

South Carolina

2014

Hurricane Guide

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Save

This hurricane preparedness resource is produced by the S.C. Emergency Management Division and is valid from June 1st through November 30, 2014.



scemd.org



What is a Hurricane?

A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, the general term for all circulating weather systems over tropical waters (counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere). Tropical cyclones are classified as follows:

Tropical Depression:

An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.

Tropical Storm:

An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph (34-63 knots).

Hurricane:

An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or higher. In the western Pacific, hurricanes are called "typhoons," and similar storms in the Indian Ocean are called "cyclones."

Hurricanes are products of a tropical ocean and atmosphere. Powered by heat from the sea, they are steered by the easterly trade winds and the temperate westerlies as well as by their own ferocious energy. Around their core, winds grow with great velocity, generating violent seas. Moving ashore, they sweep the ocean inward while spawning tornadoes and producing torrential rains and floods. Each year, on average, 10 tropical storms, of which six become hurricanes, develop over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, or Gulf of Mexico. Many of these remain over the ocean; however, about five hurricanes strike the United States coastline every three years. Of these five, two will be major hurricanes, category 3 or greater on the

Hurricane Watches and Warnings

Tropical Storm Watch:

Tropical Storm conditions are possible in the specified area of the Watch, usually within 48 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning:

Tropical Storm conditions are expected in the specified area of the Warning, usually within 36 hours.

Hurricane Watch:

Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area of the Watch, usually within 48 hours. During a Hurricane Watch, prepare to take immediate action to protect your family and property in case a Hurricane Warning is issued.

Hurricane Warning:

Hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area of the Warning, usually within 36 hours. Complete all storm preparations and evacuate if directed by local officials.

Mitigation

There are actions you can take right now that can help you avoid loss of life and property and may reduce your risk of becoming a disaster victim. Those things are called mitigation. There are many low-cost actions you can take to protect yourself, your home, or your business from losses.

Protection From Wind:

- Analyze structural strengths and weaknesses of your home or business.
- Retrofit your existing roof with hurricane straps and gable end braces.
- If you are building a new home or business, consider a hip roof with a pitch of 30 degrees or less.
- Secure all outdoor furniture to prevent it from blowing away.
- Install plywood at least 1/2" thick or build storm shutters to protect windows.
- Install braces to give additional support to garage doors.

Protection From Flooding:

- Buy flood insurance. To obtain information on flood insurance, contact your local insurance agent, or call FEMA at 1-800-427-4661.
- Make sure that any flood-proofing efforts are in compliance with minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements, and with State and local building codes.
- Move valuables and appliances out of the basement.
- Have the main breaker or fuse box and utility meters elevated above expected flood levels.
- Consider elevating your home/business above the 100-year floodplain or estimated surge inundation level.
- Heed flood warnings by leaving early and removing belongings that may be damaged in the event of a flood.

HURRICANE HUGO The night of September 21, 1989, Hurricane Hugo made landfall near Charleston, South Carolina, as a Category 4 storm. The storm surge affected the coast from Charleston to Myrtle Beach, the worst storm surge occurred at Bulls Bay where 21-feet of water pushed inland. Hugo made its way far inland to the Columbia area, finally weakening as it approached Rock Hill while still a Category 1 hurricane. High winds, flooding, tornadoes and severe damage occurred throughout all of South Carolina leaving lasting memories.

SCEMD estimates a storm of similar intensity on the same path as Hugo would cause more than \$16.6 billion in damages and destroy more than 21,000 homes statewide. Hurricane Hugo and the major storms that have occurred in the 25-years since serve as potent reminders to be ready for the 2014 hurricane season and beyond.



EMERGENCY ALERT

The following radio and television stations are key participants in the emergency Alert System and the ETV Radio Network. They broadcast emergency information throughout the state, as do numerous other radio and television stations.

Charleston	Aiken/Augusta	ETV Radio Network
WJWF 96.9 FM	WBBQ 104.3 FM	WLTR 91.3 FM (Columbia)
WEZL 103.5 FM	WSGC 105.7 FM	WSCI 89.3 FM (Charleston)
Grand Strand	Columbia	WRJA 88.1 FM (Sumter/Columbia)
WYAV 104.1 FM	WCOS 97.5 FM	WNSC 88.9 FM (Rock Hill)
WLFF 106.5 FM	WTCB 106.7 FM	WJWJ 89.9 FM (Beaufort/Hilton Head)
Florence	York	WEPR 90.1 FM (Greenville/Spartanburg)
WJMX 103.3 FM	WRHI 1340 AM	WHMC 90.1 FM (Conway/Myrtle Beach)
WYNN 106.3 FM	WRHM 107.1 FM	WLJK 89.1 FM (Aiken)
Upstate	WNSC 88.9 FM	
WFBC 93.7 FM		
WESC 92.5 FM		

INSURANCE

From S.C. Insurance News Service:

Don't wait for a disaster to check your insurance policy – now is the time to prepare. The South Carolina Insurance News Service recommends the following steps:

- Review insurance coverage with your agent or insurance company. Know your policy's deductibles and procedures when property is damaged or destroyed.
- Ask your agent or company about ways to reduce chances of loss or damage, such as installing hurricane shutters.
- Keep your household inventory up to date and store it in a safe place away from your home. (To access free software for making a home inventory, go to www.scinsurance.net.)
- Coastal residents may need several insurance policies to protect their homes and property from all kinds of damage.
- Purchase wind/hail coverage if not included with your policy. There is a 15-day waiting period for it to take effect.
- Purchase flood insurance. Flood coverage is not part of most homeowner, mobile home or renter's insurance policies. There is a 30-day waiting period for coverage to take effect.
- You cannot buy homeowners or renter's insurance after a hurricane watch or warning has been issued.
- If you evacuate, carry your agent or company's name and phone number, your policy number and insurance company's claims phone number with you.
- When a hurricane is imminent, cover windows with plywood or storm shutters, bring in outdoor furniture and garbage cans and turn off utilities and propane tanks.

