



TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP



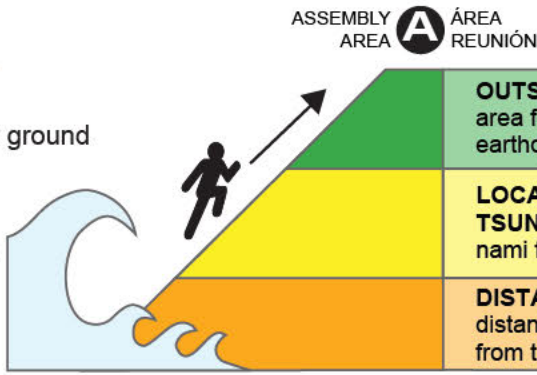
PORT ORFORD, OREGON

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
- 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 or if you feel an earthquake.

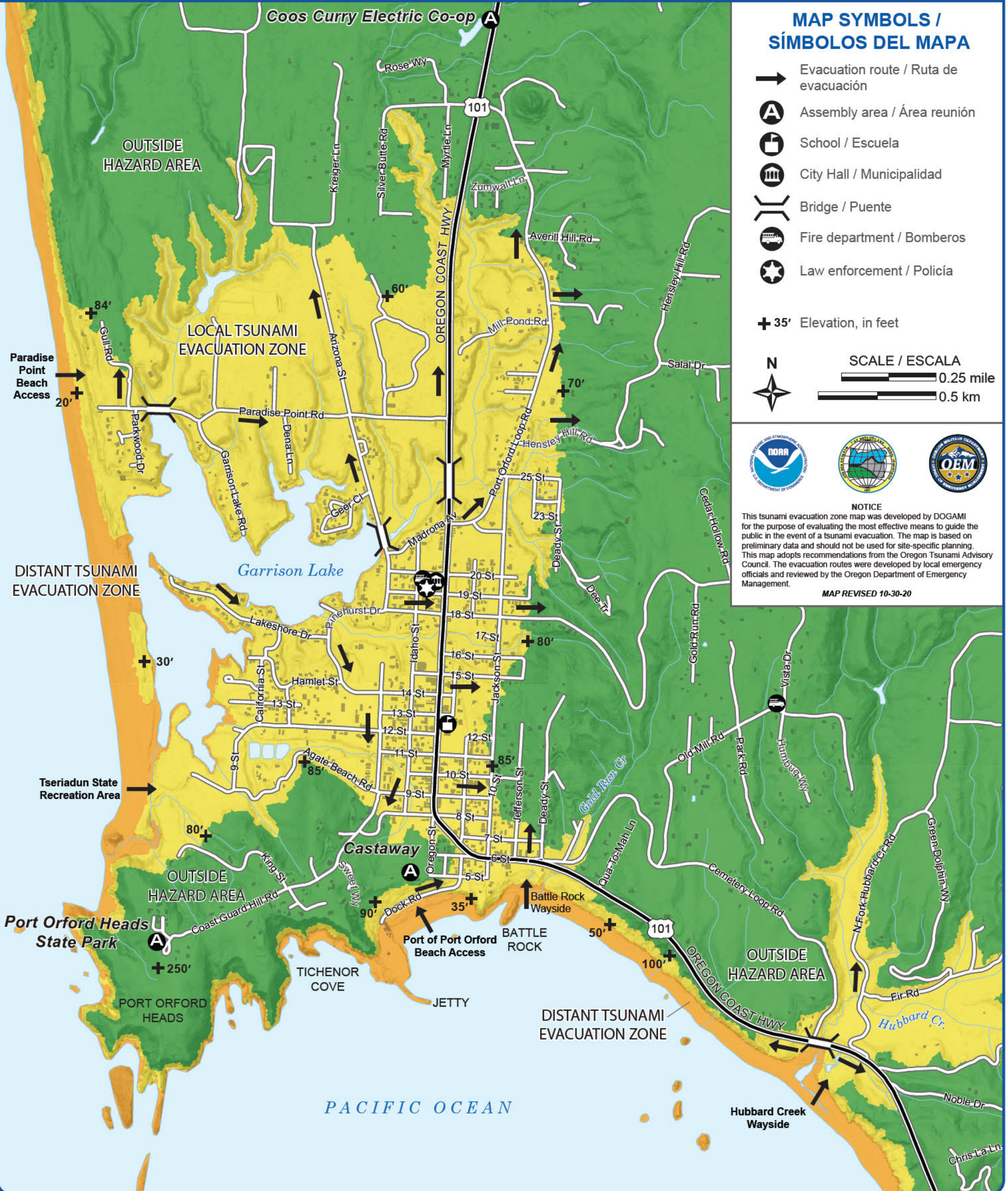
LOCAL CASCADIA EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI: Evacuation zone for a local tsunami from an earthquake at the Oregon coast.

DISTANT TSUNAMI: Evacuation zone for a distant tsunami from an earthquake far away from the Oregon coast.

