

2007 South Carolina Hurricane Guide – Text Version

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KNOW

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 which 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 mitigative measures you can take to protect yourself, your home, or your business from losses.

Protection from Wind

- Analyze your home's or business's structural strengths and weaknesses.
- Retrofit your existing roof with hurricane straps.
- Retrofit your existing roof with gable end braces.
- If you are building a new home or business, consider a hip roof with a pitch of 30 degrees or less.
- Install or build storm shutters to protect windows.
- Install braces to give additional support to garage doors.

Protection from Flooding

- Buy flood insurance. Contact your local emergency management office to obtain information on how to contact the local National Flood Insurance Program representative, or use the toll free number 1-800-427-4661.
- Move valuables and appliances out of the basement.

- Have the main breaker or fuse box and utility meters elevated.
- Consider elevating your home/business above the 100-year floodplain or estimated surge inundation level.
- Make sure that any flood-proofing efforts are in compliance with minimum NFIP requirements, and with State and local building codes.

CERT - Community Emergency Response Team

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program helps train citizens to be better prepared to respond to emergency situations in their communities. CERT members can give critical support to first responders, provide immediate assistance to victims, and organize spontaneous volunteers at a disaster site. CERT training includes disaster preparedness, disaster fire suppression, basic disaster medical operations, and light search and rescue operations. Over 1,400 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 or Coordinator.

The following counties have active CERT Programs:

| | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Aiken | Allendale | Anderson |
| Bamberg | Barnwell | Beaufort |
| Charleston | Cherokee | Chester |
| Chesterfield | Clarendon | Colleton |
| Edgefield | Georgetown | Greenville |
| Greenwood | Horry | Jasper |
| Kershaw | Lancaster | Lexington |
| Marlboro | Oconee | Orangeburg |
| Pickens | Richland | Saluda |
| Spartanburg | Sumter | Williamsburg |

Visit the CERT Webpage: <http://www.citizencorps.gov/cert>.

S.C. Emergency Alert System Stations

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

Charleston

WNKT 107.5 FM
WEZL 103.5 FM

Grand Strand

WKZQ 101.7 FM
WSYN 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
WIBL 105.7 FM

Columbia

WCOS 97.5 FM
WTCB 106.7 FM
WLTR 91.3 FM (public-radio)
WQVA 1170 AM / 93.9 FM / 94.1 FM (Spanish)

York

WRHI 1340 AM/
WRHM 107.1 FM
WNSC 88.9 FM

S.C. 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 Frequencies

| County | Freq | County | Freq |
|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Abbeville | 162.425 | Hampton | 162.475 |
| | 162.550 | | 162.550 |
| Aiken | 162.450 | | 162.500 |
| | 162.500 | Horry | 162.400 |
| Allendale | 162.500 | Jasper | 162.475 |
| | 162.475 | Kershaw | 162.400 |
| Anderson | 162.550 | Lancaster | 162.500 |
| Bamberg | 162.500 | Laurens | 162.400 |
| | 162.525 | | 162.425 |
| Barnwell | 162.500 | Lee | 162.550 |
| | 162.425 | | 162.425 |
| Beaufort | 162.450 | | 162.550 |
| | 162.400 | Lexington | 162.400 |
| Berkeley | 162.550 | McCormick | 162.475 |
| | 162.475 | Marion | 162.400 |
| | 162.500 | | 162.425 |
| | 162.525 | | 162.550 |
| Calhoun | 162.400 | Marlboro | 162.400 |
| | 162.525 | Newberry | 162.500 |
| Charleston | 162.550 | | 162.425 |
| | 162.475 | | 162.425 |
| Cherokee | 162.475 | Oconee | 162.400 |
| | 162.550 | | 162.550 |
| | 162.425 | | 162.550 |
| Chester | 162.425 | Orangeburg | 162.425 |
| Chesterfield | 162.450 | | 162.450 |
| Clarendon | 162.525 | Pickens | 162.525 |
| | 162.475 | Richland | 162.500 |
| | 162.550 | | 162.550 |
| Colleton | 162.475 | Saluda | 162.400 |
| | 162.550 | Spartanburg | 162.525 |
| | 162.525 | | 162.425 |
| | 162.500 | | 162.550 |
| Darlington | 162.550 | | 162.475 |
| | 162.450 | Sumter | 162.400 |
| Dillon | 162.555 | | 162.525 |
| | 162.425 | | 162.425 |
| Dorchester | 162.550 | Union | 162.400 |
| | 162.525 | | 162.525 |
| | 162.475 | Williamsburg | 162.550 |
| Edgefield | 162.425 | | 162.425 |
| | 162.450 | | 162.550 |
| Fairfield | 162.400 | York | 162.500 |
| Florence | 162.550 | | 162.475 |
| Georgetown | 162.500 | | 162.425 |
| Greenville | 162.550 | | |
| Greenwood | 162.425 | | |

