

Severe Weather



Awareness Week

Communication NOAA Weather Radio

Receiving the latest warnings during severe weather is critical. You must stay informed in order to make the correct decisions.

There are many ways to receive National Weather Service (NWS) warnings. The **commercial media** is a great source. Turn on the television or radio and watch or listen to a station that is giving weather updates. The **Internet** can be a great source of critical weather information. You can get warnings and view radar data on **NWS Internet** sites and other sites as well. **Cell phones** can also be a great source of information. There are many “apps” available to get warnings and view radar data.

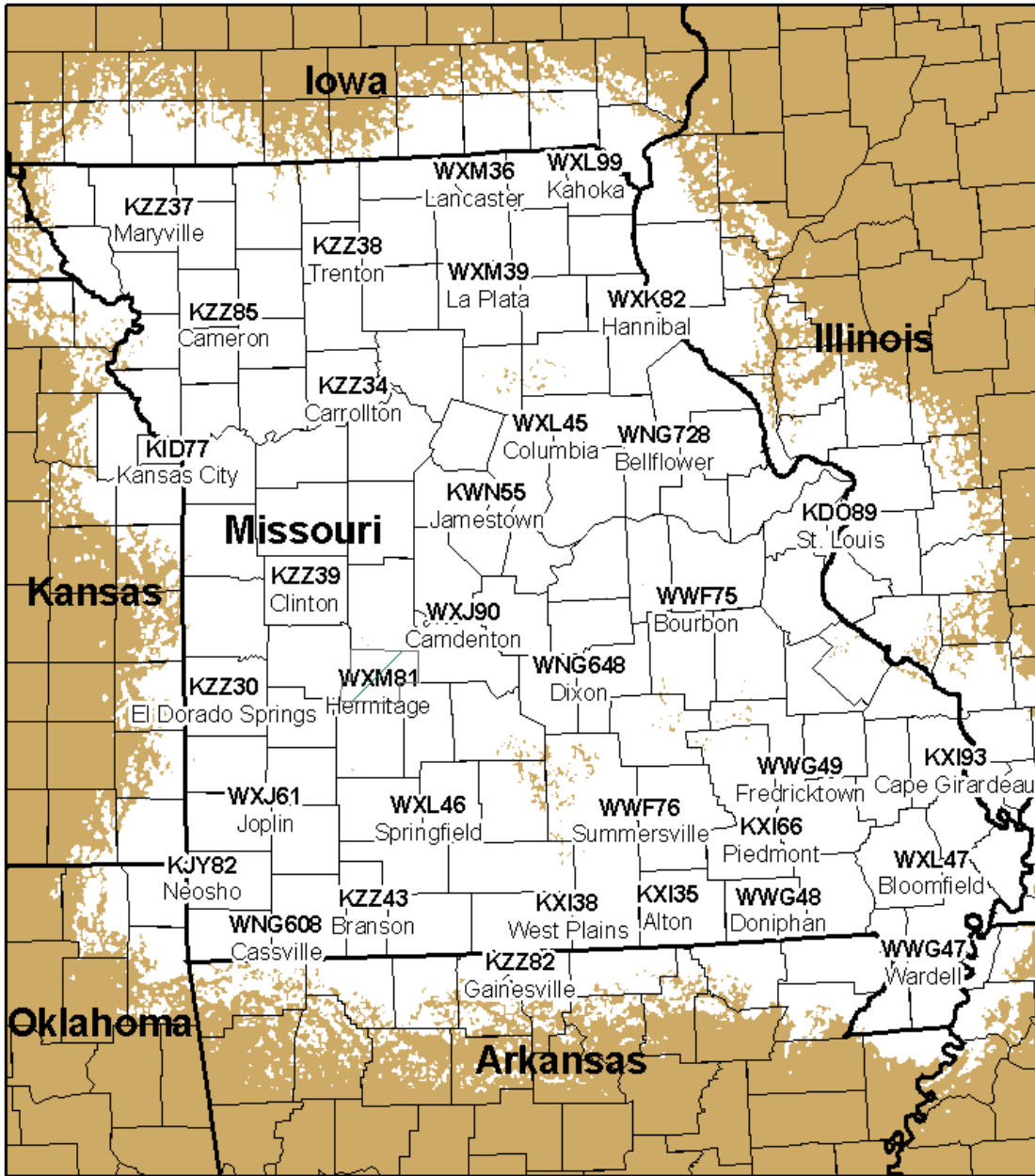
The **Wireless Emergency Alert System** is now available in newer cell phones. There is nothing you need to download. It is built into the cell phone. The cellular carriers receive NWS warnings, and then send select warnings to the cell towers that cover the area in the warning. If you are within the coverage area of a tower that receives the warning, your cell phone will emit a sound, and the message will appear on your screen.

