

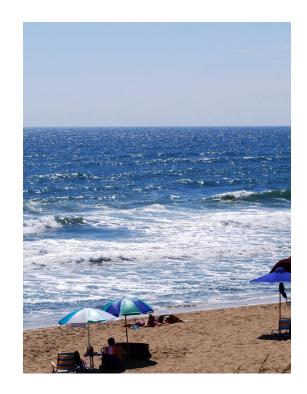
Spring Weather Hazards

- Rip Currents & Beach Hazards
- Tornadoes
- Thunderstorms
- Lightning
- Flooding
- Tsunamis
- Heat



Rip Currents & Beach Hazards

- Beach flags help alert swimmers about potential dangers such as high surf or strong rip currents
- Look for beach flags before you enter the water
- If caught in a rip current, swim parallel to the beach to escape



RIP CURRENTS KNOW YOUR OPTIONS





Other Dangerous Currents

- Longshore currents
- Outlet currents
- Tidal currents
- Structural currents
- Learn more about these at weather.gov/safety/dangerous-currents



Tornadoes

- Winds from tornadoes can exceed 200 mph
- Flying debris is very dangerous and, most often, the cause of death and injuries
- Seek a sturdy shelter in a basement, storm shelter, or interior room away from windows on the lowest floor, and cover your head
- The most dangerous locations to be in during a tornado are mobile homes and vehicles



NWS Tornado Products



NWS Tornado Products

"THIS IS A PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS SITUATION..."

Have you ever noticed the wording "THIS IS A PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS SITUATION" in some of the severe weather watches issued by the NWS Storm Prediction Center?



This wording is used in **Tornado Watches** for rare situations when long-lived and intense tornadoes are likely.

This enhanced wording may also accompany **Severe Thunderstorm Watches** for widespread and exceptionally intense straight-line wind events.

BE PREPARED:



Review your severe weather safety procedures
Know the safest place to seek refuge ahead of time
Consider canceling or postponing outdoor activities
Have multiple ways to receive a warning
Inform others of the heightened risk







Severe Thunderstorms

- Severe thunderstorms produce damaging wind and/or large hail (along with lightning and tornadoes)
- Take shelter in a sturdy structure away from windows – a basement or cellar would be best
- Being in a vehicle is safer than being outside



NWS Severe Thunderstorm Products



Lightning

- All thunderstorms produce lightning
- Lightning kills an average of 20 people every year
- Take shelter inside a sturdy enclosed structure
- A hard-topped vehicle is also a safe location



Flooding

- Flooding can be caused by snowmelt, ice jams, and heavy rain
- More than half of all flood fatalities are vehicle-related
- Never drive into flooded roadways or around barricades



Snow Melt

- Water stored in the snowpack goes into rivers when the snow melts in spring
- Spring flooding can affect large river basins
- Never drive through flood waters, and obey road signs



Ice Jams

- Ice jam flooding occurs when chunks of ice build up and prevent water from flowing downstream
- This can lead to rapid rises upstream from the ice jam
- Never drive through flood waters



Heavy Rain

- Heavy rain on saturated soil can lead to flooding
- More than half of all flood fatalities are vehicle-related
- It only takes 12 inches of rushing water to carry away a small car
- Turn around, Don't drown!



NWS Flood Products



Tsunamis

- A tsunami is one of the most powerful and destructive forces of nature
- Know nature's warnings: strong or long earthquake, sudden ocean rise or fall, ocean roar
- Respond to warnings: move to high ground or inland



NWS Tsunami Products



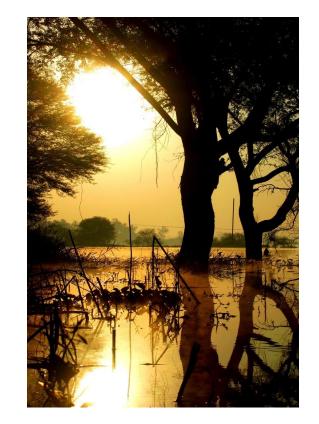
Heat Safety

- Even in the spring, heat with or without humidity can take a toll on the body.
- Know the signs of heat illness. Types of heat illnesses include heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.
- Reschedule outdoor work and strenuous activities for another day or for the coolest time of day.
- Stay hydrated by drinking plenty of water.



Heat Safety

- Sunburn and heat illness can be avoided
- Apply and reapply sunscreen to protect your skin from sunburn
- Stay in air conditioning and out of the sun if possible
- NEVER leave children, the elderly, or pets in parked, unattended vehicles



NWS Heat Products

EXCESSIVE HEAT WATCH

An Excessive Heat Watch is issued when dangerous heat is possible.

Reschedule outdoor activities in the coming days. Make sure that children, the elderly, and pets have a place to cool off during the heat.

Be Prepared.



EXCESSIVE HEAT WARNING

An Excessive Heat Warning is issued when dangerous heat is happening or about to happen.

Avoid heavy activity & direct sunlight. Stay hydrated, find a cool indoor place, and check on children, elderly & pets.

Take Action!

Spring Safety Resources

weather.gov/safety/ripcurrent
weather.gov/safety/tornado
weather.gov/safety/thunderstorm
weather.gov/safety/lightning
weather.gov/safety/flood
weather.gov/safety/tsunami
weather.gov/safety/heat

