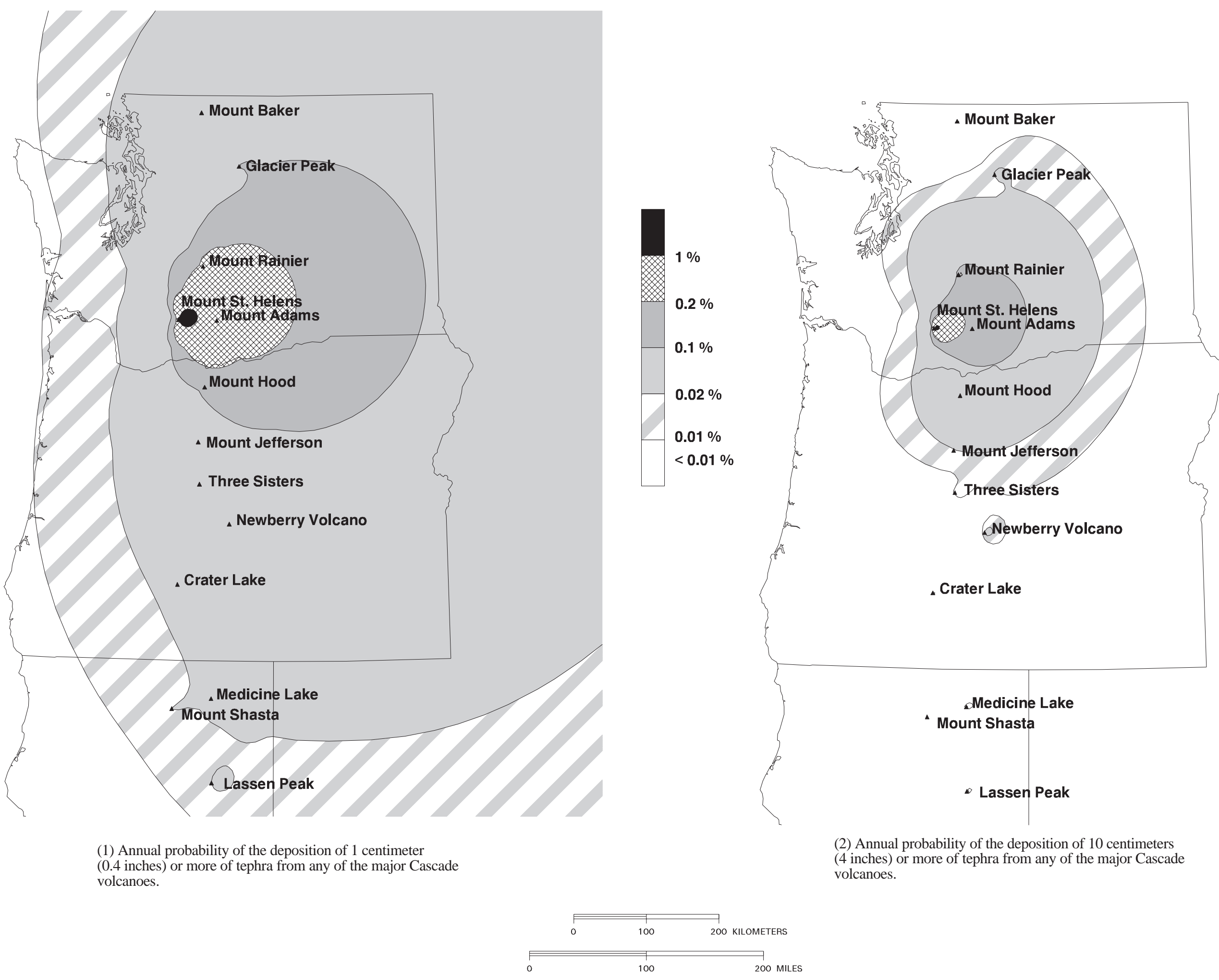


Map A: Total Cascades Tephra Hazards



(1) Annual probability of the deposition of 1 centimeter (0.4 inches) or more of tephra from any of the major Cascade volcanoes.

(2) Annual probability of the deposition of 10 centimeters (4 inches) or more of tephra from any of the major Cascade volcanoes.