Hurricane Planning Should Include Insurance Check-Up

Most people don't think about their insurance until after a disaster happens, but now is the time to prepare. The South Carolina Insurance News Service recommends at least four major items be on your hurricane planning list:

- **Review your insurance coverage** with your insurance agent or company and make sure you know what your policy covers. Write down your basic insurance information, such as the name and phone number of your insurance agent, your insurance policy number and your insurance claims phone number, and keep it with you if you evacuate.
- **Ask your agent or company what you can do** to reduce your chance of a loss, such as installing hurricane shutters, in order to protect your valuable personal belongings.
- **Update your household inventory.** Make a list, take pictures, videotape or use a home inventory software package to document your belongings and store the inventory in a safe place outside your home.
- **Check to see what your deductibles are and how your insurance will handle damaged, stolen or destroyed items.** Does your policy have a percentage deductible? Does it provide replacement cost coverage or actual cash value?
- Coastal residents may need as many as seven separate insurance policies to protect their home and property from disasters.
- Flood insurance is **NOT** part of most homeowner, mobile home or rental insurance policies. You must buy separate flood coverage, and there is a waiting period of **30 days**.
- If your homeowner's insurance does not have wind/hail coverage, you will need to purchase separate coverage, which has a **15-day** waiting period.
- You **can't** buy homeowner/renter's insurance after a hurricane watch or warning has been issued.

To help South Carolinians prepare for the hurricane/storm season, log on to the South Carolina Insurance News Service web site at www.scinsnews.com or call for free information on taking a home inventory, wind/hail insurance and settling insurance claims after a disaster.

For more information call the South Carolina Insurance News Service at 803-252-3455 or send email to: alove@scinsnews.com.

Storm Surge and the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

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 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.



Storm Surge

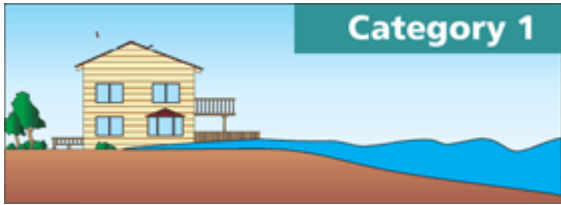
An abnormal rise of sea along a shore as the result, primarily, of the winds from a storm.

These surge values are averages for these storm categories. Actual surge depths may be much greater.

Category 1: Minimal Damage

Winds 74-95 mph

Surge: 4 to 5 feet



No real damage to building structures. 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

Surge: 6 to 8 feet

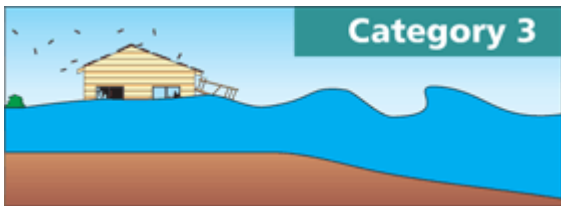


Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings. Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees with some trees blown down. Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.

Category 3: Extensive Damage

Winds 111-130 mph

Surge: 9 to 12 feet

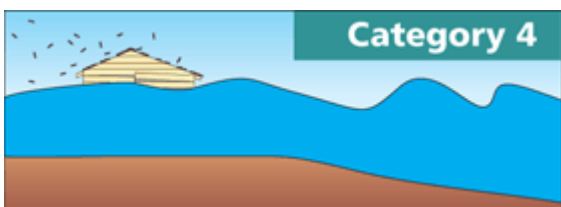


Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Damage to shrubbery and trees with foliage blown off trees and large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by battering of floating debris.

Category 4: Extreme Damage

Winds 131-155 mph

Surge: 13 to 18 feet

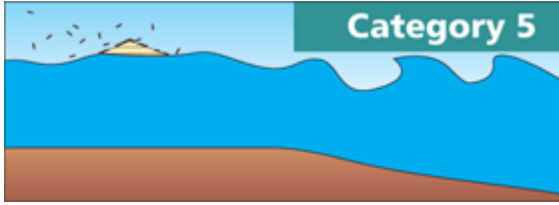


More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees, and and most signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore.

