

# HURRICANE GUIDE

Your resource guide for  
keeping yourself, your loved  
ones, and your property  
safe throughout the  
hurricane season.



INVENT. BUILD. DELIVER.

# PGT Innovations Presents HURRICANE GUIDE



## A Note From Our CEO

Helping to protect families is at the core of what we do every day at PGT Innovations. Through collaborative efforts, we hope the Southeast will become the most prepared region to battle storms and hurricanes.

Of all the things you can do to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your property from the threat of hurricanes and other disasters, the single most important one is to plan. This guide can assist by providing tips and tools to help you plan early ... and plan right.

Our number one priority is to help prepare you and your family for the tropical storms and hurricanes that may come this season. As the nation's leader in impact-resistant windows and doors, we have decades of collective experience across our brands. It is our great pleasure to share this Hurricane Guide developed by our team of experts.

PGT Innovations advocates for **home hardening**, which means fortifying your home, internally and externally, far in advance of a storm to ensure that your family and property are protected before, during, and after a storm.

At PGT Innovations, we are committed to helping residents withstand the impacts of hurricane season safely and with as little disruption as possible. We know that the key to making this possible is thoughtful planning that includes early preparation, and we hope this Hurricane Guide will help you as you get ready for the hurricane season.

### Jeff Jackson

President & Chief Executive Officer  
PGT Innovations



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# HOME HARDENING: A KEY TO SAFETY

The best way to protect your home during a powerful storm is through home hardening. Hardening fortifies your home, strengthening it against the worst kinds of damage. PGT Innovations specializes in impact-resistant doors and windows, which can protect your home from major damage. We offer these home hardening tips to help keep your home secure.

## Passive vs. Active Protection

There are two primary types of protective materials for your home:

**Passive protection** does not require you to take any immediate action right before a storm.

*Examples: Installing impact-resistant windows and doors; tying your roof down in advance.*

**Active hardening** requires immediate action before a storm hits.

*Examples: Putting plywood or shutters on your windows as a storm approaches; hiring a contractor to inspect your home before the start of the hurricane season.*

## Vulnerable Home Entry Points

- **Roof.** During a windstorm, the force of the wind pushes against the outside of your home, which is passed along from the roof to the exterior walls, and finally to the foundation. The end wall of a home with a gabled roof takes a beating during a hurricane, and those that are not properly braced can collapse, causing major damage to the roof.
- **Windows.** If windows are damaged during a storm, high winds and debris can enter and put pressure on the roof and walls, causing potential damage.

- **Doors.** Don't forget about sliding glass doors and garage doors – ensure that they are properly sealed and maintained. Your garage door is one of the likeliest components of your home to give in to high winds.

## Top 3 Investments

- **Impact-resistant windows and entry doors** increase your family's safety and eliminate the need to spend money and time on purchasing and installing plywood and shutters.
- **Professionally installed roof tie-downs** anchor the roof to the foundation of the house, keeping it securely in place.
- **Wind-rated and impact-rated garage doors** are designed to protect one of your home's largest openings.

## Tasks Often Overlooked

- At the beginning of hurricane season, inspect windows and doors for cracks in the seals. Hire a professional to help fix any voids.
- Make sure all windows and entry points are locked to help keep them securely closed at all times during a storm.
- Place all moveable objects inside, including garbage cans, planters, outdoor furniture, and vehicles.
- Cover all landscaping pebbles and rocks to prevent them from flying during high winds.

# HOME HARDENING: A KEY TO SAFETY *(continued)*

## Are My Windows/Doors Impact Resistant?

It's not always easy to determine, but here are a few indicators:

- Look for a Gold Label, which is a permanent label on the framing that identifies who certified it. Codes to look for:
  - TAS 201/203
  - ASTM E1886/1996
  - AAMA 506
- See if you find a laser-etched logo in the corner of the glass. Be careful, as this doesn't necessarily mean the windows are impact-resistant, but it can be an indication.
- If you don't see a label, we recommend calling the manufacturer.

