

"Our commitment is to protect lives by anticipating tsunamis through constant and effective monitoring."



Agenda

Operational Capabilities of CNAT

Application of PTWC Products

Operational Procedures of CNAT

Tsunami Ready in Ecuador

Actions during the Kamchatka event







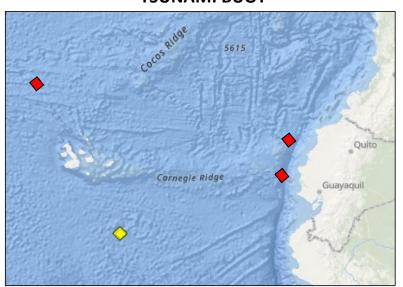
The Oceanographic and Antarctic Institute of the Ecuadorian Navy – **INOCAR**, was created on February 2, 1932:

- Since 1976 it has been Ecuador's focal point for the Pacific Tsunami Warning System (PTWS).
- It is the **National Tsunami Warning Center** (**CNAT**), responsible for monitoring and diagnosing tsunamis that may affect Ecuador's continental and insular coasts.
- In 2009, it implemented the Insular Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOIAR), which functions as a mirror and Regional Tsunami Information Center (CRIT).
- In 2016, the Northern Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHONOR) was created in Esmeraldas (northern sector).

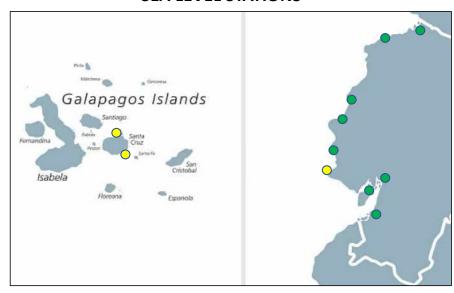


Sea level monitoring

TSUNAMI BUOY



SEA LEVEL STATIONS

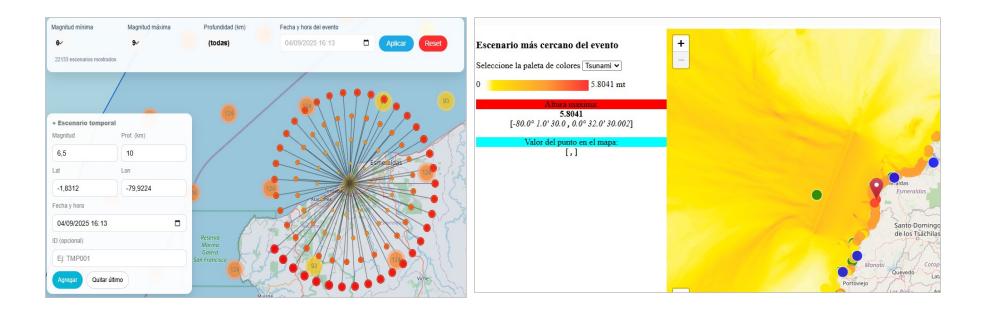


Ecuador currently has one operational buoy southeast of the Galápagos and 11 sea level stations, of which three are managed by the University of Hawaii and eight by INOCAR. These stations are available at ioc-sealevelmonitoring.org





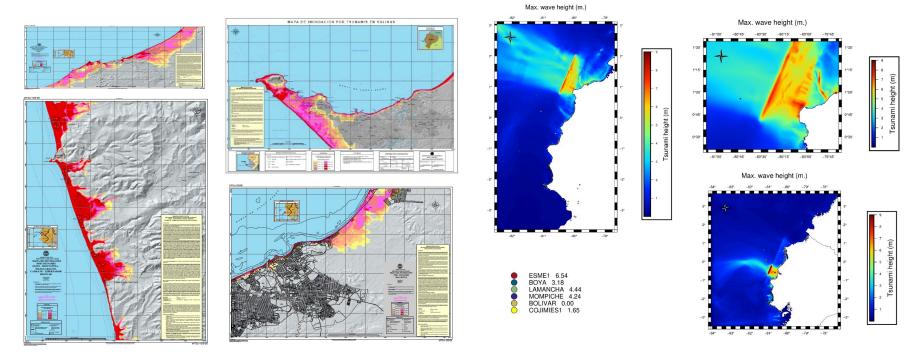
Precomputed scenarios



For the analysis and evaluation of locally generated tsunamis, a database of **22,100 precomputed scenarios** is available, ranging from magnitude 6 to magnitude 9.



