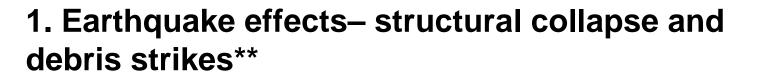
Preliminary Estimate for Loss of Life in Clallam County

Cascadia Subduction Zone event is expected to create five waves of fatalities.



2. Tsunami impact on coastal areas*** & **

300-3,000 1,000-5,000

3. Entrapment & Isolation (1.5x-3x initial death toll due to lack of timely search and rescue)***

4. Loss of service for fragile population or Special Needs (Oxygen etc.)*

Special Needs (Oxygen etc.)*

5. Exposure and lack of Food/Water (range of 2%-9% of population)***

Range of Losses

200 - 4,000

2,700 - 5,500

1,400 - 6,500

5,600 - 24,000

Fatalities in the County are between 1 in 12 to 1 in 3**

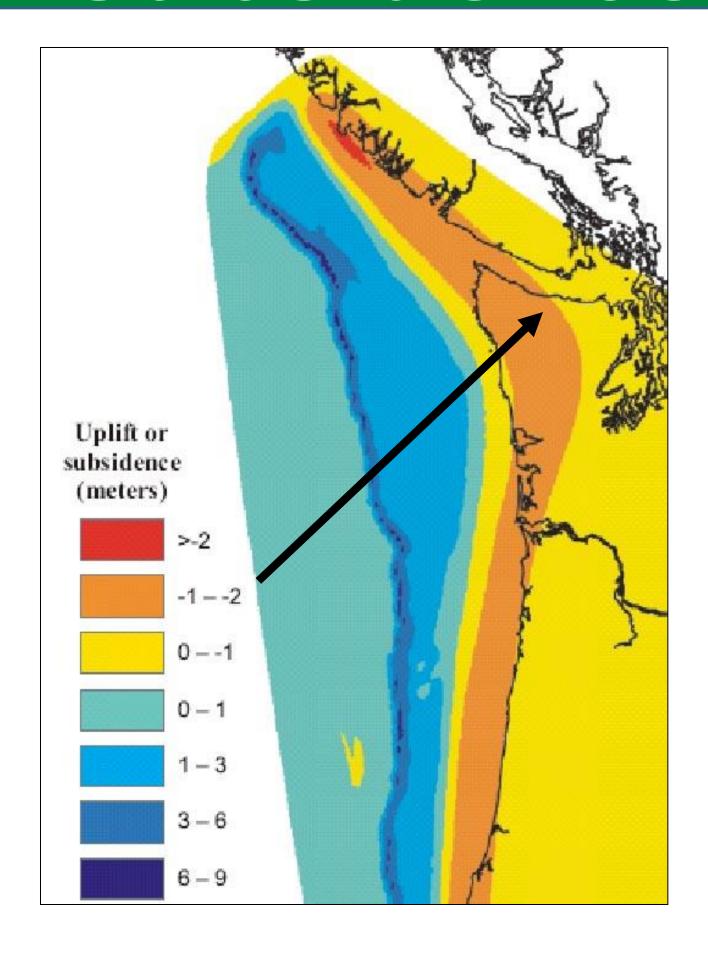
Estimated Clallam County losses could be from 6%** to near 33% assuming a base county population of 72,000. That % is expected to vary depending on time of year, weather, tourist population, and success of mitigation/preparation efforts.

*Kitsap Public Health Study Medical Dependent15.4K - May 2015 25% High End Loss

**Consistent w/10K dead scenario region wide with 8.0 Quake partial rip FEMA estimates.

*** Requires Mitigation Efforts by local government

Subsidence



Map of uplift and subsidence along the Cascadia subduction zone for earthquake scenario 1A. Negative numbers indicate subsidence.

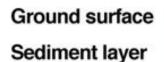
Most of the western **Olympic Peninsula is predicted to sink three to six feet** with the rest of western Washington sinking as much as three feet.

A significant portion of the sea floor off the coast could rise three to ten feet with a smaller ridge along the subduction zone rising by as much as thirty feet.

