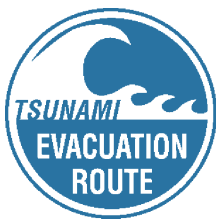


EVACUATION ROUTES FOR LA PUSH AND VICINITY



Evacuation signs and what they mean:

Tsunami evacuation routes were developed to assist coastal residents and visitors find safer locations in case of an earthquake and tsunami. Evacuation signs have been placed along roadways to indicate the direction inland or to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one direction available to reach safer areas. These routes may be marked with several signs showing additional options for evacuation. You will need to know the evacuation routes for your area.

Community Plans

Every attempt has been made by local Emergency Management offices to locate evacuation routes and public assembly areas that are safe, within a reasonable distance for foot or vehicle traffic, and accessible within a short period of time. These are difficult criteria to meet in some geographic areas, primarily as a result of private property issues. For that reason, residents who may be impacted by tsunami activity, but do not have an "official" route or assembly area within a reasonable distance, are urged to work together to develop an evacuation plan within their neighborhood or community. A plan should address property access issues, evacuation routes, and what might be expected in terms of numbers of people needing to access a locally organized assembly area.



When you feel the ground shake:

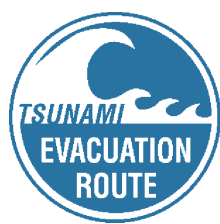
- Drop, cover and hold.
 - Evacuate inland or to higher ground immediately. Do not wait for notification.
 - Take your 3-day disaster supply kit.
 - Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information on shelter locations and emergency broadcasts.
- NOAA Weather Radio frequencies:
- Neah Bay 162.55 Mhz
 - Mt. Octopus/Forks 162.425 Mhz
 - Puget Sound 162.425 Mhz
- Be aware of aftershocks (more waves).
 - Do not return to the beach until emergency officials give the "All Clear" notice.

Disaster Supply Kit

Each home should have a 3-day disaster kit. Your kit should be adapted to your personal needs — but keep it light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Have your emergency survival kit ready to go if told to evacuate immediately. The following is a list of survival kit supplies:

- Road maps showing safe evacuation routes to high ground
- First-aid supplies and personal prescriptions
- Non-perishable food, cooking and eating utensils
- Water (one gallon per person per day)
- Water carrying bag or container
- Extra blankets, ponchos and clothes
- Special food and supplies for infants
- Plastic bags for garbage and waste
- Rubber, latex, and heavy-duty gloves
- Pocket knife, flat 12" pry bar, and duct tape
- Tube tent
- Flashlights (extra batteries)
- Battery-operated AM radio (extra batteries)
- Whistles
- Dental and personal hygiene items
- Matches

EVACUATION ROUTES FOR NEAH BAY AND VICINITY



Evacuation signs and what they mean:

Tsunami evacuation routes were developed to assist coastal residents and visitors find safer locations in case of an earthquake and tsunami. Evacuation signs have been placed along roadways to indicate the direction inland or to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one direction available to reach safer areas. These routes may be marked with several signs showing additional options for evacuation. You will need to know the evacuation routes for your area.

Community Plans

Every attempt has been made by local Emergency Management offices to locate evacuation routes and public assembly areas that are safe, within a reasonable distance for foot or vehicle traffic, and accessible within a short period of time. These are difficult criteria to meet in some geographic areas, primarily as a result of private property issues. For that reason, residents who may be impacted by tsunami activity, but do not have an “official” route or assembly area within a reasonable distance, are urged to work together to develop an evacuation plan within their neighborhood or community. A plan should address property access issues, evacuation routes, and what might be expected in terms of numbers of people needing to access a locally organized assembly area.



