

HOW DO I GET INLAND OR TO HIGH GROUND?

Car evacuation may not be possible if an earthquake has damaged roads and power lines resulting in significant debris. If this is the case, do not try to follow the evacuation routes. Evacuate on foot directly to the nearest high ground. Avoid lakes and wetlands, which are prone to flooding and liquefaction during aftershocks.

WHAT SHOULD I HAVE IN MY EMERGENCY KIT?

You should prepare an emergency kit with a three-day supply of necessary items for each member of your family. The kit should be adapted to your needs, but keep it light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Have it ready to go for immediate evacuation. Possible supplies include:

- ◆ Non-perishable food, cooking, and eating utensils including a can opener
- ◆ Water and a water purification kit
- ◆ First-aid kit and prescriptions
- ◆ Plastic bags for water storage and waste
- ◆ Dental and personal hygiene items
- ◆ Sturdy shoes, clothes, sleeping bag, and tent
- ◆ Portable radio, headlamp/flashlight, and extra batteries
- ◆ Pocket knife, whistle, matches, duct tape, rubber, latex, and heavy-duty gloves

DOES MY COMMUNITY HAVE PLANS IN PLACE?

Outdoor assembly areas have been selected to facilitate delivery of emergency information. It may be several days before help can arrive, so if possible, bring your own three-day emergency kit and emergency shelter. The assembly areas listed below are not specific in terms of boundaries. You may camp or park in adjacent areas. Take care not to block a roadway—leave access for emergency vehicles.

The designated assembly areas are:

- ◆ Blaine High School
1055 H Street
Blaine, Washington 98230
- ◆ American Legion Hall Post #86
4580 Legion Drive
Blaine, Washington 98230
- ◆ Bay Horizon Park
7506 Gemini Street
Blaine, Washington 98230
- ◆ Birch Bay Bible Community Church
4460 Bay Road
Blaine, Washington 98230

WHAT ARE THE EMERGENCY RADIO FREQUENCIES?

NOAA Blaine, 162.525 MHz
For local news updates, KGMI 790 AM

WHEN YOU FEEL AN EARTHQUAKE:

- ▶ Protect yourself—drop, cover, and hold until the earthquake is over
- ▶ Grab your three-day emergency kit
- ▶ Move quickly inland to high ground and away from low-lying coastal areas
- ▶ Evacuate on foot if at all possible because of potential road damage and traffic jams
- ▶ Do not wait for an official warning
- ▶ Do not pack or delay
- ▶ Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information on shelter locations and emergency broadcasts
- ▶ Be alert for aftershocks
- ▶ Do not return to the tsunami hazard zone until emergency officials say it is safe for you to return

WHO CAN I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION?

WHATCOM COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

E-mail: wcdem@co.whatcom.wa.us
Incident hotline:
360-738-4551
Website:
www.whatcomready.org



NORTH WHATCOM FIRE AND RESCUE

4581 Birch Bay—Lynden Road
Blaine, Washington 98230
Phone:
360-318-9933
Website:
www.nwfrs.net



www.whatcomready.org

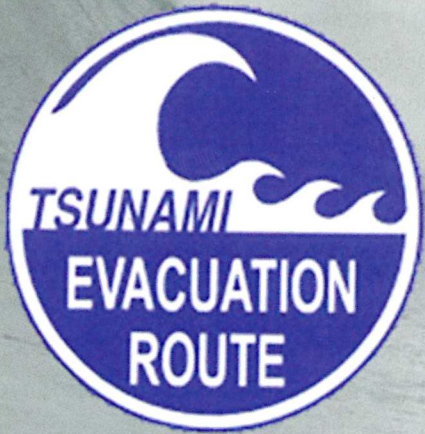
For more information visit
whatcomready.org

June 2014

Tsunami!

Evacuation

Map for Blaine & Birch Bay



WHAT IS A TSUNAMI?

A tsunami is a series of waves most commonly caused by an earthquake beneath the sea floor. As tsunamis enter shallow water near land, they increase in height and can cause great loss of life and property damage where they come ashore.

Recent research suggests that tsunamis have struck the Washington coast on a regular basis. They can occur at any time of the day or night, under any and all weather conditions, and in all seasons. Beaches open to the ocean, bay entrances, tidal flats, and coastal rivers are especially vulnerable to tsunamis.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A ‘DISTANT’ AND A ‘LOCAL’ TSUNAMI?

When a tsunami has been generated by a distant earthquake, it will not reach the Washington coast for several hours and there is time to issue a warning. When a tsunami is generated by a strong offshore earthquake, its first waves would reach the outer coast minutes after the ground stops shaking. Feeling an earthquake could be your only warning!

WHAT CAN I DO TO PROTECT MYSELF FROM A TSUNAMI?

- ◆ Develop a family disaster plan. Everyone needs to know what to do on their own to protect themselves in case of disaster.
- ◆ Be familiar with local earthquake and tsunami plans.
- ◆ Know where to go to survive a tsunami.
- ◆ Identify an evacuation site within 15 minutes walking distance of home and/or work.
- ◆ Prepare three-day emergency kits for your home, automobile, and work.
- ◆ Take a first aid course and learn survival skills.

Knowledge is your greatest defense against potential disaster.

HOW DO I KNOW WHEN TO EVACUATE?

If you feel the ground shake, evacuate inland or to high ground immediately! The timeframe for high waves and inundation is variable. The first wave is often not the largest; successive waves may be spaced many minutes apart and continue to arrive for several hours. Return only after emergency officials say it is safe.

Isolated areas may not receive official warnings of distant tsunamis. If you notice a sudden drop or rise in sea level, move to high ground or inland immediately.

WHERE DO I EVACUATE?

The map shows tsunami hazard areas (blue cross hatched) and assembly areas on higher ground (red bulls eyes). Go to the nearest high ground—at least 50 feet above sea level, if possible. If you don’t have time to travel to high ground, but are in a multi-story building, go to an upper level. If you are on the beach and unable to get to high ground, go inland as far as you can.

WHAT DO THE EVACUATION SIGNS MEAN?

Tsunami evacuation routes were developed to guide coastal residents and visitors to safer locations when car evacuation is possible. Evacuation signs have been placed along the main roads to direct motorists to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one way to reach safer areas. These routes are marked with multiple signs showing additional options for evacuation. You will need to know the evacuation routes for your area.