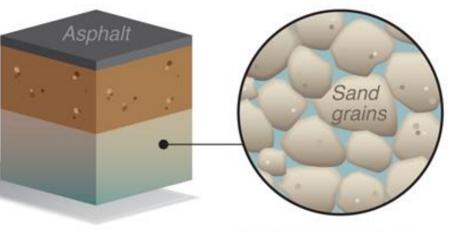
Liquefaction

Soil liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which water-saturated sandy layers of earth act like liquids due to the pressure created by earthquakes.

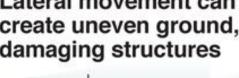


Water-saturated granular layer



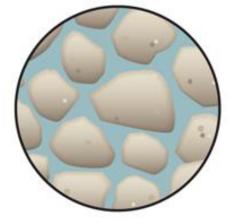
Lateral movement can

create uneven ground, damaging structures



Normal pressure

Soft sands can maintain strength or hardness because of friction from the grains touching, even though they are saturated with water.



Intense pressure

Force from an earthquake causes the water to increase in pressure. With enough pressure, the water will break the friction in the grains and fill the spaces, causing liquefaction.

Upwartt movement can penetrate the ground surface

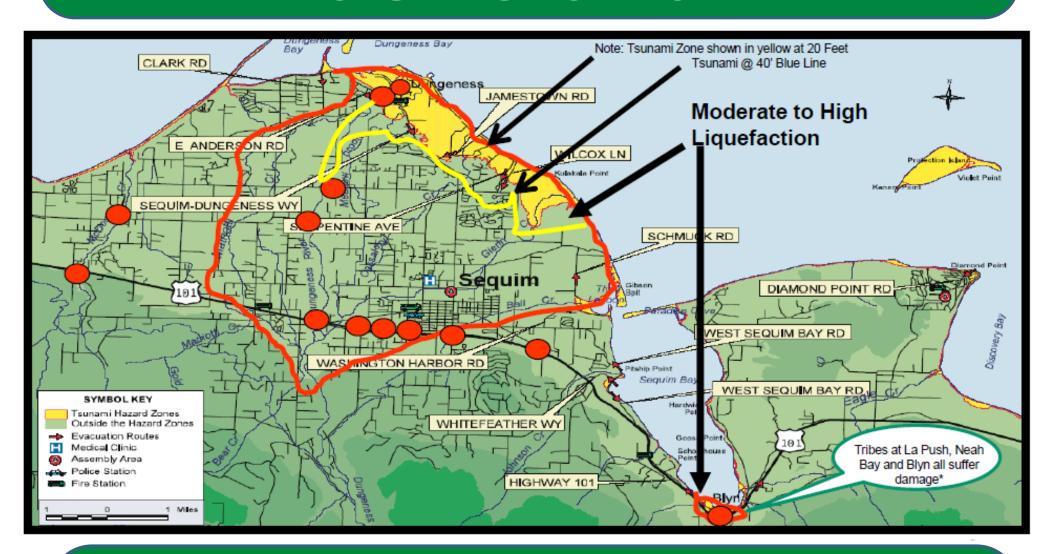
Movement

Sand layers can slide, causing rips in the ground surface or uneven settling of building foundations. The sand can even push up through the ground.

