/JCS	DoC

Immediate Post-Impact:

This phase will commence upon the issue of a "Tsunami Warning Cancellation" indicating that the destructive potential of the tsunami has ceased.

Action	Lead Agency	Supporting Agency
Formulation and dissemination of Tsunami Warning Cancellation	NEOC	JCS
Survey of areas likely to have been impacted	NEOC	RCIPS
Search and rescue of people trapped and injured as a result of the damage caused by the Tsunami	NEOC/Search and Rescue EST	CIFS
Search and rescue of people that may have been carried out to sea	NEOC/Search and Rescue EST	RCIPS
Traffic Management	RCIPS	CIR
Assessment of potential public health risks	NEOC/Medical Relief Services EST	HSA
Activation of Emergency Shelters for displaced people	NEOC/Shelter Operations EST	Red Cross
Management of a tracing system to provide basic details on the location and safety of victims	NEOC	RCIPS/Red Cross
Management of Relief Aid	NEOC	Relief Aid Management EST
Damage assessment	NEOC	Damage and Economic Impact Assessments EST

Management of the media and provision of public safety advice	NEOC/JCS	DoC
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Sudden onset events

- Contact Chair of the Voluntary Agency Responders Emergency Support Team (VAR EST) and advise whether VAR EST is to be activated – Deputy Director Operations Response and Recovery HMCI
- Activate plan if necessary – Deputy Director Operations Response and Recovery HMCI/Director HMCI
- Provide radios/communications equipment for VAR EST – Deputy Director Operations Response and Recovery HMCI
- Inform membership of time/location of meeting Chair VAR EST via Deputy Director Operations Response and Recovery HMCI
- Convene VAR EST at activation - Chair VAR EST
- Review situation and decide on location VAR EST NEOC – Chair and Members
- Review needs, available resources and update HMCI -Chair VAR EST
- Schedule staff roster and inform membership and Deputy Director Operations Response and Recovery HMCI– of available personnel - Chair VAR EST
- Assist with emergency response, registration, assessment and relief in coordination with NEOC – VAR EST Members
- Assist with shelter operations as necessary – VAR EST Members
- Assist with provision of supplies as necessary – VAR EST Members

End of Response Operations

Response operations will conclude once all of the following conditions have been met:

- a. Physical tsunami impact has ceased
- b. The need for warning and evacuation no longer exists
- c. There is no further prospect of rescuing people trapped by the tsunami waves or their destructive impacts
- d. Response to fire and hazmat incidents have concluded (not including subsequent cleanup of contaminated sites)

Recovery

Recovery includes the process of returning affected communities to their proper level of functioning after a tsunami. Preparation for recovery will begin during the pre-impact period. Recovery operations will begin concurrently with impact period response

operations. Arrangements for recovery are contained in **Volume 4B National Recovery Plan**.

Local Tsunami

If a local tsunami occurs the NEOC will be activated immediately.

Distant Tsunami

The HMCI office will be used for monitoring, planning and notification for distant tsunamis, as a partial NEOC activation. During this phase consideration will be given to activate the full NEOC if it is determined that the event poses a threat to the Cayman Islands.

Relationship to Other Plans

This plan is to be read in conjunction with the **National Disaster Management Plan**.

Appendix A: Message Templates for Tsunami Holding Statement, Tsunami Watch, Tsunami Warning and Tsunami All Clear

Holding Statement



Joint Communications Service

Contact Information HMCI Duty Officer 925-6028

TSUNAMI ALERT FOR THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Bulletin Number
insert time and date

PRELIMINARY EARTHQUAKE PARAMETERS
MAGNITUDE -
TIME - (Local Time) UTC, DATE
LOCATION - DEGREES NORTH DEGREES WEST
LOCATION -
DEPTH -MILES (KM)

An earthquake has occurred that may have generated a tsunami. Local Residents are asked to monitor Radio Cayman and other sources of up-to-date information for further details about this event.

- IT IS NOT KNOWN THAT A TSUNAMI WAS GENERATED. THIS ALERT IS BASED ONLY ON EARTHQUAKE EVALUATION ONLY. BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY EARTHQUAKE PARAMETERS, WIDESPREAD HAZARDOUS TSUNAMI WAVES ARE POSSIBLE.

The next local update will be issued in 30 minutes or sooner if the situation warrants.

- www.caymanprepared.gov.ky
- Facebook: @CaymanPrepared
- X: @CINEOC
- local media

ADDITIONAL BULLETINS ABOUT THIS EVENT WILL BE ISSUED AS MORE INFORMATION COMES IN FROM THE PACIFIC TSUNAMI WARNING CENTER (PTWC)

This alert is issued by Hazard Management Cayman Islands (HMCI) and the Cayman Islands National Weather Service (CINWS)

TSUNAMI WATCH



Joint Communications Service

Contact Information HMCI Duty Officer 925-6028

TSUNAMI WATCH FOR THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Bulletin Number
INSERT TIME AND DATE

Following an earthquake near [LOCATION] at [TIME], a tsunami Watch has been issued for the Cayman Islands by the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC).

