

PUBLIC INFORMATION STATEMENT
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE RALEIGH NC
800 AM EDT TUE MAY 26 2009

...NORTH CAROLINA HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS WEEK...

This week has been declared North Carolina's Hurricane Preparedness Week for 2009. All week long the National Weather Service will be issuing informative messages to help you prepare for hurricane season.

Each day we will cover a different topic. Today we will talk about high winds.

The intensity of a land falling hurricane is expressed in terms of categories that relate to wind speeds and potential damage. A category one hurricane, on the Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale, has lighter wind when compared to higher category hurricanes. A category 4 hurricane...like hurricanes Hazel and Hugo...contains winds between 131-155 mph, and would be expected to cause 100 times more damage than a category 1 hurricane.

Even tropical storm force winds of less than 74 mph are capable tossing around debris and causing damage similar to that seen from Hurricane Fran around the Raleigh area. For this reason, you need hide from the wind seeking shelter in a sturdy building as the hurricane moves inland and before the onset of tropical storm force winds. Tropical storm force winds usually hit hours ahead of the actual hurricane eye. For this reason many emergency officials typically have evacuations completed and personnel sheltered before the onset of tropical storm force winds.

Hurricane force winds can easily destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Debris such as signs, roofing material, and items left outside become flying missiles in high wind. Falling trees cause extensive damage to power lines, towers and underground water lines. This can cause extended disruptions of utility services. Damaging hurricane force winds can be just as devastating as tornadoes.

The strongest winds in the hurricane usually occur in the right side of the eyewall. Wind speed usually decreases significantly 12 hours after landfall. Nonetheless, as seen in hurricanes Hazel and Hugo...hurricane force winds can extend far inland, so those living along and near the hurricanes forecast path should take the threat of flying debris and falling trees very seriously. Hurricane Hugo which made landfall near Charleston South Carolina battered Charlotte...175 miles inland...with nearly 100 mph gusts.

You can protect windows by installing hurricane shutters or prepare 5/8 plywood panels. This will not only protect your windows, but it also keeps the wind out of your house. If the wind is able to enter a house through a window or door, it becomes much easier for the wind to destroy a home or building. Garage doors are also very susceptible to high wind and fail frequently in tropical storms and hurricanes when wind gusts exceed 70 mph. Reinforcing garage doors with affordable braces significantly increase structural integrity.

Things you can do before a storm threatens include assessing your homes landscaping and assess the threat from falling trees. Trim back any dead limbs as well as large overhanging limbs. Pick up all loose objects around the house including lawn furniture...grills and potted plants. Lastly have a plan of where

to go if high wind threatens you. Talk with your family and let everyone know where your predetermined safe room is in your home. Again interior hallways, closets and bathrooms are the safest locations. Always stay away from windows and exterior doors.

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