"Tsunami Flood Maps"



The modeling of precomputed events has allowed the creation of flood maps, which help identify risk areas and plan preventive measures to protect lives and property.



Bulletin Publication System "HATYSA"

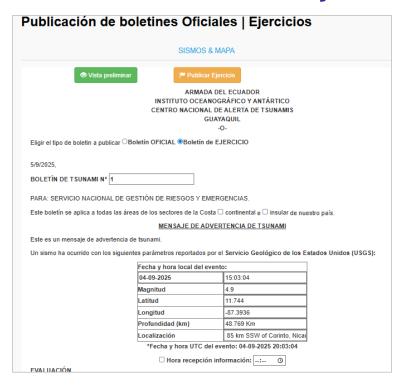


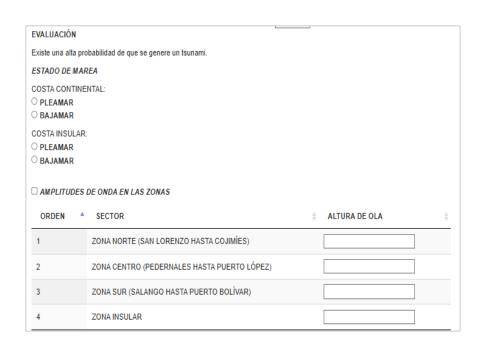


The automatic publication system receives information from local and global seismic sources and allows for optimizing the time required for bulletin dissemination.



Bulletin Publication System "HATYSA"





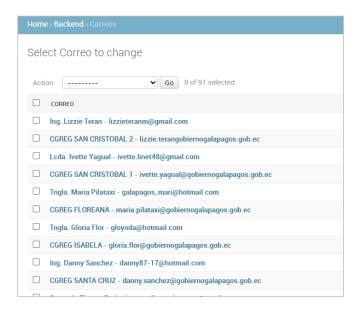
The system allows manual input of tide conditions and analyzed wave heights from precomputed scenarios and models by sector (north, central, south, and insular)



Bulletin Publication System "HATYSA"



The HATYZA system has the TTT integrated to calculate the arrival time for 43 locations in Ecuador. It also includes an email list so that, when the bulletin is published, it is automatically sent to the designated recipients.





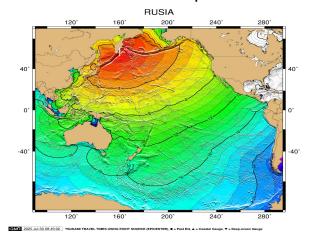
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PTWS Products

TTT PROGRAM

The TTT program is used by CNAT and is also integrated into the HATYZA system, with the purpose of determining the arrival time to Ecuador's main coastal ports.

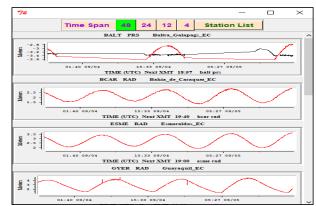


CISN DISPLAY



TIDE TOOL PROGRAM

This year, Ecuador's sea level stations have been integrated into this program, which INOCAR uses to record and analyze sea level variations and tsunami disturbances.





PTWS Products Used by CNAT

The TSUCAT Program, used by CNAT Ecuador, is used to simulate and analyze tsunami events, estimate arrival times, and assess coastal risk also helps conduct areas. lt preparedness exercises and drills, the results with integrating communication systems to efficiently issue early warnings.

summary, **TSUCAT** key component for tsunami prevention, as it allows anticipating events and making quick decisions to save lives and reduce damage.

TSUCAT



Tsunami Hazard Assessment Report: Ecuador

Report generated from TsuCAT on 2025-09-05 14:53:59

Hypothetical Earthquake info: 01 ene. 1970 00:00:00 (UTC) Mw: 8,5 Ep: 13,302° N, 91,294° W

Region extents: Latitude: 4.99555° S to 1.43778° S Longitude: 91.66389° W to 75.21685° W

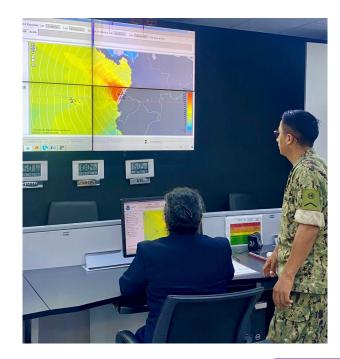
Minimum in Region, Offshore: 0.8 [cm], Coastal (CHG): 0.0 [cm] Maximum in Region, Offshore: 36.8 [cm], Coastal (CHG): 166.3 [cm]

Earliest in Region: 1.9 [hours] Latest in Region: 7.2 [hours]

Disclaimer:
Scenario based hazard assessment available through TsuCAT is primarily intended to support pre-event tsunami response planning and exercise development. During an event, TsuCAT may assist in early situational awareness (approximate scenario) prior to the availability of event-specific forecasts from national agencies or international tsunami service providers.