Category 5: Catastrophic Damage

Winds More than 155 mph

Surge: higher than 18 feet



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 within 5-10 miles (8-16 km) of the shoreline may be required.

Citizens with Special Needs

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.) 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 if 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.

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 to 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.scecmd.org or www.fema.gov.

Whether you decide to shelter-in-place or evacuate, having a plan and being ready are the keys to safety. **Start planning today. Stay alert. Stay alive.**

Phone Numbers

Public Information Phone System (PIPS)

1-866-246-0133

Only activated when needed. Spanish interpreters available.

Dept. of Transportation (Traffic Information)

1-888-877-9151

Hispanic Outreach of South Carolina

1-803-419-5112

S.C. Insurance News Service

1-803-252-3455

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](#)

Traffic Information

[Department of Public Safety/Traffic](#)

Traffic Cameras

[Department of Transportation](#)

Weather

[National Weather Service](#)

[National Hurricane Center](#)

Other Useful Sites

[S.C. American Red Cross](#)

[S.C. Web Site](#)

[S.C. Salvation Army](#)

[S.C. Educational Radio](#)

[S.C. Educational TV](#)

[S.C. Insurance News Service](#)

[Federal Emergency Management Agency](#)

[Animal Emergencies-Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health](#)

[Animal Emergencies-S.C. Association of Veterinarians](#)

PREPARE

2007 Atlantic Storm Names

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Andrea | Lorenzo |
| Barry | Melissa |
| Chantal | Noel |
| Dean | Olga |
| Erin | Pablo |
| Felix | Rebekah |
| Gabrielle | Sebastien |
| Humberto | Tanya |
| Ingrid | Van |
| Jerry | Wendy |
| Karen | |

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 our linemen. Plug appliances directly into the generator.
- Should the power go out while you are cooking dinner, 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.

Plan Ahead for Pet Sheltering

In the event of a disaster, if you must evacuate, the most important thing you can do for your pets is to evacuate them too. Pets are not allowed in public shelters for health and space reasons. For more information about disaster planning for animals, including pet-friendly motels around the state, contact your local emergency preparedness officials, animal control agency, humane society or veterinarian. For online information about animal preparedness visit <http://www.clemson.edu/LPH/emergencypreparedness.htm>.

S.C Animal Care and Control

1-803-776-7387

S.C. Association of Veterinarians

1-800-441-7228

For detailed information on livestock and horse evacuation procedures, contact the Clemson University Cooperative Extension office in each county, Clemson Livestock-Poultry Health Programs, 803-788-2260 or SC Department of Agriculture, 803-734-2200. Stabling information (and some information about livestock feed, hay) is available through Clemson Livestock-Poultry Health Programs as well as the SC Department of Agriculture. Contact your veterinarian or local humane society for information on preparing your pets for an emergency.

Before

- Make sure that your pets are current on their vaccinations. Pet shelters may require proof of vaccines.
- Have a current photograph.
- Keep a collar with identification on your pet and have a leash on hand to control your pet.
- Have a properly-sized pet carrier for each animal - carriers should be large enough for the animal to stand and turn around.
- Plan your evacuation strategy and don't forget your pet! Specialized pet shelters, animal control shelters, veterinary clinics and friends and relatives out of harm's way are ALL potential refuges for your pet during a disaster.

- If you plan to shelter your pet - work it into your evacuation route planning.

During

- Animals brought to a pet shelter are required to have: Proper identification collar and rabies tag, proper identification on all belongings, a carrier or cage, a leash, an ample supply of food, water and food bowls, any necessary medications, specific care instructions and newspapers or trash bags for clean-up.
- Bring pets indoors well in advance of a storm - reassure them and remain calm.
- Pet shelters will be filled on first come, first served basis. Call ahead and determine availability.

After

- Walk pets on a leash until they become re-oriented to their home. Often familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and pets could easily be confused and become lost. Also, downed power lines, reptiles brought in with high water and debris can all pose a threat for animals after a disaster.
- If pets cannot be found after a disaster, contact the local animal control office to find out where lost animals can be recovered. Bring along a picture of your pet if possible.
- After a disaster, animals can become aggressive or defensive. Monitor their behavior.
- Don't forget your pet when preparing a family disaster plan.

Pet Disaster Supply Kit

- Proper identification including immunization records
- Ample supply of food and water
- A carrier or cage
- Medications
- Muzzle, collar and leash

Free Service Offers Way to Contact Next of Kin

What will happen if you are injured or missing during a disaster and unable to contact your family? What if they are injured and unable to contact you? A non-profit, free service wants to help.

