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

**SÍSTE DE TERCOR:**
- Tómbese, cúbrase y esperar.
- Diríjase al nivel del mar más alto que el nivel del mar.

**DISTANT TSUNAMI:**
- Evacúe a esta zona para todas las advertencias del tsunami a una distancia grande.

**LOCAL TSUNAMI:**
- Evacúe a esta zona para un tsunami local de la costa de Oregon.

**TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP**

**MAP SYMBOLS / SÍMBOLOS DEL MAPA**
- Evacuation route / Ruta de evacuación
- City Hall / Municipalidad
- Assembly area / Área reunión
- Bridge / Puente
- Fire department / Bomberos
- Tsunami warning siren / Public announcement system
- Scale / Escala

**SCALE / ESCALA**
- 0.25 mile
- 0.25 km

*In the case of a distant tsunami event, the city’s outdoor emergency warning area and public announcement system will be activated to provide notification and instructions to the public.

**NOTICE**
This map is based on preliminary data and should not be used for site-specific planning. The map is based on initial tsunami evacuation zones developed by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management and reviewed by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. The map is based on public in the event of a tsunami evacuation. The map is based on

**MAP REVISED SCALE**

**WHEN YOU FEEL A EARTHQUAKE:**
- Diríjase de inmediato a un lugar más alto que el nivel del mar.
- Tíyese al suelo, cúbrase, y espere.
**WHAT TO KNOW about tsunamis**

A tsunami is a series of 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 that have struck the Oregon coast on a regular basis. They can occur anytime, day or night. Tsunamis wave height increases from tsunami originating in the Pacific Ocean over the last 500 years has been 20-65 feet at the shoreline. However, because of local conditions a few waves may have been much higher — as much as 100 feet.

Typical wave heights from tsunamis occurring in the Pacific Ocean over the last 500 years have been 20–65 feet at the shoreline.

**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 to move immediately to high ground. If you hear the 3-minute siren, here, a sudden change of sea level will come onshore within 15 to 20 minutes after the earthquake. Local tsunamis can 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!

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.

*Assembly areas are shown on the map. Do not confuse Assembly Areas with Evacuation Centers, which are short-term help centers set up after a disaster occurs.