
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

WINTER STORMS

WINTER TRAVEL

DO NOT travel if advised against it or if not necessary.

You should also take measures to protect yourself if you must drive during a winter storm:

- Winterize your car before the winter storm season. Have a mechanic check your car's systems and install good winter tires with adequate tread. Keep snow and ice removal equipment in the car.
- Keep a cell phone or two-way radio with you when traveling in winter weather. Make sure that the batteries are charged.
- Keep a disaster supplies kit in the trunk of each car used by household members.
- Plan long trips carefully and notify someone of your destination, route, and expected time of arrival.
- If you get stuck, stay with the vehicle, display a trouble sign, and occasionally run the engine to keep warm, keeping the exhaust pipe clear of snow and a downwind window open slightly for ventilation. Use available material, such as newspapers, maps, and removable car mats for added insulation. Avoid overexertion, drink fluids, and watch for signs of frostbite and hypothermia. Venturing away from your vehicle can be very disorientating in a severe storm!

Check the forecast when venturing outside. Major winter storms are often followed by even colder temperatures.

Keep children indoors during the most severe part of the storm. If allowed to play outdoors during the storm, be sure to check on them frequently.

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WINTER STORM PREPAREDNESS

Key steps in winter storm preparedness:

- Understand the risk. Take time to learn about the winter storm risk in your area. Realize the seriousness of such storms; they may leave you on your own for a long period of time.
- Prepare your home with insulation, caulking, and weatherstripping. Learn how to keep pipes from freezing and how to thaw frozen pipes. Store sufficient fuel (or emergency heating equipment). Install and test smoke alarms on all levels of your home. Contact your local utility company about conducting an energy audit. Most will perform a basic audit free of charge.
- Service snow removal equipment before the winter storm season. Maintain the equipment in good working order, and ensure that you have an adequate supply of gas. Clearing snow can be dangerous; use caution!
- Keep your car's gas tank full for emergency use and to keep the fuel line from freezing.
- Pay attention to warnings. Use a NOAA Weather Radio with a tone-alert feature or listen to local radio or television for Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts.

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Winter flooding includes:

- Coastal floods: Winds generated from intense winter storms can cause widespread tidal flooding and severe beach erosion along coastal areas.
- Ice jams: Long cold spells can cause rivers and lakes to freeze. A rise in the water level or a thaw breaks the ice into large chunks that become jammed at manmade and natural obstructions. An ice jam can act as a dam, resulting in severe flooding.
- Snowmelt: A sudden thaw of a heavy snow pack that often leads to flooding.

COLD

Exposure to cold can cause frostbite or hypothermia and become life threatening. Infants and the elderly are the most susceptible.

What constitutes extreme cold varies in different parts of the country:

- In the south, near-freezing temperatures are considered extreme cold. Vegetation may be damaged and pipes may freeze and burst.
- In the north, extreme temperatures are well below zero.

When talking about cold, you should consider:

- Wind chill: Wind chill is not the actual temperature, but rather how wind and cold feel on exposed skin. As the wind increases, heat is carried away from the body at a faster rate, driving down the body's temperature.
- Frostbite: Frostbite is damage to body tissue caused by extreme cold and resulting in a loss of feeling and a white or pale appearance in extremities, such as fingers, toes, ear lobes, or the tip of the nose. Frostbite victims require immediate medical treatment. If you must wait for help, slowly rewarm the affected areas. If signs of hypothermia appear, however, warm the body core before the extremities.
- Hypothermia: Hypothermia occurs when the body temperature drops below 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Hypothermia can kill. For those who survive, there are likely to be lasting kidney, liver, and pancreas problems. If you suspect hypothermia, take the victim's temperature. If it is below 95 degrees Fahrenheit, seek medical care immediately! If medical care is not available, warm the person slowly, starting with the body core. Warming the arms and legs first drives cold blood toward the heart and can lead to heart failure. Dress the person in dry clothing and wrap him or her in a warm blanket, covering the head and neck. Do not provide alcohol, drugs, coffee, or any hot beverage or food. Warm broth is the first food to offer.

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ELEMENTS OF WINTER STORMS

The elements of winter storms include:

- Heavy snow
- Ice – perhaps the greatest danger of all!
- Winter flooding
- Cold

HEAVY SNOW

Heavy snow can:

- Immobilize regions and paralyze cities.
- Strand commuters.
- Close airports.
- Disrupt emergency and medical services.

Accumulations of snow can cause roofs to collapse and knock down trees and power lines. Homes and farms may be isolated for days, and unprotected livestock may be lost. The cost of removing snow and repairing damage, and the resulting loss of business can have severe economic impacts on cities and towns.

In the mountains, heavy snow can lead to masses of tumbling snow called avalanches. More than 80 percent of midwinter avalanches are triggered by a rapid accumulation of snow, and 90 percent of those occur within 24 hours of snowfall.

An avalanche may reach a mass of a million tons and travel at speeds of up to 200 miles per hour (mph).