



### Map Symbols

Approximate tsunami evacuation slow-walk times (~24 minute/mile)	TSUNAMI INUNDATION ZONE	Symbol
15	0-15 minutes	Lightest yellow
30	16-30 minutes	Light yellow
45	31-45 minutes	Yellow
60	46-60 min.	Orange
75	61-75 min.	Dark orange
90	76-90 min.	Red-orange
90+	above 90 min.	Darkest red

**Other Symbols:**

- Trail, staircase, or bike path (dashed line)
- Road (solid line)
- Tsunami evacuation route (thick red arrow)
- Edge of inundation zone (dotted line)
- Lake or pond (blue)
- Impassable wetland (dark blue)
- Impassable slope (hatched)
- Bridge inaccessible in model (line with gap)
- Tsunami siren (siren icon)
- Fire station (fire truck icon)
- Police station (star icon)

**Legend:**

- OUTSIDE OF MODELED TSUNAMI INUNDATION ZONE (grey area)
- EDGE OF MODEL (dotted line)
- WASHINGTON (inset map)
- Map Location (dot on inset map)

**Additional Text:**

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This map is a planning and preparation tool. Learn the evacuation routes for you and your family where you live, work, and play—evacuation maps may not be on hand during an actual emergency.

This evacuation walk time map for north Ocean Shores provides an estimate of the amount of time it would take to evacuate from within the modeled inundation zone of a Cascadia-sourced subduction zone earthquake. This map provides the inundation extent for a magnitude 9 earthquake, the L1 event. Time estimates on this map are modeled assuming a slow walking pace of 2.46 mph (~24 minute/mile), equivalent to the pace used for the timing of cross walks. Estimated wave arrival times shown on the map indicate the time between the beginning of the earthquake and modeled wave arrival at that location.

- Evacuation should begin as soon as earthquake shaking stops and it is safe to move from your drop, cover, and hold position or as directed by a tsunami warning siren, NOAA weather radio, or other official announcements.
- You should make your way uphill to high ground and follow the designated evacuation routes shown on this map. These routes were selected for pedestrian evacuation, but may be affected by post-earthquake hazards, such as collapsed bridges, landslides, and downed power lines. Use situational awareness when evacuating and be prepared to take alternate paths if necessary.
- Many areas of the map may not be capable of evacuating in time before the waves arrive. Until vertical evacuation structures are built for these areas evacuees should proceed as far eastward as possible and get to the highest point they can find which may include within a multi-story building.
- Do not re-enter or cross back into the inundation zone until instructed to do so by local officials. Tsunamis are multi-wave events. The first wave may not be the highest, and danger of tsunami inundation may persist for many hours after the initial wave has subsided.

ESTIMATED WAVE ARRIVAL TIME: 15 MIN

ESTIMATED WAVE ARRIVAL TIME: 35 MIN

ESTIMATED WAVE ARRIVAL TIME: 40 MIN

ESTIMATED WAVE ARRIVAL TIME: 35 MIN

ESTIMATED WAVE ARRIVAL TIME: 15 MIN

ESTIMATED WAVE ARRIVAL TIME: 40 MIN

ESTIMATED WAVE ARRIVAL TIME: 35 MIN

ALL OTHER AREAS ON THE PENINSULA HAVE A 90+ MINUTE EVACUATION TIME

In some places a slow walk may not be fast enough to evacuate before waves arrive. In these cases a faster evacuation pace will be necessary. Some areas may require vertical evacuation structures for successful



Tsunami inundation data from: Bungard, D. W., Fosson, Corine, Wlish, T. J., Gjo, Edson, Arcas, Diego, 2018, Tsunami hazard maps of southwest Washington Model results from a ~2,500-year Cascadia subduction zone earthquake scenario: Washington Geological Survey Map Series 2018-01, originally published March 2018, 6 sheets, scale 1:48,000, 11 p. text. [https://www.dnr.wa.gov/publications/ger\_ms2018-01\_tsunami\_hazard\_southwest\_washington.zip]

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