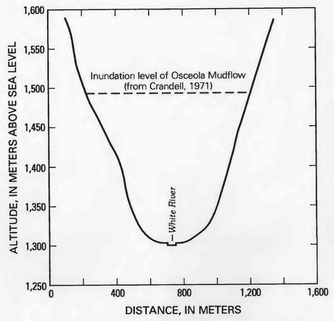
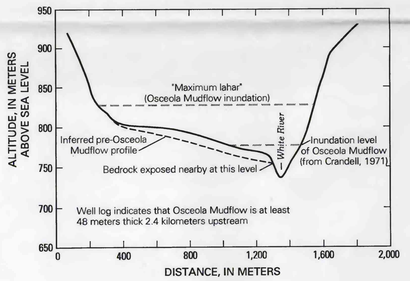
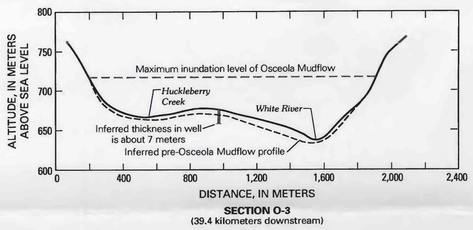
OSCEOLA MUDFLOW



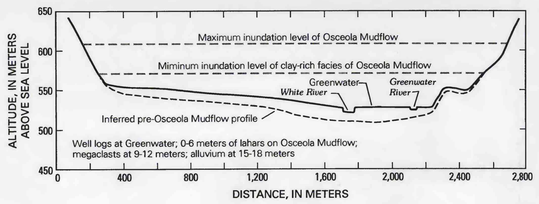
SECTION O-1
(10.4 kilometers downstream)



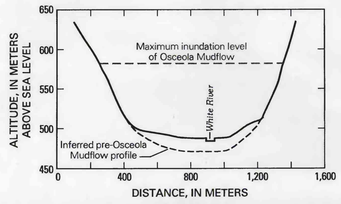
SECTION O-2
(32.8 kilometers downstream)



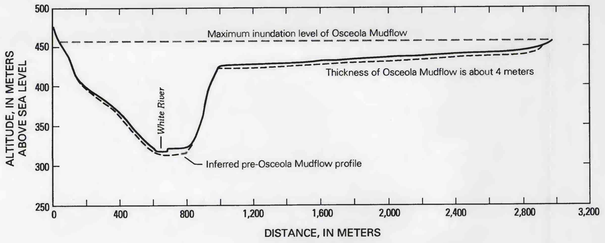
SECTION O-3
(39.4 kilometers downstream)



SECTION O-4
(50.0 kilometers downstream)

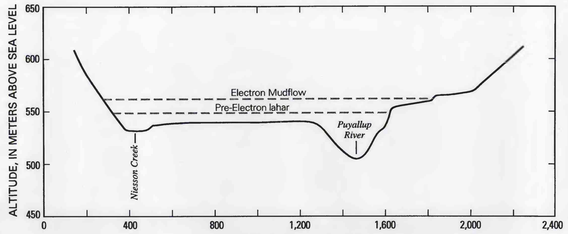


SECTION O-5
(53.2 kilometers downstream)

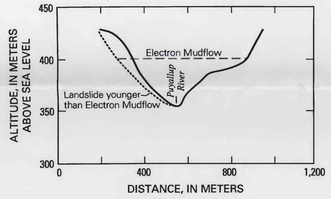


SECTION O-6
(71.2 kilometers downstream)

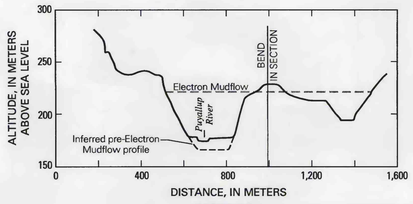
ELECTRON MUDFLOW



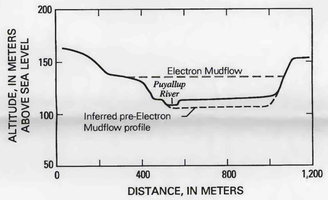
SECTION E-1
(27.6 kilometers downstream)



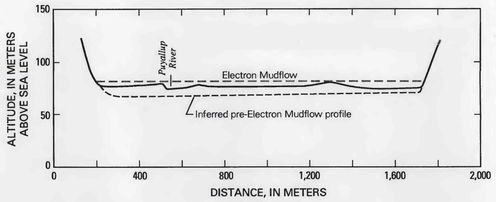
SECTION E-2
(36.4 kilometers downstream)



SECTION E-3
(43.9 kilometers downstream)