Here are some ways to help save on insurance and damage costs:

- Catastrophe Savings Accounts can be set up by homeowners – state income tax-free – to pay for qualified expenses such as insurance deductibles or uninsured costs associated with a hurricane, flooding or windstorm event.
- Insurance premium discounts up to about 25 percent are available if you have made your home more storm-resistant. Discounts are available for storm shutters, roof tie-downs or clips, impact-resistant windows and doors, reinforced garage doors and S.C. Safe Home improvements.
- State income tax credits are available for property owners who purchase building supplies to make their homes more storm resistant and for low-income property owners who pay more than 5 percent of their incomes toward insurance premiums.
- For information on preparing for hurricane season, taking a home inventory or settling claims after a disaster, check out the South Carolina Insurance News Service Web site at www.scinsurance.net.



NOAA WEATHER RADIO

County	Freq.	County	Freq.	County	Freq.
Abbeville	162.550 162.425	Darlington	162.550	Marion	162.400 162.550
Aiken	162.450 162.550 162.500	Dillon	162.400 162.550 162.475	Marlboro	162.450 162.475 162.550
Allendale	162.500 162.450	Dorchester	162.550 162.525 162.475	McCormick	162.550 162.425
Anderson	162.550	Edgefield	162.450	Newberry	162.400 162.550 162.425
Bamberg	162.500 162.450 162.525	Fairfield	162.400 162.425	Oconee	162.450 162.550 162.425
Barnwell	162.500 162.425	Florence	162.400 162.550	Orangeburg	162.500 162.400 162.475 162.525
Beaufort	162.450 162.400	Georgetown	162.400 162.500	Pickens	162.550
Berkeley	162.550 162.475	Greenville	162.550	Richland	162.400 162.425
Calhoun	162.400 162.525	Greenwood	162.550 162.425	Saluda	162.400 162.425
Charleston	162.550 162.450	Hampton	162.500 162.450	Spartanburg	162.550
Cherokee	162.550 162.425 162.475	Horry	162.400	Sumter	162.400 162.550 162.525 162.425
Chester	162.425	Jasper	162.450 162.400	Union	162.550 162.425
Chesterfield	162.450 162.400 162.550	Kershaw	162.400 162.550	Williamsburg	162.400 162.550 162.475 162.550
Clarendon	162.475 162.550 162.525 162.425	Lancaster	162.475 162.425	York	162.475 162.425
Colleton	162.500 162.450 162.550	Laurens	162.550 162.425		
Darlington	162.450	Lee	162.450 162.400 162.550 162.425		
		Lexington	162.400		

6 PREPARE

Storm Surge

The greatest potential for loss of life in coastal areas related to a hurricane is from the storm surge, which historically has claimed nine of ten victims. Storm surge may vary depending on intensity of storm and other weather geographical effects. Storm surge is simply water that is pushed toward the



An abnormal rise of sea along a shore as the result, primarily, of the winds from a storm.

shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide, which can increase the mean water level 15 feet or more. In addition, wind-driven waves are superimposed on the storm tide. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas, particularly when the storm tide coincides with normal high tides. Because much of the densely populated Atlantic and Gulf Coast coastlines lie less than 10 feet above mean sea level, the danger from storm tides is tremendous.

The level of surge in a particular area is also determined by the slope of the continental shelf. A shallow slope off the coast will allow a greater surge to inundate coastal communities. Areas with a steeper continental shelf will not see as much surge inundation, although large breaking waves can still present major problems. Storm tides, waves, and currents in confined harbors severely damage ships, marinas, and pleasure boats.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

Potential damage from wind and water based on the category of the storm.

Category 1



Category 1: Very Dangerous Winds Will Produce Some Damage

Winds: 74-95 mph

Well constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallow-rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.

Category 2



Category 2: Extremely Dangerous Winds Will Cause Extensive Damage

Winds: 96-110 mph

Well constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallow-rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.

Category 3



Category 3: Devastating Damage Will Occur

Winds: 111-129 mph

Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.

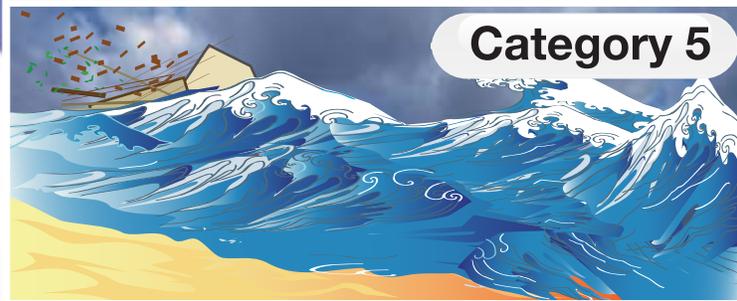


Category 4

Category 4: Catastrophic Damage

Winds: 130-156 mph

Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.



Category 5

Category 5: Catastrophic Damage

Winds: More than 157 mph

A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

HURRICANE NAMES

Arthur	Hanna	Omar
Bertha	Isaias	Paulette
Cristobal	Josephine	Rene
Dolly	Kyle	Sally
Edouard	Laura	Teddy
Fay	Marco	Vicky
Gonzalo	Nana	Wilfred

In the event that more than 21 named hurricanes occur in the Atlantic in a season, additional storms will take names from the Greek alphabet: Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, etc.



PHONE NUMBERS

Public Information Phone System (PIPS)

1-866-246-0133

(Only activated when needed. Spanish interpreters available.)

American Red Cross

1-866-438-4636

Dept. of Transportation (Traffic Information)

511

S.C. Commission for Minority Affairs

1-803-333-9621

Hispanic Outreach of South Carolina

1-803-419-5112

S.C. Insurance News Service

1-803-252-3455

In the event of a hurricane, go to scemd.org for up-to-date information.