The service is called the Next of Kin Registry, NOKR for short. NOKR allows you to sign up and to indicate someone to be notified if you are missing, hurt or deceased.

If you're interested in finding out more about the service or want to register, visit www.NOKR.org. Information on the site indicates NOKR has already been used in national and global disasters including: the 2004 Asian tsunami, the 2005 London bombings, the 2005 hurricane season, the 2005 mudslide in Guatemala and the 2006 Indian train bombing.

EVACUATE

Evacuation Routes and 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 50.
- Under certain conditions, US 501 will be converted to four lanes westbound from SC 22 to US 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 lane of US 52 at Goose Creek will continue on to Moncks Corner. In Moncks Corner, it will be directed onto SC 6, where SC 6 will take evacuees toward Columbia.
- The left lane of US 52 at Goose Creek will go on to 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 Sullivan's 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

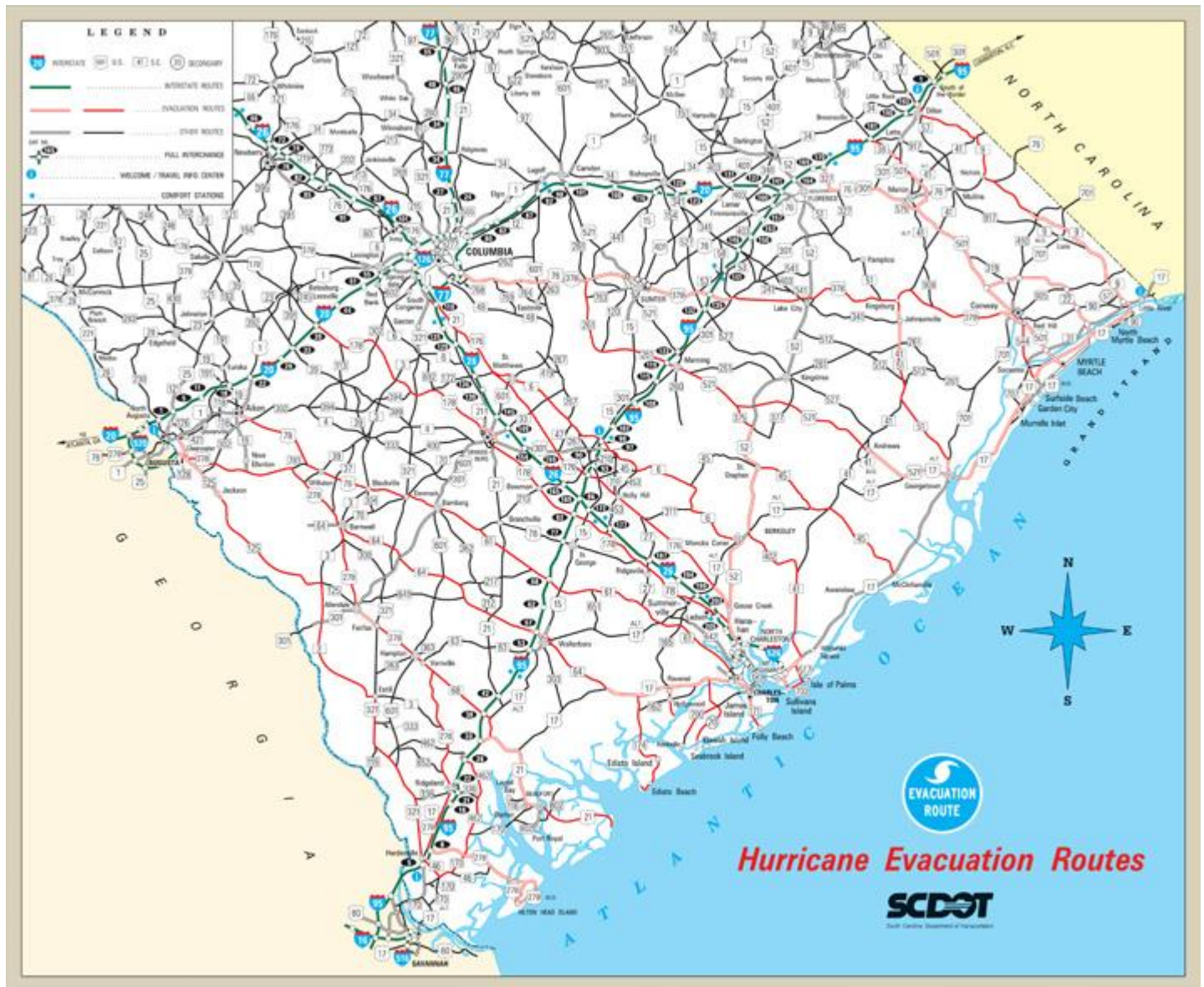
Hilton Head Island

- 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 SC 170 to SC 46 to US 321 then to SC 3 to SC 125 and onto North Augusta.
- 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 westbound to Hardeeville. 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

