EYEING THE STORM: PAST AND FUTURE

The Atlantic hurricane season is June to November, with the peak season from mid-August to late October. On average there are six hurricanes, three of which are categorized as "major", each year. History provides important examples of the potentially dangerous impact hurricanes can have and the need to be prepared.



The deadliest hurricane in U.S. history, referred to as the "Great Galveston Hurricane", struck Texas in 1900 and resulted in an estimated 11,000 deaths.



Since 1851, the top three states for hurricane landfalls are Florida (114), Texas (63) and Louisiana (54), according to data from the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory in Miami.

HURRICANE

IN TOP 3 STATES (SINCE 1851)



Hurricane Sandy caused 8.5 million power outages across 21 states, the highest outage total ever.



23 days after Hurricane Katrina local utilities had power restored to only three-quarters of their customers.

ESFI OFFERS THESE SAFETY TIPS TO HELP YOU:





- Unplug your appliances and power cords from outlets to protect them from power surges.
- If you plan to use a portable generator, ESFI recommends a licensed electrician install it to ensure it will operate safely.
- Test your home's carbon monoxide detectors and smoke alarms to ensure they're functioning.

- Stay indoors during the hurricane and away from windows and glass.
- Use flashlights as a source of light. Candles are a fire hazard.
- inside your home or in other enclosed or partially-enclosed spaces, including the garage.
- Use a battery-operated radio to stay informed about important safety updates.



- If flood waters reached the level of electrical outlets, contact a licensed electrician before attempting to use electricity in the home.
- Prior to use, have a qualified service repair dealer determine what electrical equipment should be replaced and what can be reconditioned.
- Never touch a fallen power line or drive through standing water if a downed power line is nearby. Report downed lines to local authorities.



Additional severe weather safety information is available at www.esfi.org.