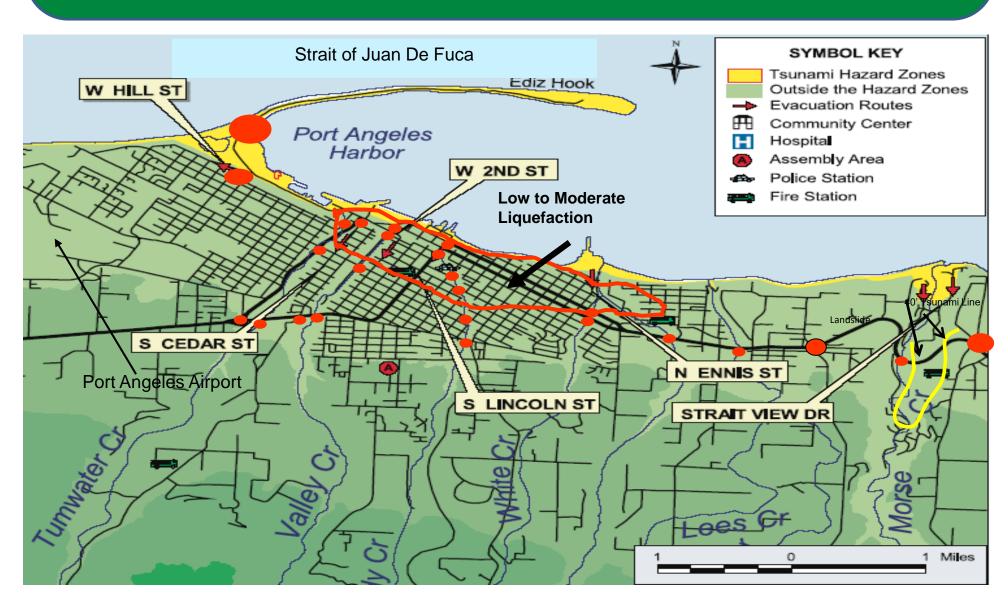
Source: California Watch research

BRIAN CRAGIN / CALIFORNIA WATCH

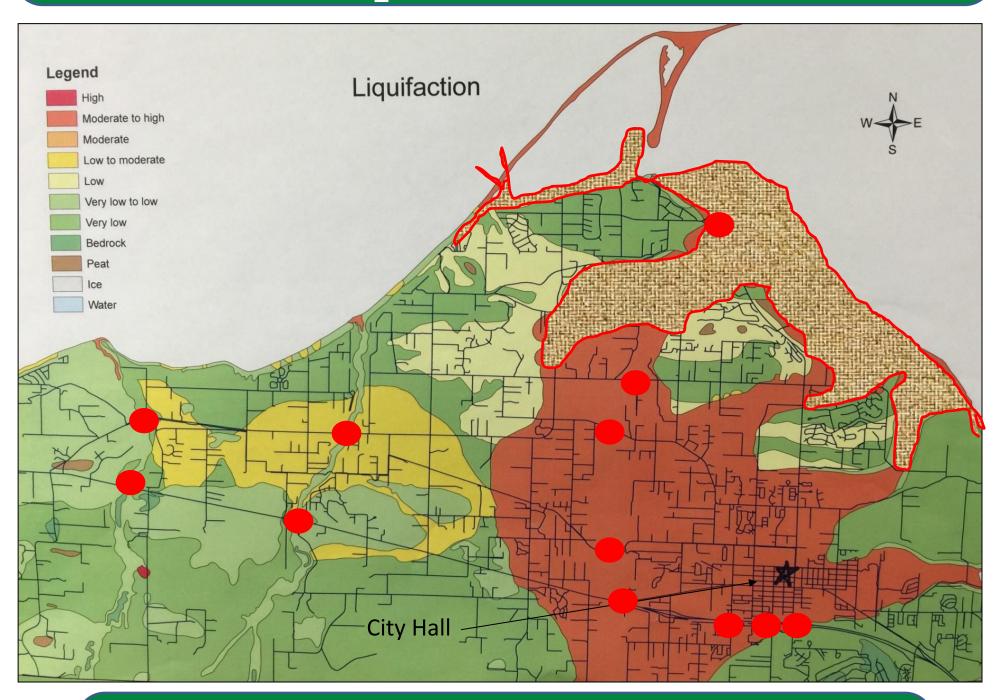
Damage Summary – East Clallam