POWER POINTERS

- If you see a downed power line, do not touch it. Do not touch tree limbs or other objects touching a power line.
- Do not attempt to tie generators into the house circuit. This can be dangerous to you, your neighbors and to linemen. Plug appliances directly into the generator.
- Should the power go out while you are cooking, remember to turn the stove off and remove any cookware from the cooking surfaces and oven.
- Do not open refrigerators or freezers during an outage unless absolutely necessary. Repeated openings cause the cold air to escape and food to thaw more quickly.
- If you smell gas, leave your home immediately. Then call the power company.



CITIZENS WITH FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

+ **In addition to gathering your medications** make a complete list of all the medicines you take and the doctor prescribing them. Include all these items in your kit that you will take with you when you must evacuate. You should be prepared to survive for at least three days if an emergency occurs. Plan for the care and housing of all pets.

🔑 **Plan your evacuation.** Know where you are going and how you will get there. Make your plans known to those in your support network. Have a point of contact outside your area that you can contact with your evacuation information. Implement your plan immediately upon notification. Allow adequate time to ensure you reach safety well ahead of the storm.

i **If you know of friends, neighbors or family with disabilities or special needs,** talk to them about their plans and ensure that they are safe in case of a natural or man-made disaster.

♿ **Stay informed** about what is happening and what public officials are asking citizens to do. Be prepared to follow their instructions.

M **Don't be afraid to ask for help if you need it.** Contact your local emergency management office. Some offices maintain a registry of people who need assistance so they can be located or assisted quickly in a disaster. If this type of assistance is not available, this information will help you in knowing what you need to do to be prepared.

💡 **Additional information** on preparedness is available at scemd.org or fema.gov. Whether you are told to shelter-in-place or evacuate, having a plan and being ready are the keys to safety.

♿ **Citizens with disabilities and/or functional needs** should be especially vigilant as they plan for emergencies and evacuations. Planning ahead is the key. Early evacuation can lessen the stress on the individual and their support network and ensure safety.

ii **Talk to neighbors, family or caregivers** about how to protect your home and belongings from wind and water damage. Buy flood insurance, if appropriate. If you have a serious medical condition, talk to your doctor about your plans for dealing with an emergency and seek medical advice on a recommended course of action.

🔍 **Review the Hurricane Preparation Checklists** in this guide and consider any additional needs you may have i.e., batteries for hearing aids and similar devices, extra oxygen tanks, electrical backups for medical equipment and special dietary needs.

Start planning today. Stay alert. Stay alive.

🖱 WEBSITES

Situation Reports and News Releases

S.C. Emergency Management Division
scemd.org

National Hurricane Center
nhc.noaa.gov

National Weather Service
weather.gov

Traffic Information
Department of Public Safety/Traffic
sctrffic.org

Traffic Cameras
Department of Transportation
scdot.org

The information provided in the following web sites may be useful, although not all of the listed sites are official government sites and may not be completely up-to-date or accurate.

Other Useful Sites

American Red Cross
redcross.org

American Red Cross Safe and Well
redcross.org

South Carolina Website
sc.gov

S.C. Salvation Army
doingthemoostgood.org

S.C. Educational TV and Radio
myetv.org
etradio.org

S.C. Insurance News Service
scinsnews.com

Federal Emergency Management Agency
fema.gov

Animal Emergencies
clermson.edu/lph
scav.org



PREPARING PETS

BEFORE: Your veterinarian is an excellent resource to help you prepare. Here are some important points:

- Include your pet in your family disaster plan – you're responsible for the care of your pet!
- Evacuate (with your pet) outside the expected storm area. Resources in these areas will be limited, and an emergency temporary shelter should be a last resort.
- Have a cage/carrier for each pet – a means of containment will be needed anywhere you go.
- Many counties are planning temporary emergency animal shelter facilities but not all are in place.
- The following are the best options for potential refuge sites: boarding facilities, veterinary clinics, pet-friendly hotels, stables, homes of friends and relatives. Maintain a list of these and share locations and phone numbers with family and neighbors.
- If you must leave your pet at home, provide access to someone in advance so they can check in.
- Choose and use an ID method for each animal. This is extremely important if your animals become lost. Examples: micro-chipping, ID tags on collar, photos of you with your animal.
- Keep your animals' immunizations - especially rabies – current and maintain proof of same.
- Maintain a disaster "go kit" for each pet in a quickly accessible site: cage/carrier large enough to stand and turn around in, leash, harness, bowls, 3-days' water and food, medications, health records/care instructions, microchip numbers, litter box/litter, clean-up supplies.
- Contact your county emergency manager if they need to be aware of special needs you may have, such as assistance with evacuation if you possess a guide dog or other service animal. Service animals are allowed on all means of public transportation and in all human shelters.

DURING:

- In the immediate post-landfall period there may be areas of extreme damage from winds or flooding. The immediate focus for emergency workers during this time will be human safety.
- When circumstances allow, there will be personnel trained in animal emergencies integrated into the local incident management structure to assist emergency workers and citizens with animal needs. These may include "rescue" (capture and transport to safety) of displaced animals, ID, treatment, temporary shelter and care, and reunification with owners.
- Be on the lookout - public information about options for assistance with animals will be provided as soon as possible from SCEMD by way of news briefings and telephone hotlines.

AFTER:

- When you return home, check your yard for downed power lines, debris, and displaced wildlife.
- If your pet is lost, contact your veterinarian, animal care/control organization, and/or county and state emergency managers who can help you search lists and databases of animals that have been found and sheltered during the event.