When you feel the ground shake:

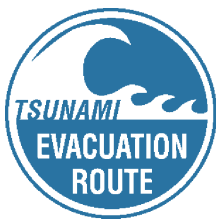
- Drop, cover and hold.
 - Evacuate inland or to higher ground immediately. Do not wait for notification.
 - Take your 3-day disaster supply kit.
 - Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information on shelter locations and emergency broadcasts.
- NOAA Weather Radio frequencies:
- Astoria 162.40 Mhz
 - Mt. Octopus 162.55 Mhz
 - Olympia 162.475 Mhz
- Be aware of aftershocks.
 - Do not return to the beach until emergency officials give the “All Clear” notice.

Disaster Supply Kit

Each home should have a 3-day disaster kit. Your kit should be adapted to your personal needs — but keep it light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Have your emergency survival kit ready to go if told to evacuate immediately. The following is a list of survival kit supplies:

- Road maps showing safe evacuation routes to high ground
- First-aid supplies and personal prescriptions
- Non-perishable food, cooking and eating utensils
- Water (one gallon per person per day)
- Water carrying bag or container
- Extra blankets, ponchos and clothes
- Special food and supplies for infants
- Plastic bags for garbage and waste
- Rubber, latex, and heavy-duty gloves
- Pocket knife, flat 12” pry bar, and duct tape
- Tube tent
- Flashlights (extra batteries)
- Battery-operated AM radio (extra batteries)
- Whistles
- Dental and personal hygiene items
- Matches

