

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS



2024 Hurricane Season – Are you prepared?!

National forecasters are predicting an extremely active year in the Atlantic for hurricanes with an above average probability of major hurricanes (category 3 and above) making landfall along the coast of the US and Caribbean.

Hurricanes have shown us their devastating power and the costly destruction they can deliver. The Insurance Information Institute reports that hurricanes account for eight of the 10 costliest catastrophes in U.S. history.

Hurricanes can cause severe flooding and extensive damage from heavy rainfall, storm surges, and sustained winds. A storm surge occurs just before a hurricane touches land when the low pressure of the hurricane eye draws in the surface of the ocean. This effect creates a wall of water up to 20 feet higher than the normal high tide that can extend 50 to 100 miles. Hurricanes may spawn tornadoes that can also cause extensive damage.

Hurricane season runs from June 1 to November 30. Don't get caught off guard. Advances in technology and weather tracking have made it easier to detect these storms before they make landfall. Proper preparation and action steps can help reduce damage and potential loss of life dramatically.

Steps to take for hurricane season:

- Establish or review an Emergency Action Plan that considers prevention, emergency response, evacuation criterion, disaster recovery and key personnel.
- Designate an Emergency Coordinator and Emergency Action Team. Schedule meetings and drills to ensure members know their roles and responsibilities.
- Review your Emergency Action Plan with the local authorities and get to know your community safety plan.
- Confirm that you can receive the local NOAA radio frequency. The National Weather Service uses NOAA Weather Radio to deliver critical information and storm updates.
- Detail communication procedures for staff, vendors, and clients. Maintain a current list of key contacts with telephone numbers and addresses. Keep a copy accessible offsite.
- Ensure there are available power sources for cellular or satellite phones for essential personnel.

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What's the Difference? Watch vs. Warning.

Hurricane Watch - Indicates the possibility of hurricane conditions within 36 hours. This watch should trigger your facility's Emergency Action Plan and initiate protective measures.

Hurricane Warning - Indicates that sustained winds of at least 74 mph are expected in 24 hours or less. By the time a warning is issued, your protective actions should be nearly complete, and personnel moved to a safe location.

Steps to take when a hurricane watch is issued:

- Activate your facility's Emergency Action Plan and ensure that copies are accessible off site.
- Listen frequently to radio, TV, or NOAA Weather Radio for official bulletins on the storm's progress.
- Evacuate non-essential personnel.
- Move fuel and service emergency vehicles and generators inside the building or to a safe location.
- Inspect storm, roof, and floor drains to ensure they are free of debris and fully functional.
- Prepare to cover all windows and doors with shutters or other shielding materials.
- Anchor all equipment stored outside.
- Brace all signs, tanks, and roof equipment.
- Remove all awnings and lightweight outdoor coverings.
- Protect vital records against flooding and wind. Elevate all possible valuables off the floor onto furniture and shelving.
- Secure back-up records off site, away from the targeted hurricane area.
- Ensure an adequate stock of non-perishable food, first-aid supplies, drinking water and other supplies for staff and emergency crews.
- Check batteries in flashlights and radios.

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Steps to take when a hurricane warning is issued:

- Listen closely to radio, TV or NOAA Weather Radio for official bulletins.
- Complete preparation activities, such as putting up storm shutters and storing loose objects.
- Patrol the facility, as long as it is safe to do so.
- Check for leaks and fire protection system impairment.
- Shut off valves when pipes have broken.
- Complete emergency repairs that are safe to perform.
- Move to a safe area before you are cut off by floodwater. Use sandbags if necessary.
- Follow instructions issued by local officials. Leave immediately if told to do so!
- If you choose to stay in the building:
 - Close all interior doors. Secure and brace external doors.
 - Stay away from windows and doors even if they are covered. Take refuge in a small interior room, such as a bathroom, closet or hallway.
 - In a multiple-story building, go to the first or second floors. Lay on the floor under a table or other sturdy object.
- Maintain a supply of plastic or tarpaulin to cover water-sensitive equipment.
- Ensure proper working condition for emergency equipment, such as flashlights and battery-powered radios, drills, and saws.
- Stock non-perishable food, first-aid supplies, and drinking water.
- Purchase N-95, NIOSH-approved disposable respirators for working with moldy or damp materials.
- Create an emergency evacuation kit for employees and their families including: first-aid, baby food and diapers, cards, games, books, toiletries, battery-powered radio, flashlights, extra batteries, blankets or sleeping bags, identification, and valuable papers.
- Review the following if the property is self-maintained. If not, discuss with your building manager.
 - Inspect roofs and flashing to ensure they are properly secure.
 - Trim trees and shrubbery with safety in mind. Avoid electrical lines and excessive heights.
 - Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and downspouts. Check drain (sump) pumps.
 - Secure or brace outside storage tanks, sheds, and other structures.
 - Buy plywood (min. 1/2 inch) or shutters to protect doors and windows.

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Steps to take after a storm:

- Account for all employees who stayed at the facility during the emergency. If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help.
- Use caution in flooded areas. Floodwaters may be contaminated by agricultural or industrial chemicals, or hazardous agents.
- Do not attempt to drive across flowing water. As little as six inches of water may cause you to lose control of your vehicle. Two feet of water will carry away most cars.
- Stay away from standing water. It may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Conduct a preliminary inspection to verify stability before entering a flooded, formerly flooded or wind-damaged building. If there is extensive damage, have a professional engineer or architect certify that the building is safe for work.
- Have professionals check gas, water, and electrical lines and appliances for damage.
- Assess damage to buildings and equipment. Photograph and document all damage. Notify your insurance agent as soon as possible.
- Make temporary repairs to protect the building and its contents. Remove and discard porous organic materials that have become wet or visibly contaminated.
- Use a flashlight for emergency lighting. Never use candles and other open flames indoors. Only use tap water for drinking and cooking after local officials have reported that it is safe to do so.
- When using a generator, be sure that the main circuit breaker is off and locked out prior to starting the generator. This will prevent inadvertent energizing of power lines and help protect utility line workers from possible electrocution.
- Avoid breathing dust (potential fungal spores) generated by wet building materials.
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls.