South Carolina Emergency Management Division www.scemd.org / 737-8500

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 Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale.

Hurricane Watches and Warnings

Tropical Storm Watch: Tropical Storm conditions are possible in the specified area of the Watch, usually within 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning: Tropical Storm conditions are expected in the specified area of the Warning, usually within 24 hours.

Hurricane Watch: Hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area of the Watch, usually within 36 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 24 hours. Complete all storm preparations and evacuate if directed by local officials.

Mitigation

There are things that you can do 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.

Insurance Review - Don't wait until after a disaster to check your insurance policy—now is the time to prepare. The South Carolina Insurance News Service recommends the following items for your hurricane preparation list:

- **Review** insurance coverage with your agent. Know your policy's deductibles and how your policy handles property that is damaged or destroyed.
- **Ask** your agent 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 your home.
- **Coastal residents may need several insurance policies** to protect their homes and property from all types of damage.
- **Purchase wind/hail coverage** (if not included with your policy). There is a 15-day waiting period for coverage to take effect.
- **Purchase flood insurance**. There is a 30-day waiting period for coverage to take effect. Flood insurance is not part of most homeowner, mobile home, or renter's insurance policies.
- **You cannot buy** homeowner/renter's insurance after a hurricane watch or warning has been issued.
- **If you evacuate**, carry your agent's name and phone number, policy number and insurance company's claims phone number with you.

South Carolina Law Provides:

- **Catastrophe Savings Accounts** can be set up by homeowners—state income tax-free—to pay for qualified expenses such as deductibles or uninsured costs associated with a hurricane, flooding or windstorm event.
- **Insurance Premium Discounts** are available up to about 25 percent if you have made your home more storm resistant.
- **Income Tax Credits** are available for property owners who purchase building supplies to make their homes more storm resistant to hurricanes, flooding or catastrophic windstorm events or for low-income property owners who pay more than 5% of their incomes toward insurance premiums.

For information on preparing for hurricane season, taking a home inventory, wind and hail insurance or settling claims following a disaster, log on to the South Carolina Insurance News Service Web site at **www.scinsurance.net**.

South Carolina Emergency Alert System Stations

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

Charleston
WIWF 96.9 FM
WEZL 103.5 FM

Grand Strand
WYAV 104.1 FM
WLFF 106.5 FM

Florence
WJMX 103.3 FM
WYNN 106.3 FM

Upstate
WFBC 93.7 FM
WESC 92.5 FM

Aiken/Augusta
WBBQ 104.3 FM
WEKL 105.7 FM

Columbia
WCOS 97.5 FM
WTCB 106.7 FM
WQVA 1170 AM
(Spanish)

York
WRHI 1340 AM
WRHM 107.1 FM
WNSC 88.9 FM

ETV Radio Network
WLTR 91.3 FM
(Columbia)

WSCI 89.3 FM
(Charleston)

WRJA 88.1 FM
(Sumter/Columbia)

WNSC 88.9 FM
(Rock Hill)

WJWJ 89.9 FM
(Beaufort/Hilton Head)

WEPR 90.1 FM
(Greenville/Spartanburg)

WHMC 90.1 FM
(Conway/Myrtle Beach)

WLJK 89.1 FM
(Aiken)

National Weather Service Radio (NOAA)

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

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 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 the normal high tides. Because much of the United States' 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. Communities 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 storm.

Category 1: Minimal Damage, Winds: 74-95 mph
No real damage to building structure. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage.

Category 2: Moderate Damage, Winds: 96-110 mph
Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees with some trees blown down. Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.

Category 3: Extensive Damage, Winds: 111-130 mph
Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failure. Damage to shrubbery and trees with foilage blown off trees and large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by battering of floating debris.

Category 4: Extreme Damage, Winds: 131-155 mph
More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees and most signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore.

Category 5: Catastrophic Damage, Winds: More than 155 mph
Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Most shrubs, trees, and signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Severe and extensive window and door damage. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground may be required.

Citizens with Special 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 your pets. See pet information below.

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.

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

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.

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 in your area, this information will help you in knowing what you need to do to be prepared.

Additional information on preparedness is available at www.scemd.org or www.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 special 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.

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 aides and similar devices, extra oxygen tanks, electrical backups for medical equipment and special dietary requirements.

