The Education Program at the New Jersey Sea Grant Consortium



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UNDERSTANDING STORM SURGE

NOAA'S TOP 10 TIPS FOR BEING READY FOR A STORM SURGE

http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/surge/StormSurgeCanBeDeadly10tips-single.pdf

- Storm surge is often the greatest threat to life and property from a hurricane. It poses a
 significant threat for drowning. A mere six inches of fast-moving flood water can knock over
 an adult. It takes only two feet of rushing water to carry away most vehicles—including
 pickups and SUVs.
- 2. Storm surge can cause water levels to rise quickly and flood large areas—sometimes in just minutes, and you could be left with no time to take action if you haven't already evacuated as instructed.
- 3. Storm surge values do not correspond well to the hurricane wind categories (of the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale) that range from 1 to 5. These categories are based only on winds and do not account for storm surge.
- 4. Tropical storms, category 1 or 2 hurricanes, major (category 3 to 5) hurricanes, and post-tropical cyclones can all cause life-threatening storm surge.
- 5. Storm surge can also occur with non-tropical storms like Nor'easters and other winter storms.
- 6. Many U.S. Gulf and East Coast areas are vulnerable to storm surge, including areas up to several miles inland from the coastline. Find out today, well before a hurricane ever approaches, if you live in a storm surge evacuation zone.
- 7. Storm surge can occur before, during, or after the center of a storm passes through an area. Storm surge can sometimes cut off evacuation routes, so do not delay leaving if an evacuation is ordered for your area.
- 8. During the peak of a storm surge event, it is unlikely that emergency responders will be able to reach you if you are in danger.
- 9. Even if your community is not directly affected by storm surge, it could experience other hazards from the storm and face dangerous conditions such as impassable roads, water and sewage problems, and power outages. If power remains on, downed electrical wires can pose an electrocution risk.
- 10. Weather conditions and the forecast can change. Local officials could issue evacuation or other instructions for many reasons. Always follow the instructions of local officials.



The New Jersey Sea Grant Consortium (NJSGC) is an affiliation of colleges, universities and other groups dedicated to advancing knowledge and stewardship of New Jersey's marine and coastal environment. NJSGC meets its mission through its innovative research, education and outreach programs. For more information about NJSGC, visit njseagrant.org.