Other Resources:

- Clemson Livestock-Poultry Health: 803-788-2260
- S.C. Department of Agriculture: 803-734-2200
- S.C. Association of Veterinarians: 1-800-441-7228 or 803-254-1027
- S.C. Animal Care and Control: 803-776-7387

Websites:

- Animal Emergencies: clemson.edu/extension/ep/animal.html
- South Carolina Association of Veterinarians: scav.org
- S.C. Animal Care & Control Association: scacca.org
- American Veterinary Medical Association: avma.org



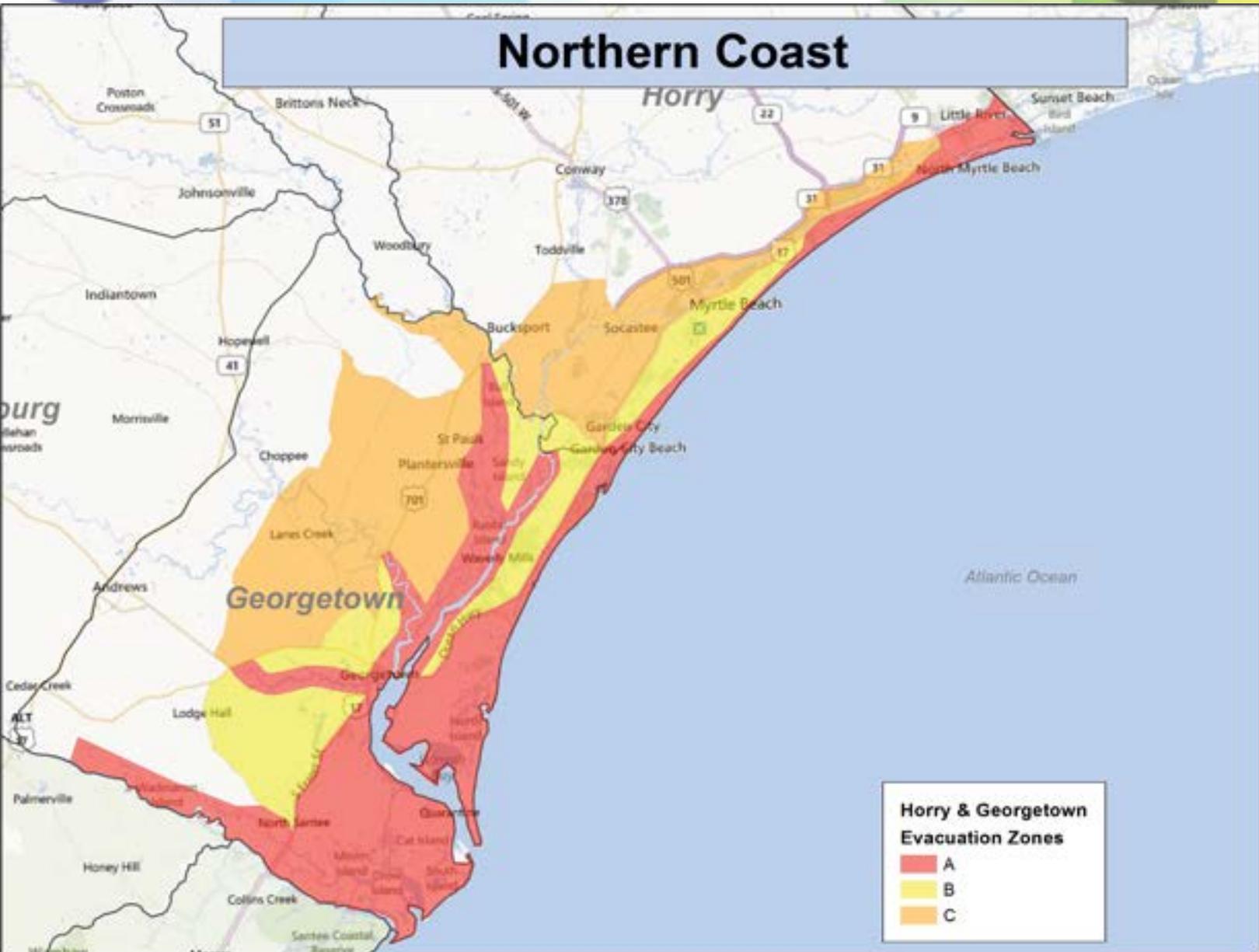
SAFE AND WELL

Free Service Offers Way to Contact Family

The American Red Cross Safe and Well Website (www.redcross.org/safeandwell) is a free, easy-to-use tool that can be incorporated into any family's disaster communications plan. During a disaster, phone lines and other normal communications methods can fail. If you are affected by a disaster, a quick registration on Safe and Well can help provide peace of mind to many of your family and friends at once. During large disasters, the Red Cross helps people register on the site and promotes it in the national media. People who search the site see only the registrant's name, the time at which the registration was completed, and the standard messages the registrant chose to share—no personal information is given, and client privacy is maintained. Discuss the site with your family and friends today, and make plans to use it should a disaster strike. If you are concerned about someone in a disaster-affected area with a serious, pre-existing health or mental health condition, you can contact your local Red Cross Chapter to initiate an Emergency Welfare Information Request. Welfare information volunteers will search for these individuals, get them the help they need, and facilitate communication with their worried loved ones.

