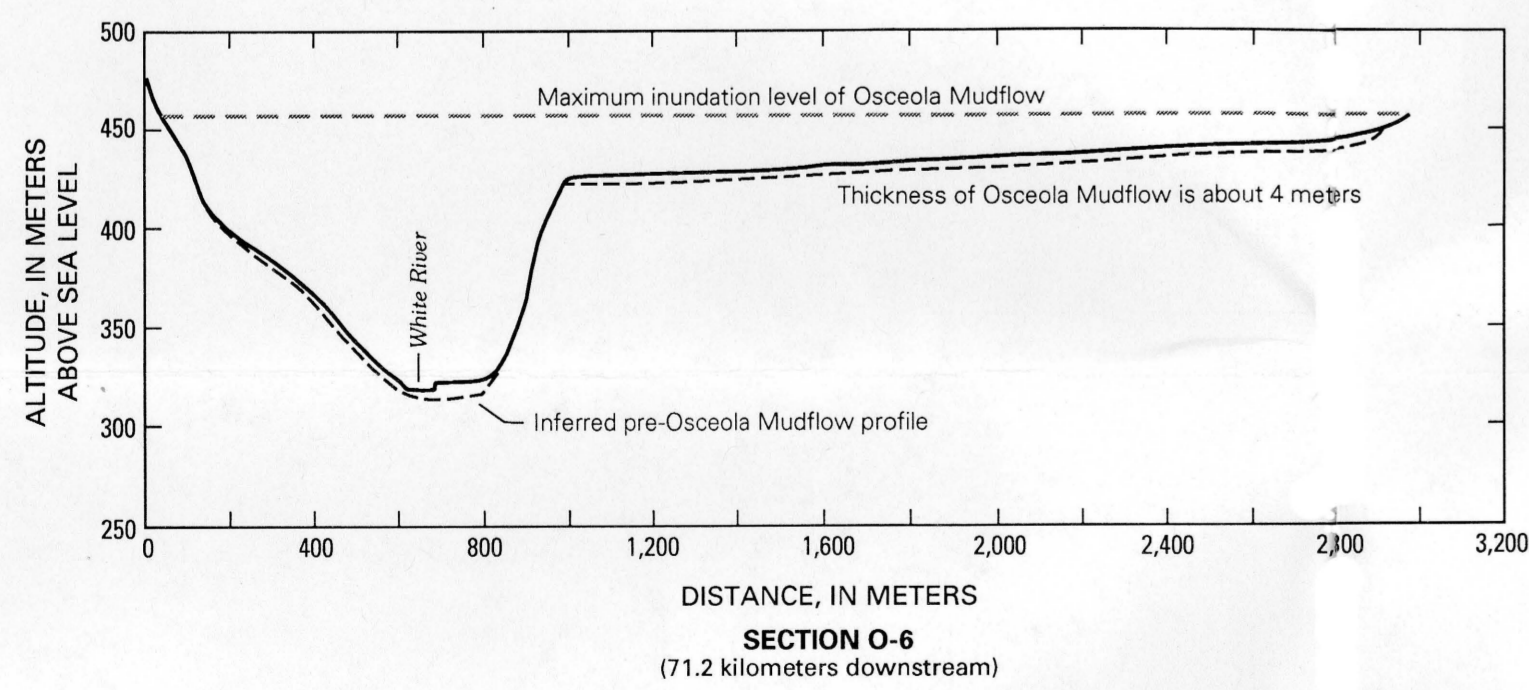
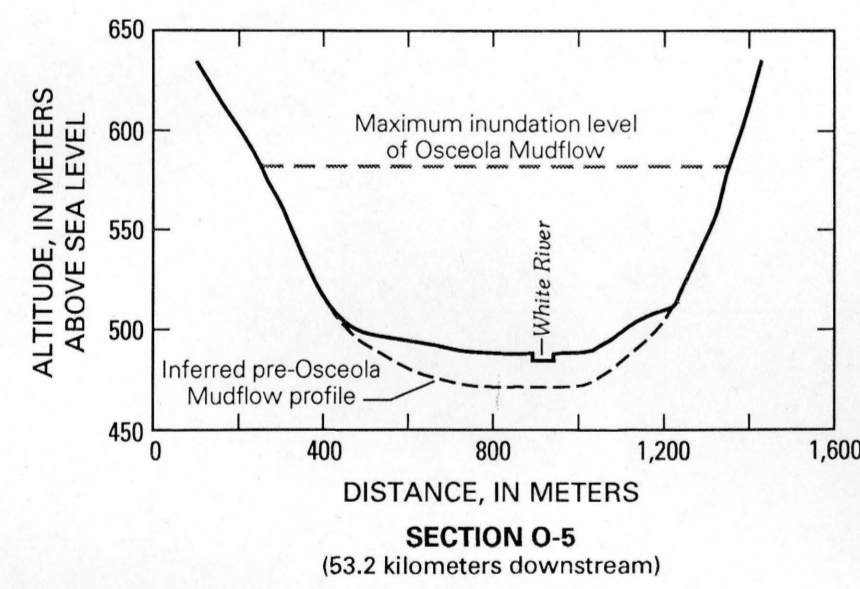
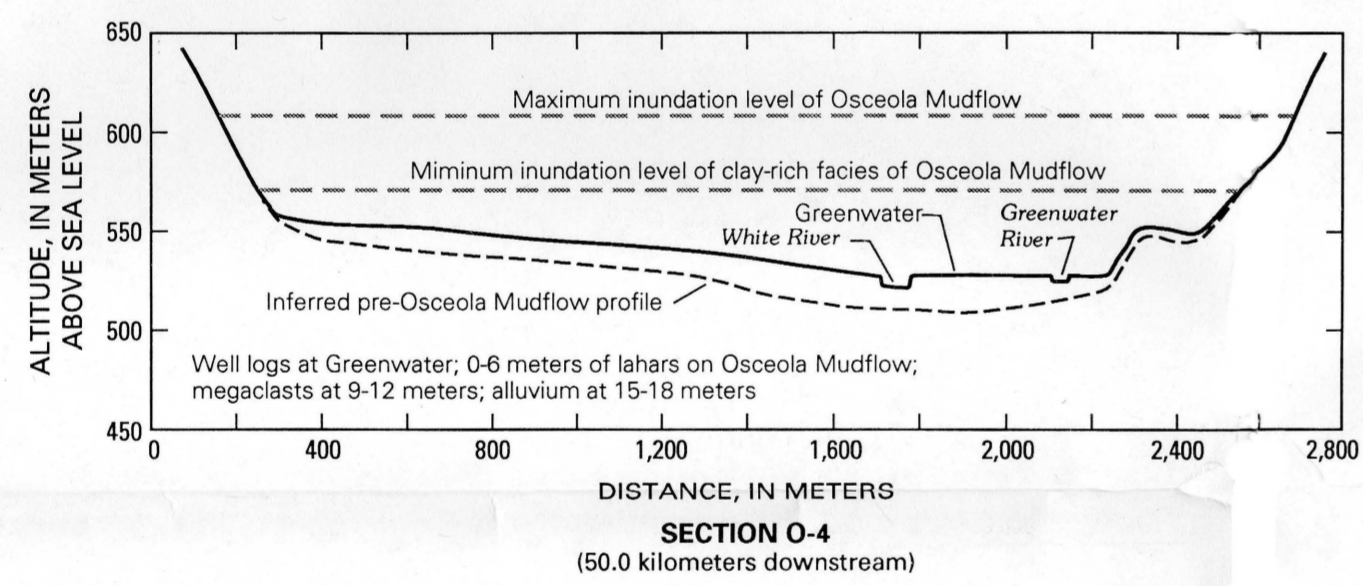
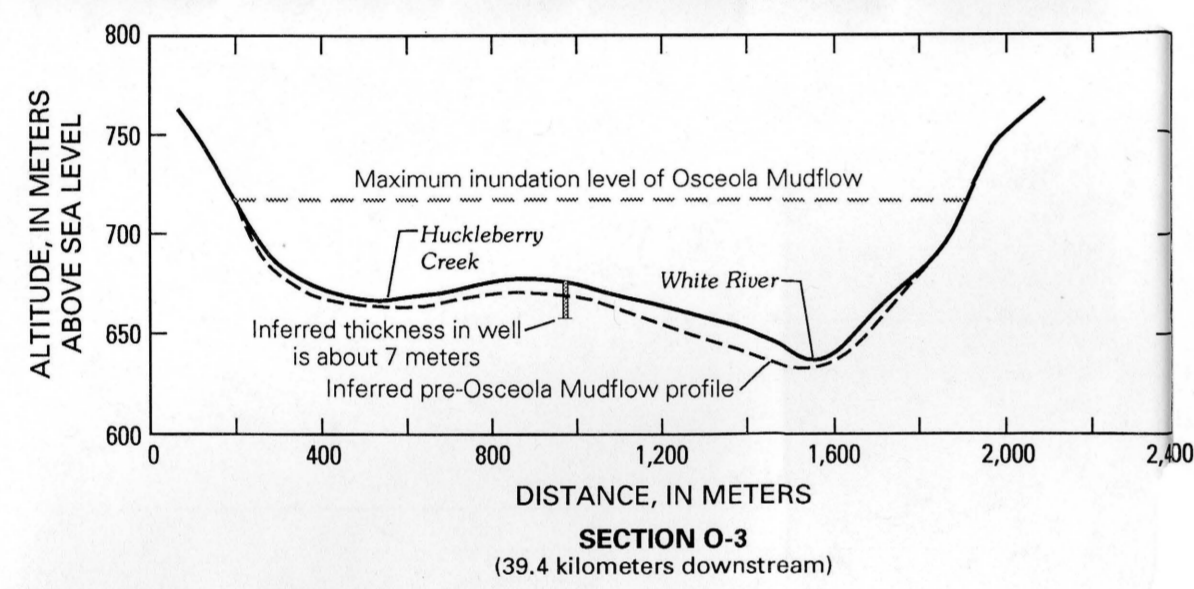
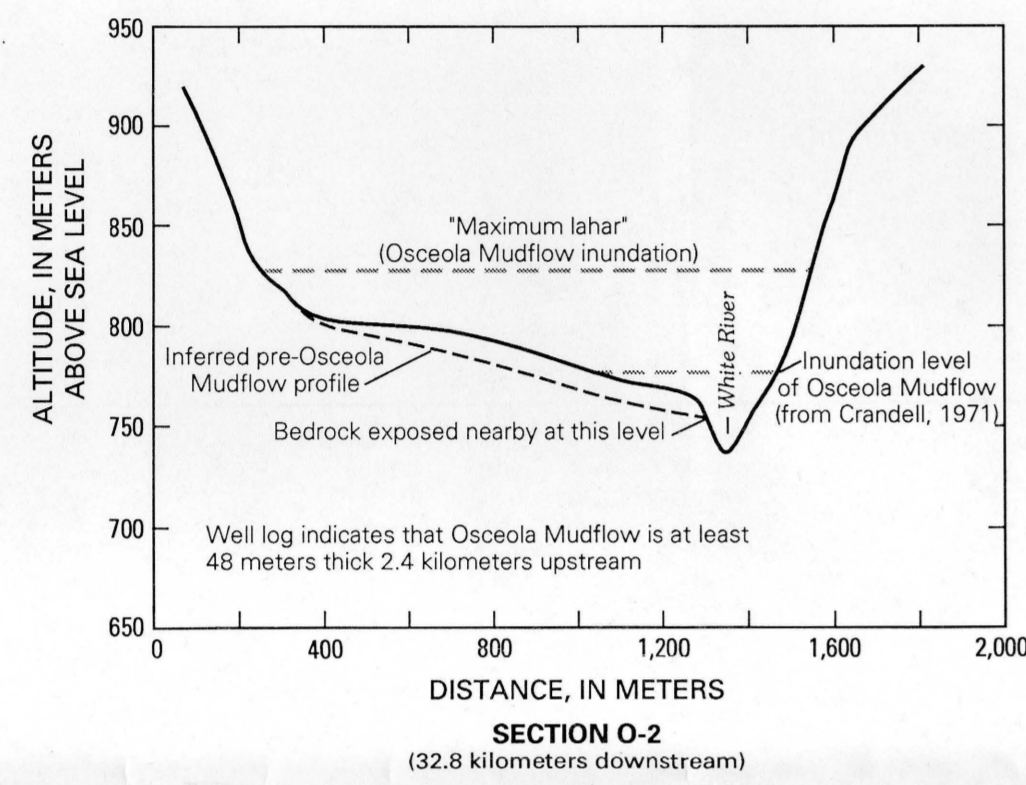
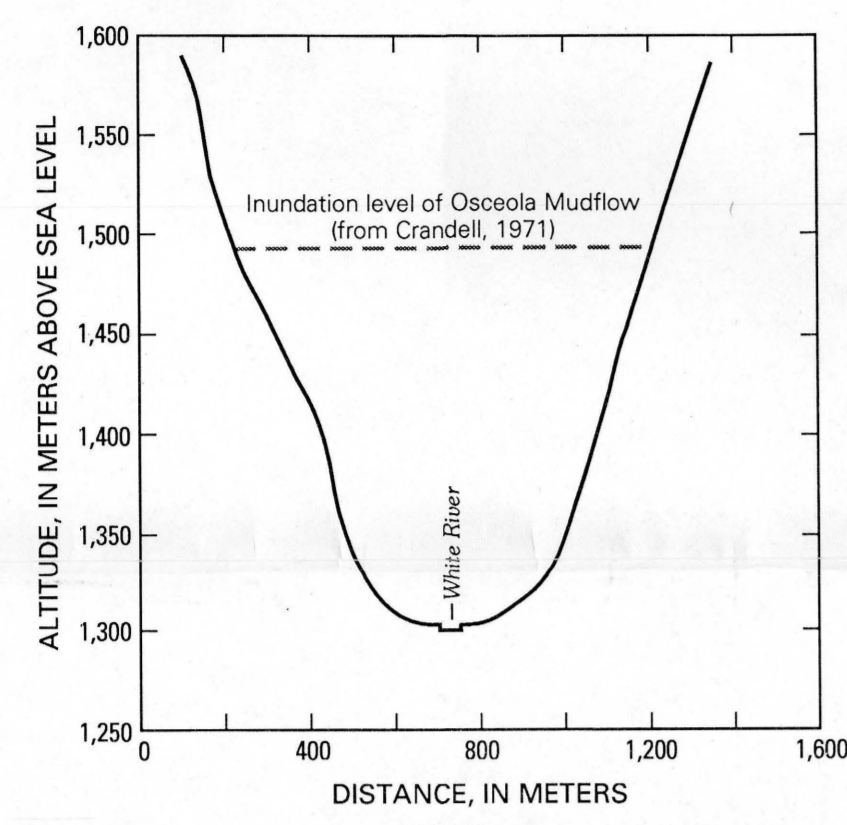
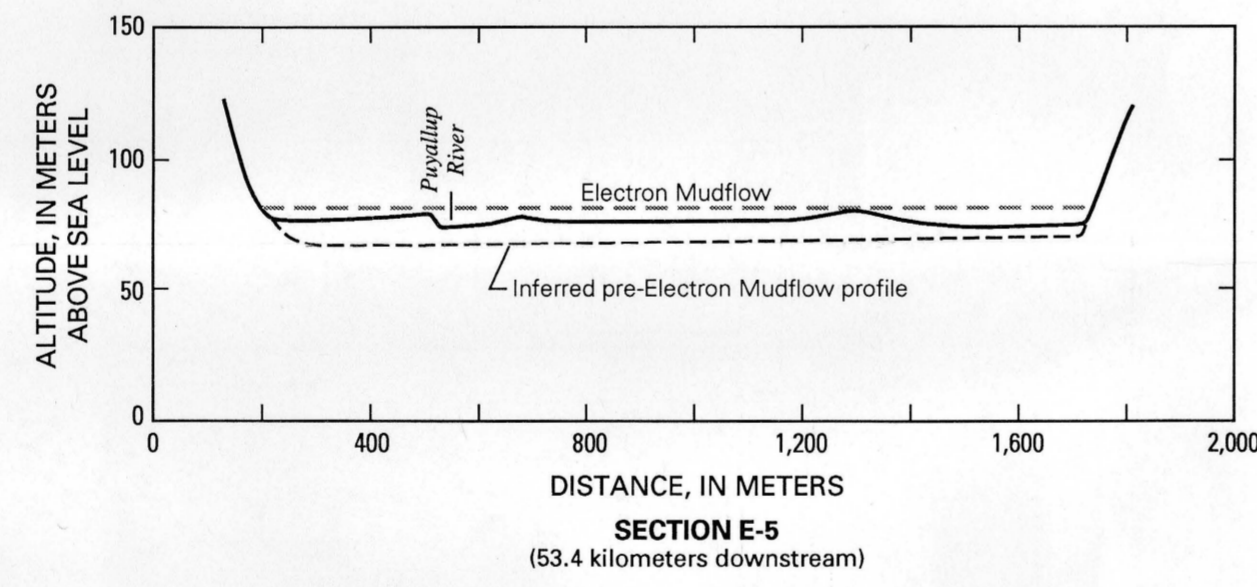
