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

SU USTIEN SIENTE EL TEMPLOR:
- Tírese al suelo, cóbdese, y espere
- Diríjase de inmediato a un lugar más alto que el nivel del mar
- No espere por un aviso oficial

OUTSIDE HAZARD AREA: Evacuate to this area for all tsunami warnings. If you feel an earthquake, evacuate immediately.

LOCAL CASCADE EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONE: Evacuate this area for an earthquake.

DISTANT TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONE: Evacuate for a tsunami far away from the Oregon coast.

LOCAL TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONE: Evacuate for a tsunami from a local earthquake.

ZONE DE PELIGRO EXTERIOR: Evacue esta área para todas las advertencias de tsunami. Si siente un terremoto, evítese de inmediato.

ZARRENOTO LOCAL, terremoto de Cascadia: Evacúe esta zona para un terremoto local en la costa de Oregon.

ZARRENOTO DISTANTE: Evacúe para un tsunami distante de un terremoto lejos de la costa de Oregon.

MAP SYMBOLS / SÍMBOLOS DEL MAPA
- Evacuation route / Ruta de evacuación
- Assembly area / Área reunión
- Bridge / Puente
- School / Escuela
- Fire department / Bomberos
- Law enforcement / Policía

SCALE / ECHOSA
0.25 mile
0.25 km

This tsunami evacuation map was developed by OCEANIC for the purpose of disseminating the tsunami evacuation routes and zones in the Toledo, Oregon area. The map should not be used for any activities other than evacuation planning and education. For more information, please visit the Oregon Department of Emergency Management.
If you feel an earthquake, a tsunami may be coming...

WHAT TO KNOW about tsunamis

- If you feel an earthquake, a tsunami may be coming...
  - BE PREPARED!
    - Assemble emergency kits with at least a 2-week supply for each family member:
      - 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, can opener, Sterno® or other heat source
      - Matches in water-proof container or lighter
      - Rain gear, sturdy footwear, extra clothing
      - Personal hygiene items (toilet paper, soap, toothbrush)
      - Portable radio, NOAA weather radio, flashlight, duct tape, gloves, whistles, plastic bags
      - Cooking and eating utensils, can opener, Sterno® or other heat source
      - Matches in water-proof container or lighter
      - Rain gear, sturdy footwear, extra clothing
      - Personal hygiene items (toilet paper, soap, toothbrush)
      - Portable radio, NOAA weather radio, flashlight, duct tape, gloves, whistles, plastic bags
      - Cash

- WHAT TO DO:
  - DO NOT WAIT for an official warning
  - IF AT ALL POSSIBLE
  - FOLLOW EVACUATION ROUTE SIGNS
  - DO NOT PACK or delay
  - DO NOT RETURN to the beach — large waves may continue to come onshore for several hours
  - WAIT for an “all clear” from local emergency officials before returning to low-lying areas

- 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 to the front door knob. Make it large enough to be visible from the street. If the emergency is a 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.
  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 KEEP IN MIND 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 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 coast (a local tsunami) and an undersea earthquake far away from the coast (a distant tsunami).

Local tsunamis

A local tsunami 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!

Distant tsunamis

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 to safety.

Evacuation for a distant tsunami 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.