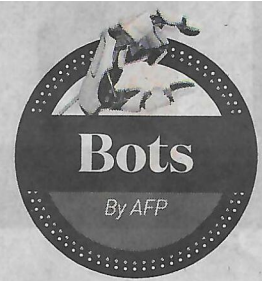


Tsunami detection buoys safeguard lives in Thailand

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something within five to seven minutes," she said.

One day, say UN experts, the system will prove essential.

There is a "100 per cent chance" of another tsunami on the scale of 2004 at some point, Bernardo Aliaga, Unesco's head of Tsunami Resilience Section, told an anniversary conference, adding it "could be tomorrow or in 50 years or 100 years".

FALSE ALARMS

Mobile phones have become ubiquitous and disaster apps widely available in the years since the tsunami, but locals say the towers are still vital.

Songsil Nodharith, 51, head of Khuek Khak village, helped residents to evacuate "without even grabbing their belongings" during a night-time false alarm last year and urged authorities to ensure that the towers were well maintained.

In Sri Lanka — where 31,000 were killed in 2004, making it the second-worst-hit country — more than three-quarters of the 77 tsunami warning towers the government subsequently installed are not operating because the communications equipment has become obsolete, the island's Disaster Management Centre chief Udaya Herath told AFP.

Mobile phone companies have instead identified some 70,000 "key contacts" in coastal areas, including resort managers, to receive warnings and evacuation orders in the event of impending danger.

Warnings have occasionally set off panic in Thailand, with locals and tourists rushing for higher ground, but

ALMOST 1,000 kilometres off the Thai coast devastated by a tsunami 20 years ago, engineers lowered a detection buoy into the waves — a key link in a warning system intended to ensure no disaster is as deadly again.

On Dec 26, 2004, a magnitude-9.1 earthquake under the Indian Ocean triggered a huge tsunami with waves up to 30 metres high.

Only a rudimentary warning system was in place at the time, with no way to alert the millions of people living around the Indian Ocean in advance.

More than 225,000 people were killed in a dozen countries.

In the years following the disaster, multiple governments developed a global tsunami information system, building on the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) network of six detection buoys in the Pacific.

Known as Deep-Ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART), the system now has 74 buoys around the world.

Each floats on the surface while tethered to the seabed, monitoring signals from a seismic sensor on the ocean floor and changes in the water level.

Installed in some of the toughest working environments anywhere on the planet, the battery-powered buoys must be replaced every two years.

Only 50 of the devices are currently operational, but the network has been designed to provide coverage regardless.

The crew of the Thai research vessel M.V. 'SEADEF' gently lowered a



A tsunami buoy Thai 23461 being released from on board the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre's ship in the Andaman Sea on Nov 27, 2024. PICTURE CREDIT: AFP

replacement buoy — a yellow cylinder about two metres in diameter — this month into the Indian Ocean 965km offshore.

FIVE-MINUTE WARNING

The same team also sought to replace a closer buoy in the Andaman Sea, 340km from the coast, but were unsuccessful and will mount a new mission in the coming weeks.

Shawn Stoeckley, a mechanical engineer from buoy manufacturer

Science Applications International Corporation, calibrates the system from his laptop on board before it is deployed.

"I feel that it has a lot of purpose, that it can save coastal lives," he told AFP.

The 2004 tsunami killed more than 5,000 people in Thailand, according to official figures, with 3,000 missing.

Now the country's two DART buoys are linked by satellite to a nationwide network of 120 deep-ocean buoys

with sirens and loudspeakers that can broadcast in five languages in coastal provinces.

Residents in disaster-prone areas also receive an SMS alert of an imminent tsunami, warning them to evacuate quickly.

Before 2004, it would take anywhere from 15 to 50 minutes before an alarm could be issued, says Laura Kong, director of Unesco's International Tsunami Information Centre.

"The information is critical for