Important Phone Numbers

Public Information Phone System (PIPS)
1-866-246-0133
(Only activated when needed. Spanish interpreters available.)

Department of Transportation (Traffic Information)
1-888-877-9151

Hispanic Outreach of South Carolina
1-803-419-5112

South Carolina Insurance News Service
1-803-252-3455

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

Important Web Sites

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.

Situation Reports and News Releases
S.C. Emergency Management Division
www.scemd.org

Traffic Information
Department of Public Safety/Traffic
www.sctraffic.org

Traffic Cameras
Department of Transportation
www.scdot.org

National Hurricane Center
www.nhc.noaa.gov

National Weather Service
www.weather.gov

Other Useful Sites

American Red Cross
www.redcross.org

S.C. Educational TV and Radio
www.myetv.org
www.etvradio.org

S.C. Insurance News Service
www.scinsnews.com

Federal Emergency Management Agency
www.fema.gov

Animal Emergencies
www.clemson.edu/lph
www.scav.org

2010 Atlantic Storm Names

Alex	Lisa
Bonnie	Matthew
Colin	Nicole
Danielle	Otto
Earl	Paula
Fiona	Richard
Gaston	Shary
Hermine	Thomas
Igor	Virginie
Julia	Walter
Karl	

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.

Don't 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.

Preparing for 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

***Other resources**:* Clemson Livestock-Poultry Health (803-788-2260); SC Department of Agriculture (803-734-2200), SC County Cooperative Extension offices; SC Association of Veterinarians (1-800-441-7228 or 803-254-1027); SC Animal Care and Control (803-776-7387)

Web sites: www.clemson.edu/LPH/emergency preparedness; www.scav.org; www.scacca.org; www.avma.org.

*These resources include information for equine stabling sites, pet-friendly hotels, and livestock needs.

FREE SERVICE TO CONTACT NEXT OF KIN

The American Red Cross Safe and Well Web Site (**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. The site is always available, and 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 loved ones.

Evacuation Routes and Lane Reversals

Grand Stand 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, US 501 will be converted to four lanes westbound from SC 22 to SC 576. Instructions will be given to motorists through signs and highway advisory radio.

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, a third southbound lane will be formed by reversing flow on the inside northbound lane of US 17 at the Prince George entrance. When this occurs, an additional alternate route from Georgetown will be Black River Road to US 701 to SC 51 to SC 41 to US 378 at Kingsburg. Instructions will be given to motorists through signs and highway advisory radio.

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 on to North Augusta.

Yonges Island, Meggett, Hollywood, Ravenel

- Use SC 165 to US 17, then US 17 south to SC 64.

Johns Island, Kiawah Island and Seabrook

- Evacuees will use SC 700 to Road S-20 (Bohicket Road) to US 17.
- Evacuees will take US 17 south to SC 64 where they will go to Walterboro, then on to North Augusta.

James Island and Folly Beach

- Use SC 171 to US 17.
- Evacuees should 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, then to Aiken and North Augusta.
- Downtown will use the normal lanes of I-26.

North Charleston

- Evacuees will take US 52 (Rivers Avenue) to US 78 to US 178 to Orangeburg or continue on US 52 to US 176 or continue north on US 52.
- The right lanes of US 52 at Goose Creek will continue on to Moncks Corner. In Moncks Corner, evacuees will be directed onto SC 6, where SC 6 will proceed toward Columbia.
- The left lane of US 52 at Goose Creek will go onto US 176 to Columbia.
- Evacuees using SC 642 will travel west toward Summerville and take road S-22 (Old Orangeburg Road) to US 78 west.

East Cooper

- Evacuees leaving Mount Pleasant will take I-526 or US 17 south to I-26.
- Those leaving Sullivans Island will use SC 703 to I-526 Business to access I-526, then I-26.
- Evacuees from the Isle of Palms will use the Isle of Palms connector (SC 517) to go to US 17, where the right lane will turn north on US 17, then proceed to SC 41, to SC 402, then to US 52 to SC 375, then to US 521, to SC 261 to US 378 to Columbia.
- Evacuees using the left lanes of the Isle of Palms connector will turn left to go to I-526 and then on to I-26.
- Evacuees on I-526 approaching I-26 from East Cooper will be directed to the normal lanes of I-26 if in the right lane of I-526.
- Those in the left lane of I-526 will be directed into the reversed lanes of I-26.