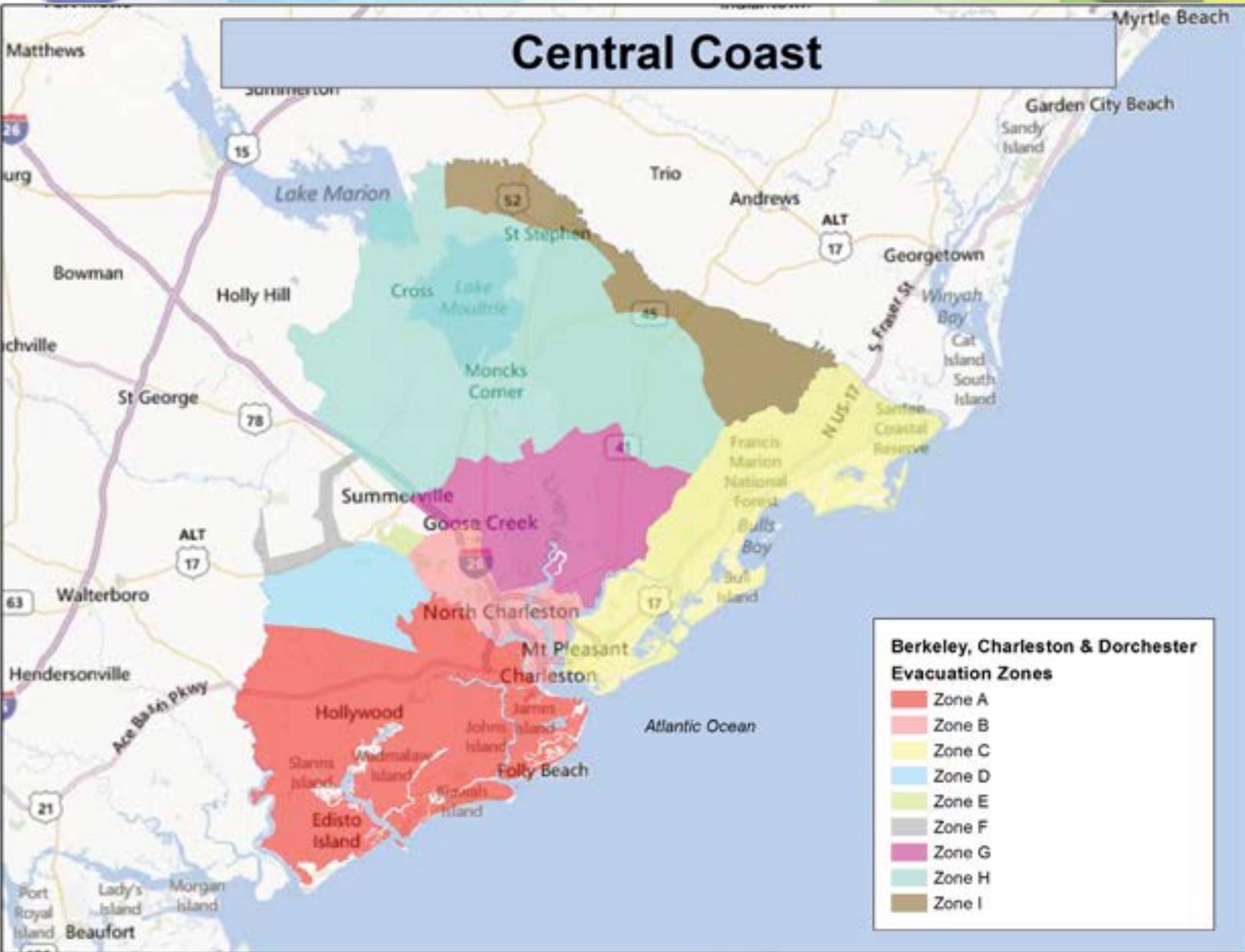
6 KNOW YOUR ZONE

Local authorities will announce evacuations by these designated zones. For more information visit the "Know Your Zone" page at scemd.org.



6 KNOW YOUR ZONE

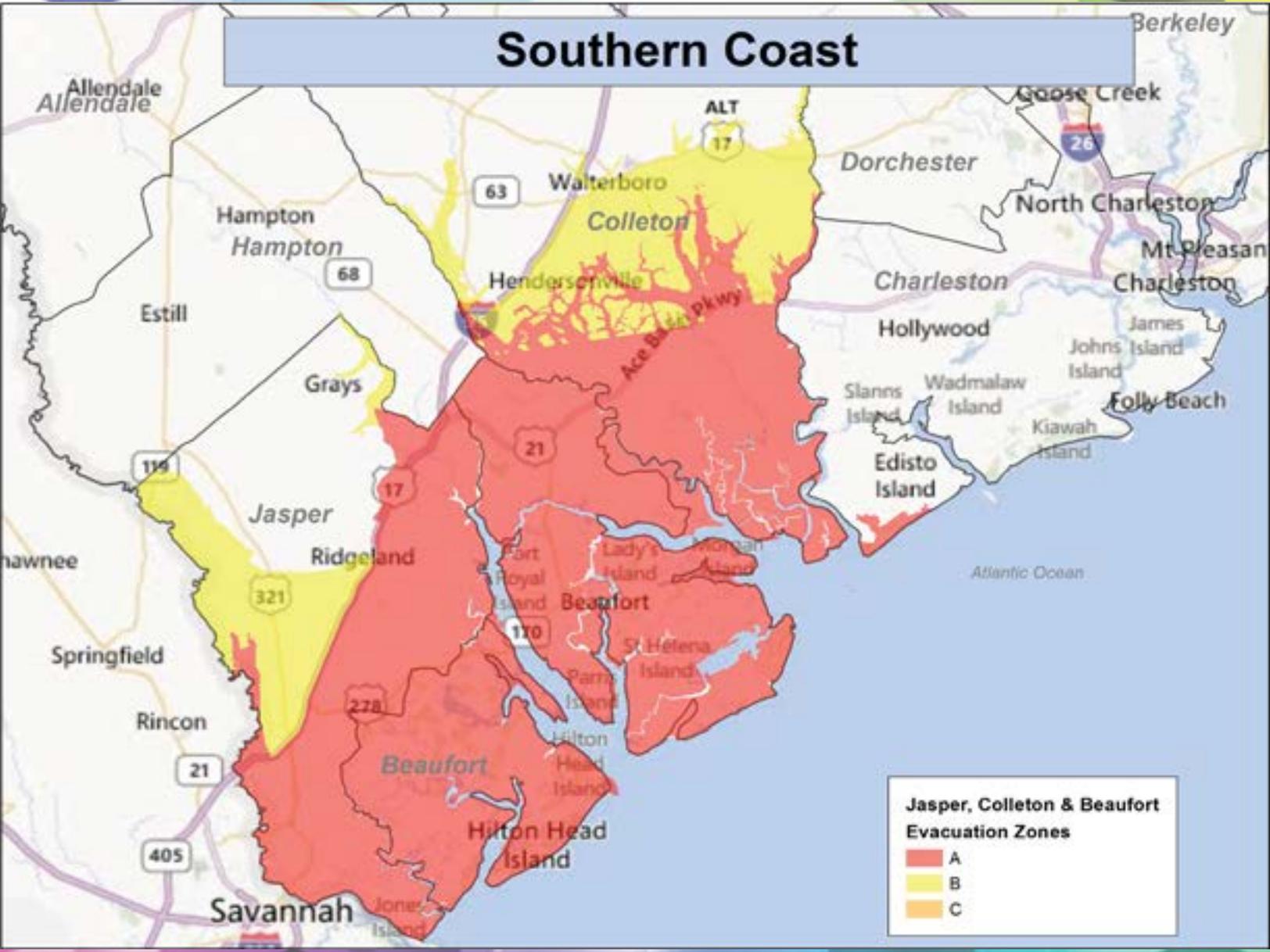
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Approximately 35 percent of residents are unaware of the evacuation zone they live in and many dismiss the threat posed by storm surge entirely, according to a recent study by the University of South Carolina Hazard and Vulnerability Research Institute. Use these maps to help you identify the correct evacuation zone and make plans to evacuate prior to landfall of a hurricane.