## If You Already Have Impact-Resistant Windows

- Impact-resistant windows are designed to last for 20 years.
- Having impact-resistant windows does not mean you don't need to tie down your roof.
- Call your installer to ensure that your windows are up to code.

## Shutters and Plywood

Homeowners often choose to depend on shutters or plywood panels to protect their homes. But be cautious, as these can have drawbacks:

- Plywood installation is the most economical way to protect home windows from a major storm, but the plywood must be code-approved and requires specific anchorage to ensure that it will remain securely attached to the home.
- Installation of plywood can take several hours, and may require specialty equipment and people to install it.
- If your home loses power, plywood or shutters can provide outside light from entering while making the home uncomfortably warm.
- Shutters and plywood can create hazards:
  - Shutters or plywood panels must be installed properly, or they could become dangerously loose.
  - It's challenging to exit or enter a home if shutters and plywood are installed.
  - If shutters and plywood are not removed immediately after a storm, residents may be at risk of being trapped inside if a fire breaks out.





# A STRONGER HOME FOR A STRONG STORM

## Impact-Resistant Windows vs. Standard Windows

### Impact-Resistant



- Impact-resistant windows provide an additional level of security compared to standard non-impact windows.
- If struck by windborne debris, the glass in impact-resistant windows will break, but the broken glass is held together – preventing wind, debris, and hazardous glass shards from entering the home.
- You can feel safe knowing that your home has effortless protection from hurricanes and extreme weather, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- If all your home openings are protected with impact-resistant windows and doors, you may be able to receive discounts on your home insurance. Check with your insurance company to discover what discounts may apply.
- Laminated glass provides 99% blockage of ultraviolet (UV) light, and this shielding protects irreplaceable valuables inside your home.
- Impact-resistant windows and doors have proven to be a highly effective way to reduce exterior noise.

### Standard



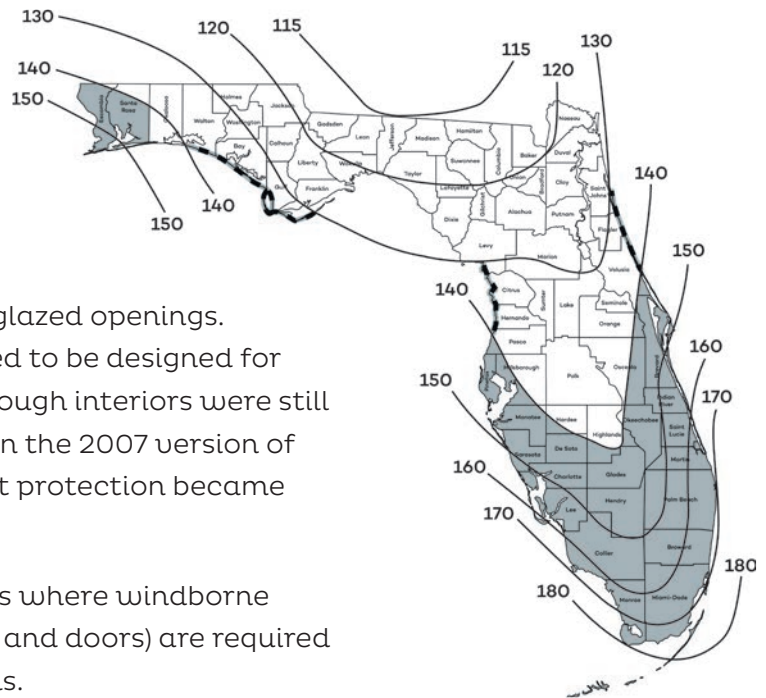
- Standard, non-impact resistant windows will require shutters or plywood to protect them from shattering during a storm.
- If struck by windborne debris, the glass in a standard, non-impact-resistant window will shatter, causing dangerous shards and debris to enter the home.
- With standard windows, you lose peace of mind as a storm approaches, and protecting your home will take much more effort.
- Large single-glazed windows in a home allow a significant amount of heat or cold to transfer from the outside to the home's interior, and vice-versa. This leads to much higher utility bills.

