IF YOU FEEL AN EARTHQUAKE:
• Drop, cover, and hold
• Move immediately inland to higher ground
• Do not wait for an official warning

SI USTED SIENTE EL TEMPLOR:
• Tírese al suelo, cúbrase, y espere
• Déjese de inmediato a un lugar más alto que el nivel del mar
• No espere por un aviso oficial

ZONA DE PELIGRO EXTERIOR: Evacúe a este área para todos los temblores del tsunami del Pacífico.
ZONA DE PELIGRO LOCAL (terremoto de Cascadia): Evacúe a este área para un temblor cerca de la costa de Oregon.
MAREMOTO LOCAL (terremoto de Cascadia): Zona de evacuación para un tsunami local de un temblor cerca de la costa de Oregon.
LOCAL TSUNAMI: Evacúe a esta zona de maremoto si usted siente un temblor cerca de la costa de Oregon.
DISTANT TSUNAMI: Evacúe a esta zona de maremoto si usted siente un temblor lejos de la costa de Oregon.
What to Know about Tsunamis

A tsunami is a series of sea waves, usually caused by a displacement of the ocean floor by an undersea earthquake. As tsunamis enter shallow water near land, they increase in height and can cause great loss of life and property damage. Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can occur any time, day or night. Typical wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean over the last 500 years have been 20-65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions (such as shallow depth or the presence of offshore islands), wave heights may be much higher — as much as 100 feet.

Local tsunami

A local tsunami can come onshore within 15 to 20 minutes after an earthquake — before there is time for an official warning from the national warning system. Ground shaking from the earthquake may be the only warning you have. Evacuate quickly!

Distant tsunami

A distant tsunami will take 4 hours or more to come ashore. You will feel no earthquake, and the tsunami will generally be smaller than that from a local earthquake. Typically, there is time for an official warning and evacuation safety. Evacuation for a distant tsunami will generally be indicated by a 3-minute siren blast (if your area has sirens) and an announcement over NOAA weather radio that the local area has been put into an official TSUNAMI WARNING. In isolated areas along beaches and bays you may not hear a warning siren. Here, a sudden change of sea level should prompt you to move immediately to high ground. If you hear the 3-minute blast or see a sudden sea level change, first evacuate away from shoreline areas, then turn on your local broadcast media or NOAA weather radio for more information.

What to do for both local and distant tsunamis

1. Evacuate on foot, if at all possible. Follow evacuation signs and arrows to an Assembly Area.

2. If you need help evacuating, tie something white (sheet or towel) to the front door knob. Make it large enough to be visible from the street. If the emergency is a distant tsunami, then help may arrive. In the event of a local tsunami, it is unlikely that anyone will help you, so make a plan and be prepared!

3. Stay away from potentially hazardous areas until you receive an ALL CLEAR from local officials. Tsunamis often follow river channels, and dangerous waves can persist for several hours. Local officials must inspect all flooded or earthquake-damaged structures before anyone can go back into them.

4. After evacuation, check with local emergency officials if you think you have special skills and can help, or if you need assistance locating lost family members.

How to help with tsunami awareness in your community

- Start a tsunami buddy system
- Make and distribute emergency packs
- Initiate or participate in a local preparedness program

Visit OregonTsunami.org to find more resources!

Emergency Kits

- Local map showing safe evacuation routes to high ground
- First-aid supplies, prescriptions and non-prescription medication
- Water bottle and filtration or treatment supplies capable of providing 1 gallon per person per day
- Non-perishable food (ready-to-eat meals, canned food, baby food, energy bars)
- Cooking and eating utensils, Sterno® or other heat source
- Matches in water-proof container or lighter
- Shelter (tent), sleeping bags, blankets
- Portable radio, NOAA weather radio, flashlight, and extra batteries
- Rain gear, sturdy footwear, extra clothing
- Personal hygiene items (toilet paper, soap, toothbrush)
- Tools and supplies (pocket knife, shut-off wrench, duct tape, gloves, whistles, plastic bags)
- Cash

Emergency Packs

- First-aid supplies, prescriptions and non-prescription medication
- Water bottle and filtration or treatment supplies capable of providing 1 gallon per person per day
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