6 KNOW YOUR ZONE

Local authorities will announce evacuations by these designated zones. For more information visit the “Know Your Zone” page at scemd.org.



These close-up maps of the South Carolina coast show areas that are subject to possible evacuation based on factors including the category of the hurricane. Hurricanes range in intensity from Category 1 to Category 5. Actual storm conditions may require changes to the planned evacuation zones. Stay tuned to state and local media for specific emergency management evacuation instructions.



EVACUATION ROUTES & LANE REVERSALS

Grand Strand Area

North Myrtle Beach and Northward

- Use SC 9 to proceed to I-95 and beyond.

Myrtle Beach

- 10th Avenue North and northward to Briarcliff Acres use SC 22 (Conway Bypass) to US 501. Motorists using SC 31 (Carolina Bays Parkway) or the Grissom Parkway will be directed north to SC 22.
- South of 10th Avenue North southward to the Myrtle Beach Airport use US 501 toward Marion and beyond.
- Myrtle Beach Airport southward through Surfside Beach use SC 544 to US 501.
- Under certain conditions, US 501 will be converted to four lanes northbound from SC 544 to US 378. The reversed lanes will carry SC 544 traffic onto US 378 where it will travel westbound to I-95 or Columbia.
- Under certain conditions, lane reversals will be instituted for two sections of US 501; US 501 from SC 544 to SC 378 and US 501 from SC 22 to US 501/SC576.

Garden City Beach south to Winyah Bay, Georgetown

- Take US 17 south through Georgetown, then take US 521 to SC 261 to US 378 to Columbia.
- Under certain conditions, an alternate route from Georgetown will be Black River Road to US 701 to SC 51 to SC 41 to US 378 at Kingsburg.

Charleston Area

Edisto Island, Adams Run

- Evacuees will take SC 174 to US 17. They will then take US 17 south to SC 64. This will take them to Walterboro, and then to Aiken and I-20.

Yonges Island, Meggett, Hollywood, Ravenel

- Use SC 165 to US 17, then US 17 south to SC 64 to Walterboro to Aiken and I-20.

Johns Island, Kiawah Island and Seabrook

- Evacuees will use SC 700 to Road S-20 (Bohicket Road) to US 17 south to SC 64 where they will go to Walterboro, then to Aiken and I-20.

James Island and Folly Beach

- Use SC 171 to US 17 then travel south on US 17 to I-526 to the reversed lanes of I-26.

City of Charleston

- The west side of the city (West Ashley) will use SC 61 to US 78, US 321, SC 389 to I-20.
- Downtown will use the normal lanes of I-26.

Daniel Island

- Evacuees will use I-526 or Clements Ferry Road as conditions warrant.



EVACUATION ROUTES & LANE REVERSALS

Awendaw and McClellanville

● Evacuees will take SC 45 to US 52 where they will be directed right onto US 52 to SC 375 to US 521 to SC 261 to US 378 to Columbia.

Hilton Head Island and Beaufort Areas

Hilton Head Island

● Hilton Head Island evacuees will use both the William Hilton Parkway (US 278 Business) and the Cross Island Parkway toll facility (US 278).

● As these two roads merge, a third lane will be formed by reversing flow on the inside eastbound lane of US 278. This lane will carry the traffic from the toll facility.

● Once traffic has crossed the bridges over the Intercoastal Waterway, the reversed lane will shift across the median onto the normal three lane westbound side of US 278. Three lanes will take motorists to US 278, I-95 or SC 170 to continue on evacuation routes just as they would without the reversal.

Beaufort

● Two lane evacuation: Evacuees will use the two present northbound lanes on US 21 to US 17. Upon reaching US 17, the right lane will be directed to US 17 North to SC 303 to Walterboro. The left lane will be directed to US 17 South, then to US 17 Alt/US 21 to Yemassee and ultimately to North Augusta.

● Three lane evacuation: Under certain conditions, a third northbound lane will be formed by reversing flow on the inside southbound lane of US 21 at US 21 Business west of Beaufort. This lane will carry traffic from US 21. This reversed lane will be directed to US 17 southbound and eventually I-95 northbound at Exit 33 (Point South). The remaining two lanes will be used as described above for the two lane evacuation.

