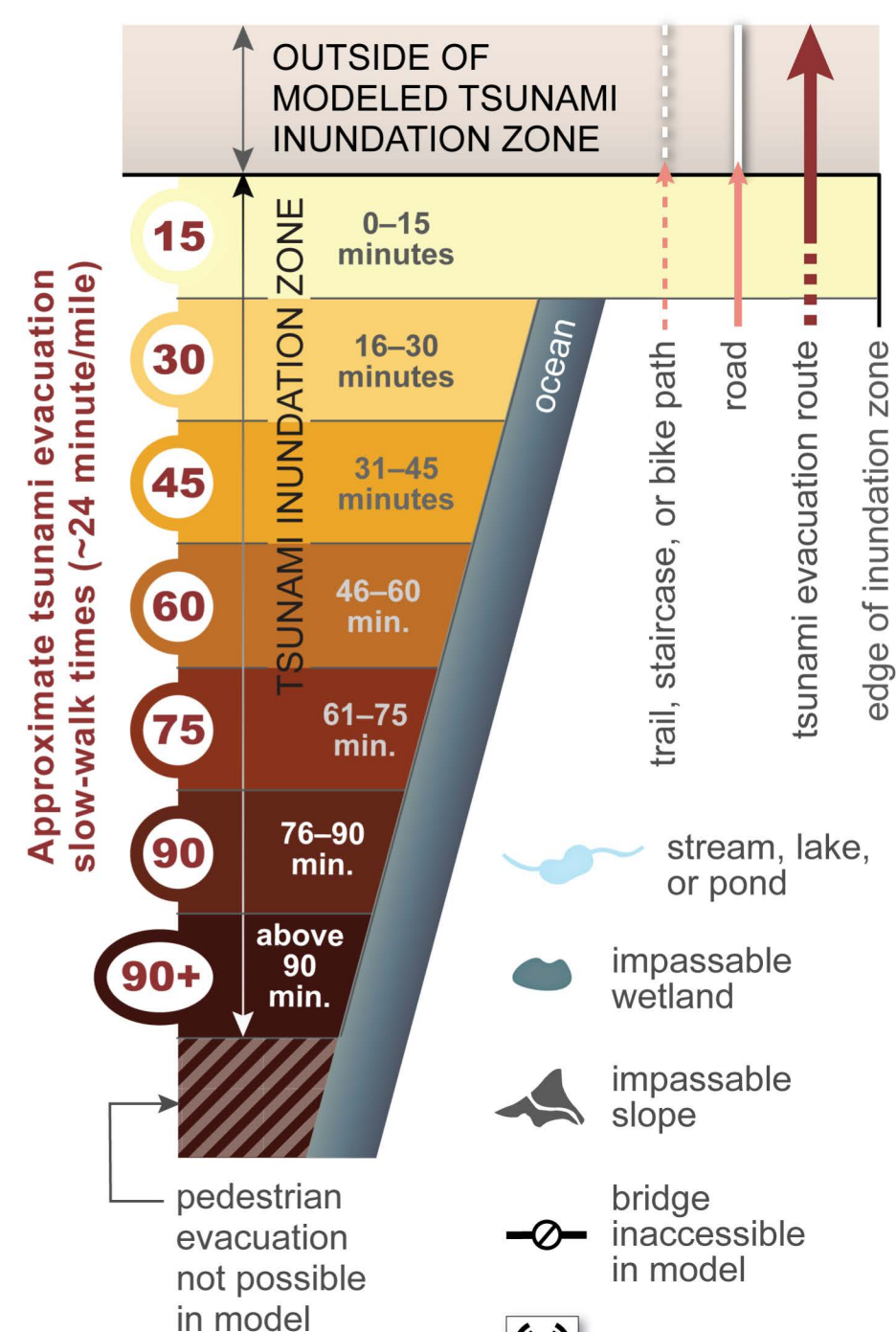


# Ocean City to Copalis Beach Tsunami Evacuation Walk Times

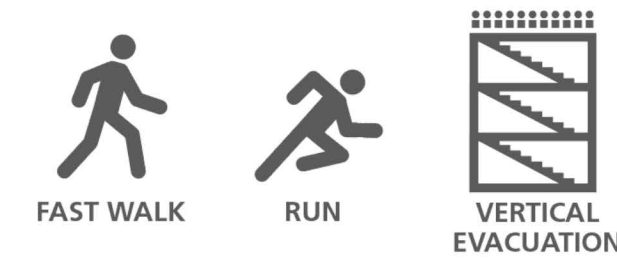


## Map Symbols



This item was funded by NOAA Award #NA22NWS4670021. This does not constitute an endorsement by NOAA.