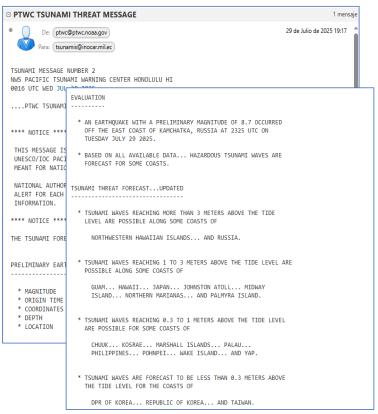
Actual amplitudes at the coast may vary from forecast amplitudes due to uncertainties in the forecast and local features. In particular, maximum tsunami amplitudes on atolls and at locations with fringing or barrier reefs will likely be much smaller than the Coastal Hazard Guidance indicates

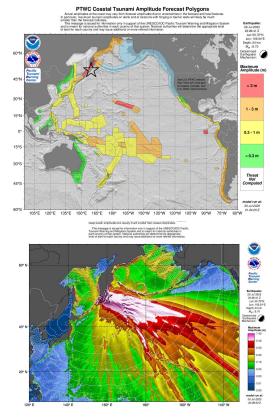
The offshore wave ampitude map should not be used to estimate coastal tsunami amplitude or impa Offshore amplitudes are usually much smaller than coastal amplitudes.

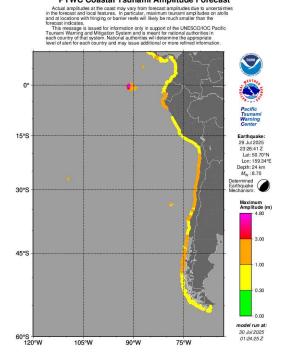




PTWS Products Used by CNAT







PTWC Coastal Tsunami Amplitude Forecast





Procedures



















MONITORING

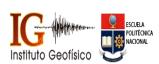


NUMERICAL SIMULATION



TREATH ANALYSIS







ISSUANCE OF BULLETING







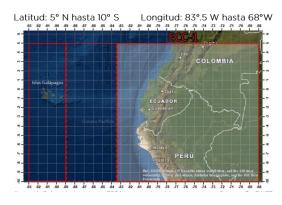
Technical Protocol



PROTOCOLO TÉCNICO PARA EVALUACIÓN Y DEFINICIÓN DE LA ALERTA DE TSUNAMI Versión 4.0

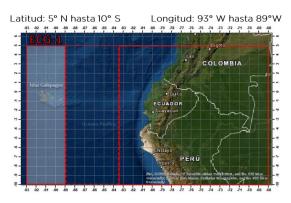
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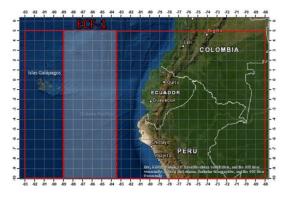


DOMAIN 1 (ECC-1): Includes the seismic information analysis area of the Geophysical Institute

DOMAIN 3 (ECF-1): The evaluation is carried out with the data received by the USGS and PTWC.



DOMAIN 2 (ECG-1): Area that includes the Galapagos Islands.

