FIFE
WASHINGTON

Volcanic Evacuation Routes and Hazard Area

Legend

- Police Stations
- Lahar Sirens
- Lahar Evacuation Routes
- Schools in Pierce County

Volcanic Hazards

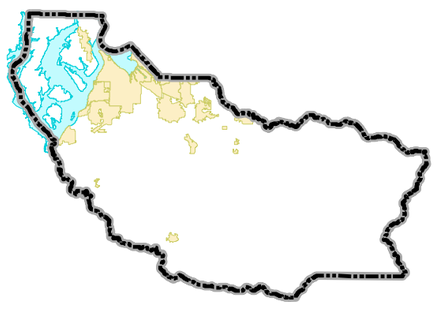
- Case 1 – 500-1000 yr frequency
- Case 2 – Average 100 yr frequency
- Case 3 – 1-100 yr frequency

0 1,100 2,200 3,300 4,400 5,500
Feet

NOTES:
Case 1 lahars: areas that could be affected by cohesive lahars that originate as enormous avalanches of weak, chemically altered rock from the volcano. Case I lahars can occur with or without eruptive activity. The average time interval between Case I lahars on Mount Rainier is about 500 to 1000 years.

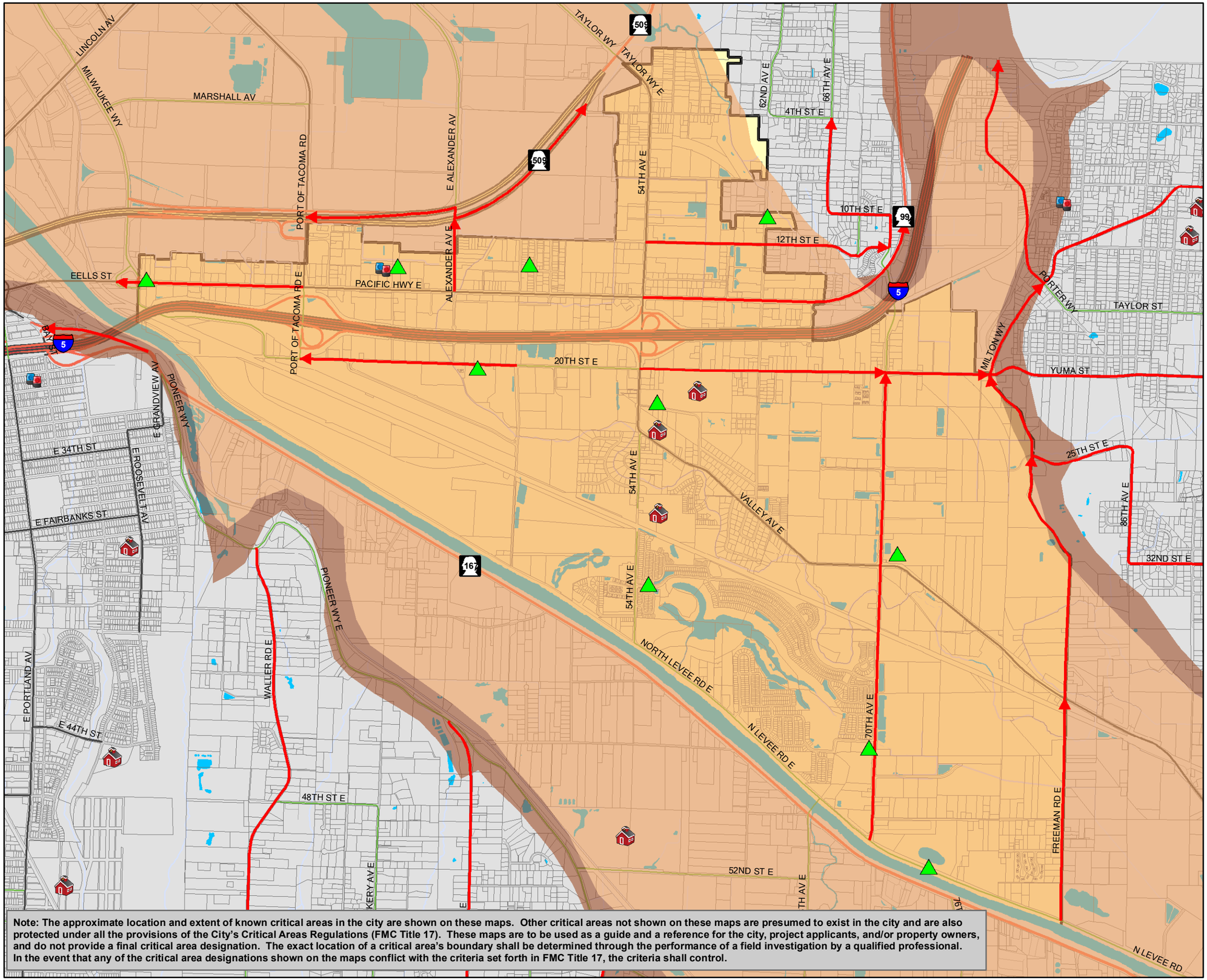
Case 2 lahars: areas that could be affected by relatively large non-cohesive lahars, which most commonly are caused by the melting of snow and glacier ice by hot rock fragments during an eruption, but which can also have a non-eruptive origin. The average time interval between Case 2 lahars from Mount Rainier is near the lower end of the 100 to 500-year range.

Case 3 lahars: areas that could be affected by moderately large debris avalanches or small on-cohesive lahars, all of non-eruptive origin. The average time interval between Case 3 lahars at Mount Rainier is about 1 to 100 years.



Source: Pierce County GIS, City of Fife GIS, 2015; RLP

The map features are approximate and are intended only to provide an indication of said feature. Additional areas that have not been mapped may be present. This is not a survey. Orthophotos and other data may not align. The City assumes no liability for variations ascertained by actual survey. ALL DATA IS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED 'AS IS' AND 'WITH ALL FAULTS'. The City makes no warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.



Note: The approximate location and extent of known critical areas in the city are shown on these maps. Other critical areas not shown on these maps are presumed to exist in the city and are also protected under all the provisions of the City's Critical Areas Regulations (FMC Title 17). These maps are to be used as a guide and a reference for the city, project applicants, and/or property owners, and do not provide a final critical area designation. The exact location of a critical area's boundary shall be determined through the performance of a field investigation by a qualified professional. In the event that any of the critical area designations shown on the maps conflict with the criteria set forth in FMC Title 17, the criteria shall control.