# A STRONGER HOME FOR A STRONG STORM *(continued)*

## Understanding Florida's Building Codes

Impact protection criteria for glazed openings in windborne debris regions were first introduced into the statewide Florida Building Code in 2001, which was implemented on March 1, 2002. Initially, impact-resistant glazing and impact-resistant coverings (i.e., shutters) were introduced as a non-mandatory alternative for glazed openings. If openings were not protected, structures needed to be designed for significantly higher internal wind pressures, although interiors were still left exposed to damage from windborne debris. In the 2007 version of the code (implemented on March 1, 2009), impact protection became mandatory for all glazed openings.

The shaded section of the map to the right shows where windborne debris protection (ex: impact-resistant windows and doors) are required on new residential and commercial constructions.



Click to watch what happens when a standard window and a CGI impact-resistant window are put to the missile test.



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# CHECKLIST FOR HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS

Here are some important ideas to make sure you're prepared. Don't wait until you hear about a storm on the way – the best time to start getting ready is NOW.



- Create an emergency kit (see page 11) and set a plan for how your family members will keep in touch if they are not together in an emergency. Remember, cell phone service is often spotty or totally unavailable after a major storm, so it's important to identify other options.
- Identify the hurricane evacuation routes used in your community, then figure out where you would go and how you would get there should you need to evacuate.
- Make a list of contact information for all family members, and put it in a wallet or purse for ready access.
- Use the downloadable form in this guide to create an inventory of your household contents, and store this listing in a waterproof container or plastic sleeve.
- If you have a generator, run it to make sure it's working properly. Check fuel supplies.
- Plan how you will bring in outdoor furniture, decorations, garbage cans, and other items not tied down.
- Organize and label storm shutters so you know which part goes where – and then make time to practice installing them, so it will be easier when a real storm approaches.
- Get rid of low-hanging or dead tree branches so they won't pose a danger in a major storm.
- Clean out gutters and rain spouts so they can properly channel water during a storm.
- Find out whether your property is flood-prone, so you can take appropriate steps to protect it when the forecast includes storm surge or tidal flooding.



# HURRICANE SAFETY MYTHBUSTERS

PGT Innovations has rounded up some of the most common storm myths and the truths that will help ensure that you, your loved ones, and your property stay safe through a severe storm.

MYTH	FACT
<p>Tape your windows to keep them from breaking during a hurricane.</p>	<p>Tape alone can't stand up to the impact of flying debris propelled by hurricane-force winds. The best way to keep your windows from shattering in a storm is to have proper impact-resistant windows and doors.</p>
<p>Tropical storms – in fact, anything less than a Category 3 hurricane – can't do much damage.</p>	<p>The “weakest” tropical storm – even a tropical depression – can still inflict significant damage. Strong winds can send small debris flying like missiles, and these storm systems often produce widespread heavy rains and dangerous flooding. Even non-tropical systems can also spawn tornadoes. All of these pose a risk to people and property, even if they don't rise to the level of a named storm.</p>
<p>If you crack open a window, you can stabilize the pressure in your home and minimize damage from a hurricane.</p>	<p>When strong wind gets into your home, it is going to find a forceful way out – and one of the easiest exits for the wind is by breaking out window glass. Your attempt to “stabilize” pressure can actually make things worse by creating an opening. In addition, homes are never completely airtight, but are built with small openings that already prevent pressure from building up to dangerous levels.</p>
<p>Leaning against a window or door that is bending under wind pressure will prevent it from breaking.</p>	<p>Leaning will not prevent a window or door from breaking, but it will put you at risk of injury from broken glass. If you see windows or doors bending to wind pressure, move immediately to a windowless interior room or closet to protect yourself from a potentially life-threatening situation. If an impact-resistant window is impacted, the glass will still hold together so the wind doesn't breach the opening.</p>
<p>Only windows and doors facing the east need hurricane protection.</p>	<p>All of your home's windows and doors need hurricane protection. Tropical storms and hurricanes can approach from any direction, and their winds don't blow in a single straight line. Your home's openings need protection on all sides to guard against flying debris.</p>

A person with curly hair is shown from the side, filling a large white plastic jug from a kitchen tap. The scene is dimly lit, with a strong blue/teal color cast. The person is wearing a striped shirt. The background shows a kitchen sink and cabinets.