NOAA Weather Radio is a Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce. As the "**Voice of the National Weather Service**," it provides continuous broadcasts of the latest weather information from local National Weather Service (NWS) Offices. Weather messages are repeated every 4 to 6 minutes and are routinely updated every 1 to 3 hours, or more frequently in rapidly changing local weather. Most stations operate 24 hours daily.



A NOAA Weather Radio is one of the few devices available that can warn you of impending severe weather 24-hours a day. During severe weather, NWS warnings will interrupt the routine weather broadcasts with the warning. If your radio is set to alert mode, it will turn on automatically, set off an alarm, and broadcast the message.

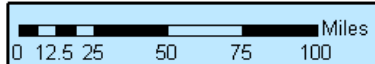
NOAA Weather Radios are made by several manufacturers and come in a variety of types. Some also contain AM/FM receivers and can be used as clock radios. Many models can be set to alarm for a specific county and/or a specific warning.

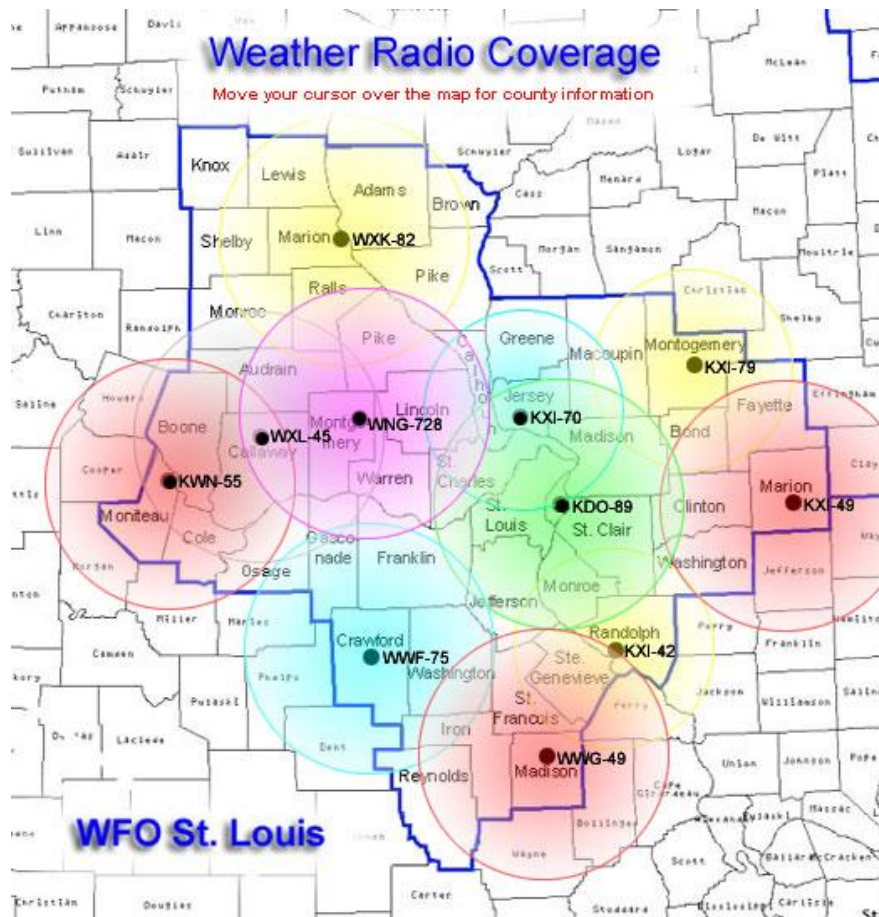
Missouri



Legend

-  Coverage Area
-  Not Covered





St. Louis, Mo - KDO-89: 162.550 Mhz

Hannibal, Mo - WXX-82: 162.475 Mhz

Fulton, Mo - WXL-45: 162.400 Mhz

Jamestown, Mo - KWN-55: 162.425 Mhz

Bourbon, Mo - WWF-75" 162.525 Mhz

Bellflower, Mo - WNG-728: 162.450 Mhz

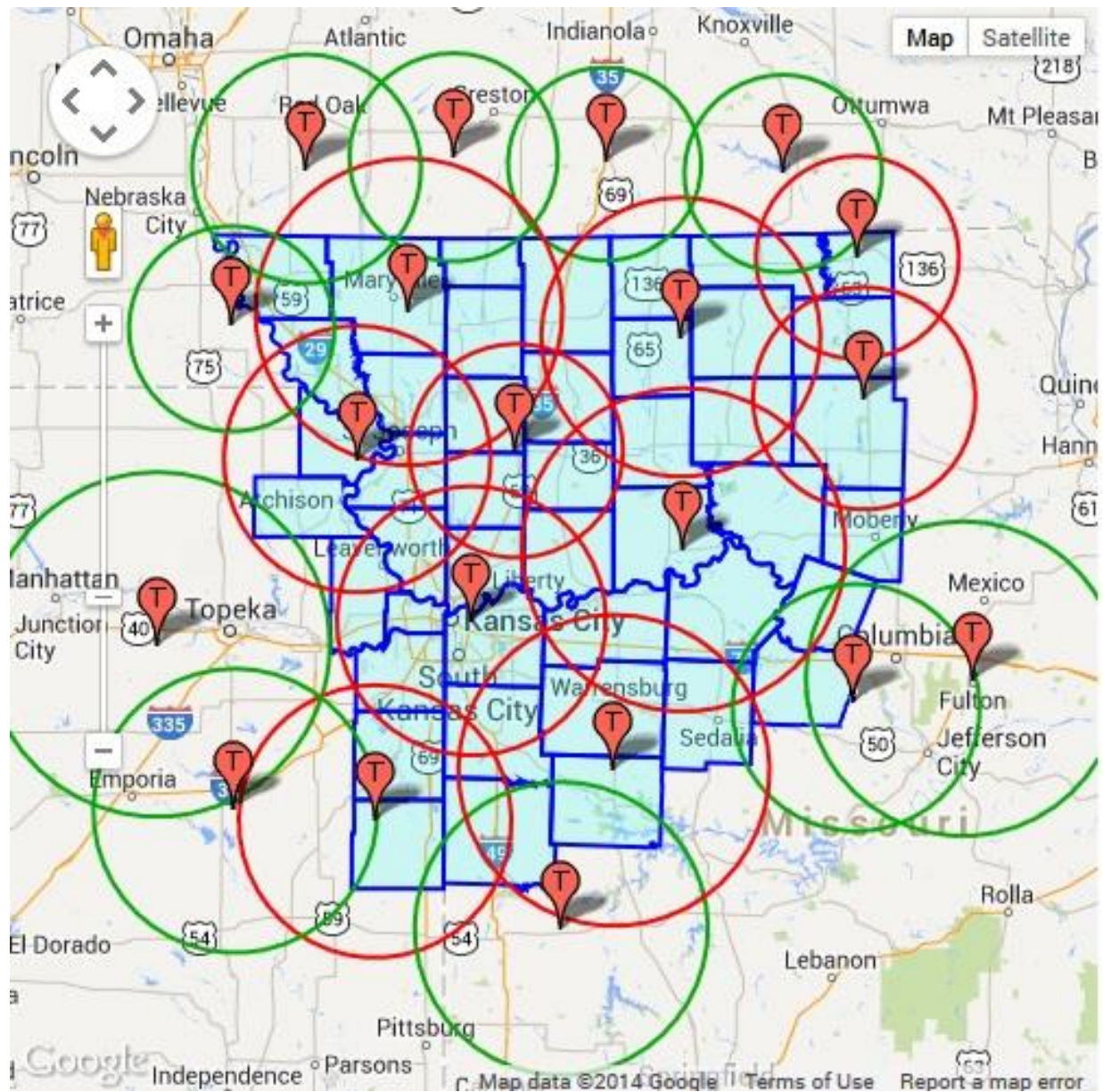
Fredericktown, Mo - WWG-49: 162.500 Mhz

Chester, Il - KXI-42: 162.450 Mhz

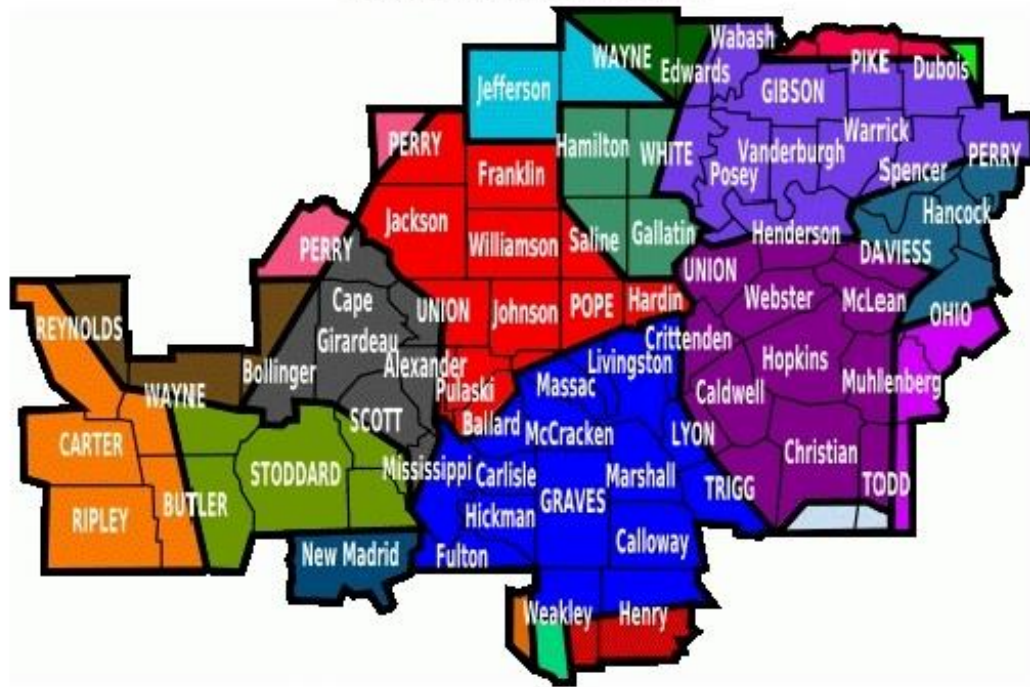
Jerseyville, Il - KXI-70: 162.450

Hillsboro, Il - KXI-79: 162.425 Mhz

Salem, Il - KXI-49: 162.475 Mhz



PADUCAH AREA COVERAGE MAP



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|---|---|--|
| ■ KIG-76 (Evansville) 162.550 | ■ KIH-45 (Bowling Green) 162.400 | ■ KIH-46 (Mayfield) 162.475 |
| ■ KXI-26 (Hopkinsville) 162.450 | ■ KXI-42 (Chester) 162.450 | ■ KXI-48 (Newton) 162.450 |
| ■ KXI-49 (Salem) 162.475 | ■ KXI-52 (McLeansboro) 162.400 | ■ KXI-66 (Piedmont) 162.425 |
| ■ KXI-93 (Cape Girardeau) 162.550 | ■ KZZ-61 (Whitesville) 162.475 | ■ WWG-47 (Wardell) 162.525 |
| ■ WWG-48 (Doniphan) 162.450 | ■ WXJ-91 (Madisonville) 162.525 | ■ WWG-83 (Edwardsport) 162.425 |
| ■ WWH-37 (Clarksville) 162.500 | ■ WXM-49 (Marion) 162.425 | ■ WXL-47 (Dexter) 162.400 |