Initial estimated tsunami wave heights and arrival times for the Cayman Islands are as follows:

Grand Cayman: Wave Height [INSERT] / Arrival Time [INSERT]

Sister Islands: Wave Height [INSERT] / Arrival Time [INSERT]

[INSERT TSUNAMI ADVICE AND GUIDANCE HERE RESIDENTS ARE ASKED TO MOVE AWAY FROM COASTAL AREAS AND IF POSSIBLE EVACUATE VERTICALLY IN STRONG CONCRETE STRUCTURES SECOND FLOOR OR ABOVE OR SEEK HIGHER GROUND. TSUNAMIS ARE A SERIES OF WAVES RATHER THAN A SINGLE EVENT. ALL SIDES OF THE ISLAND MAY BE AFFECTED - NOT JUST THOSE AREAS DIRECTLY FACING THE LOCATION OF EARTHQUAKE AND APPROACHING TSUNAMI. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO OUTFRAN A TSUNAMI WAVE. RIP CURRENTS ARE POSSIBLE FOR HOURS AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE. VESSELS SHOULD MOVE AWAY FROM THE INSHORE ZONE AND REMAIN IN DEEP WATER UNTIL THE ALL CLEAR IS ISSUED. THE ALL CLEAR MUST BE MADE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.]

ADDITIONAL BULLETINS ABOUT THIS EVENT WILL BE ISSUED AS MORE INFORMATION COMES IN FROM THE PACIFIC TSUNAMI WARNING CENTER (PTWC)

- www.caymanprepared.gov.ky
- Facebook: @CaymanPrepared
- X: @CINEOC
- local media

This alert is issued by the Joint Communications Service (JCS), Hazard Management Cayman Islands (HMCI) and the Cayman Islands National Weather Service (CINWS)

TSUNAMI WARNING



Joint Communications Service

Contact Information HMCI Duty Officer 925-6028

TSUNAMI WARNING FOR THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Bulletin Number
INSERT TIME AND DATE

Following an earthquake near [LOCATION] at [TIME], the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC) has confirmed that a tsunami has been detected and is forecast to impact the region.

Initial estimated tsunami wave heights and arrival times for the Cayman Islands are as follows:

Grand Cayman: Wave Height [INSERT] / Arrival Time [INSERT]

Sister Islands: Wave Height [INSERT] / Arrival Time [INSERT]

[INSERT TSUNAMI ADVICE AND GUIDANCE HERE RESIDENTS ARE ASKED TO MOVE AWAY FROM COASTAL AREAS AND IF POSSIBLE EVACUATE VERTICALLY IN STRONG CONCRETE STRUCTURES OR SEEK HIGHER GROUND. TSUNAMIS ARE A SERIES OF WAVES RATHER THAN A SINGLE EVENT. ALL SIDES OF THE ISLAND MAY BE AFFECTED - NOT JUST THOSE AREAS DIRECTLY FACING THE LOCATION OF EARTHQUAKE AND APPROACHING TSUNAMI. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO OUTFRAN A TSUNAMI WAVE. RIP CURRENTS ARE POSSIBLE FOR HOURS AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE. VESSELS SHOULD MOVE AWAY FROM THE INSHORE ZONE AND REMAIN IN DEEP WATER UNTIL THE ALL CLEAR IS ISSUED. THE ALL CLEAR MUST BE MADE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.]

ADDITIONAL BULLETINS ABOUT THIS EVENT WILL BE ISSUED AS MORE INFORMATION COMES IN FROM THE PACIFIC TSUNAMI WARNING CENTER (PTWC)

- www.caymanprepared.ky
- Facebook: Caymanhazard
- Twitter: @CINEOC
- local media

This alert is issued by the Joint Communications Service (JCS), Hazard Management Cayman Islands (HMCI) and the Cayman Islands National Weather Service (CINWS)

TSUNAMI ALL CLEAR



Joint Communications Service

Contact Information HMCI Duty Officer 925-6028

TSUNAMI ALL CLEAR FOR THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Bulletin Number
INSERT TIME AND DATE

A tsunami All Clear in effect for the Cayman Islands

A tsunami All Clear has been issued by Hazard Management Cayman Islands (HMCI) at [Insert time] for coastal areas of the Cayman Islands.

The advisory confirms that the tsunami warning has been discontinued which indicates the end of the tsunami threat for the Cayman Islands.

Person should exercise caution particularly [Insert advice here]

Numbers, email, social media etc. to report damage

- www.caymanprepared.gov.ky
- Facebook: @CaymanPrepared
- X: @CINEOC
- local media

This advice is issued by the Joint Communications Service (JCS), Hazard Management Cayman Islands (HMCI) and the Cayman Islands National Weather Service (CINWS)

Appendix B: Evacuation Order



Evacuation Order [Draft]

Whereas a State of Emergency has been declared, as the result of a serious threat to the lives and property of residents of the Cayman Islands from a Tsunami.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of *The Disaster Preparedness and Hazard Management Act, (2019 Revision)*, I _____, hereby order the evacuation of _____.

All persons residing in these areas must evacuate immediately inland or to other safe areas and to remain there until advised that it is safe to return to your home.

Signed: _____

Date: _____