**TIPS: GETTING  
READY FOR THE  
STORM, AND  
AFTERWARD**

# EMERGENCY SUPPLIES: AVOID LINES, STOCK UP EARLY

## Food & Water

- One gallon of water per person, per day, for at least three days
- Non-perishable food (3-day supply)
- Manual can opener
- Disposable plates, cups, utensils, napkins/paper towels
- Propane tanks and grill utensils for outdoor cooking
- Pot(s) to boil water

## For Babies

- Bottles, formula, and/or powdered milk
- Baby food (3-day supply)
- Diapers (3-day supply)
- Baby wipes
- Diaper rash ointment

## Sanitation & Personal Care

- Trash bags
- Disinfectant wipes or sanitizing gel
- Toilet paper (3-day supply minimum)
- Toothbrushes and toothpaste
- Soap and shampoo
- Feminine care items
- Essential personal care items (pain relievers, skin lotions, inhalers, etc.)
- Spare set of clothes and shoes for each person
- At least one blanket per person

## For Pets

- Food and water (3-day supply per pet)
- Leash (one per pet)
- Pet carrier/crate
- Pet bed, dishes, and toys
- Pet medications
- Contact information for veterinarian

## First Aid

- First-aid kit
- Filled prescriptions of medicines
- Current list of medications and allergies
- Doctors' contact information
- Sunscreen and insect repellent
- Fire extinguisher
- Dust masks, plastic sheeting, and duct tape

## Emergency Lighting

- Working flashlights
- Extra supply of batteries
- Large light source (such as a fluorescent lantern)
- Utility lighter
- Tools to turn utilities off if power goes out

## Communication & Activities

- Chargers for mobile devices (including charging batteries and adapters for use in vehicles)
- Battery-powered AM/FM radio
- NOAA weather radio
- Small notepads and pencils
- Games, playing cards, and activities that don't require power
- Reading materials not device-based (books, magazines, etc.)

## Transportation

- Printed maps
- Printed directions to emergency shelters
- Properly inflated spare tire, or patch kit
- Emergency roadside flares or triangles
- Full tank of gas in all vehicles

# PRINT THESE DOCUMENTS — BEFORE THE STORM

If you lose power during a major storm, you may not be able to print important documents you might need. Print these before the storm approaches and store them in a waterproof container. Be sure to update documents as necessary.

If your home suffers damage, one of the first calls you'll need to make is to your insurance company. Keep your insurance policy information where you will have easy access to it. Store the insurance company's claims filing number on your phone, and be sure to call while the phone has sufficient power.

## Important Documents

### ABOUT YOUR HOME

- Your homeowner's insurance policy
- An inventory of valuables within your home (see page 18) — take photographs for added documentation
- Recent service or utility bill with your home address

### ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

- A complete list of medications for all family members; include prescription and non-prescription medications, as well as any allergies (see page 19)
- An accurate list of family contacts, including phone numbers and addresses (see page 20)
- Family members' health insurance cards
- Birth certificates and Social Security cards (originals or copies)
- Driver's licenses and vehicle registrations

### ABOUT YOUR FINANCES

- Bank account and contact numbers
- Copies of major credit cards (front and back)

## Information and Phone Numbers

### FOR EMERGENCY HELP

- Phone numbers for local law enforcement agencies (including municipal police department and county sheriff's office)
- Addresses and phone numbers of local hospitals
- Phone number for your local emergency shelter

### TO REPORT A PROBLEM

- Phone number for the local emergency management office
- Phone numbers for your local utility providers
- Phone numbers for county and city governments