- Evacuees will use the two present northbound lanes on US 21. These lanes will be turned onto US 17 south to I-95 at Exit 33 (Point South) where the left lane will go to I-95 south and the right lane to I-95 north.
- 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 the traffic from SC 280. Also, as conditions warrant, US 21 may be converted to four lanes northbound from SC 280. Both of the above schemes will end at US 17, Gardens Corner. In either case, motorists will be given instructions through signs and highway advisory radio.

2007 Evacuation Map



Shelters

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 shown with an asterisk (*) may be opened when citizens are asked to 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 | North Augusta High School 2000 Knobcone Avenue N. Augusta, SC 29841 |
| Allendale County Allendale Elementary School 4561 Allendale-Fairfax Highway Allendale, SC 29810 | |
| Bamberg County Bamberg-Ehrhardt High School 267 Red Raider Avenue Bamberg, SC 29003 | |
| Barnwell County Barnwell Elementary School 734 Haygood 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 High School 1293 Old Hwy 6 Cross, SC 29436 |
| 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 Stall High School 7749 Pinehurst Street N. Charleston, SC 29420* | Midland Park Elementary 2415 Midland Park Road N. Charleston, SC 29418* |
| North Charleston High School 1087 East Montague N. Charleston, SC 29405* | 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 School 8585 Vistavia Road N. Charleston, SC 29406 |
| Pepperhill Elementary School 3300 Creola Road N. Charleston, SC 29420 | Brentwood Middle School 2685 Leeds Avenue N. Charleston, SC 29405 |
| Clarendon County Manning High School 2155 Paxville Highway Manning, SC 29102 | East Clarendon Complex 1171 Pope Street Turbeville, SC 29162 |