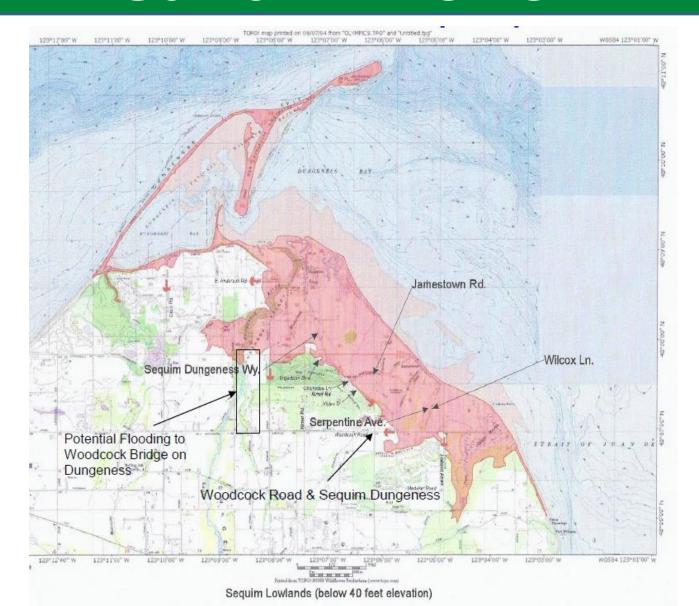
Damage Summary – Port Angeles



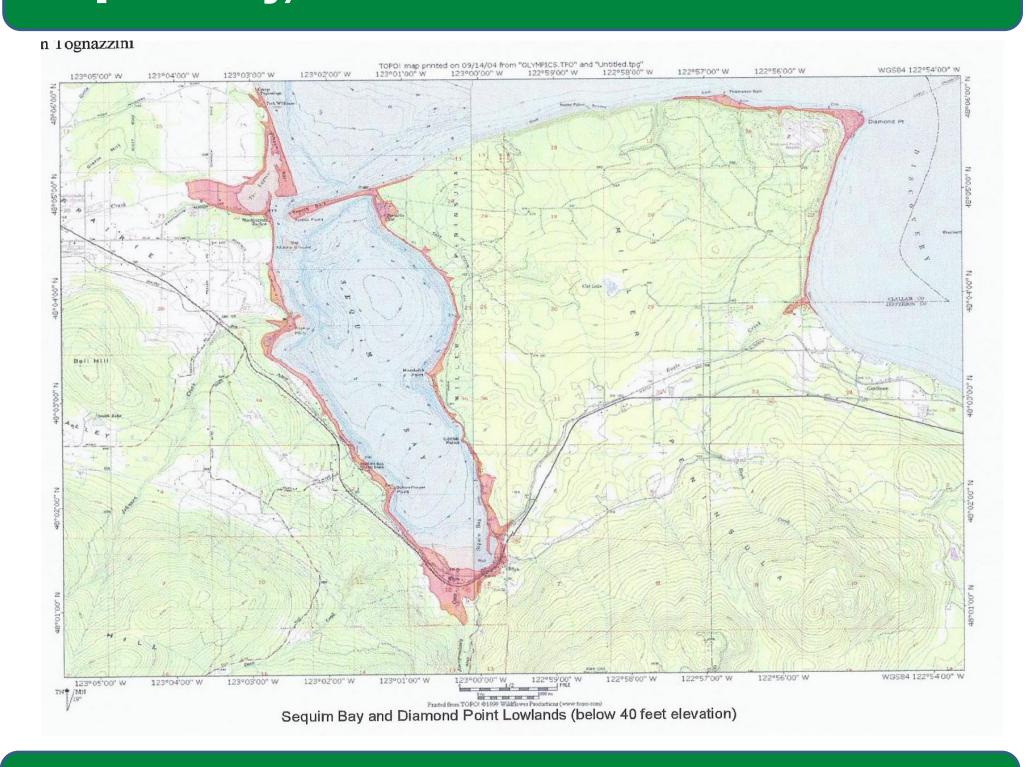
Sequim Dungeness Map Liquefaction