### FINDING YOUR WAY

- Printed local and state highway maps, including directions to the nearest emergency shelters
- A list of local radio station frequencies (including those you don't usually listen to) and phone numbers



# EVACUATING BEFORE THE STORM

Deciding whether to leave your home when a powerful storm may be approaching can be a difficult choice. Many people want to remain in their homes rather than face the inconvenience of evacuating. The most important thing is staying safe, so residents should evacuate if they:

- Are told to do so by authorities
- Live in a high-rise building, or in a mobile home or temporary structure
- Live in a designated hurricane evacuation zone where evacuations have been ordered
- Live in a floodplain or near a coast, river, or island waterway

## Tips for Preparation

- Instead of depending on a public evacuation center, ask friends or family outside the evacuation area if you, your family, and pets can ride out the storm with them.
- Locate your nearest evacuation centers and monitor local media to find out when they will open. If you have a pet, ask whether the centers allow them.
- If you will be using a public evacuation shelter, stock up on non-perishable food, water, bedding, and games or books for each family member.
- Use the document listing (see page 12) to make sure you gather all necessary information.
- Fill all prescriptions for medications you and any family members will need while away from home.
- Decide where your family members will meet after the storm, in case they get separated during the evacuation. Identify a primary meeting location and a backup.
- Share the workload – designate one person to pack supplies into the family vehicle, and another person to listen for evacuation orders.
- Gather maps and print driving directions to your shelter, because cell phones and GPS devices may lack service or a power source.

## Tips for Evacuating

- Listen to official instructions, and don't panic. Stay calm, and be sure to listen to orders at least twice to make sure you understand them properly.
- Before leaving your home, unplug electric appliances, turn off water at the main valve, and shut off all electricity at the breaker box.
- Pack your vehicle with everything you planned to take, and go to your designated evacuation center or other location you already identified.
- Listen for storm-related updates on local radio, social media, or websites.
- Make sure your children have access to games or activities, and be prepared for long stretches without power (so don't depend solely on devices with videos or electronic games to keep the little ones occupied).
- Whether you are traveling to an out-of-town hotel or to stay with friends or family, stay on your planned evacuation route until you are out of the evacuation area. Leave other roads clear for emergency officials.

# NOT EVACUATING? TIPS FOR SHELTERING AT HOME

Many residents who don't live in an evacuation zone may decide to ride out the storm at home. Those who are in poor health, are elderly, or are in the last trimester of pregnancy should consider evacuation – but for the rest, here are tips to help you more effectively shelter in place.

## Preparation

- Stock up on disaster supplies, including water, non-perishable food, and battery-powered lights, and place them in a central room that is best protected from the storm.
- Place your refrigerator and freezer on their coldest settings, and then keep them closed as much as possible so food inside will last longer if power goes out.
- Fill clean large containers with water for drinking. Fill bathtubs with water to be used to flush toilets and for other sanitation purposes (NOTE: This water is not safe for drinking).
- Secure propane tanks so they will weather the storm, but keep them accessible in case you need them to boil water, heat canned goods, or cook food.
- If you have a generator, fill all gas containers and secure them safely in a place that's easily accessible after the storm.
- Fill the gas tanks of all vehicles in case gasoline supplies run out after the storm.
- Unplug small appliances that won't be used during and right after the storm, so they are not damaged by a possible power surge when electricity is restored.
- Fully charge all cell phones and other rechargeable devices.
- Withdraw emergency cash from your bank, in case ATMs and credit/debit card transactions are unavailable after the storm.
- Photograph the contents of every room and the outside of your home, as well as your vehicles, in case you need to file an insurance claim after the storm.

## During the Storm

- Get current information from emergency management officials via NOAA weather radio, local radio or TV stations, or online (as device battery life allows).
- Avoid using cell phones and other mobile devices except for emergencies. Conserve power by turning them off if possible.
- Stay away from non-impact-resistant windows and glass doors, and stay indoors to avoid flying debris.
- Close all interior doors, blinds, and curtains.
- While the storm is raging, stay in a windowless interior room or hallway on the lowest floor of your home.
- Flashlights are safer than candles, which can tip over and start a fire. If your home uses natural gas and is damaged, immediately switch from candles to flashlights in case there is a gas leak.