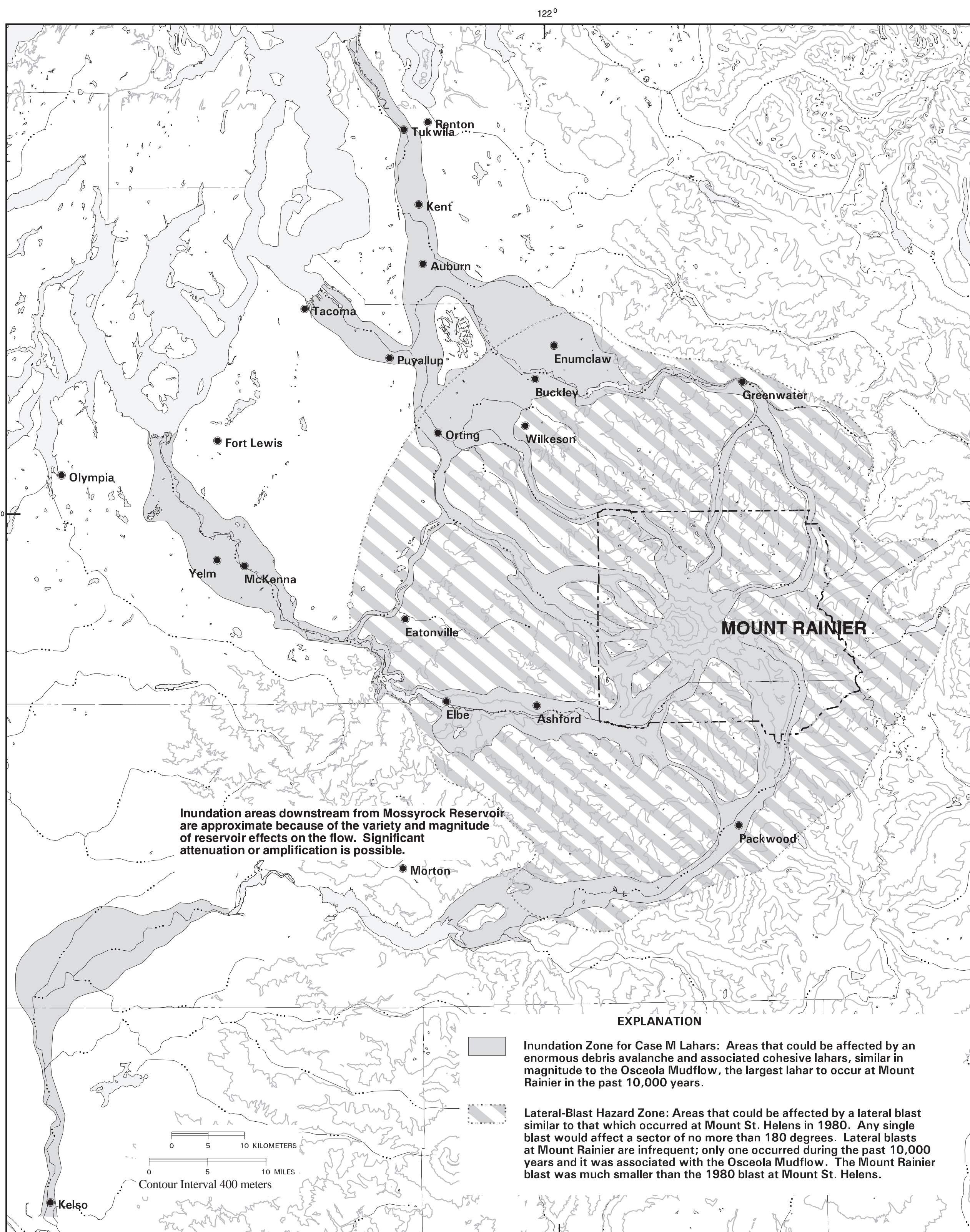
Map B: Mount Rainier Tephra Hazards



(1) Annual probability of the deposition of 1 centimeter (0.4 inches) or more of tephra from Mount Rainier

(2) Annual probability of the deposition of 10 centimeters (4 inches) or more of tephra from Mount Rainier