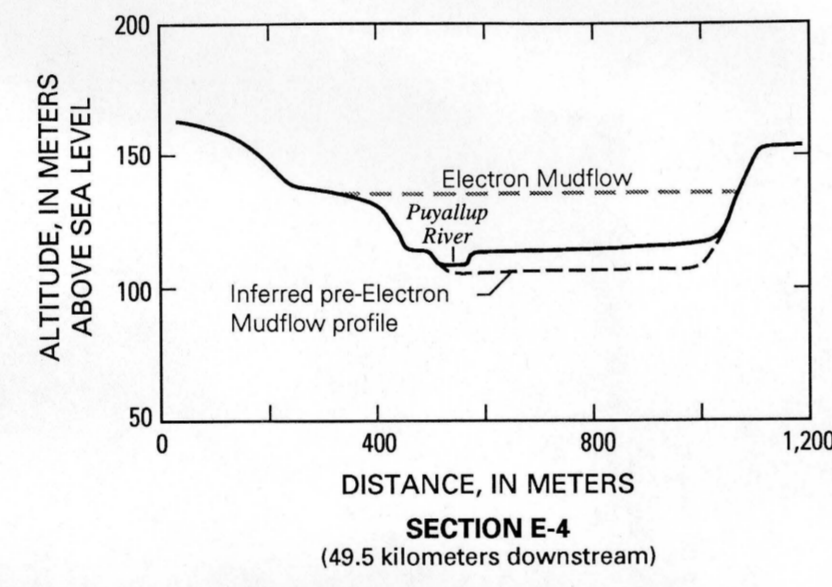
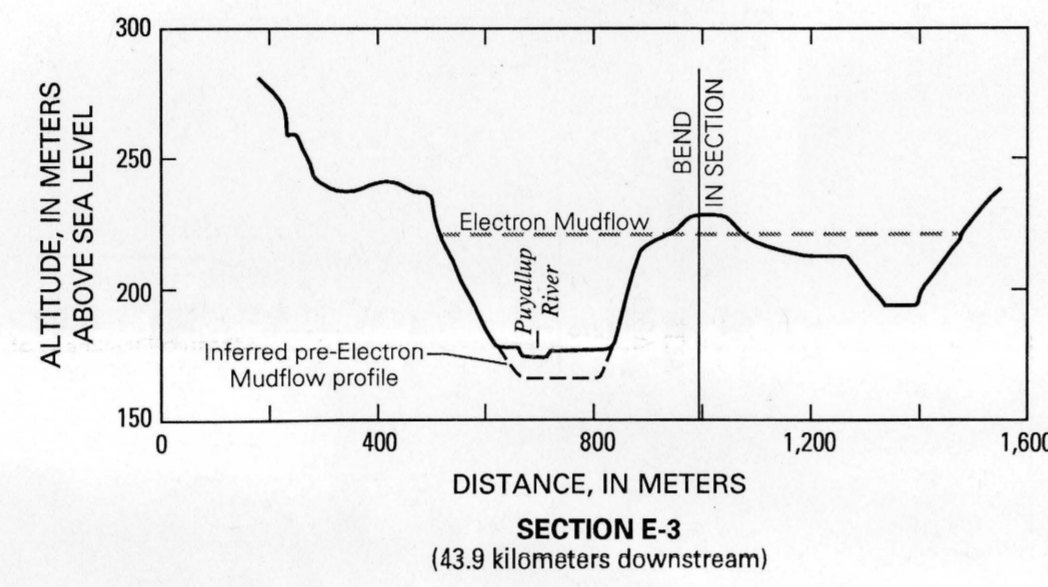
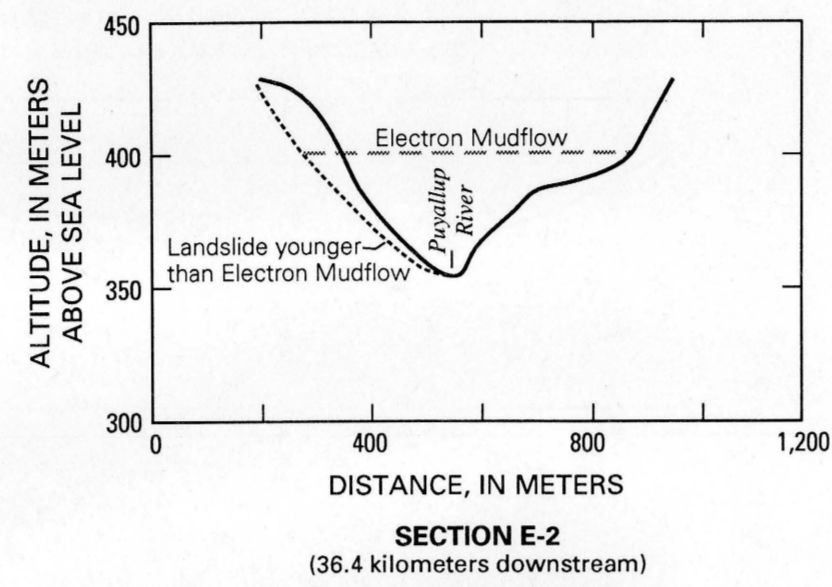
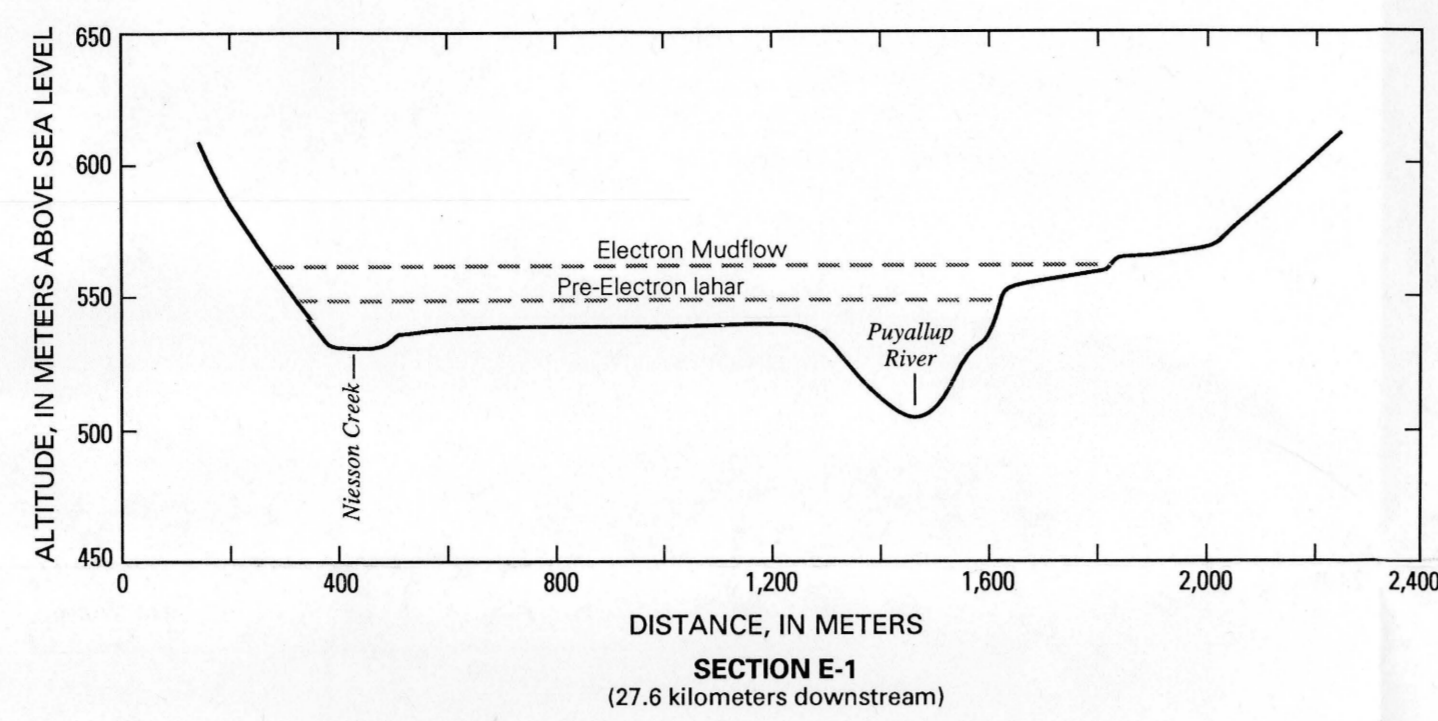


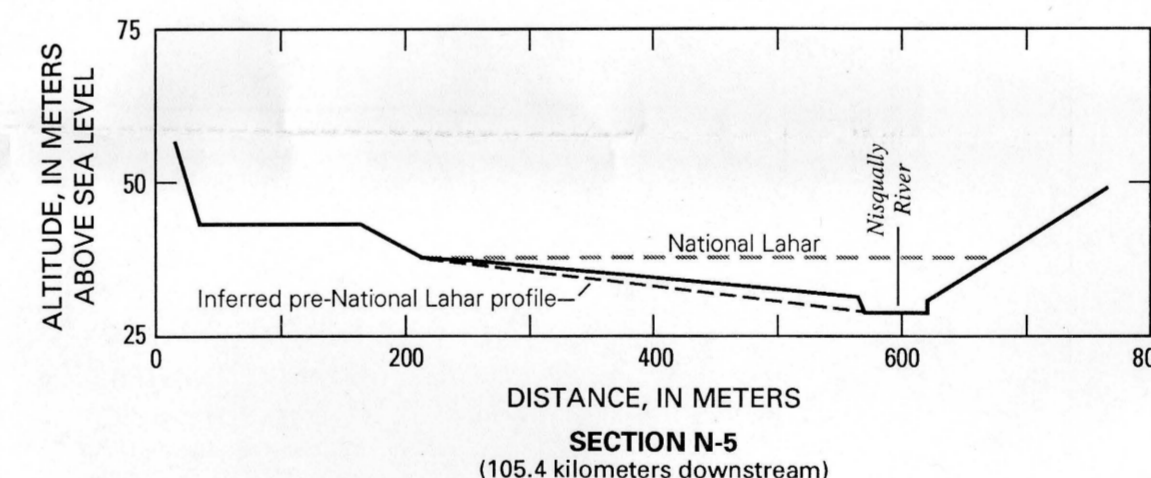
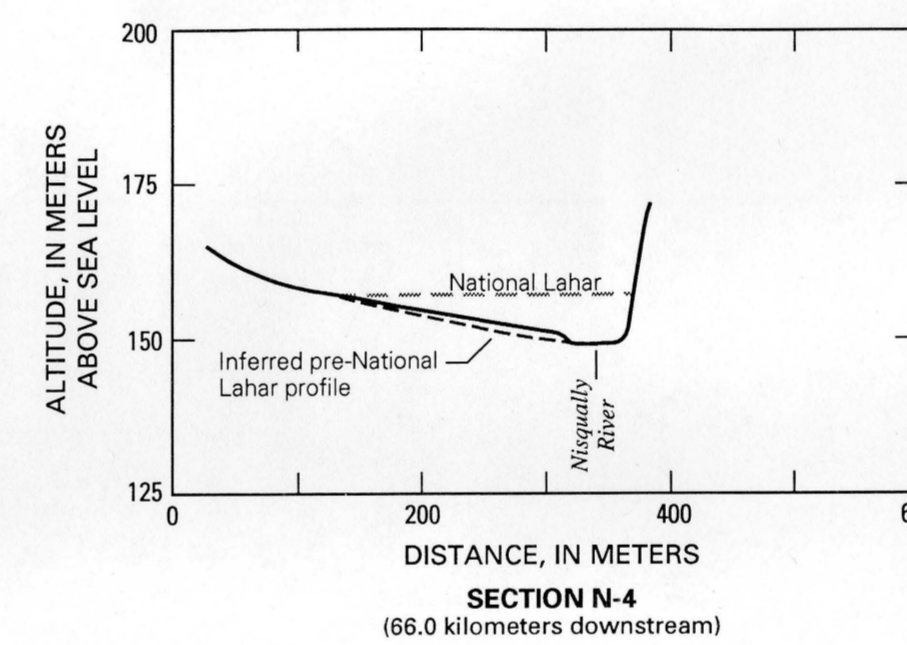
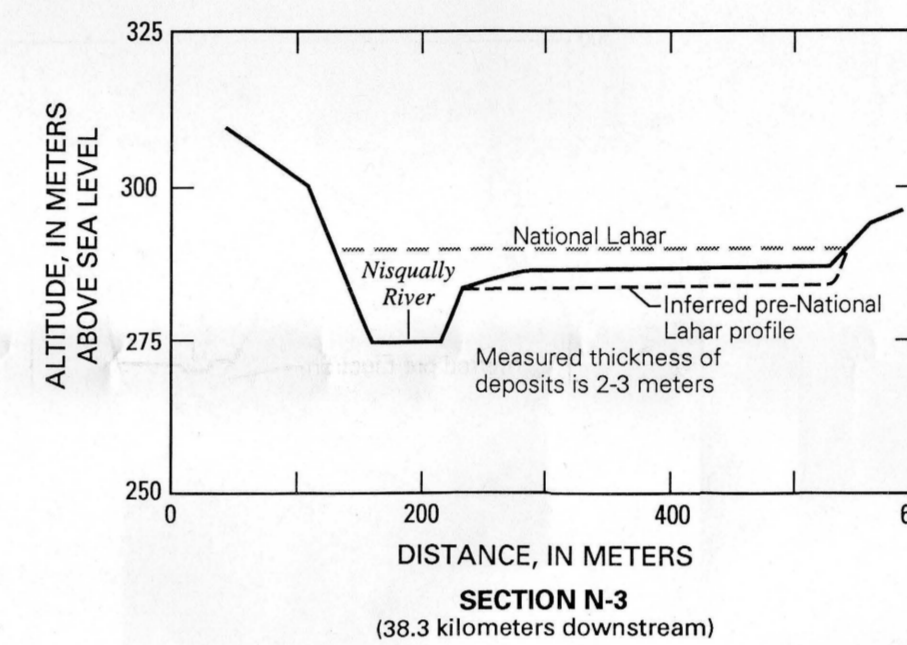
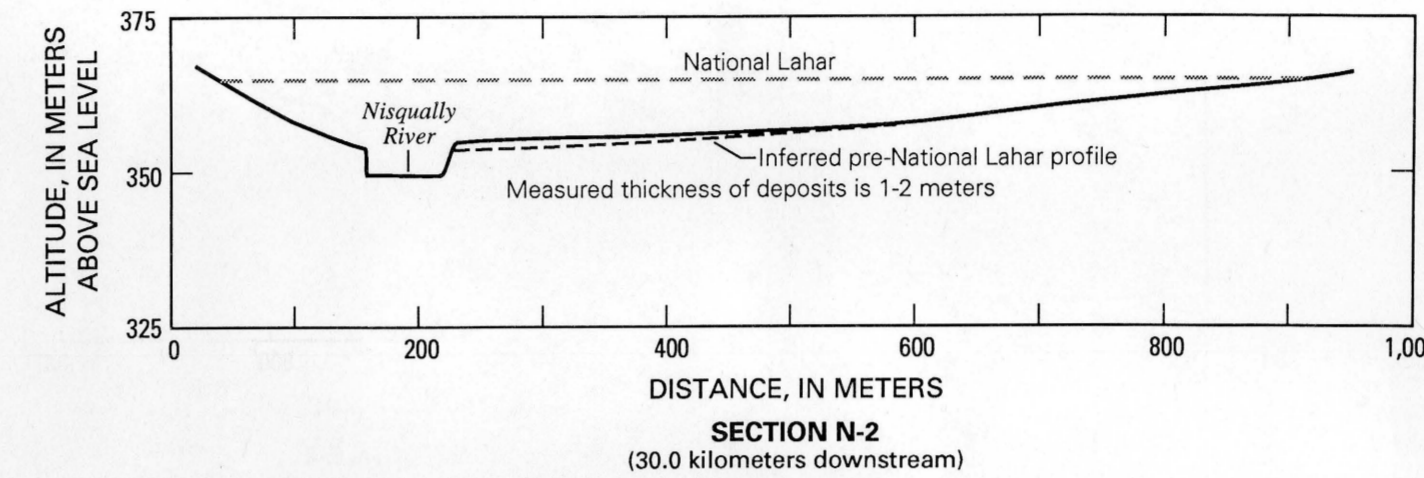
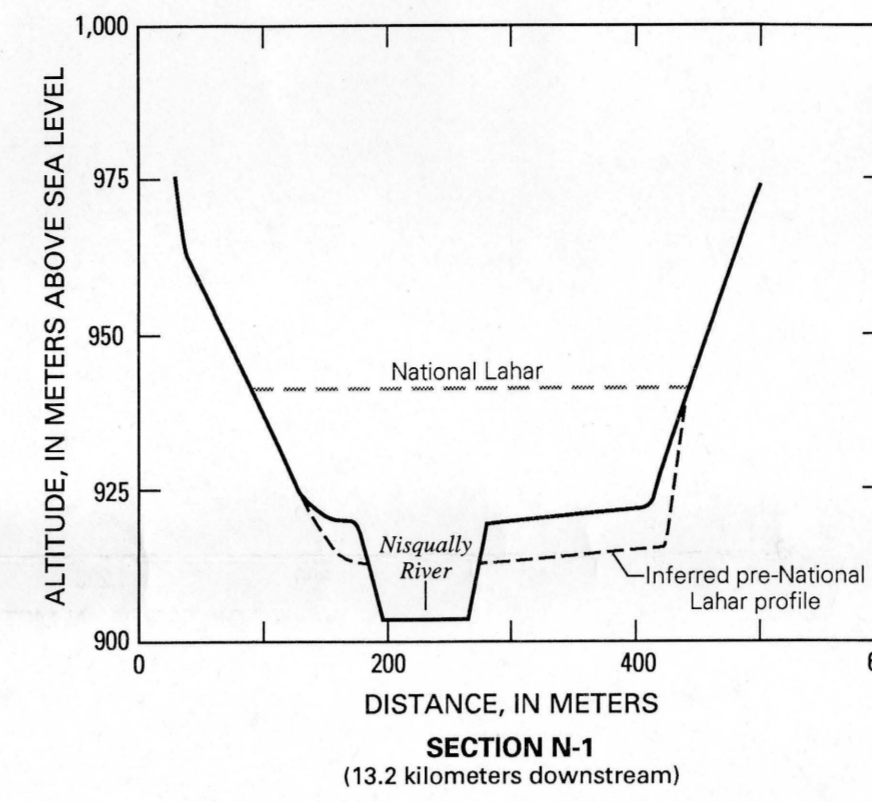
**OSCEOLA MUDFLOW**



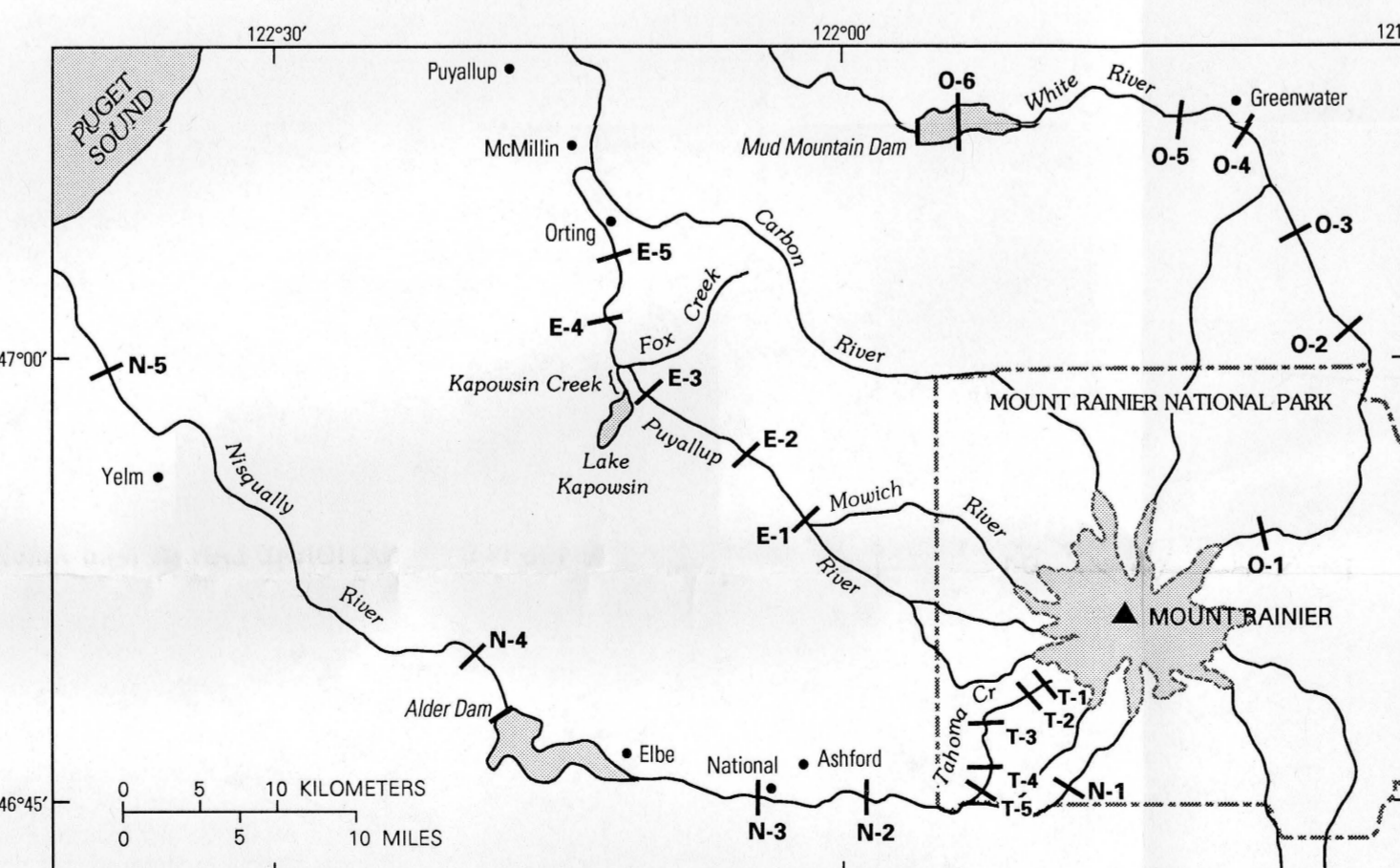
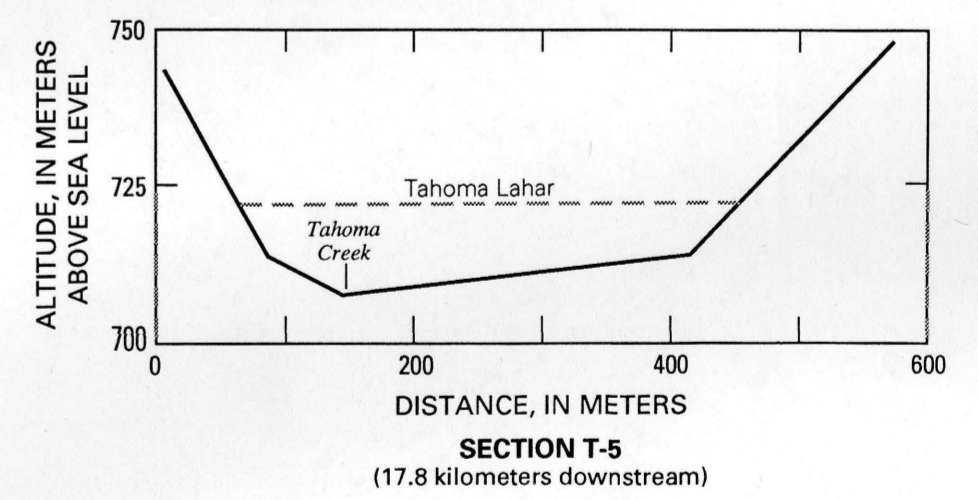
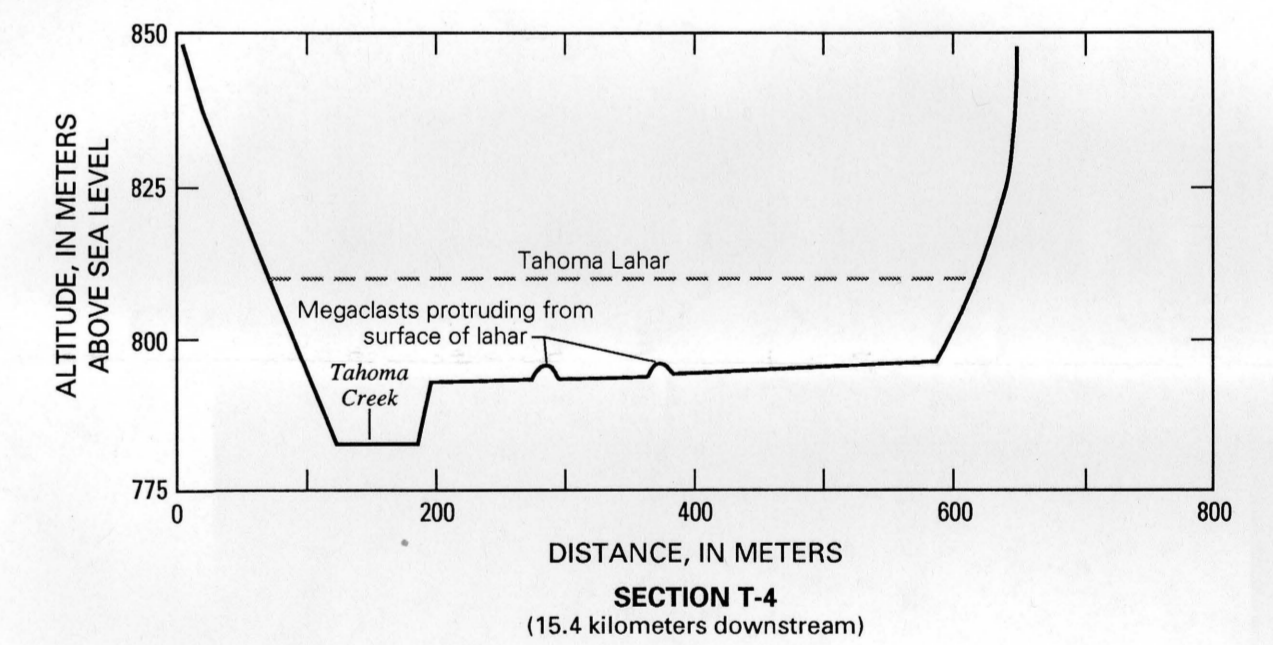
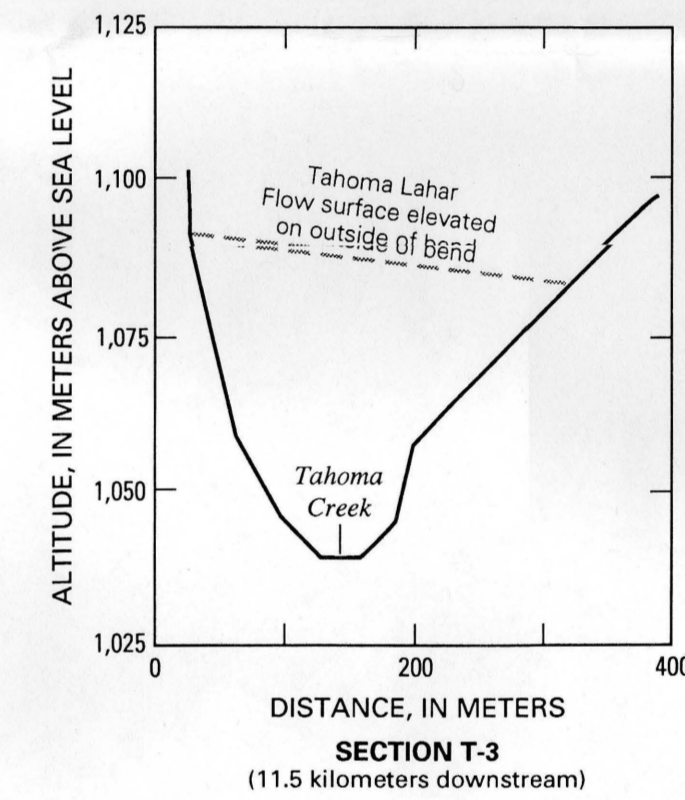