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.
- When US 278 reaches I-95, lane assignments will be as follows:

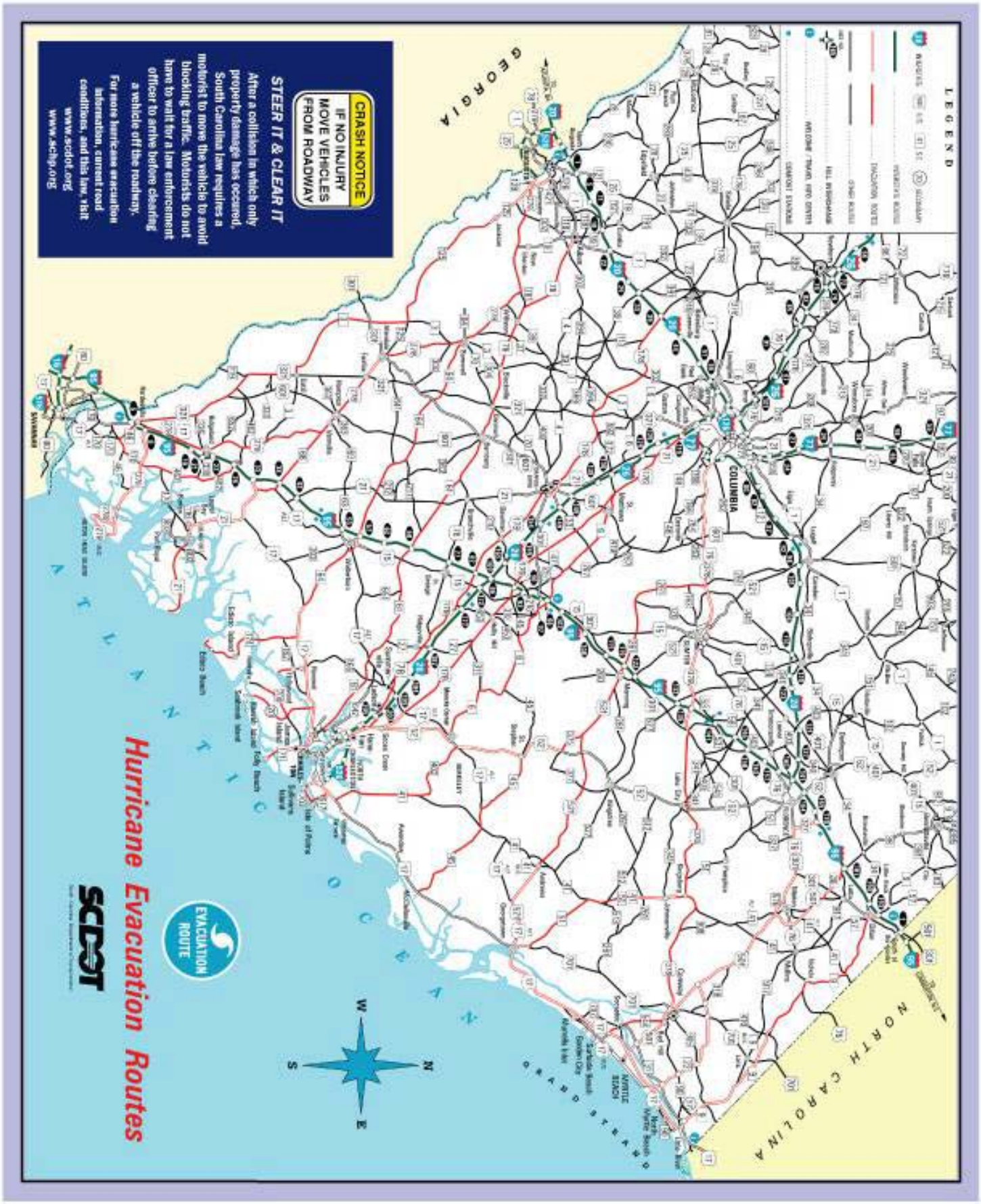
  1. The right lane on westbound US 278 will exit to I-95 northbound.
  2. The left lane on US 278 westbound will continue on US 278 to Hampton and eventually North Augusta.
  3. The reversed lane will take I-95 southbound.