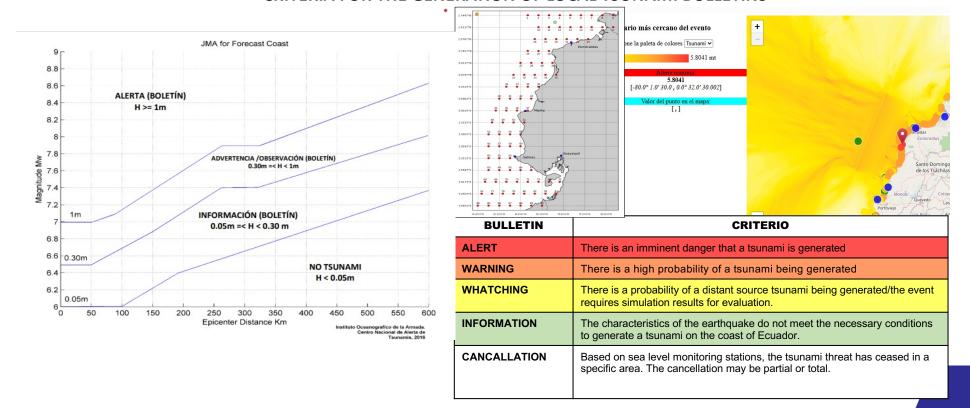




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Technical Protocol

CRITERIA FOR THE GENERATION OF LOCAL TSUNAMI BULLETINS



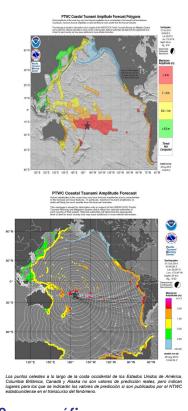


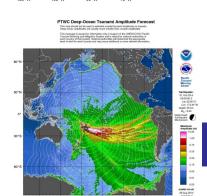
Technical Protocol

CRITERIA FOR ISSUING REGIONAL AND DISTANT TSUNAMI BULLETINS

| BULLETIN | CRITERIO |
|--------------|---|
| ALERT | There is an imminent danger that a tsunami is generated |
| WARNING | There is a high probability of a tsunami being generated |
| WHATCHING | There is a probability of a distant source tsunami being generated/the event requires simulation results for evaluation. |
| INFORMATION | The characteristics of the earthquake do not meet the necessary conditions to generate a tsunami on the coast of Ecuador. |
| CANCALLATION | Based on sea level monitoring stations, the tsunami threat has ceased in a specific area. The cancellation may be partial or total. |

| TYPE OF BULLETIN | WAVE AMPLITUDE | LEVEL ALERT | EPICENTRAL DISTANCE |
|---------------------|---|-------------|------------------------|
| Message | H≥1m | ALERT | |
| Message | 0.3m ≤ H < 1m | WARNING | |
| Information status | H ≥ 0.3m | WHATCHING | Scenarios |
| Information status | H ≥ 0.3m | INFORMATION | Pre-computed |
| | H < 0.3m | INFORMATION | |
| Message | H ≥ 1m distante de la línea de costa ecuatoriana | INFORMATION | |
| Message | Cancelación | | |
| ECUADUR | | | |





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Tsunami Ready Program in Ecuador

The Galápagos Islands are at high risk because they are located in the Pacific Ocean, where tsunamis caused by distant earthquakes can arrive. In 2011, a tsunami from Japan affected Puerto Ayora and caused flooding, showing need be better prepared. the That is why, since 2016, the communities of Puerto Ayora, Puerto Villamil, and Puerto Baquerizo Moreno have applied for UNESCO's Tsunami Ready certification. This certification ensures that residents have evacuation plans, warning systems, and training to respond safely in case of a tsunami.



Galápagos was chosen for Tsunami Ready due to its seismic risk, the vulnerability of coastal communities, its touristic and ecological importance, and the existing response capacity, along with the commitment of the population.

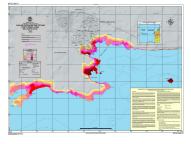


Tsunami Ready Indicators, evaluation

EVAL-1

hazard_Map_







EVAL-2

People_at_risk_PBM

Tabla 24. Exposición de población ante la amenaza de tsunami, según datos INEC 20