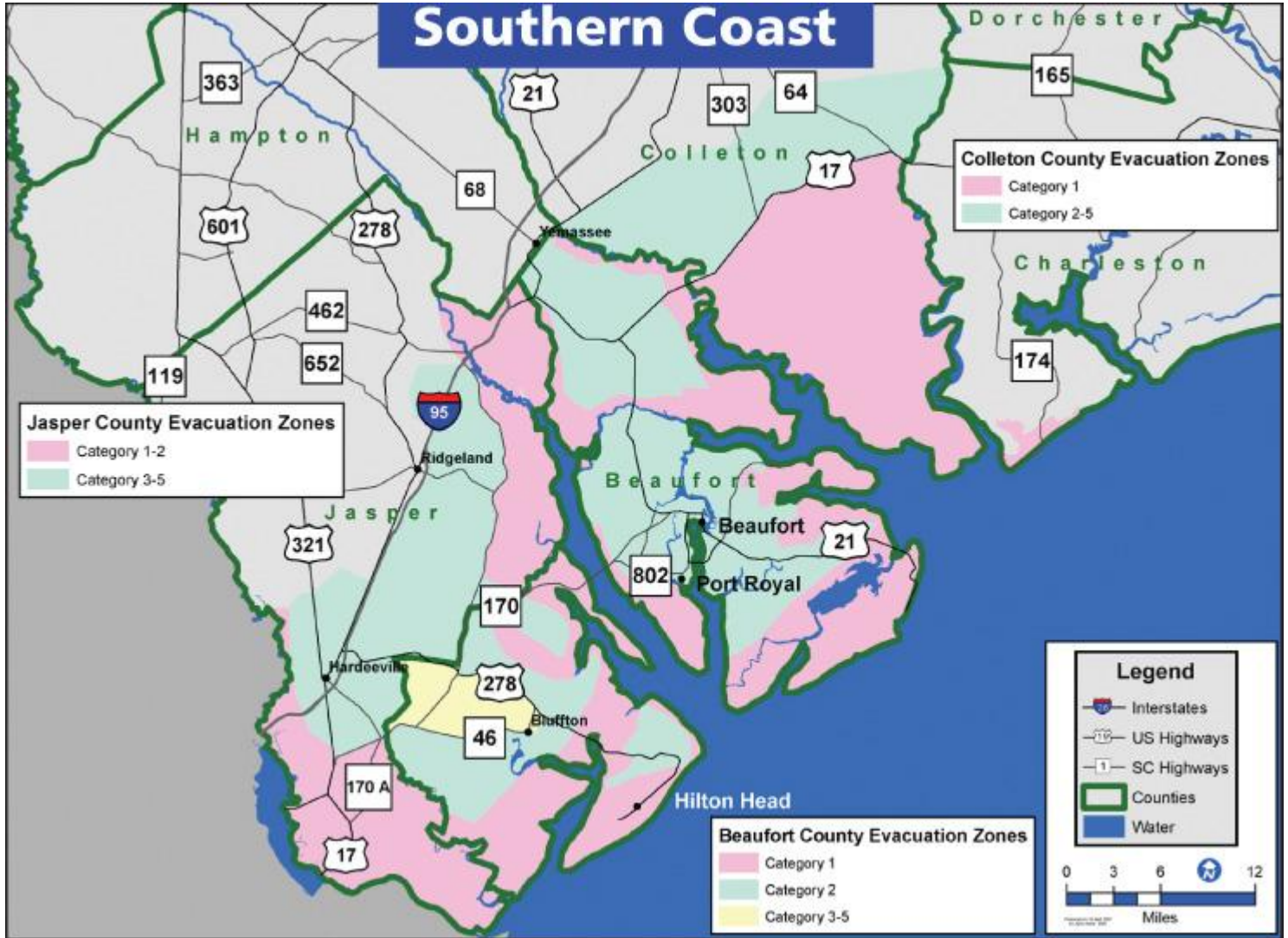
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|--|---|
| Colleton County Colleton County High School 1379 Mighty Cougar Drive Walterboro, SC 29488* | Northside Elementary School 1929 Industrial Boulevard Walterboro, SC 29488 |
| Ruffin Middle School 155 Patriot Lane Ruffin, SC 29475 | |
| Darlington 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 | Society Hill Community Center 236 Hall Street Society Hill, SC 29593 |
| Dillon County 1730 Highway 301 North Dillon, SC 29536 | Latta High School 618 North Richardson Street Latta, SC 29565 |
| Lake View High School 401 East 3 rd Avenue Lake View, SC 29563 | |
| Dorchester County Fort Dorchester High School 8500 Patriot Boulevard North 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 |
| Florence County Wilson High School 1411 East Old Marion Highway 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 |

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| <p>Hampton County Varnville Elementary School 395 Pine Street, East Varnville, SC 29944*</p> | <p>Wade Hampton High School 201 Airport Road Varnville, SC 29944*</p> |
| <p>Estill High School 1450 Columbia Highway North Estill, SC 29918*</p> | <p>Hampton Elementary School 505 South Hoover Street Hampton, SC 29924</p> |
| <p>Horry County Loris Elementary School 901 East Hwy 9 Business Loris, SC 29569*</p> | <p>South Conway Elementary School 3001 Fourth Avenue Conway, SC 29527*</p> |
| <p>Aynor Elementary School 201 Highway 24 Aynor, SC 29511</p> | <p>Aynor High School 201 Highway 24 Aynor, SC 29511</p> |
| <p>Green Sea Floyds Elementary School 5000 Tulip Groove Road Green Sea, SC 29545</p> | <p>Conway Elementary School 1101 Snowhill Drive Conway, SC 29526</p> |
| <p>Pee Dee Elementary School 6555 Hwy 134 Conway, SC 29527</p> | |
| <p>Jasper County Jasper County High School US Hwy 278 West (Old Grays Rd) Ridgeland, SC 29936*</p> | <p>Ridgeland Elementary School 250 Bees Creek Road Ridgeland, SC 29936*</p> |
| <p>Ridgeland Middle School 250 Bees Creek Road Ridgeland, SC 29936</p> | |
| <p>Lee County Lee Central High School 1800 Wisacky Road Bishopville, SC 29010</p> | |
| <p>Lexington County White Knoll High School 5643 Platt Springs Road Lexington, SC 29073</p> | |
| <p>Marion County Marion High School 1205 South Main Street Marion, SC 29571*</p> | <p>Mullins High School 747 Millers Road Mullins, SC 29574</p> |
| <p>Creek Bridge High School 6641 S. Hwy 41 Marion, SC 29571</p> | <p>Britton's Neck Elementary School 223 Gresham Road Gresham, SC 29546</p> |
| <p>Marlboro County Marlboro High School 951 Fayetteville Avenue Bennettsville, SC 29512</p> | |