- Should a third lane not be necessary, then both lanes on US 278 will be routed to I-95 with the right lane to I-95 north, and the left lane continues on US 278.
- Under certain conditions, US 278 will be converted to four lanes westbound from the Cross Island Parkway to SC 170, where one lane will be directed onto SC 170 eastbound to SC 462 to I-95 northbound. The remaining three lanes on US 278 will continue toward I-95.
- I-95 southbound - Access to I-95 southbound is available, but severe congestion may be encountered.

Beaufort

- Two lane evacuation: Evacuees will use the two present northbound lanes on US 21 to US 17. Upon reaching US 17, these lanes will be directed onto US 17 southbound. The left lane will proceed to Exit 33 (Point South) to I-95 north and the right lane will be directed to Yemassee and then ultimately to North Augusta.
- Three/four lane evacuation: Under certain conditions, a third northbound lane will be formed by reversing flow on the inside southbound lane of US 21 at SC 280. This lane will carry traffic from SC 280. When these three lanes are used, the right lane will be directed to US 17 north to SC 303 to Walterboro. The remaining two lanes will be used as described above for the two lane evacuation. Should all four lanes be used for evacuation, lane assignments will follow the three lane plan with both reversed lanes merging into one lane on US 21 prior to going southbound on US 17. The right lane will continue north on US 17 at Gardens Corner.

South Carolina Evacuation Map



Shelter Locations

IMPORTANT: This list is provided as a resource only. Shelters listed below may not be opened, or may change during the approach of a storm. Tune to radio and television stations for current information. Shelters that have an asterisk (*****) may be opened when citizens are asked to voluntarily leave the coast. All of the following shelters may be opened when the Governor orders a mandatory evacuation. Additional shelters will be opened as necessary.

Aiken County
South Aiken High School
232 East Pine Log Road
Aiken, SC 29803

Silver Bluff High School
64 Desoto Drive
N. Augusta, SC 29841

Allendale County
Allendale Primary School
4561 Allendale-Fairfax Highway
Allendale, SC 29810

Bamberg County
Bamberg-Ehrhardt H.S.
267 Red Raider Drive
Bamberg, SC 29003

Barnwell County
Barnwell Elementary School
10524 Marlboro Avenue
Barnwell, SC 29812

Berkeley County
Goose Creek High School
1137 Red Bank Road
Goose Creek, SC 29445*****

Berkeley High School
406 W. Main Street
Moncks Corner, SC 29461*****

St. Stephen Elementary School
1053 Russellville Road
St. Stephen, SC 29479*

Hanahan Middle School
5815 Murray Drive
Hanahan, SC 29406*****

Cainhoy Middle/Elementary Schools
2434 Cainhoy Road
Huger, SC 29450

Cross Elementary School
1325 Ranger Drive
Cross, SC 29436

Pepperhill Elementary School
3300 Creola Road
N. Charleston, SC 29420

Jerry Zucker Middle School of Science
6401 Dorchester Road
N. Charleston, SC 29418

Lambs Elementary School
6800 Dorchester Road
N. Charleston, SC 29418

Clarendon County
Manning High School
2155 Paxville Highway
Manning, SC 29102

East Clarendon Complex
1171 Pope Street
Turbeville, SC 29162

Colleton County
Colleton County H. S.
1379 Mighty Cougar Drive
Walterboro, SC 29488*

Ruffin Middle School
155 Patriot Lane
Ruffin, SC 29475

Darlington County
Darlington Middle School
160 Pinedale Road
Darlington, SC 29532

Hartsville Middle School
1427 Fourteenth Street
Hartsville, SC 29550

Lamar High School
214 N. Darlington Avenue
Lamar, SC 29069

Rosenwald Elementary School
508 Church Street
Society Hill, SC 29593

Florence County
Wilson High School
1411 East Old Marion HWY.
Florence, SC 29506

South Florence High School
3200 S. Irby Street
Florence, SC 29505

Lake City High School
652 N. Matthews Road
Lake City, SC 29560

Hanna-Pamplico Elementary/Middle School
2131 S. Pamplico Highway
Pamplico, SC 29583

Timmonsville Educational Center
304 Kemper Street
Timmonsville, SC 29161

Georgetown County
Pleasant Hill Elementary
127 Schoolhouse Drive
Hemingway, SC 29554*****

Andrews Primary
13072 County Line Road
Andrews, SC 29510

Hampton County
Varnville Elementary School
395 Pine Street, East
Varnville, SC 29944*****