EVACUATION ROUTES FOR PORT ANGELES AND VICINITY

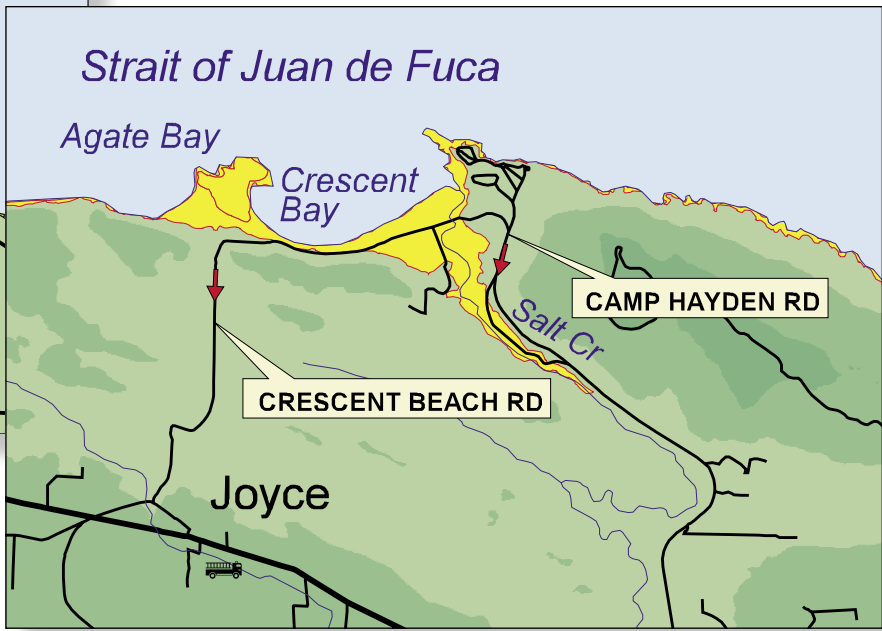
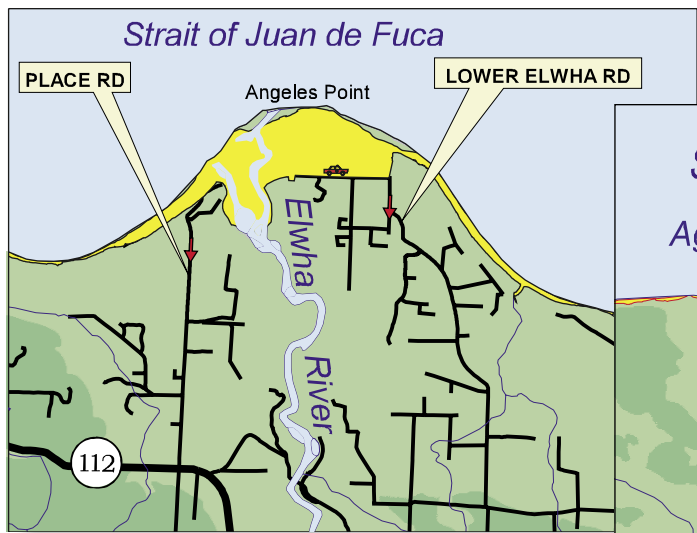
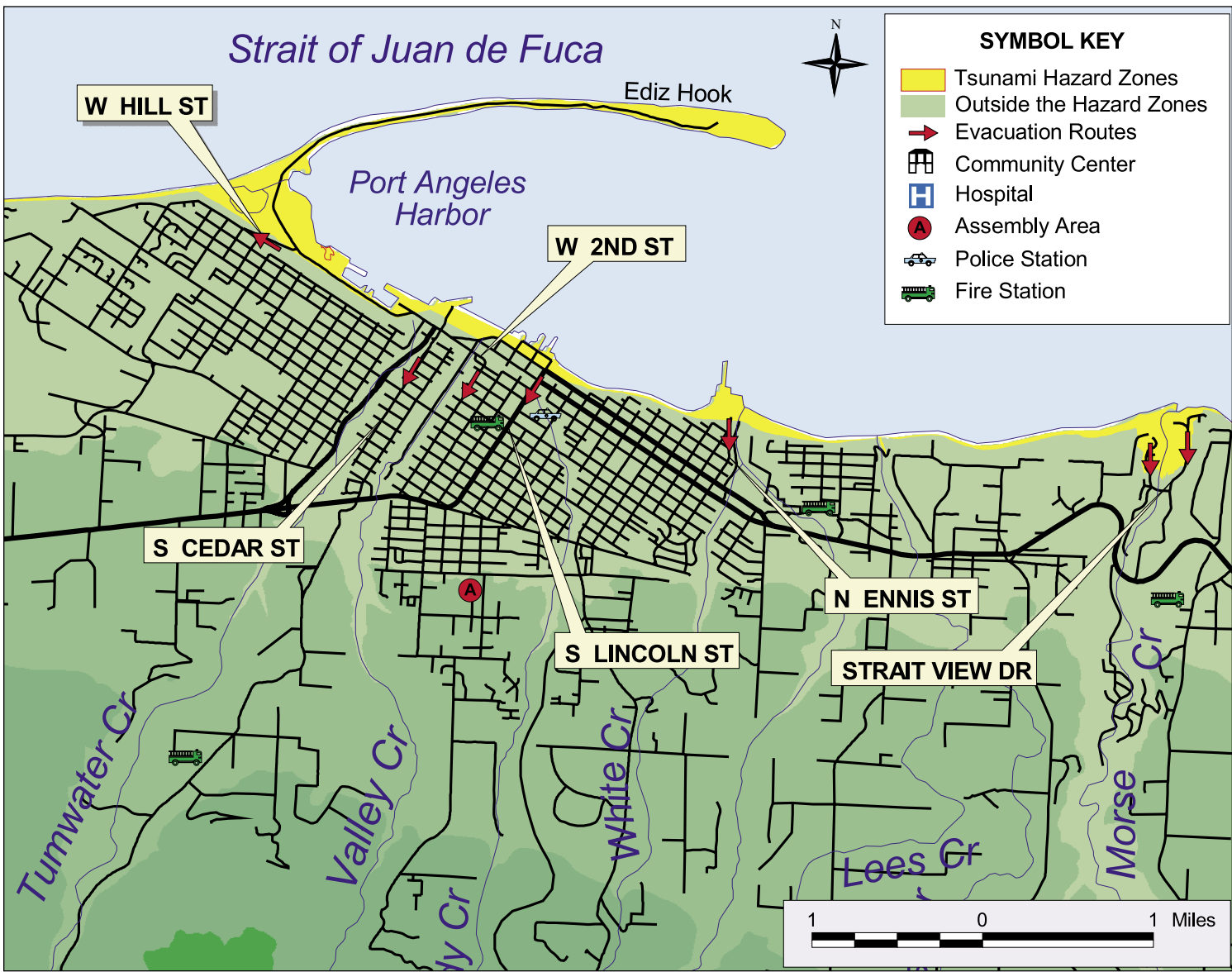