| Barrio Frio Barrio Cer Playa de C Cactus Peñas Baja | ntral Pro | urbano | s | 355 285 | % 100 | Ba j | % 0 | Sir afecta # | ción % | Tot | al % |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Barrio Cer Playa de C Cactus Peñas Baja Playa Man Algarrobo | ntral Pro | | | 355 | 100 | | | -"- | | # | % |
| Barrio Cer Playa de C Cactus Peñas Baja Playa Man Algarrobo | ntral Pro | | | _ | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Playa de C Cactus Peñas Baja Playa Man Algarrobo |)ro a | | | 285 | | | | U | 0 | 355 | 6.3 |
| Cactus Peñas Baja Playa Man Algarrobo | ı | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 285 | 5. |
| Peñas Baja Playa Mar Algarrobo | | | | 159 | 62 | 98 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 257 | 4. |
| Playa Mar Algarrobo | | | | | | 254 | 47 | 151 | 28 | 541 | 9. |
| Algarrobo | ın. | | Peñas Baia | | | 287 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 330 | 5. |
| | | Playa Mann | | | 82 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0. |
| San Franci | | | | 27 | 4 | 388 | 63 | 203 | 33 | 618 | 10. |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | 181 | 74 | 62 | 26 | 243 | 4. |
| Divino Ni | Divino Niño | | | 0 | 0 | 80 | 26 | 226 | 74 | 306 | 5. |
| Peñas Alta | | | 0 | 0 | 65 | 8 | 800 | 92 | 866 | 15. | |
| Albatros | | | | 0 | 0 | 23 | 7 | 316 | 93 | 339 | 6. |
| Fragata | ALSA | | | BELA | | | | | | | |
| Estación Terrena | | | Información tom | Información tornada del Plan de Emergencia por Tsunami en Puerto Villamil, Isabela — Galápagos, elaborado por el Cobierno Autônomo Descentralizado Municipal de Isabela, elaborado el 14 de abril de 2029. Páglias 6, f. 1, 11, 2, (8, 17, 18, y 31. | | | | | | | |
| | | | Galápagos, elab elaborado el 14 | | | | | | | | |
| | | CANTÓN SAN | TA CRUZ (PUFR) | O AYORA) ANTE UI | VA EMERGE | NCIA POR TS | UNAML | | $\overline{}$ | | |
| IPCIÓN INSTITUCIÓN /POBLACIÓN | CANTIDAD DE SERVICIOS | CANTIDAD DE PERSONAS | PORCENTAJE | | | FUENTE | | | = | = | |
| PUNTA ESTRADA | | 30 | 15% | N POBLADORES EN RELACIÓN | | POWOT 201 | FOVOT 2021-2032 | | | | |
| ENTRAL | | 290 | | % POBLADORES EN RELACIÓN | | PDyOT 2021-2012 | | | | - | |
| PELICAN BAY | | 370 | 19.00% A | N POBLADORES EN RELACIÓN 19 DEN A LA ZONA INUNDABLE | | FDyOT 2021-2012 | | _ | - | | |
| AS NINFAS | | 421 | N POBLADORES EN RELACIÓN 21.71% A LA ZONA INUNDABLE | | PDyOT 2021-2092 | | | | | | |
| IL EDÉN | | 838 | 43.22% A | % FOBLADORES EN RELACIÓN 43.22% A LA ZONA INUNDABLE | | PDyOT 2021-2032 | | | | | |
| ues | 84 | 2100 | | TURISTAS CON 85% | | CATASTRO CON OCUPACIÓN DEL 85% | | | | Actual | |
| S DE VIAIES | 108 | | 62% | 62% PERSONAL DE ATENCIÓN | | CATASTRO TURÍSTICO 2022 | | | | ~3,180 | |
| MANTES | | | | 69% PERSONAL DE ATENCIÓN | | CATASTRO TURÍSTICO 2022 | | | | | |
| RS (AS | 25 | | | | | | | | | -3,180 | |
| DE SODA | 3 | | 50% 2 | RSONAL DE ATENCIÓN | | | | | | -162 | |
| N D N D N D N D N D N D N D N D N D N D | Manzanilli POBLACIÓN E POGLACIÓN E POGLACIÓN E POGLACIÓN E POGLACIÓN POBLACIÓN POBLACIÓN POBLACIÓN E S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S | Manzanillo PORLACIÓN DEFUESTA DE ES PORÓN RESTRUCCIÓN PORRACIÓN PORRACIÓN DE SERVICIOS SURIA ESTADA SURIA ESTADA LECHO SE ES S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S | Manizanillo | Manazanillo | Manzanillo PRINCIPIO DE CANTON LANCO DE CANTON LA CANTON LANCO DE CANTON LA CANTON LANCO DE CANTON LA | Manazanillo | Manazanillo | Manazanillo | Manazamillo | Manazanillo | Manazamillo |