EVACUATION ACTIONS

BEFORE

Be prepared

Contact your local emergency management office to help determine your vulnerability. Storm surge may extend beyond coastal areas, but hurricanes also bring high winds, tornadoes, heavy rains, and flooding to inland areas.

If you live in a vulnerable area, plan an evacuation route. Consider staying in a motel or with family and friends outside the vulnerable area. Learn safe routes inland and the locations of official shelters. Be ready to drive at least 20 to 50 miles inland to locate a safe place.

Before You Leave Home

- Make arrangements for pets. Pets are not allowed in most shelters.
- Fuel up family vehicles and service them.
- Turn off gas, electricity, and water.
- Stay tuned to your local television and radio stations for emergency information.

Basic Disaster Supplies Kit

Gather disaster supplies and create a basic supplies kit, which you can use at home or take if you evacuate. Include:

- “2014 South Carolina Hurricane Guide”
- Non-perishable food (including canned goods)
- Drinking water (two gallons per person per day)
- Flashlights, extra batteries, and bulbs
- First-aid kit and manual
- Non-electric can opener
- Essential medicines, including prescriptions
- Sturdy shoes
- Baby supplies (including baby food and diapers)
- Games and books
- Fire extinguisher
- Important documents (insurance policies, family records, photo identification, important telephone numbers, tax records, bank information)
- Toiletries and other personal hygiene items
- Cash and credit cards
- Battery-powered AM/FM or hand crank radio and NOAA weather radio with extra batteries



6 EVACUATION ACTIONS

On The Road

The South Carolina Emergency Management Division has been working in partnership with the petroleum industry in an attempt to make extra fuel available at certain filling stations along major evacuation routes; once you're on the road, tune to your radio to find out which filling stations are participating. Rest areas along I-26 will be enhanced with additional facilities to accommodate motorists efficiently. Department of Public Safety weigh stations will also be available as comfort stations. In addition to the items listed above in your Basic Disaster Supplies Kit, **ALSO CARRY:**

- Road maps
- Jumper cables
- Tire repair kit

At The Public Shelter

Before heading to a public shelter, first consider staying with family and friends or in a motel out of the area. If those are not available, the American Red Cross will provide a safe place to stay when you have no other place to go. Cots and blankets will not be provided in the public shelter, and although food will be provided, specialty items for infants and individuals on restricted diets may not be available.

If you plan to evacuate to a shelter, you will want to carry the supplies listed in your Basic Disaster Supplies Kit, **PLUS:**

- Blankets, sleeping bags, pillows and cots
- Special foods, if you are on a restricted diet

DURING

Protect Yourself

- Stay tuned to your local television and radio stations for emergency information.
- Stay inside a well-constructed building away from windows and doors, even if they are covered. Go to an interior first-floor room, basement, closet, or under the stairs.
- Be alert. Tornadoes are often spawned during hurricanes.
- If the "eye" of the storm passes over your area, be aware that severe conditions will return with winds from the other direction in a very short time.



AFTER

Returning Home

- Wait until an area is declared safe before entering. Roads may be closed for your protection. Do not drive in flooded areas.
- Check gas, water, electrical lines and appliances for damage.
- Avoid using candles and other open flames indoors. Use a flashlight to inspect damage.
- Report life-threatening emergencies only.





The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program trains citizens how to be better prepared to respond to emergency situations. CERT members can give critical support to first responders and provide immediate assistance to victims at a disaster site. CERT training includes disaster preparedness, basic fire suppression, basic disaster medical operations, and light search and rescue operations. More than 3,000 CERT members have been trained in South Carolina. To find out more about how you can become involved in CERT, please contact your county emergency management director.

Another tool to keep your family and community prepared is the Map Your Neighborhood (MYN) program. MYN unites communities and develops neighborhood skills and resource inventories. Contact your local county emergency management director for more information on Map Your Neighborhood. For more information on CERT, check out the links below.

National Citizen Corps Website
www.citizencorps.gov

State CERT Website
www.scemd.org

State CERT Facebook Page
www.facebook.com/SouthCarolinaCert

State CERT Twitter Page
www.twitter.com/sc_cert

Map Your Neighborhood Website
www.BeReadyCounty.org

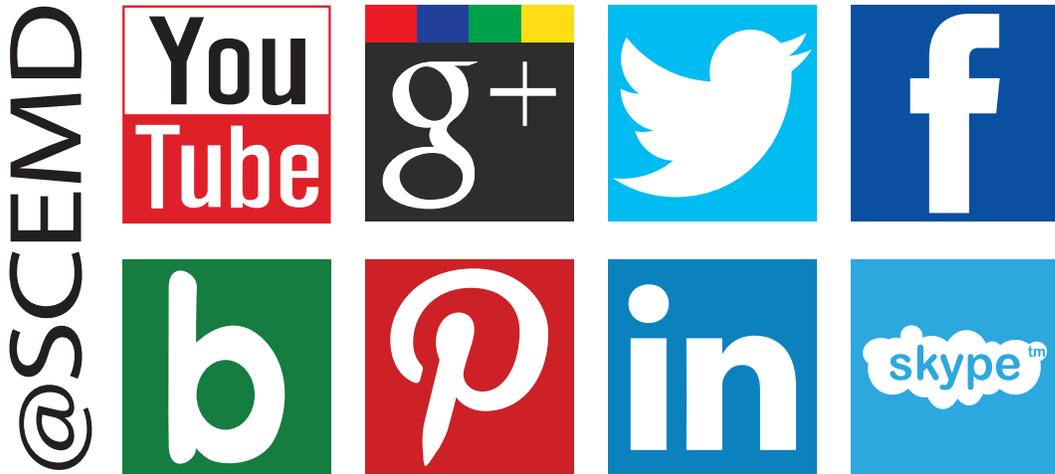
Emergency shelters may be opened should a hurricane approach South Carolina. Shelters are generally the place of last resort. Individuals and families are encouraged to have emergency plans in place. These plans should include relatives or friends with whom you can stay or locations to which you will travel. In the event that you must use a shelter, there are two types: American Red Cross and Special Medical Needs shelters (SMNS). Only individuals with special medical needs will be admitted to SMNS. In the event of a major disaster, monitor local media and during an evacuation pay attention to emergency alerts via radio and road signs for information about the nearest open shelter in case you need it.