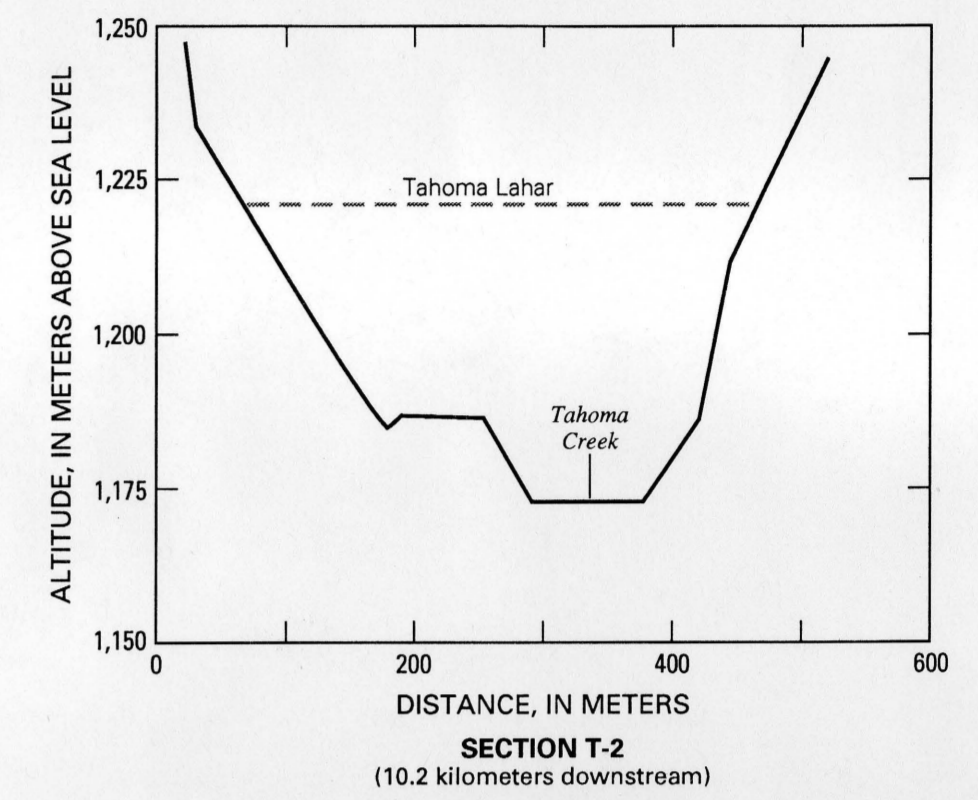
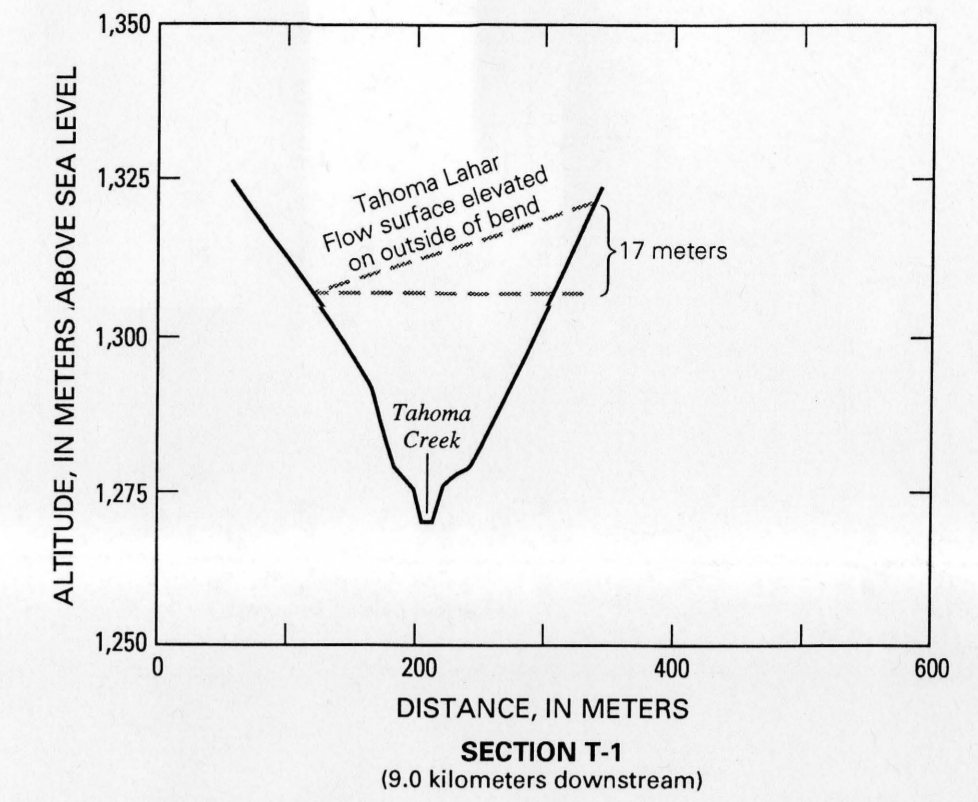
**ELECTRON MUDFLOW**



**NATIONAL LAHAR (and runout phases)**



**TAHOMA LAHAR**



**EXPLANATION**

**CROSS SECTIONS**

- O-1 to O-6 OSCEOLA MUDFLOW** — Maximum lahar (largest lahar in post-glacial history of Mount Rainier); Regarded as a statistical outlier in a group of large cohesive lahars. Downstream distances of cross sections are from summit along White River valley.
- E-1 to E-5 ELECTRON MUDFLOW** — Planning or Design Case I (selected as the most typical large cohesive lahar). Useful for estimating potential future inundation of Puget Sound Lowland or Cowlitz River flood plain, a flow that could affect downstream reservoirs.
- N-1 to N-5 NATIONAL LAHAR (and runout phases)** — Planning or Design Case II (selected as most typical noncohesive lahar); Smaller but more frequent than above flows. Downstream distances of cross sections are from summit along Nisqually River valley.
- T-1 to T-5 TAHOMA LAHAR** — Planning or Design Case III (selected as the most hazardous of the most frequent flows); Flow represents a rapid debris avalanche transformed to a lahar, mainly a hazard within Mount Rainier National Park. Downstream distances of cross sections are from summit along Tahoma Creek valley.

**CROSS SECTIONS OF SELECTED FLOWS AT MOUNT RAINIER, WASHINGTON**

By  
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1992