Wade Hampton High School
201 Airport Road
Varnville, SC 29944*****

Estill High School
1450 Columbia Highway North
Estill, SC 29918*****

Hampton Elementary School
505 South Hoover Street
Hampton, SC 29924

Pee Dee Elementary School
6555 Hwy 134
Conway, SC 29527

Whittmore Park Middle School
1808 Rhue Street
Conway, SC 29527

Jasper County
Jasper County High School
US Hwy 278 West (Old Grays Rd)
Ridgeland, SC 29936*****

Ridgeland High/Junior/Elementary Complex
250 Jaguar Trail
Ridgeland, SC 29936

Lee County
Lee Central High School
1800 Wisacky Road
Bishopville, SC 29010

Lexington County
White Knoll High School
5643 Platt Springs Road
Lexington, SC 29073

Marion County
Marion High School
1205 South Main Street
Marion, SC 29571*****

Mullins High School
747 Millers Road
Mullins, SC 29574

Creek Bridge High School
6641 S. Hwy 41
Marion, SC 29571

Britton's Neck Elementary School
223 Gresham Road
Gresham, SC 29546

Marlboro County
Marlboro High School
951 Fayetteville Avenue
Bennettsville, SC 29512

Sangaree Elementary School
1460 Royle Road
Summerville, SC 29483

Stratford High School
951 Crowfield Boulevard
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Westview Primary School
98 Westview Boulevard
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Macedonia Middle School
200 Macedonia Foxes Circle
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

Calhoun County
Calhoun County High School
150 Saints Avenue
St. Matthews, SC 29135

Charleston County
North Charleston High School
1087 East Montague Avenue
N. Charleston, SC 29420*

Stall High School
7749 Pinehurst Street
N. Charleston, SC 29420*

Midland Park Elementary
2415 Midland Park Road
N. Charleston, SC 29418*

Morningside Middle School
1999 Singley Lane
N. Charleston, SC 29405*

Garrett Academy of Technology
2731 Gordon Street
N. Charleston, SC 29405

A.C. Corcoran Elementary
8585 Vistavia Road
N. Charleston, SC 29406

Dillon County
Dillon High School
1730 Highway 301 North
Dillon, SC 29536

Latta High School
618 North Richardson Street
Latta, SC 29565

Lake View High School
401 East 3rd Avenue
Lake View, SC 29563

Dorchester County
Fort Dorchester H.S.
8500 Patriot Boulevard
N. Charleston, SC 29420*

Summerville High School
1101 Boone Hill Road
Summerville, SC 29483*

Harleyville-Ridgeville Elementary School
1650 East Main Street
Dorchester, SC 29448*

Woodland High School
4128 US Hwy 78
Dorchester, SC 29437

Summerville Elementary School
835 South Main Street
Summerville, SC 29483

Beech Hill Elementary School
1001 Beech Hill Road
Summerville, SC 29485

Horry County
Loris Elementary School
901 East Hwy 9 Business
Loris, SC 29569*

South Conway Elementary School
3001 Fourth Avenue
Conway, SC 29527*

Aynor Elementary School
516 Jordanville Road
Aynor, SC 29511

Aynor High School
201 Highway 24
Aynor, SC 29511

Conway Elementary School
1101 Snowhill Drive
Conway, SC 29526

Conway High School
2301 Church Street
Conway, SC 29526

Green Sea Floyd Elementary School
5000 Tulip Grove Road
Green Sea, SC 29545

Green Sea Floyds High and Middle Schools
5265 Highway 9
Green Sea, SC 29545

Loris High School
301 Loris Lions Road
Loris, SC 29569

Orangeburg County
Orangeburg-Wilkinson H.S.
601 Bruin Parkway
Orangeburg, SC 29115

Lake Marion High School
3635 Tee Vee Road
Santee, SC 29142

Richland County
St. Andrews Baptist Church
230 Bush River Road
Columbia, SC 29210

Sumter High School
2580 McCray's Mill Road
Sumter, SC 29154

Williamsburg County
Hemingway High School
402 South Main Street
Hemingway, SC 29554*

Kingstree Senior High West
615 Martin Luther King Jr.
Avenue
Kingstree, SC 29556*