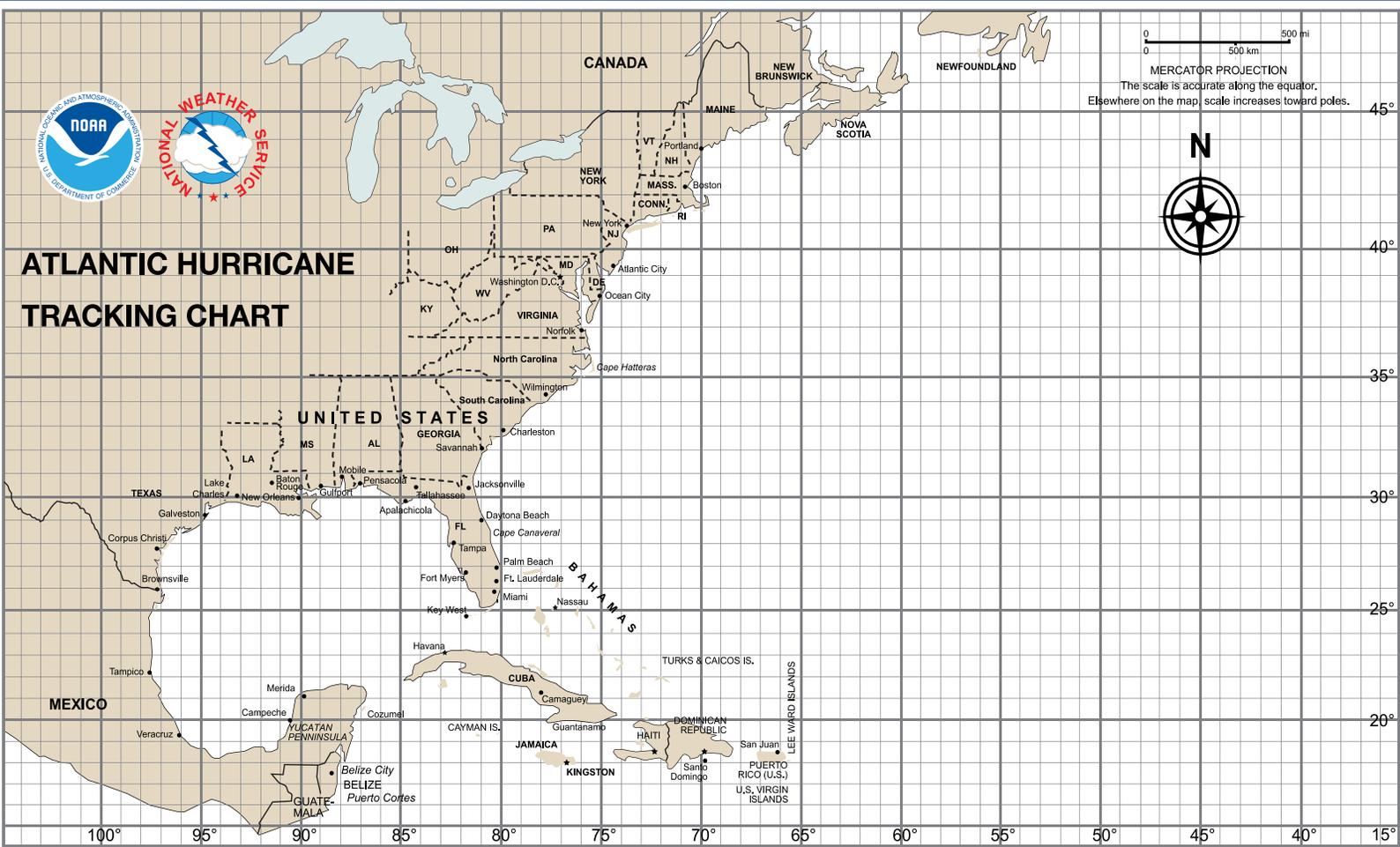
\$ PREPARING YOUR BUSINESS

According to the Institute for Business and Home Safety, an estimated 25 percent of businesses do not reopen following a major disaster. Businesses located along the South Carolina coast are not the only ones that could be affected by a hurricane or any other tropical storm system. Inland businesses could be affected by these storms if coastal businesses and suppliers have to stop production or temporarily close. You can protect your business by identifying the risks associated with natural and man-made disasters, and by creating a plan for action should a disaster strike. By keeping those plans updated, you can help ensure the survival of your business. For information on how business and industry can prepare for major disasters, visit the "Plan & Prepare" section of SCEMD's website, www.scmd.org.

@STAY CONNECTED DURING AN #EMERGENCY

You can stay connected with us through your favorite social media pages! SCEMD will send out emergency alerts, disaster preparedness tips and other useful information through Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and other sites. We are always examining different social media outlets as new potential ways of reaching as many people as possible during an emergency. You can find links to all of SCEMD's social media feeds by visiting our website, scemd.org or by an online search for "@SCEMD".





SOUTH CAROLINA HURRICANE GUIDE

This Hurricane Guide was compiled and produced by the S.C. Emergency Management Division as a public service in coordination with state, federal, local and volunteer agencies, including the S.C. Department of Public Safety, the S.C. Commission for Minority Affairs, Clemson University Extension Service, S.C. Insurance News Service, the National Weather Service, the S.C. Broadcasters Association, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the American Red Cross, the S.C. Department of Transportation, and others.

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In the event of a hurricane, log on to scemd.org for up-to-date information.

All information is current as of May 2014, and is subject to change depending on storm conditions.