Evacuation signs and what they mean:

Tsunami evacuation routes were developed to assist coastal residents and visitors find safer locations in case of an earthquake and tsunami. Evacuation signs have been placed along roadways to indicate the direction inland or to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one direction available to reach safer areas. These routes may be marked with several signs showing additional options for evacuation. You will need to know the evacuation routes for your area.

Community Plans

Every attempt has been made by local Emergency Management offices to locate evacuation routes and public assembly areas that are safe, within a reasonable distance for foot or vehicle traffic, and accessible within a short period of time. These are difficult criteria to meet in some geographic areas, primarily as a result of private property issues. For that reason, residents who may be impacted by tsunami activity, but do not have an “official” route or assembly area within a reasonable distance, are urged to work together to develop an evacuation plan within their neighborhood or community. A plan should address property access issues, evacuation routes, and what might be expected in terms of numbers of people needing to access a locally organized assembly area.



When you feel the ground shake:

- Drop, cover and hold.
 - Evacuate inland or to higher ground immediately. Do not wait for notification.
 - Take your 3-day disaster supply kit.
 - Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information on shelter locations and emergency broadcasts.
- NOAA Weather Radio frequencies:
- Astoria 162.40 Mhz
- Mt. Octopus 162.55 Mhz
- Olympia 162.475 Mhz
- Be aware of aftershocks.
 - Do not return to the beach until emergency officials give the “All Clear” notice.

Disaster Supply Kit

Each home should have a 3-day disaster kit. Your kit should be adapted to your personal needs — but keep it light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Have your emergency survival kit ready to go if told to evacuate immediately. The following is a list of survival kit supplies:

- Road maps showing safe evacuation routes to high ground
- First-aid supplies and personal prescriptions
- Non-perishable food, cooking and eating utensils
- Water (one gallon per person per day)
- Water carrying bag or container
- Extra blankets, ponchos and clothes
- Special food and supplies for infants
- Plastic bags for garbage and waste
- Rubber, latex, and heavy-duty gloves
- Pocket knife, flat 12” pry bar, and duct tape
- Tube tent
- Flashlights (extra batteries)
- Battery-operated AM radio (extra batteries)
- Whistles
- Dental and personal hygiene items
- Matches

EVACUATION ROUTES FOR SEQUIM AND VICINITY



Evacuation signs and what they mean:

