Evacuation Zone

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 temblor:
- 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.

Local Cascadia Earthquake and Tsunami Evacuation Zone
- Evacuate to this area for a tsunami warning of 100 feet or more.

Distant Tsunami:
- Evacuate to a higher ground.

Evacuation routes were developed by local emergency management officials.

Map symbols:
- Evacuation route / Ruta de evacuación
- Assembly area / Área reunión
- Bridge / Puente
- Fire Department / Bomberos
- Law enforcement / Policía
- City Hall / Municipalidad
- Trail / Sendero
- Elevation, in feet / Elevación, en pies

Map revised 05-21-13

Map created by the Oregon Department of Geology and Geophysics and the Oregon Office of Emergency Management.

NOTES:
- This map is a planning tool and not meant for specific site planning.
- This map is based on preliminary data and should not be used for site-specific planning.
- Local tsunami evacuation zones may not be consistent with Cascadia earthquake evacuation zones.
- Watermarks and other features are shown for planning purposes only and may not be accurate.
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 heavy to a doorknob. Make it large enough for someone to see 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 damage areas can persist for several hours. Local officials must inspect all flooded or earthquake-damaged structures before anyone can go back in them. Do not enter flooded areas.
4. After an 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.
5. Once you are inside and safe, turn on your radio. Do not return to your home until local officials say it is safe to do so.

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
• Assemble emergency kits with at least a 3-day supply
• Water bottles and water treatment supplies
• First-aid supplies, prescriptions and non-prescription medication
• Portable radio, NOAA weather radio, flashlight, batteries (many can power a radio for months)
• Matches in water-proof container or lighter
• Non-perishable food (ready-to-eat meals, canned food, baby food, granola bars, snacks)
• Cooking (stove, cooking utensils, can opener)
• Shelter (tents, sleeping bags, blankets)
• Rain gear, extra clothing, extra shoes
• Personal hygiene items (toilet paper, soap, toothbrush)
• Tools and supplies (pocket knife, plastic bags)
• Duct tape, gloves, whistles, plastic bags
• Cash

Visit OregonTsunami.org to find more great resources!

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 in the range of 1 to 10 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

We distinguish between a tsunami caused by an undersea earthquake near the Oregon coast (a local tsunami) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a distant tsunami). A local tsunami will generally come onshore within 15 to 20 minutes after the 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!

A distant tsunami will generally come onshore in 4 hours or more. If you feel an earthquake, typically there is time for an official warning and evacuation to begin. Local officials must inspect all flooded or earthquake-damaged structures before anyone can go back in them. In cold locations along beaches and bays, you may not hear a warning siren. Here, a sudden sea level change should prompt you to move immediately to high ground. But the warning may be the only one you have.

Look for these hazard zone signs and be ready to leave the area by following evacuation route signs.

IN CASE OF EARTHQUAKE, GO TO HIGH GROUND OR INLAND

Local tsunamis

Distant tsunamis

In the tsunami warning system, 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 sea level change should prompt you to move immediately to high ground. But the warning may be the only one you have. Evacuate quickly!

For 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 in them. Do not enter flooded areas.

For an official warning if at all possible.