SUMMARY OF PROXIMAL VOLCANO HAZARDS

LAVA-FLOW HAZARDS
Flow paths of lava erupted since 1904. All areas on and around the base of the cone are susceptible to inundation by lava flows.

LAHAR HAZARDS
- Areas that could be inundated by lahars, lahar-runout flows, and floods during eruptions of all sizes, but especially during pyroclastic eruptions. Extent of inundation depends primarily on the volume of the snowpack and the duration and style of the eruption.
- Area inundated by hot lahars during the 1993-95 eruption.

PYROCLASTIC-FLOW AND SURGE HAZARDS
- Areas that could be affected by pyroclastic flows produced by small to moderate eruptions from the summit. Hazard boundaries correspond to H/L = 0.3 (red dashed line), H/L = 0.2 (red solid line), with H = fall height and L = runout length.

DEBRIS-AVALANCHE AND ROCKFALL HAZARDS
- Areas that could be affected by debris avalanches and rockfalls. Most likely are small-scale collapses of lava-flows fronts and accumulations of spatter on the crater rim.
- Area where rockfalls, debris avalanches, and lahars could enter the sea and generate local waves.

BALLISTIC-FALLOUT HAZARDS
- Area that could be affected by ballistic fallout.

HAZARD FROM VOLCANIC ASH
- Approximate area most likely to receive volcanic ash deposits from Kanaga Volcano. The extent and amount of ash fall are uncertain.
- Approximate area that could be affected by large eruptions of Kanaga Volcano. Ash clouds will move with the prevailing winds, which are generally westerly.

Volcanic Ash Fallout and Directed Blast
- Areas that could be affected by a directed blast similar to the blast generated by the 1993-95 eruption of Kanaga Volcano.