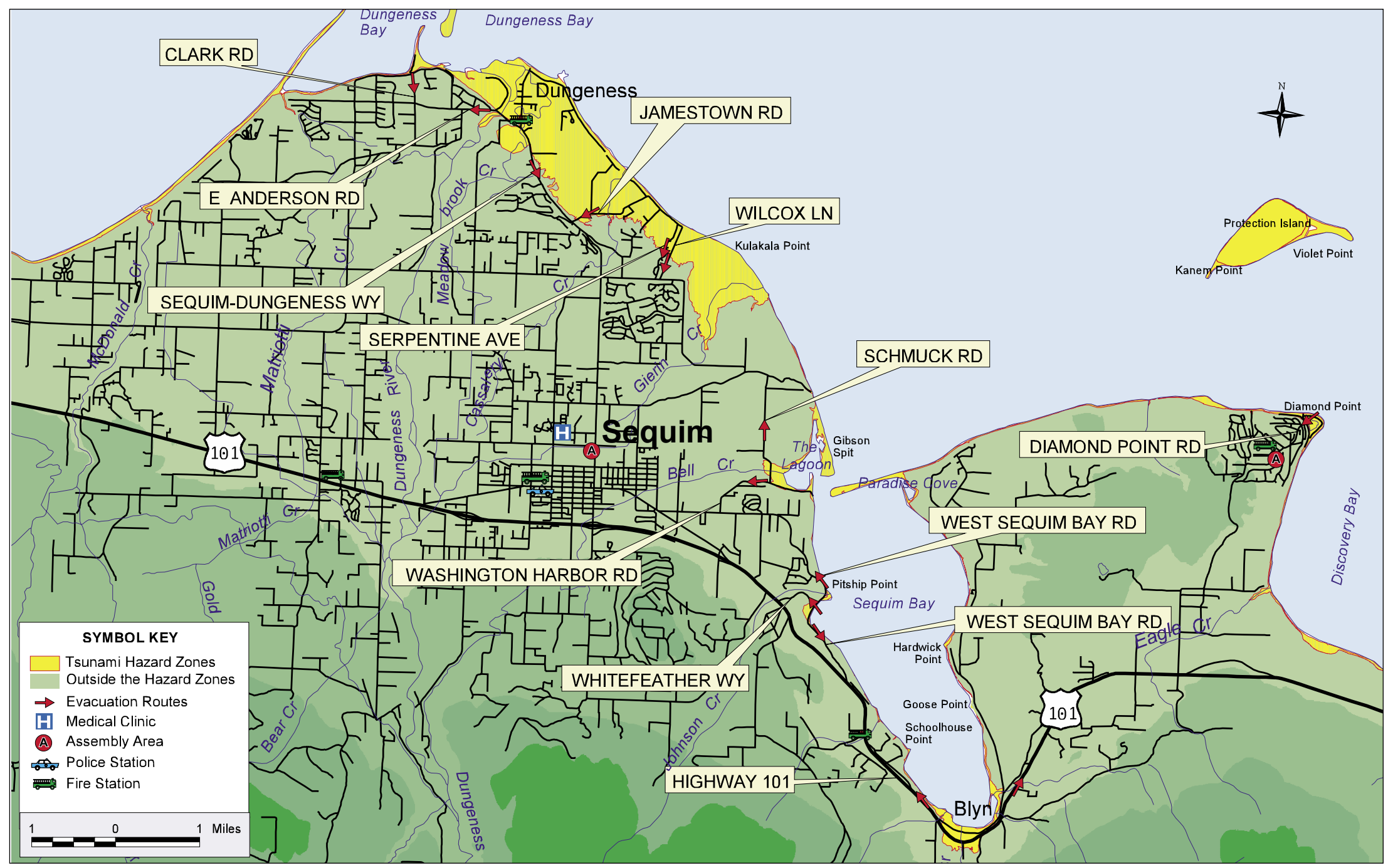
Tsunami evacuation routes were developed to assist coastal residents and visitors find safer locations in case of an earthquake and tsunami. Evacuation signs have been placed along roadways to indicate the direction inland or to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one direction available to reach safer areas. These routes may be marked with several signs showing additional options for evacuation. You will need to know the evacuation routes for your area.

Community Plans

Every attempt has been made by local Emergency Management offices to locate evacuation routes and public assembly areas that are safe, within a reasonable distance for foot or vehicle traffic, and accessible within a short period of time. These are difficult criteria to meet in some geographic areas, primarily as a result of private property issues. For that reason, residents who may be impacted by tsunami activity, but do not have an “official” route or assembly area within a reasonable distance, are urged to work together to develop an evacuation plan within their neighborhood or community. A plan should address property access issues, evacuation routes, and what might be expected in terms of numbers of people needing to access a locally organized assembly area.