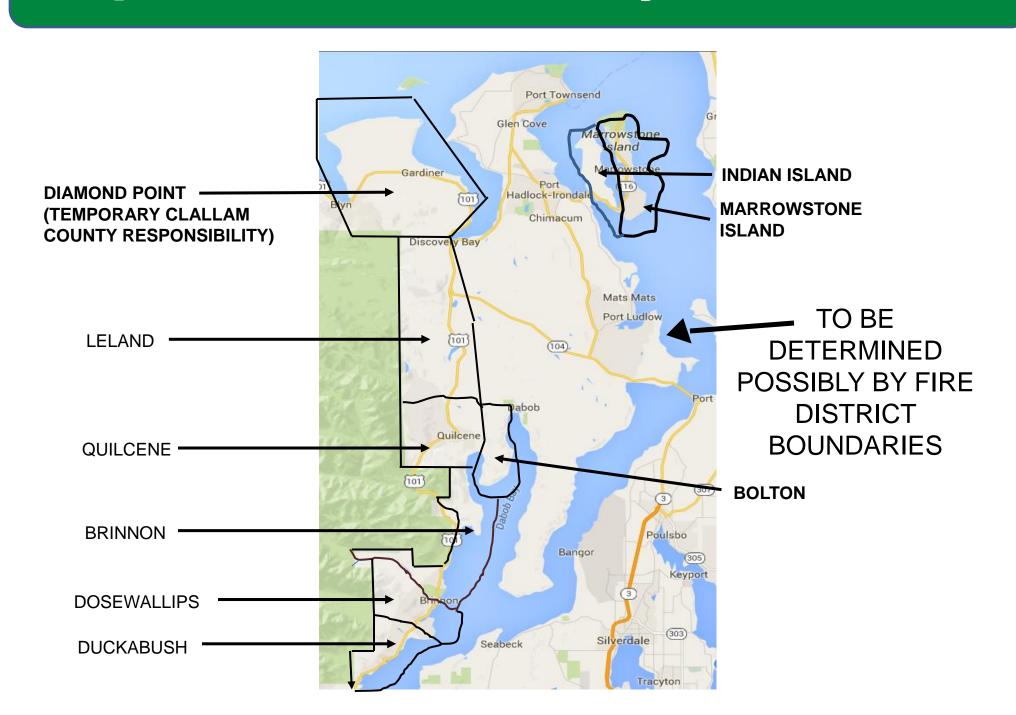
Close-Up Sequim Tsunami Zone



Sequim Bay/Miller Peninsula Tsunami Zone

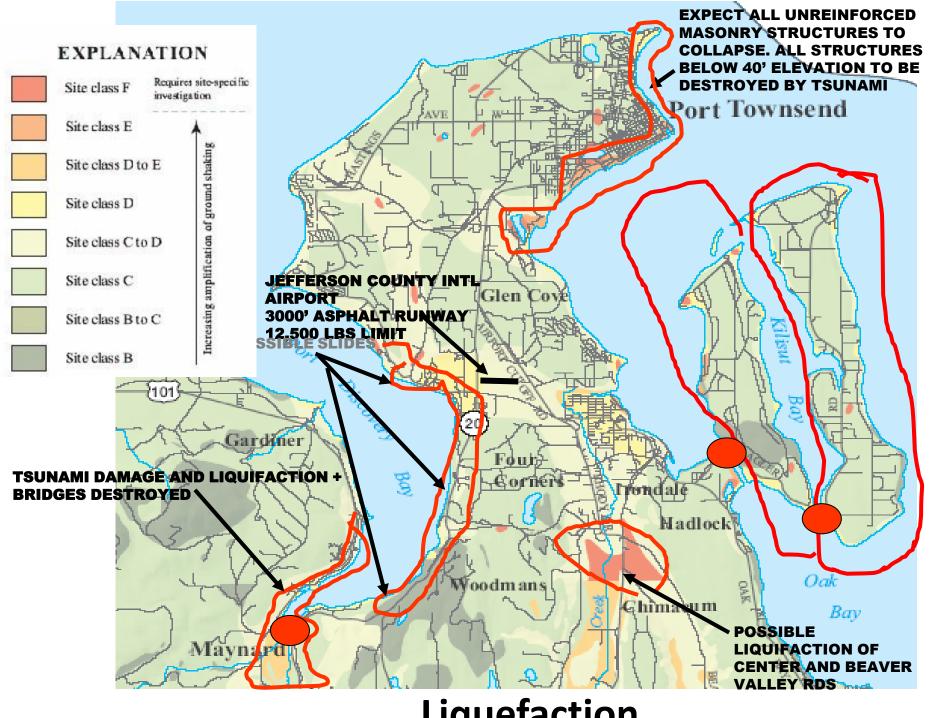