Map C: Low-Probability, High-Consequence Events

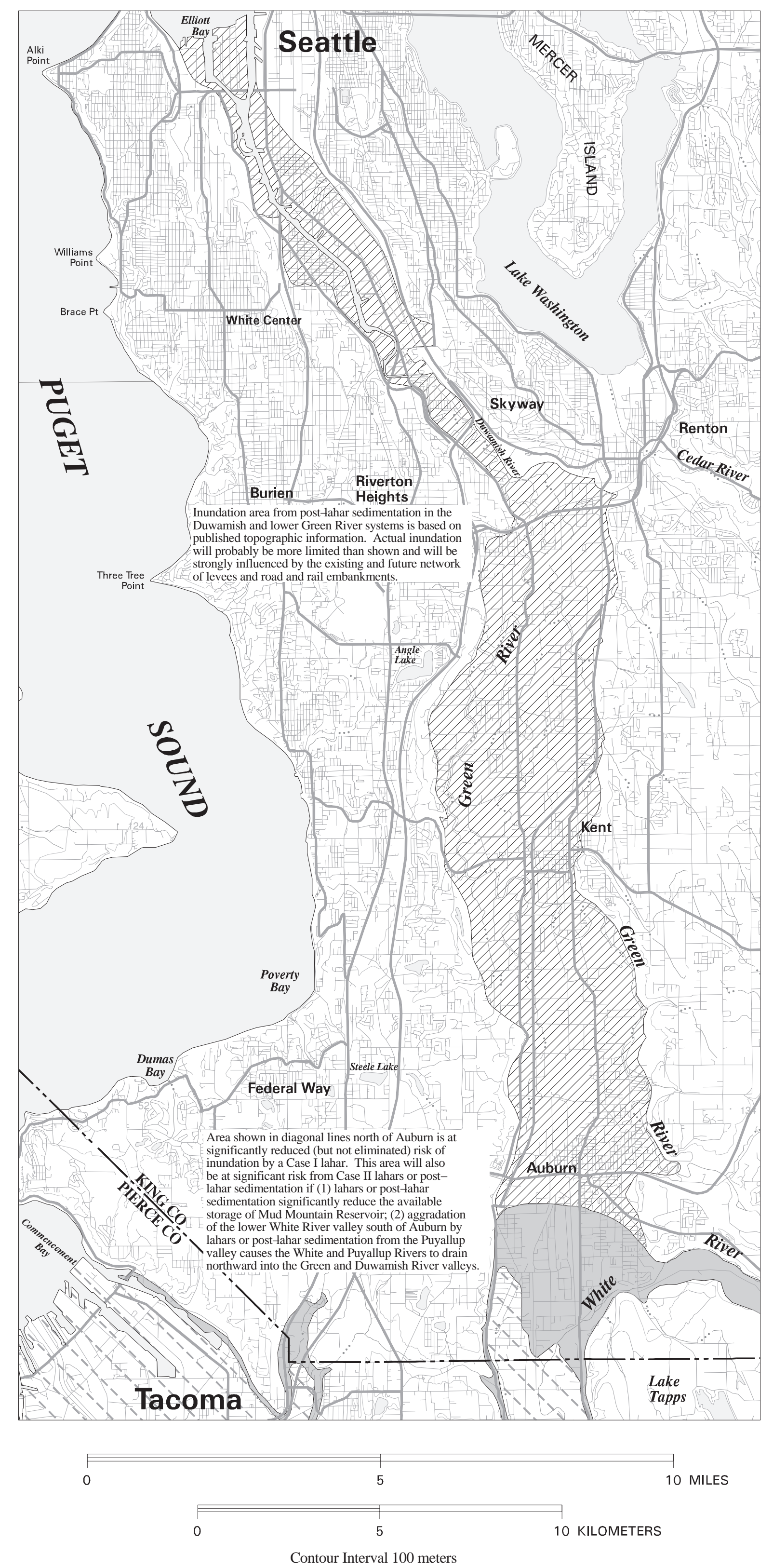


Inundation areas downstream from Mossyrock Reservoir are approximate because of the variety and magnitude of reservoir effects on the flow. Significant attenuation or amplification is possible.

EXPLANATION

- Inundation Zone for Case M Lahars: Areas that could be affected by an enormous debris avalanche and associated cohesive lahars, similar in magnitude to the Osceola Mudflow, the largest lahar to occur at Mount Rainier in the past 10,000 years.
- Lateral-Blast Hazard Zone: Areas that could be affected by a lateral blast similar to that which occurred at Mount St. Helens in 1980. Any single blast would affect a sector of no more than 180 degrees. Lateral blasts at Mount Rainier are infrequent; only one occurred during the past 10,000 years and it was associated with the Osceola Mudflow. The Mount Rainier blast was much smaller than the 1980 blast at Mount St. Helens.

Map D: Lower White and Green Rivers, and Duwamish River (continued from Plate I)



Inundation area from post-lahar sedimentation in the Duwamish and lower Green River systems is based on published topographic information. Actual inundation will probably be more limited than shown and will be strongly influenced by the existing and future network of levees and road and rail embankments.

Area shown in diagonal lines north of Auburn is at significantly reduced (but not eliminated) risk of inundation by a Case I lahar. This area will also be at significant risk from Case II lahars or post-lahar sedimentation if (1) lahars or post-lahar sedimentation significantly reduce the available storage of Mud Mountain Reservoir; (2) aggradation of the lower White River valley south of Auburn by lahars or post-lahar sedimentation from the Puyallup valley causes the White and Puyallup Rivers to drain northward into the Green and Duwamish River valleys.

Map E: Lower Nisqually River (continued from Plate I)