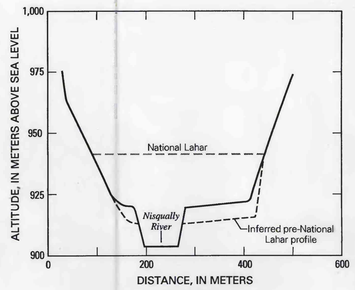


SECTION E-4
(49.5 kilometers downstream)

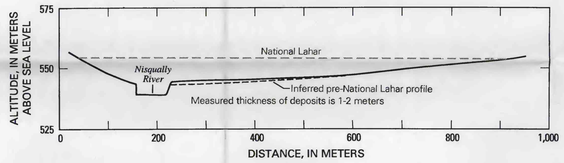


SECTION E-5
(53.4 kilometers downstream)

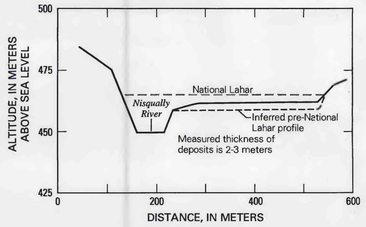
NATIONAL LAHAR (and runout phases)



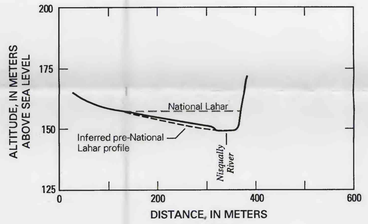
SECTION N-1
(13.2 kilometers downstream)



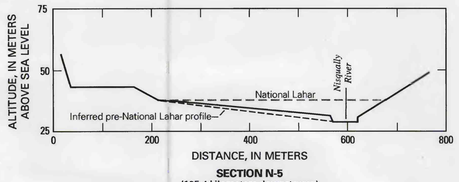
SECTION N-2
(30.0 kilometers downstream)



SECTION N-3
(38.3 kilometers downstream)

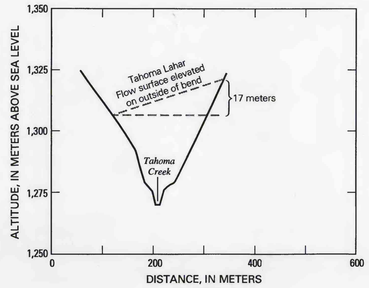


SECTION N-4
(66.0 kilometers downstream)

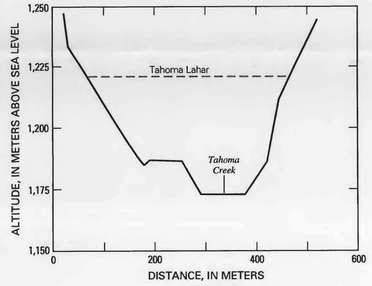


SECTION N-5
(105.4 kilometers downstream)

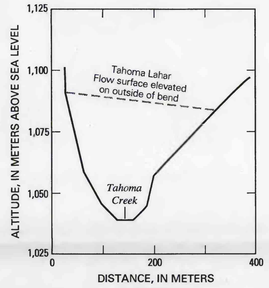
TAHOMA LAHAR



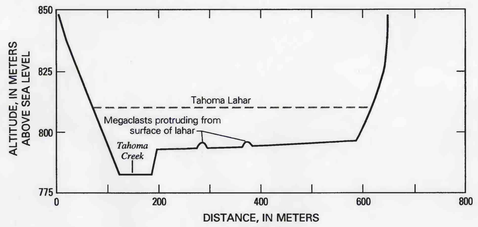
SECTION T-1
(9.0 kilometers downstream)



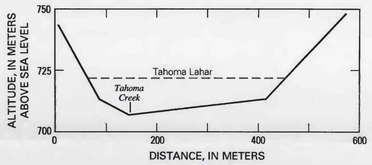
SECTION T-2
(10.2 kilometers downstream)



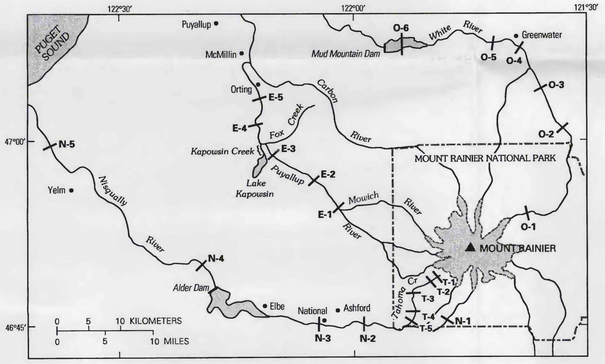
SECTION T-3
(11.5 kilometers downstream)



SECTION T-4
(15.4 kilometers downstream)



SECTION T-5
(17.8 kilometers downstream)



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
K. M. Scott, J. W. Vallance, and P. T. Pringle

1995