Expected Jefferson County Micro-Islands

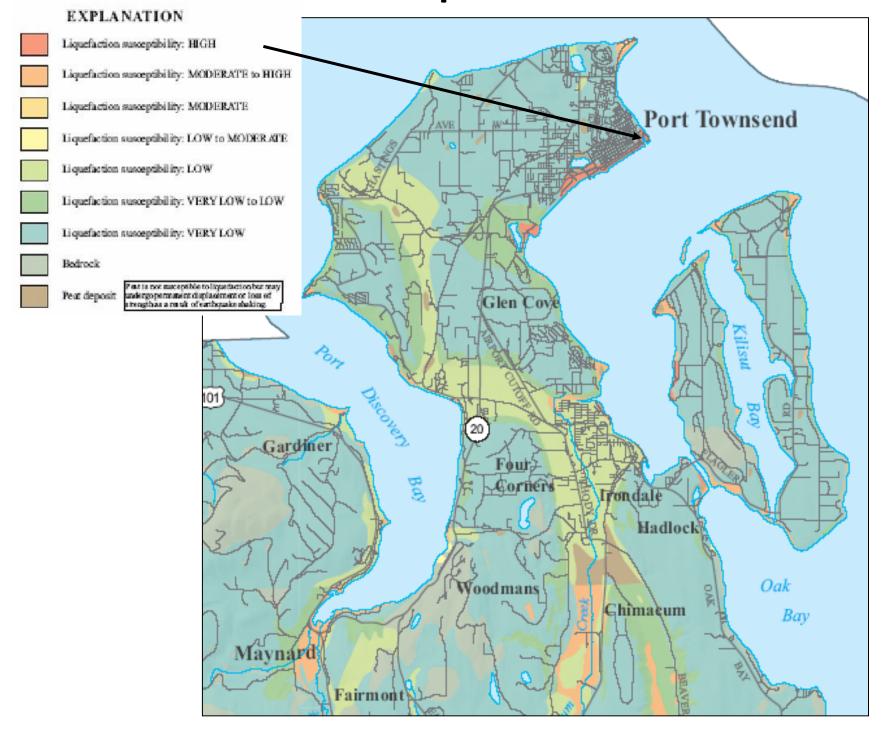


Jefferson County

Ground Shaking

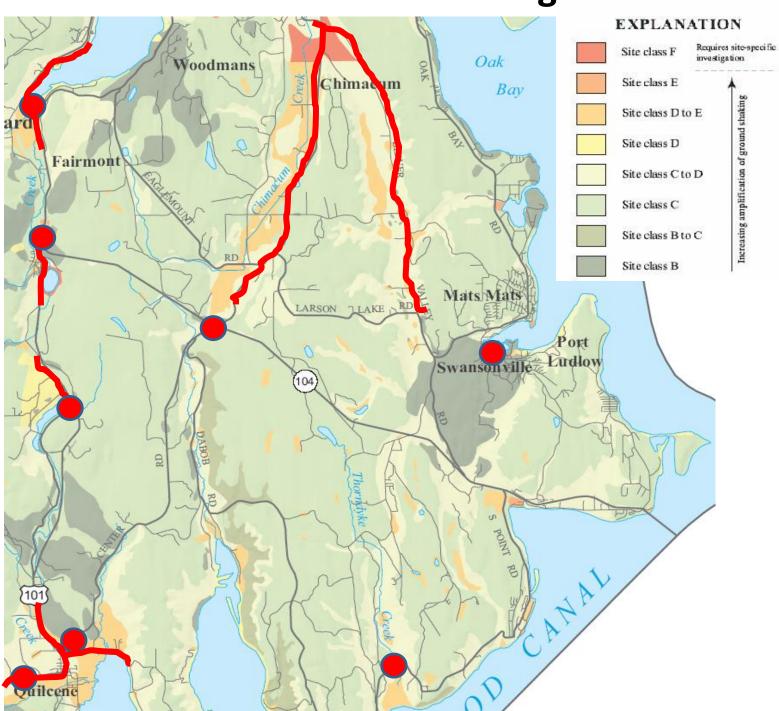




