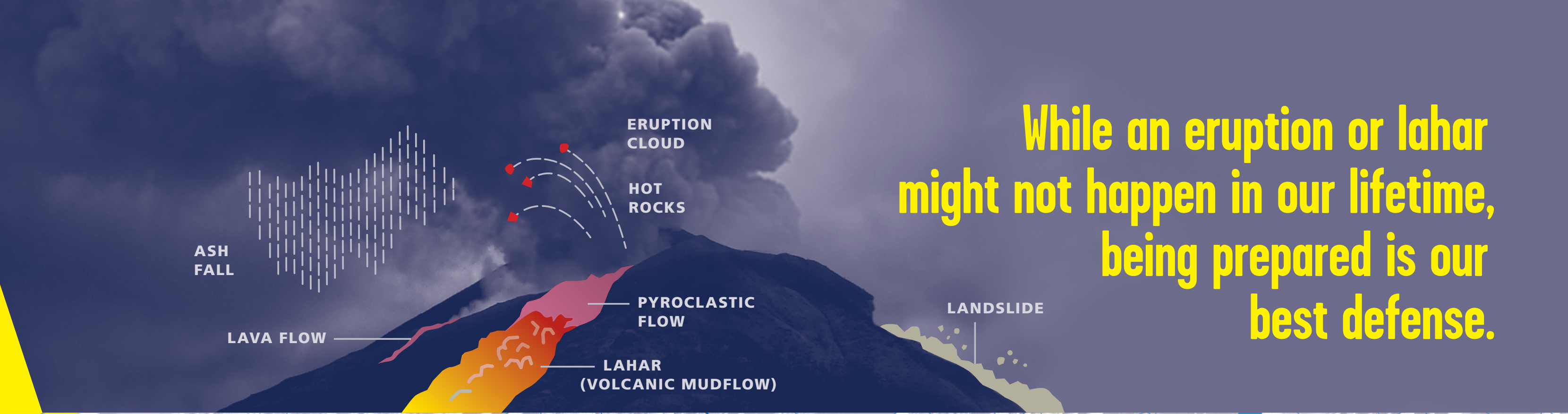
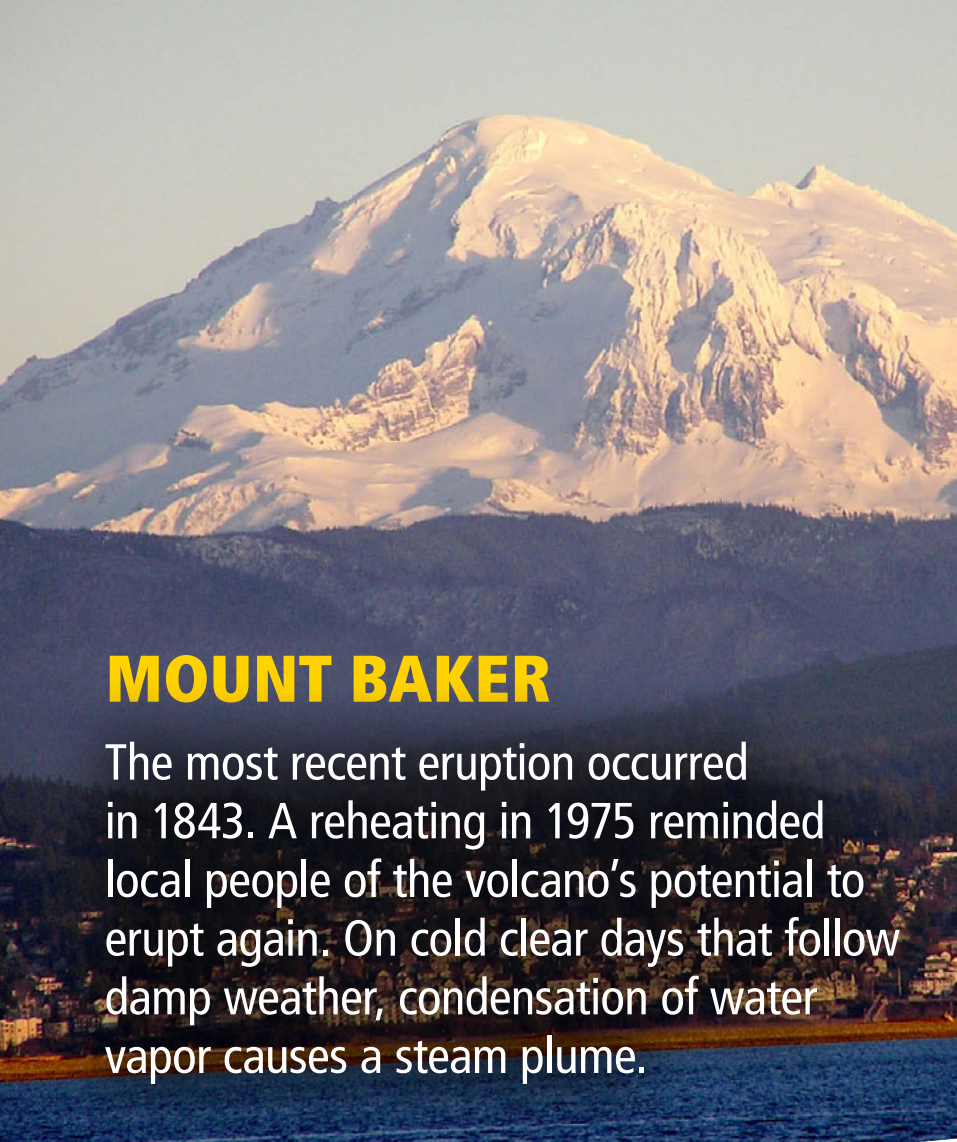


