TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP LINCOLN CITY-NORTH

**MAP SYMBOLS / SÍMBOLOS DEL MAPA**
- Evacuation route / Ruta de evacuación
- Assembly area / Área reunión
- School / Escuela
- Fire department / Bomberos
- Hospital / Hospital
- Elevations in feet / Elevación en pies

**SCALE / ESCALA**
- 0.25 miles
- 0.25 km

**NOTICE**
- This map adopts recommendations from the Oregon Tsunami Advisory Panel and is based on this criteria for the purpose of evaluating the most effective means to guide the public in the event of a tsunami evacuation.

**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, cústese, y espere.
- Desplácese de inmediato a un lugar más alto que el nivel del mar.
- No espere por un aviso oficial.

**LOCAL TSUNAMI:**
- Evacuation zone for a tsunami from an earthquake at the Oregon coast.
- Evacuate to this area for all tsunami warnings or if you feel an earthquake.

**DISTANT TSUNAMI:**
- Evacuation zone for a tsunami from an earthquake at the Oregon coast.
- Evacuate to this area if the tsunami warning is issued or if you feel a local earthquake.

**OUTSIDE HAZARD AREA:**
- Evacuate to this area for a tsunami from a Cascadia earthquake.

**HAZARD AREA:**
- Local tsunami hazard area.
- Evacuate to this area if you feel a Cascadia earthquake.

**HAZARD AREA DE LA COSTA DE OREGON:**
- Zona de peligro de tsunami local.
- Evacúe a esta área si siente un terremoto cerca de la costa de Oregon.

**OUTSIDE HAZARD AREA DE LA COSTA DE OREGON:**
- Zona de peligro exterior de tsunami.
- Evacúe a esta área si no hay aviso de tsunami local o si usted siente un terremoto lejos de la costa de Oregon.

**MAP LOCATION / LOCALIZACIÓN DEL MAPA**
WHAT TO DO for both local and distant tsunamis

1. Execute on foot, at all possible. Follow evacuation signs and arrows to an Assembly Area. If you need help evacuating, do something to your door, such as a large white sheet or towel. Make it large enough to be visible from the street. In the event of a local tsunami, you are unlikely that anyone will help you. So make a plan and be prepared!

2. Stay away from potentially hazardous areas until you receive an official warning or delay, if at all possible. This information could come onshore for several hours after an earthquake.

3. Evacuate quickly! Be prepared if at all possible. Examine your home and workplace for potential dangers, such as discarded objects, power poles, damaged buildings, and flood waters. Prepare an emergency kit and know evacuation routes to high ground.

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.

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 vary from 5 to 100 feet. Typically, there is time for an official warning and evacuation to safety, but a tsunami can arrive within 15 to 20 minutes of an earthquake — before there will take 4 hours or more to come ashore.

Local tsunamis can come onshore within 15 to 20 minutes of an earthquake. Do not confuse Assembly Areas with Evacuation Centers, which are short-term help centers set up after an earthquake. Local officials must inspect all flooded or earthquake-damaged structures before anyone can go back into them.

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Local tsunami evacuation will generally be indicated by an announcement over NOAA weather radio that the local area has been put into an official TSUNAMI WARNING. If you do not hear an announcement, a sudden change of sea level should prompt you to move immediately to high ground. If you 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 if you feel an earthquake:

1. If you feel an earthquake, and the tsunami will generally be smaller than that from a local earthquake. Typically, there is time for an official warning and evacuation to safety, but a tsunami can arrive within 15 to 20 minutes of an earthquake — before there 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 to safety, but a tsunami can arrive within 15 to 20 minutes of an earthquake — before there will take 4 hours or more to come ashore.

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