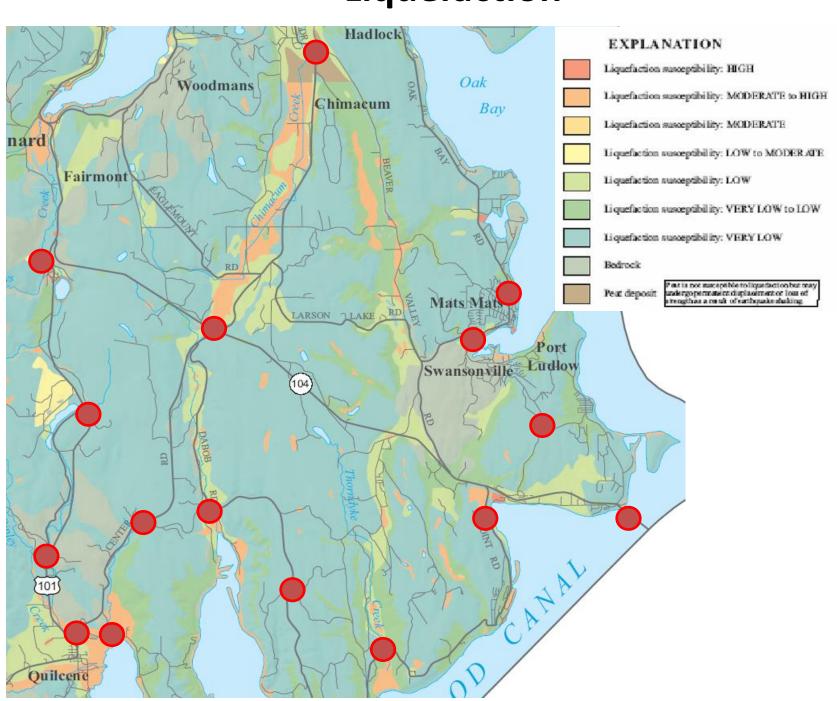


Jefferson County

Ground Shaking

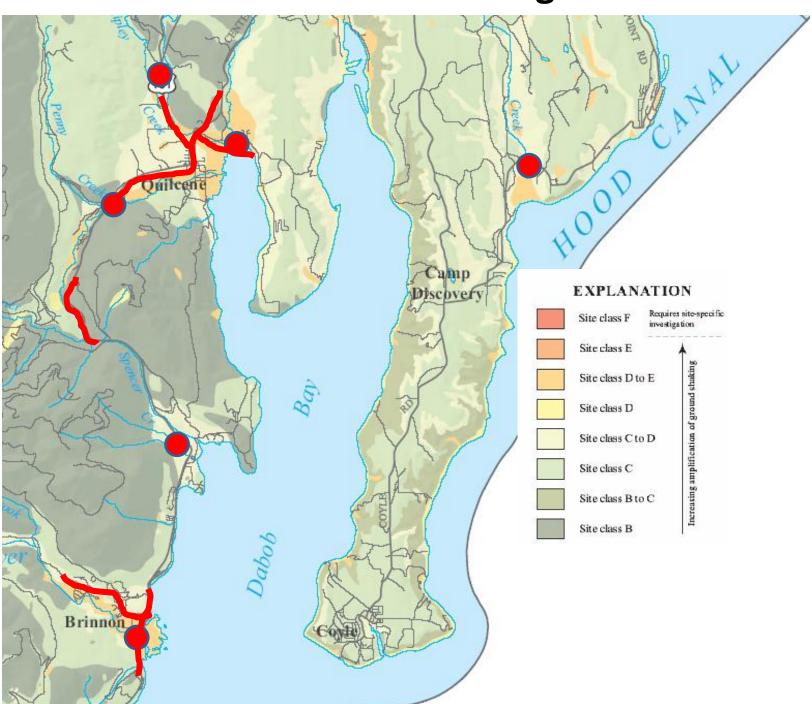


Liquefaction



Jefferson County

Ground Shaking



Liquefaction