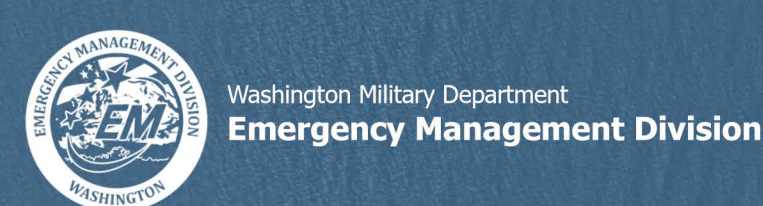
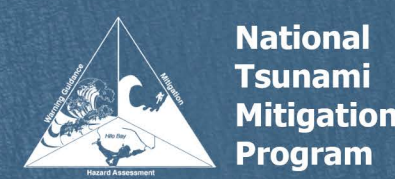
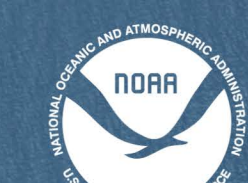
In some places a slow walk may not be fast enough to evacuate before waves arrive. In these cases a faster evacuation pace will be necessary. Some areas may require vertical evacuation structures for successful evacuation.



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 the Ocean City to Copalis Beach area 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.

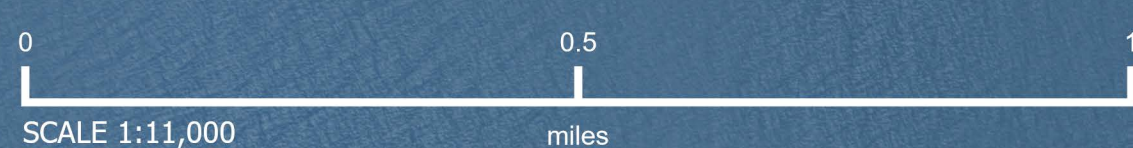
- Evacuation should begin as soon as earthquake shaking stops and it is safe to move from your drop, cover, and hold position or as directed by a tsunami warning siren, NOAA weather radio, or other official announcements.
- Make your way uphill to high ground and follow the designated evacuation routes 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.
- People in some areas of the map may not be able to evacuate before the waves arrive. Until vertical evacuation structures are built for these areas, evacuees should proceed as far inland as possible and get to the highest point they can find, which could include sheltering 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.



Tsunami inundation data from:  
 Dolcinasclo, Alexander, Eungard, D. W., Allen, Corina, LeVeque, R. J., Adams, L. M., Arcas, Diego, Titov, V. V., Gonzalez, F. I., Moore, Christopher, Carrison-Laney, C. E., Walsh, T. J., 2022. Tsunami hazard maps of the Olympic Peninsula—Model results from an extended L1 Mw 9.0 Cascadia subduction zone megathrust earthquake scenario: Washington Geological Survey Map Series 2022-01, 14 sheets, scale 1:48,000, 21 p. text.  
[https://fortress.wa.gov/dnr/geologydata/tsunami\\_hazard\\_maps/ger\\_ms2022-01\\_tsunami\\_hazard\\_olympic\\_peninsula.zip](https://fortress.wa.gov/dnr/geologydata/tsunami_hazard_maps/ger_ms2022-01_tsunami_hazard_olympic_peninsula.zip)

Eungard, D. W., Forson, Corina, Walsh, T. J., Giza, 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](https://www.dnr.wa.gov/publications/ger_ms2018-01_tsunami_hazard_southwest_washington.zip)

WASHINGTON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
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Dolcinasclo et al. 2022  
 Eungard et al. 2018