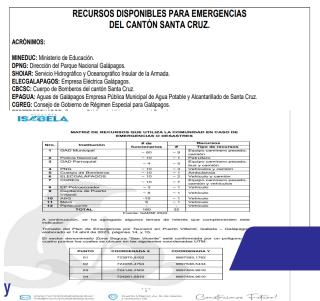


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EVAL-3

GAL_community_resources



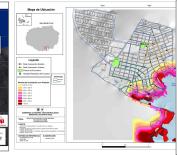


Tsunami Ready Indicators, preparedness

PREP-1

Evacuation_map_







PREP-3

Resources





PREP-4

Activities



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PREP-2

Tsunami Information



PREP-5

Tsunamis_exercise



Tsunami Ready Indicators, response

RESP-1

Response plan

RESP- 2

Response_capacity_

RESP-3 Receive_alert_ RESP-4

Diseminate alert



PLAN DE CONTINGENCIA POR **EVENTO PELIGROSO TSUNAMI**



CANTÓN SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LA PROVINCIA DE GALÁPAGOS

> AÑO: 2024 - 2027





GAD MUNICIPAL DEL CANTÓN SAN CRISTÓBAL UNIDAD DE GESTION DE RIESGOS





CRAT - SHOIAR SANTA CRUZ - GALÁPAGO





MECANISMOS DE DISEMINACIÓN DE LAS ALERTAS SAN CRISTÓBAL - PROVINCIA DE GALÁPAGOS

| Mec | anismo | Responsables para difusión | Tipo de emisión | Tipo de recepción |
|--|--------|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Sirenas | | - SGR - GAD Cantonales - Instituciones cooperantes | • | D" |
| Cell Broadcast (MENSAJE PUSH máximo 90 caracteres). | (A)) | - SGR - SIS ECU 911 - Instituciones cooperantes | | §°⊗ |
| CAP (Protocolo de Alerta Común). | | . SGR | | * |
| Televisión | | GAD Cantonales Instituciones cooperantes | | ♦ |
| Llamada telefónica | | - SGR - SIS ECU 911 | 13: | D" |
| Radio troncalizada | (N) | - SGR - SIS ECU 911 - Instituciones de primera respuesta | B . | Ŷ" |



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Occurrence of the event

23:24:52

23:32

- Preliminary message received from PTWC via email.
- Event magnitude MWP 8.2.

- Activation of CNAT Ecuador.
- Tide state monitoring and
- arrival time calculation for Ecuador's continental and island coasts.

July 29, 2025

23:34



July 29, 2025

- Received PTWC Message 1.
- Mw 8.0 parameter update.
- Tsunami threat.
- Bulletin prepared.

23:35

23:47

- Bulletin Issue No. 1
- Observation Bulletin: Mw 8.0 Earthquake Under Assessment and Monitoring

- Received PTWC Message 2.
- Parameter update: Mw 8.7.
- Tsunami threat does not include Ecuador.
- Prepared Bulletin 2 with parameter updates.

00:17



- Issue of Bulletin No. 2.
- Observation Bulletin: Parameter Update, 8.7 earthquake under evaluation and monitoring.
- Sea level station monitoring

00:29

01:09

- PTWC Bulletin No. 3 has been received, with a tsunami threat for Ecuador.
- Estimated wave heights greater than 3 meters (island region).
- The magnitude remains at 8.7.

- Bulletin No. 3 Warning issued.
- The magnitude of Mw 8.7 remains.
- Probability of generating a tsunami for the island's coast.
- The suspension of maritime activities is suggested.

01:47



- PTWC Bulletins No. 4, 5, and 6 have been received, threatening the Ecuadorian coast.
- Wave arrival times are estimated for locations along the Pacific.
- Messages are received approximately every two hours.
- Bulletin 4 is issued.

01:51 - 04:39

06:25

- PTWC Bulletin (7) updated.
- Magnitude Mw 8.8.
- Monitoring of sea level stations, including DART buoys.
- Alert Bulletin 5 prepared.

- Issue of Bulletin No. 5 Alert.
- Wave height forecasts range from 1.0 m (continental coasts) to 1.5 m (island coasts).
- Continuous sea level monitoring through coastal and island tide gauge stations.
- Continuous analysis of PTWC messages.

06:43 - 15:20



- Disturbances are being recorded at the Santa Cruz and Baltra tide gauges.
- Surveillance cameras show slight changes in sea level in Isabela and Santa Cruz.
- Bulletin No. 6 is issued.
 Alert for the island coast, and the Warning status remains in effect for the continental coast of Ecuador.

15:20 - 16:42

17:20 - 18:45

- The first disturbances are being recorded at coastal tide gauges in Esmeraldas, La Libertad, Puerto Atún, Puerto López, and Bahía.
- Analysis of sea level station records continues, verifying heights of up to 0.5 m.