Kingstree Senior High East
615 Martin Luther King Jr.
Avenue
Kingstree, SC 29556

C.E. Murray High School
222 C.E. Murray Boulevard
Greeleyville, SC 29056

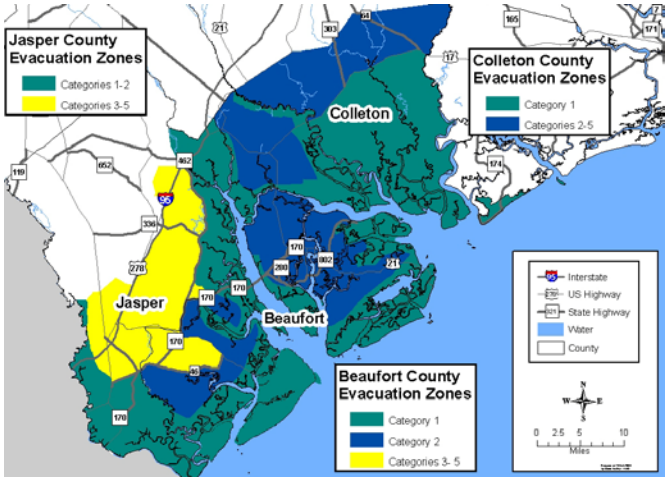
Kingstree Junior High School
710 Third Avenue
Kingstree, SC 29556

Coastal Evacuation Zones

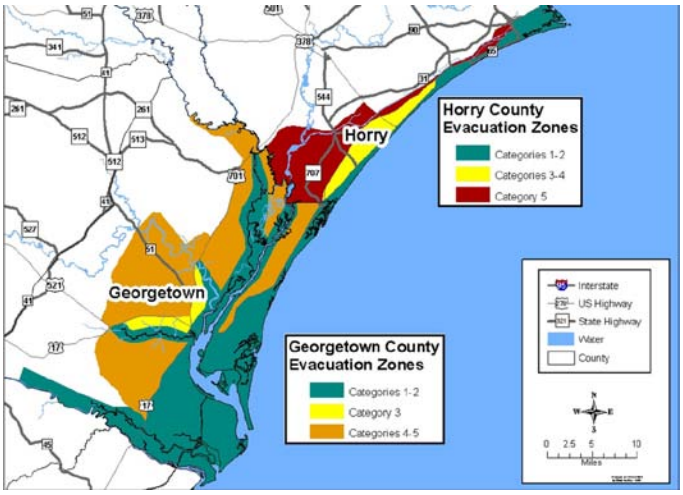
These close-up maps of the South Carolina coast show areas that are subject to possible evacuation based on the category of the hurricane. Hurricanes range in intensity from Category 1 to Category 5.

Actual storm conditions may require changes to the planned evacuation zones. Stay tuned to state and local media for specific emergency management evacuation instructions.

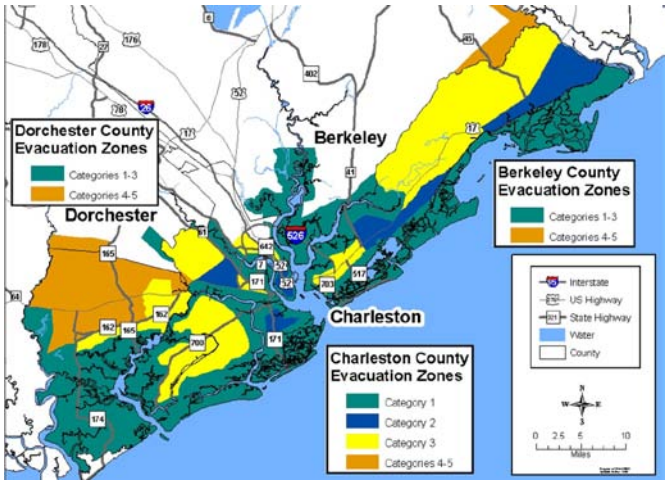
SOUTHERN COAST



NORTHERN COAST



CENTRAL COAST



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:

- 2010 South Carolina Hurricane Guide"
- Non-perishable food (including canned goods)
- Drinking water (two quarts per person per day)
- Flashlights, extra batteries, and bulbs
- Battery-powered AM/FM or hand crank radio and NOAA weather radio with extra batteries
- 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
- If you live in a vulnerable area, plan an evacuation route. Con-sider 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.

Evacuation Actions

BEFORE

Be prepared

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

Before You Leave Home

- Make arrangements for pets. Pets are not allowed in official 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.

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 above 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.