When you feel the ground shake:

- Drop, cover and hold.
 - Evacuate inland or to higher ground immediately. Do not wait for notification.
 - Take your 3-day disaster supply kit.
 - Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information on shelter locations and emergency broadcasts.
- NOAA Weather Radio frequencies:
- Astoria 162.40 Mhz
 - Mt. Octopus 162.55 Mhz
 - Olympia 162.475 Mhz
- Be aware of aftershocks.
 - Do not return to the beach until emergency officials give the “All Clear” notice.

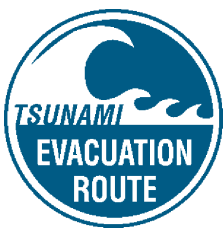


Disaster Supply Kit

Each home should have a 3-day disaster kit. Your kit should be adapted to your personal needs — but keep it light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Have your emergency survival kit ready to go if told to evacuate immediately. The following is a list of survival kit supplies:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ■ Road maps showing safe evacuation routes to high ground | ■ Special food and supplies for infants | ■ Flashlights (extra batteries) |
| ■ First-aid supplies and personal prescriptions | ■ Plastic bags for garbage and waste | ■ Battery-operated AM radio (extra batteries) |
| ■ Non-perishable food, cooking and eating utensils | ■ Rubber, latex, and heavy-duty gloves | ■ Whistles |
| ■ Water (one gallon per person per day) | ■ Pocket knife, flat 12" pry bar, and duct tape | ■ Dental and personal hygiene items |
| ■ Water carrying bag or container | ■ Tube tent | ■ Matches |
| ■ Extra blankets, ponchos and clothes | | |