 Based on records from sea level stations and the low tide, the alert status for the entire Ecuadorian territory is hereby lifted.

19:00



Forecast PTWC

THE TSUNAMI FORECAST IS UNCHANGED IN THIS MESSAGE.

PRELIMINARY EARTHQUAKE PARAMETERS

* MAGNITUDE 8.8

* ORIGIN TIME 2325 UTC JUL 29 2025 * COORDINATES 52.2 NORTH 160.0 EAST

* DEPTH 74 KM / 46 MILES * LOCATION OFF THE EAST COAST OF KAMCHATKA RUSSIA

EVALUATION

* AN EARTHQUAKE WITH A PRELIMINARY MAGNITUDE OF 8.8 OCCURRED OFF THE EAST COAST OF KAMCHATKA, RUSSIA AT 2325 UTC ON TUESDAY JULY 29 2025.

* TSUNAMI WAVES HAVE BEEN OBSERVED.

* BASED ON ALL AVAILABLE DATA... HAZARDOUS TSUNAMI WAVES ARE FORECAST FOR SOME COASTS.

TSUNAMI THREAT FORECAST

* TSUNAMI WAVES REACHING MORE THAN 3 METERS ABOVE THE TIDE LEVEL ARE POSSIBLE ALONG SOME COASTS OF

ECUADOR... NORTHWESTERN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS... AND RUSSIA.

* TSUNAMI WAVES REACHING 1 TO 3 METERS ABOVE THE TIDE LEVEL ARE POSSIBLE ALONG SOME COASTS OF

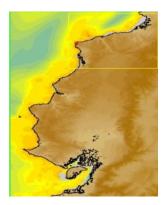
CHILE... COSTA RICA... FRENCH POLYNESIA... HAWAII... JAPAN... JARVIS ISLAND.

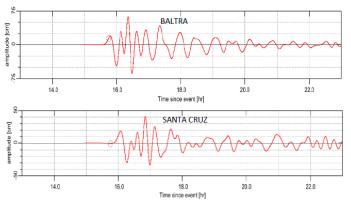
| Localidad | Altura estimada |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Costa ecuatoriana | > 3 metros |

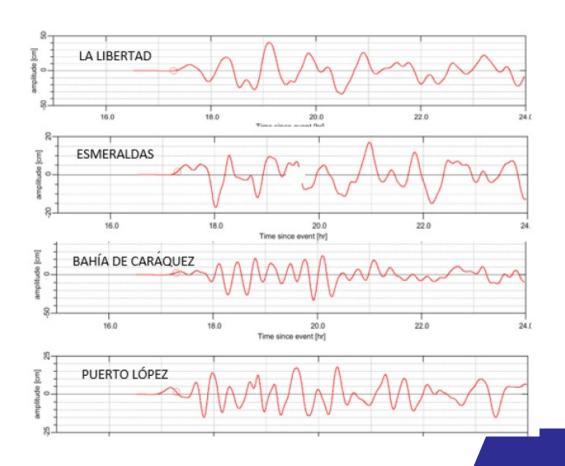


Forecast CNAT ECUADOR



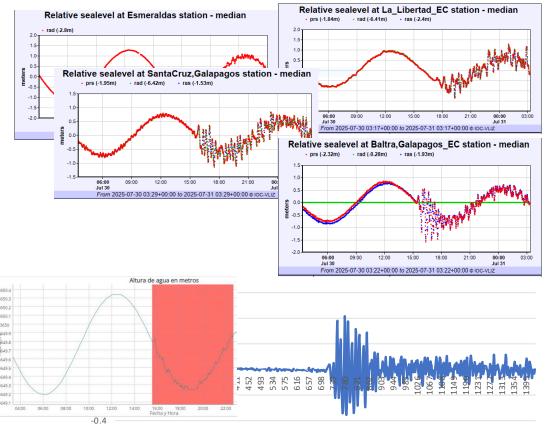








Sea Level Station Records



| Estaciones | Altura máxima (m) |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Santa Cruz | 0.40 |
| Baltra | 1.04 |
| Esmeraldas | 0.12 |
| Bahía de Caráquez | 0.20 |
| Puerto Atún | 0.34 |
| Puerto López | 0.46 |
| La Libertad | 0.60 |
| Puerto Bolívar | 0.10 |
| Boya DART 3202520 | 0.01 |



Thank you for your attention