# STORM RECOVERY

So finally the storm has passed – but that doesn't mean everything is safe at your home or on the path back to your home. Whether you evacuated or rode out the storm at home, it's important to stay alert to ongoing threats. Downed electrical wires, gas leaks, weakened trees, obstacles in roadways, and flooding are just a few of the dangers to watch out for in the aftermath of the storm.



## Returning Home After Evacuating

- Don't go back to your home until evacuation orders have been lifted and officials indicate it is safe to return.
- Drive carefully. Be on the lookout for downed trees and power lines, and be extra mindful that other drivers may be impatient or otherwise distracted.
- Stay on designated evacuation routes until officials give the all-clear for other roads.
- Avoid driving into large puddles or other standing water – you don't know what is beneath the surface, or when it may lead you into a pond, river, or canal you can't see until it's too late.



## Assess the Damage

- If returning to your home from an evacuation, examine the exterior to assess potential damage, as this may alert you to potential problems inside.
- If you detect signs of danger – such as the smell of gas, fire damage, live electric wires touching the house, etc. – leave quickly and immediately notify emergency services.
- Carefully inspect your home and yard. If possible, have another trusted adult keep an eye out for dangers in the yard (snakes, downed power lines, sharp objects, etc.) while you check for damage.
- Once inside, look for any damage to the interior. Leave immediately and find somewhere else to stay if you smell gas, detect fire damage, or see standing water from flooding that has not yet receded.
- Be cautious when attempting any temporary repairs yourself.
- Take pictures of any damage to your home or vehicle.



# STORM RECOVERY *(continued)*

## Leaving Your House if You Rode Out the Storm at Home

- Stay inside until officials say the storm has passed completely and it is safe to be outside.
- Contact family and friends to let them know you are safe (if you can't reach anyone, contact the American Red Cross to see if they can help locate others).
- Move about outside with caution. Examine the exterior to assess potential damage, and avoid hazards outside the home.
- Avoid using tap water for drinking or cooking until officials say it is safe for consumption.
- If you see signs of danger — such as the smell of gas, fire damage, live electric wires touching the house, etc. — leave quickly and immediately notify emergency services.
- Keep your generator outside, and run it safely away from all structures. Use a heavy chain and lock to keep it from being stolen.
- Bring a carbon monoxide detector inside to a central location closest to the generator.







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# HELPFUL RESOURCES

# HOME INVENTORY

If your home and belongings suffer damage in a major storm, it will be helpful and important to have an accurate inventory of your possessions to file an insurance claim. Use this form to catalog the valuable and important items in each room. It's also a good idea to take photos of everything, and keep them safely with the inventory.

## FURNITURE

Item/Brand	Price

## BREAKABLES (china, dinnerware, etc.)

Item/Brand	Price

## APPLIANCES/ELECTRONICS

Item/Brand	Price

## ARTWORK/PHOTOS

Item/Brand	Price

## JEWELRY/VALUABLES

Item/Brand	Price

## YARD EQUIPMENT

Item/Brand	Price

# MEDICINE INVENTORY

Print and fill out a separate form for each member of the family.

Family member's name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Prescription Medications

Medication name	Dosage	How often?	Reason for medication	Prescribing doctor	Doctor's phone #

## Other Medications (including vitamins and supplements)

Medication name	Dosage	How often?	Reason for medication

## Medicine Allergies

Medication name	Reaction (how does it affect this person?)

# FAMILY CONTACT INFORMATION

Where is the family's intended evacuation location?