EVACUATION ROUTES FOR PORT TOWNSEND AND VICINITY

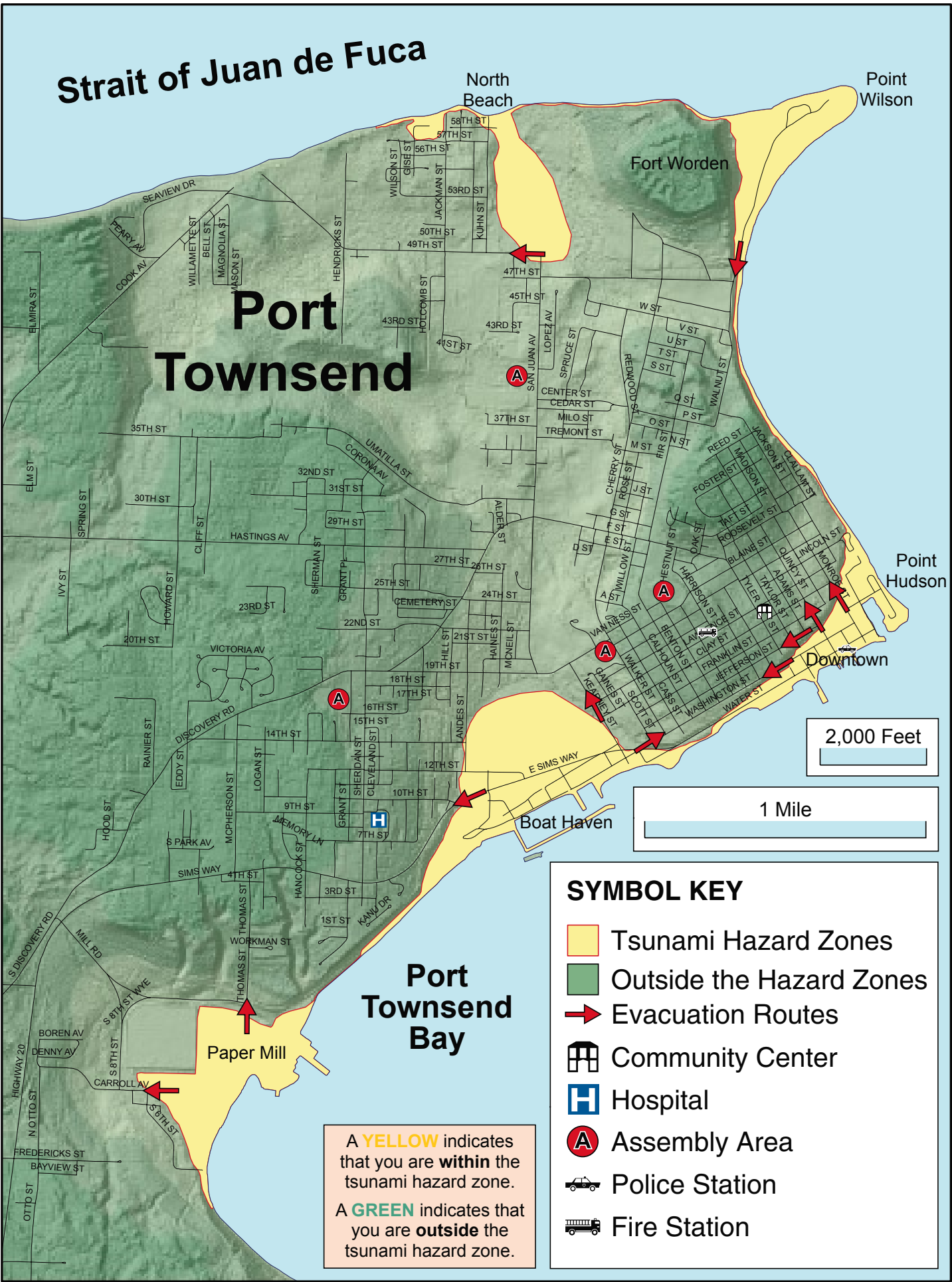


Evacuation signs and what they mean:

Tsunami evacuation routes were developed to assist coastal residents and visitors find safer locations in case of an earthquake and tsunami. Evacuation signs have been placed along roadways to indicate the direction inland or to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one direction available to reach safer areas. These routes may be marked with several signs showing additional options for evacuation. You will need to know the evacuation routes for your area.

Community Plans

Every attempt has been made by local Emergency Management offices to locate evacuation routes and public assembly areas that are safe, within a reasonable distance for foot or vehicle traffic, and accessible within a short period of time. These are difficult criteria to meet in some geographic areas, primarily as a result of private property issues. For that reason, residents who may be impacted by tsunami activity, but do not have an “official” route or assembly area within a reasonable distance, are urged to work together to develop an evacuation plan within their neighborhood or community. A plan should address property access issues, evacuation routes, and what might be expected in terms of numbers of people needing to access a locally organized assembly area.



When you feel the ground shake:

- Drop, cover and hold.
 - Evacuate inland or to higher ground immediately. Do not wait for notification.
 - Take your 3-day disaster supply kit.
 - Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information on shelter locations and emergency broadcasts.
- NOAA Weather Radio frequencies:
- Astoria 162.40 Mhz
- Mt. Octopus 162.55 Mhz
- Olympia 162.475 Mhz
- Be aware of aftershocks.
 - Do not return to the beach until emergency officials give the “All Clear” notice.

Disaster Supply Kit

Each home should have a 3-day disaster kit. Your kit should be adapted to your personal needs — but keep it light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Have your emergency survival kit ready to go if told to evacuate immediately. The following is a list of survival kit supplies:

- Road maps showing safe evacuation routes to high ground
- First-aid supplies and personal prescriptions
- Non-perishable food, cooking and eating utensils
- Water (one gallon per person per day)
- Water carrying bag or container
- Extra blankets, ponchos and clothes
- Special food and supplies for infants
- Plastic bags for garbage and waste
- Rubber, latex, and heavy-duty gloves
- Pocket knife, flat 12” pry bar, and duct tape
- Tube tent
- Flashlights (extra batteries)
- Battery-operated AM radio (extra batteries)
- Whistles
- Dental and personal hygiene items
- Matches