Are You Ready for An Eruption?



While an eruption or lahar might not happen in our lifetime, being prepared is our best defense.



MOUNT BAKER

The most recent eruption occurred in 1843. A reheating in 1975 reminded local people of the volcano's potential to erupt again. On cold clear days that follow damp weather, condensation of water vapor causes a steam plume.



GLACIER PEAK

A massive eruption 13,000 years ago was ten-times larger than the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens. Ash from this eruption has been found in peat bogs of Ireland.

ICE-COVERED VOLCANOES ARE HAZARDOUS DURING ERUPTIONS

Mount Baker dominates the skyline of northwestern Washington and southwestern British Columbia. Glacier Peak is mostly hidden from view. Both volcanoes have erupted in recent centuries and will erupt again, disrupting the landscape and the lives of people downstream and downwind.

Get to know the eruption hazards:

Lahars (volcanic mudflows), caused by melting of snow and ice, can flow for tens of miles down valleys.

Ash fall, even during small eruptions, can disrupt air and ground transportation and dust our forests, farms, and towns with gritty rock fragments.

DURING AN ERUPTION, EXPECT:

Mount Baker ▶ Lahars and some ash fall.

Glacier Peak ▶ Lahars and the possibility of substantial ash fall.

USGS monitoring networks can provide warning. Future eruptions will be preceded by days or more of increased earthquakes and, possibly, by measurable swelling of the volcano and increased emission of volcanic gases.

Ready,

LIVE SAFELY



- Look at the map. Assess the hazards where you live, work, and commute.
- Make a plan. Identify evacuation routes and shelter above valley floors.
- Assemble emergency supplies and a plan to reunite.
- Share your plans with family, neighbors, and friends.

Set,

STAY INFORMED: LISTEN TO OFFICIAL SOURCES



- Emergency Alerts/Broadcasts.
- All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio.
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Volcano Notification Service.

▼ For lahars, quickly go to high ground above the valley floor.

Go!

WHEN A LAHAR WARNING IS ISSUED, MOVE OFF VALLEY FLOORS THAT COULD BE AT RISK



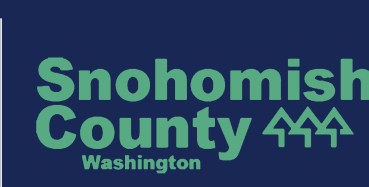
- Evacuate by vehicle or on foot to high ground 50 feet or more above valley floors.
- If you are safe from lahars and ash is falling, seek shelter in a building or vehicle.