ZONA DE PELIGRO EXTERIOR: Evacue a esta área para todas las advertencias del maremoto o si usted siente un temblor.

MAREMOTO LOCAL (terremoto de Cascadia): Zona de evacuación para un tsunami local de un temblor cerca de la costa de Oregon.

MAREMOTO DISTANTE: Zona de evacuación para un tsunami distante de un temblor lejos de la costa de Oregon.



MAP SYMBOLS / SÍMBOLOS DEL MAPA

- ➔ Evacuation route / Ruta de evacuación
- Ⓐ Assembly area / Área reunión
- 🏫 School / Escuela
- 🏛️ City Hall / Municipalidad
- 🌉 Bridge / Puente
- 🚒 Fire department / Bomberos
- 👮 Law enforcement / Policía

+ 35' Elevation, in feet



NOTICE
This tsunami evacuation zone map was developed by DOGAMI for the purpose of evaluating the most effective means to guide the public in the event of a tsunami evacuation. The map is based on preliminary data and should not be used for site-specific planning. This map adopts recommendations from the Oregon Tsunami Advisory Council. The evacuation routes were developed by local emergency officials and reviewed by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management.
MAP REVISED 10-30-20

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.

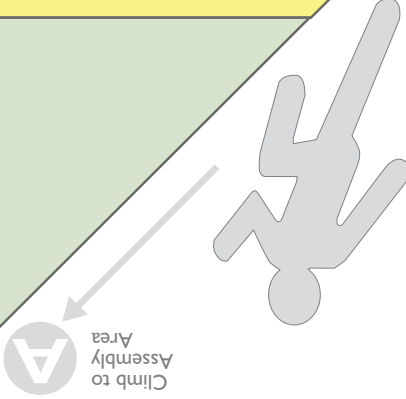
Distant tsunamis

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



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!

Local tsunamis



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.

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

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
 - Cash
 - duct tape, gloves, whistles, plastic bags
 - Tools and supplies (pocket knife, shut-off wrench,
 - Personal hygiene items (toilet paper, soap, toothbrush)
 - Rain gear, sturdy footwear, extra clothing
 - and extra batteries
 - Portable radio, NOAA weather radio, flashlight,
 - Shelter (tent), sleeping bags, blankets
 - Matches in water-proof container or lighter
 - or other heat source
 - Cooking and eating utensils, can opener, Sterno®
 - canned food, baby food, energy bars)
 - Non-perishable food (ready-to-eat meals,
 - capable of providing 1 gallon per person per day
 - Water bottle and filtration or treatment supplies
 - medication
 - First-aid supplies, prescriptions and non-prescription
 - Local map showing safe evacuation routes to high ground
- for each family member:
 Assemble **emergency kits** with at least a 2-week supply

BE PREPARED!

If you feel an earthquake, a tsunami may be coming...

WHAT TO DO:

- **DROP, COVER, HOLD** until the earthquake is over; protect yourself
- **MOVE IMMEDIATELY INLAND** to high ground and away from low-lying coastal areas
- **FOLLOW EVACUATION ROUTE SIGNS**
- **DO NOT WAIT** for an official warning
- **GO ON FOOT** if at all possible
- **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 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).

CONTACTS

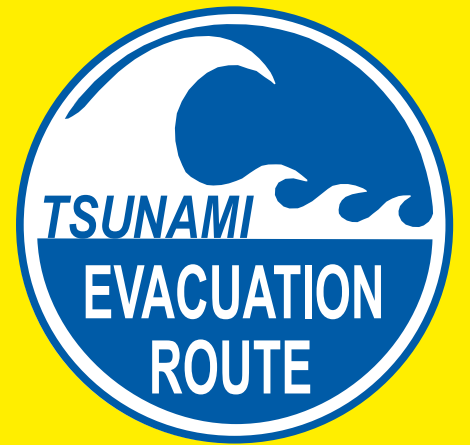
Oregon Office of Emergency Management
 3225 State Street, Room 115
 Salem, OR 97301
 (503) 378-2911
<https://www.oregon.gov/OEM/>

City of Port Orford
 555 West 20th Street
 Port Orford, OR 97465
 (541) 332-3681
<https://www.portorford.org/>

Curry County Emergency Management
 94235 Moore Street, Suite 311
 P.O. Box 15
 Gold Beach, OR 97444
 (541) 247-3208
<https://curryoem.com>

Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
 800 NE Oregon Street, Suite 965
 Portland, OR 97232
 (971) 673-1555
<https://www.oregongeology.org>
<http://oregontsunami.org>

National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC)
 910 S. Felton St.
 Palmer, AK 99645
 (907) 745-4212
<https://www.tsunami.gov/>



Port Orford



This information could **save your life** — Please read it and share it with your family and friends.



EVACUATION MAP ON REVERSE



www.OregonTsunami.org



Funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under NTHMP contract award NA19NWS4670013 through the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Published by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries in consultation with Curry County Emergency Services officials.