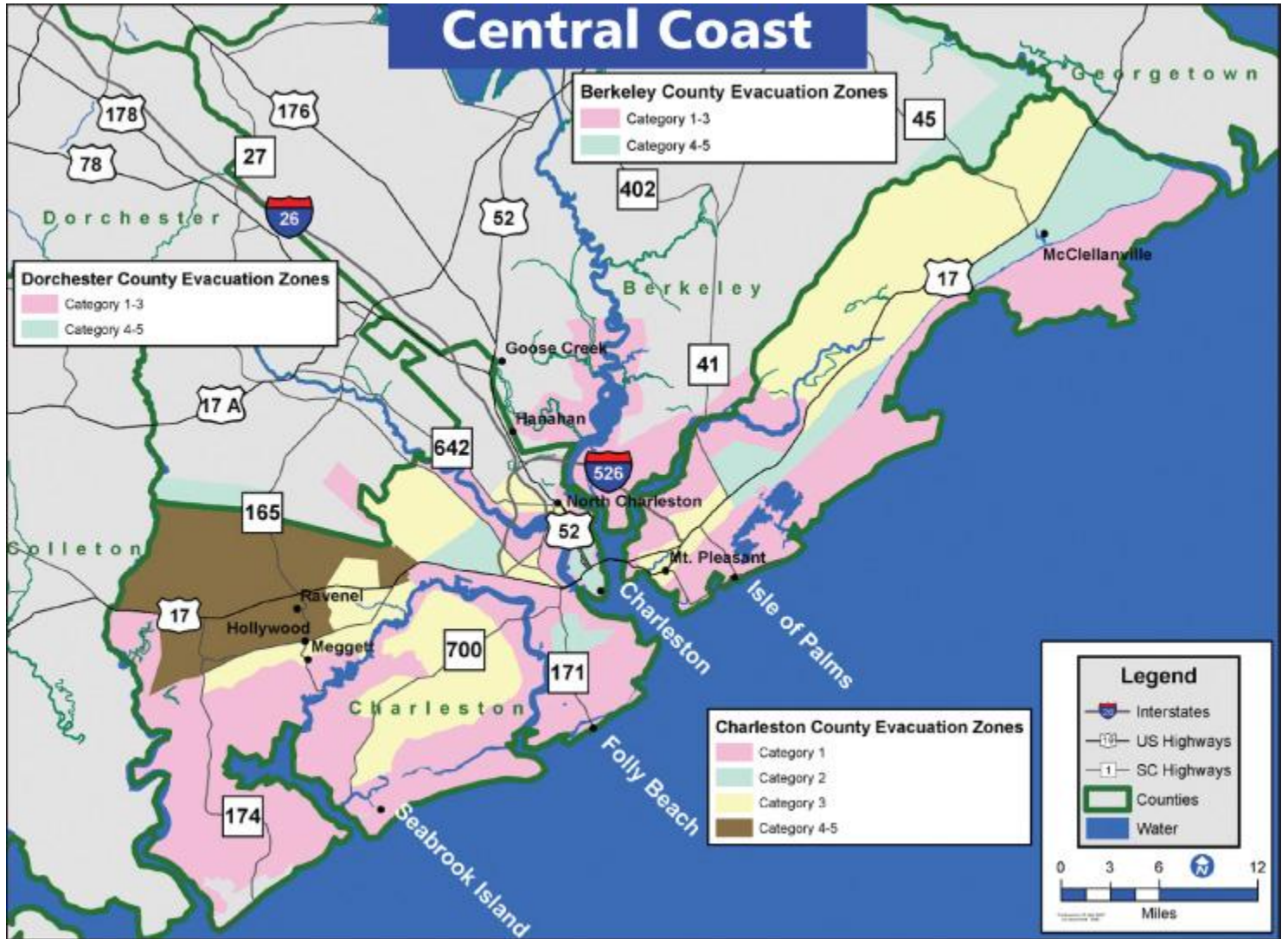
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|---|--|
| Orangeburg County Orangeburg-Wilkinson High School 601 Bruin Parkway Orangeburg, SC 29115 | Lake Marion High School 3635 Tee Vee Road Santee, SC 29142 |
| Richland County St. Andrews Baptist Church 230 Bush River Road Columbia, SC 29210 | |
| Sumter County 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 Junior High School 710 Third Avenue Kingstree, SC 29556 | C.E. Murray High School 222 C.E. Murray Boulevard Greeleyville, SC 29056 |

