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 terremoto:
- Déjese caer, cubrarse, y esperar.
- Diríjase de inmediato a un lugar más alto que el nivel del mapa.
- No espere por un aviso oficial.

Map Symbols / Símbolos del Mapa:
- Evacuation route (ruta de evacuación)
- Assembly area (área de reunión)
- Bridge (puente)
- School (escuela)
- Fire department (bomberos)
- Elevation (elevación en pies)

Legend:
- Tsunami Hazard Area: Evacuate to this area for tsunami warning if you feel an earthquake.
- Local, Coastal Earthquake and Tsunami evacuation route for a local tsunami.
- Distant Tsunami evacuation zone for a distant tsunami from an earthquake far away from the Oregon coast.

Map Created: [Date]
**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
- 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

**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, 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).

**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 great resources!

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**WHAT TO DO FOR BOTH LOCAL AND DISTANT TSUNAMIS**

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**Local tsunami**

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 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 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.