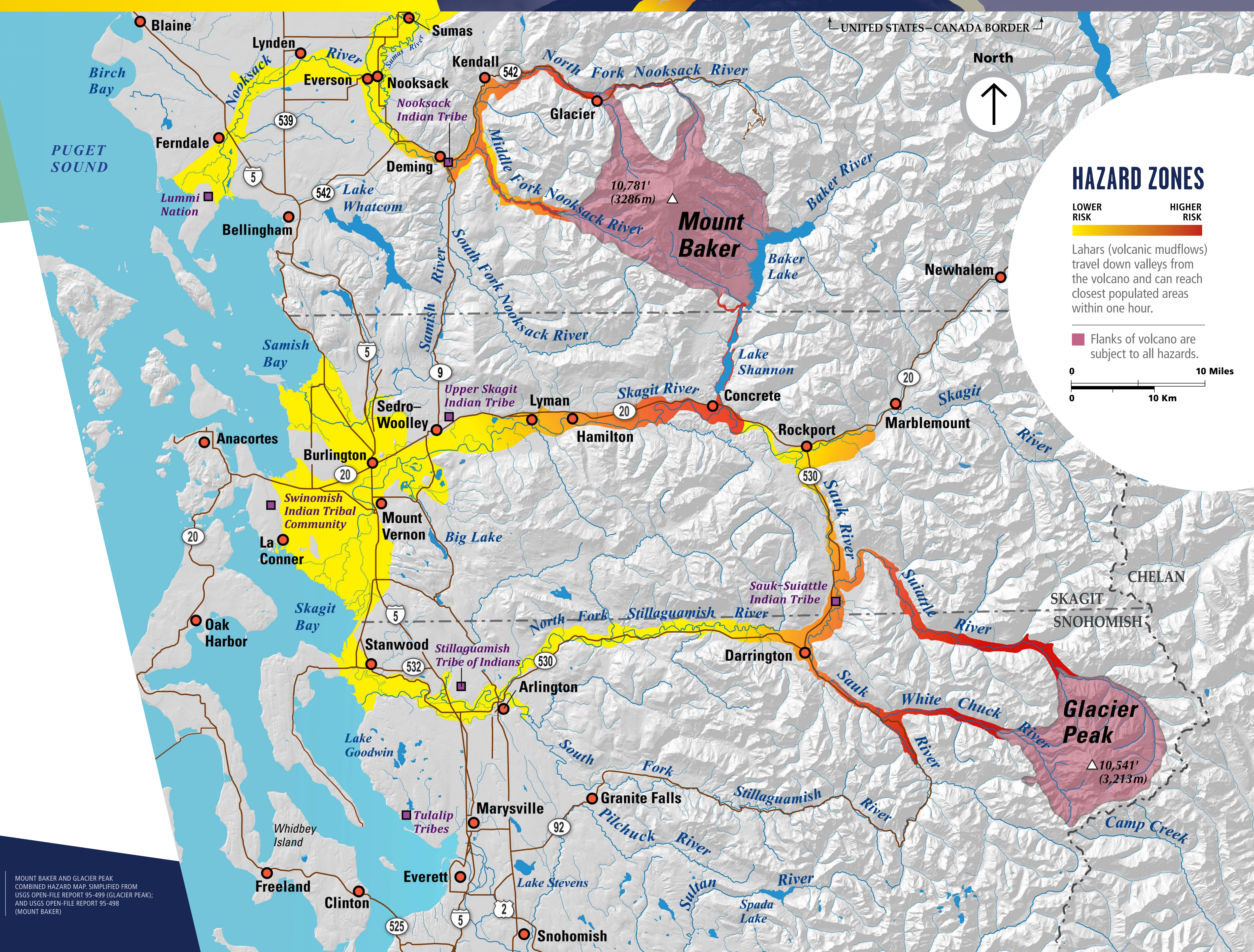
Get More Information

There are 5 active volcanoes in Washington State. Be prepared. Get more information and learn about volcano hazards that might affect your family.

- 1 snohomishcountywa.gov/2894/Volcano-Preparedness
- 2 mil.wa.gov
- 3 skagitcounty.net/Volcano
- 4 volcanoes.usgs.gov
- 5 whatcomcounty.us/2030/Volcano
- 6 dnr.wa.gov



MOUNT BAKER AND GLACIER PEAK COMBINED HAZARD MAP. SIMPLIFIED FROM USGS OPEN-FILE REPORT 95-499 (GLACIER PEAK); AND USGS OPEN-FILE REPORT 95-498 (MOUNT BAKER)



HAZARD ZONES

LOWER RISK (Yellow) to HIGHER RISK (Red)

Lahars (volcanic mudflows) travel down valleys from the volcano and can reach closest populated areas within one hour.

Flanks of volcano are subject to all hazards.