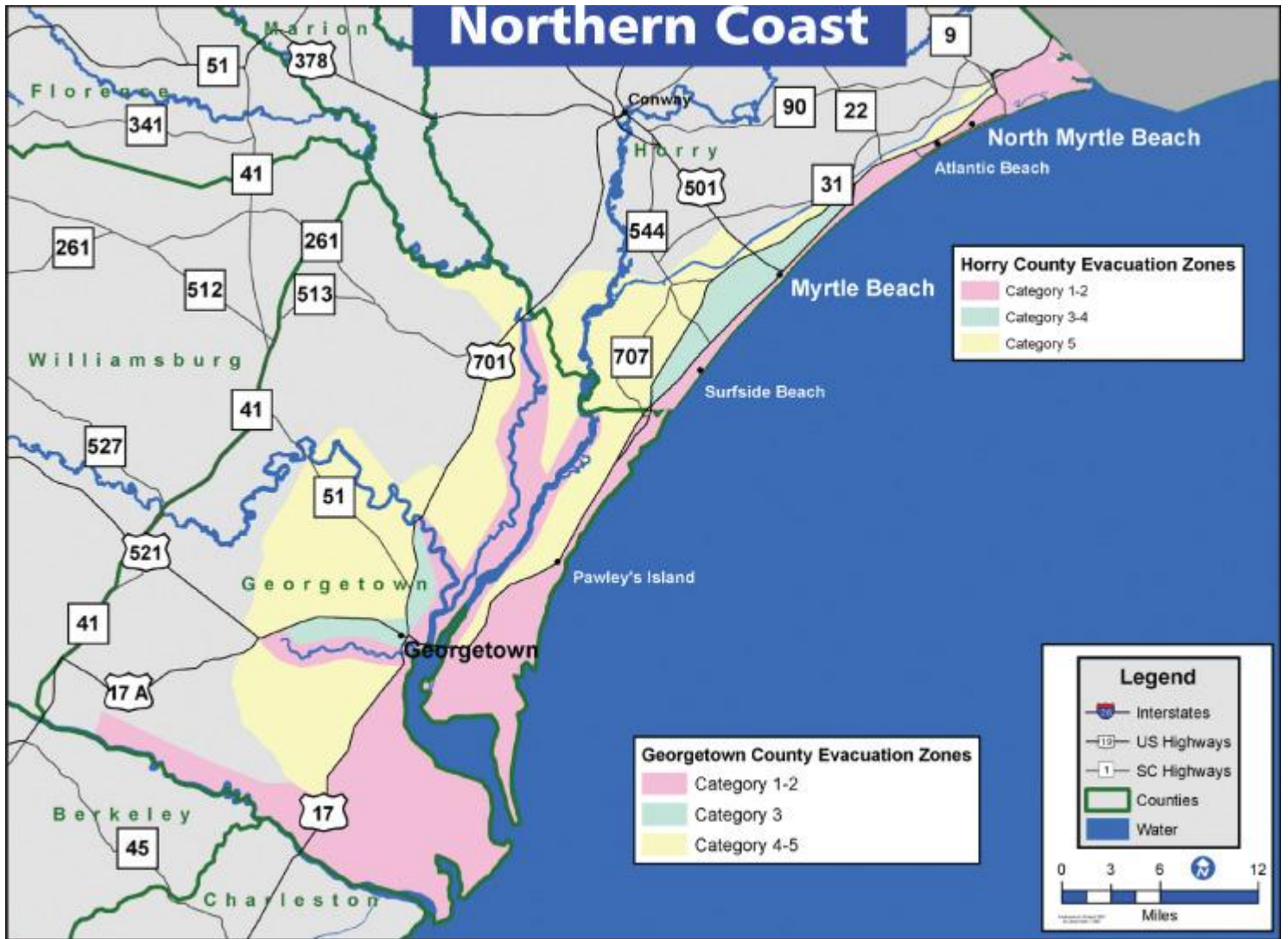
Evacuation Zones

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.



Central Coast





Hurricane Preparation: Before, During, and After a Hurricane

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.

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:

- "2007 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 radio and 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)
- Toiletries and other personal hygiene items
- Cash and credit cards

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.

Prior to an Evacuation:

See www.scmd.org "Am I in an Evacuation Zone?" to assist you in determining if you are in an evacuation zone.

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 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, or 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.
- Use the telephone to report life-threatening emergencies only.