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone number of this location:

\_\_\_\_\_

Meeting location if members are separated during evacuation:

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone number of this location:

\_\_\_\_\_

## Family Member 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Special conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Family Member 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Special conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Family Member 3

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Special conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Family Member 4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Special conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Family Member 5

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Special conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Family Member 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Security number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Special conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Out-of-Town Contacts: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(list name, address, 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
phone number) 3. \_\_\_\_\_



# IMPORTANT CONTACTS



**In an emergency, call 911 for immediate help.**

In addition, resources are readily available to help homeowners during and after a hurricane. These contacts can help you deal with an emergency.

## ■ FEMA

Website: [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)  
Phone: 800-621-3362

## ■ Florida Division of Emergency Management

Website: [www.floridadisaster.org](http://www.floridadisaster.org)  
Phone: 850-413-9969

## ■ National Hurricane Center

Website: [www.nhc.noaa.gov](http://www.nhc.noaa.gov)

## ■ USDA Food Safety

[A Consumer's Guide to Food Safety \(link\)](#)  
Phone: 888-674-6854

## ■ PGT Innovations

Website: [www.pgtinnovations.com/storm-readiness](http://www.pgtinnovations.com/storm-readiness)

# 2019 STORM NAMES

Andrea	Humberto	Olga
Barry	Imelda	Pablo
Chantal	Jerry	Rebekah
Dorian	Karen	Sebastien
Erin	Lorenzo	Tanya
Fernand	Melissa	Van
Gabrielle	Nestor	Wendy

# STORM FACTS

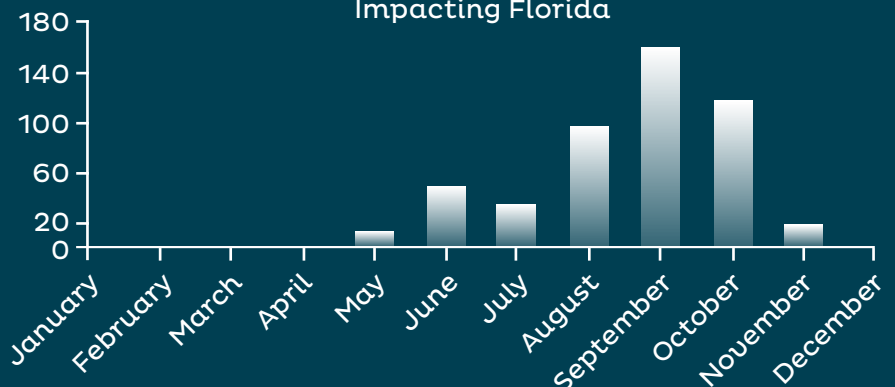
11 of the 14 costliest disasters in U.S. history were hurricanes. According to NOAA, 40% of all U.S. Hurricanes hit Florida.

Despite making landfall as a weakened Category 1 hurricane, Florence still had enough wind speed to uproot trees and cause widespread power outages throughout the Carolinas.

Hurricane Michael was the first Category 4 hurricane in recorded history to make landfall in the northeast Gulf Coast.

# WHEN DO HURRICANES STRIKE?

Frequency of Recorded Major Storms Impacting Florida



# SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE WIND SCALE

1

**Wind Speed:** 74-95 mph

**Damage:**

- Well-built frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters.
- Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled.
- Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.

**Landfall Examples:**

Hermine  
(2016)

Isaac  
(2012)

2

**Wind Speed:** 96-110 mph

**Damage:**

- Well-built frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage on wood-framed homes
- Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block roadways.
- Near-total power loss with outages lasting from several days to weeks.

**Landfall Examples:**

Arthur  
(2014)

Gustav  
(2008)

3

**Wind Speed:** 111-129 mph

**Damage:**

- Well-built frame homes could sustain major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends.
- Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking roadways.
- Electricity and water may be unavailable for several days to weeks.

**Landfall Example:**

Wilma  
(2005)

4

**Wind Speed:** 130-156 mph

**Damage:**

- Well-built frame homes could sustain severe damage, with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls.
- Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed, isolating residential areas. Power outages may last weeks to months.
- Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

**Landfall Examples:**

Michael  
(2018)

Irma  
(2017)

5

**Wind Speed:** 157 mph or higher

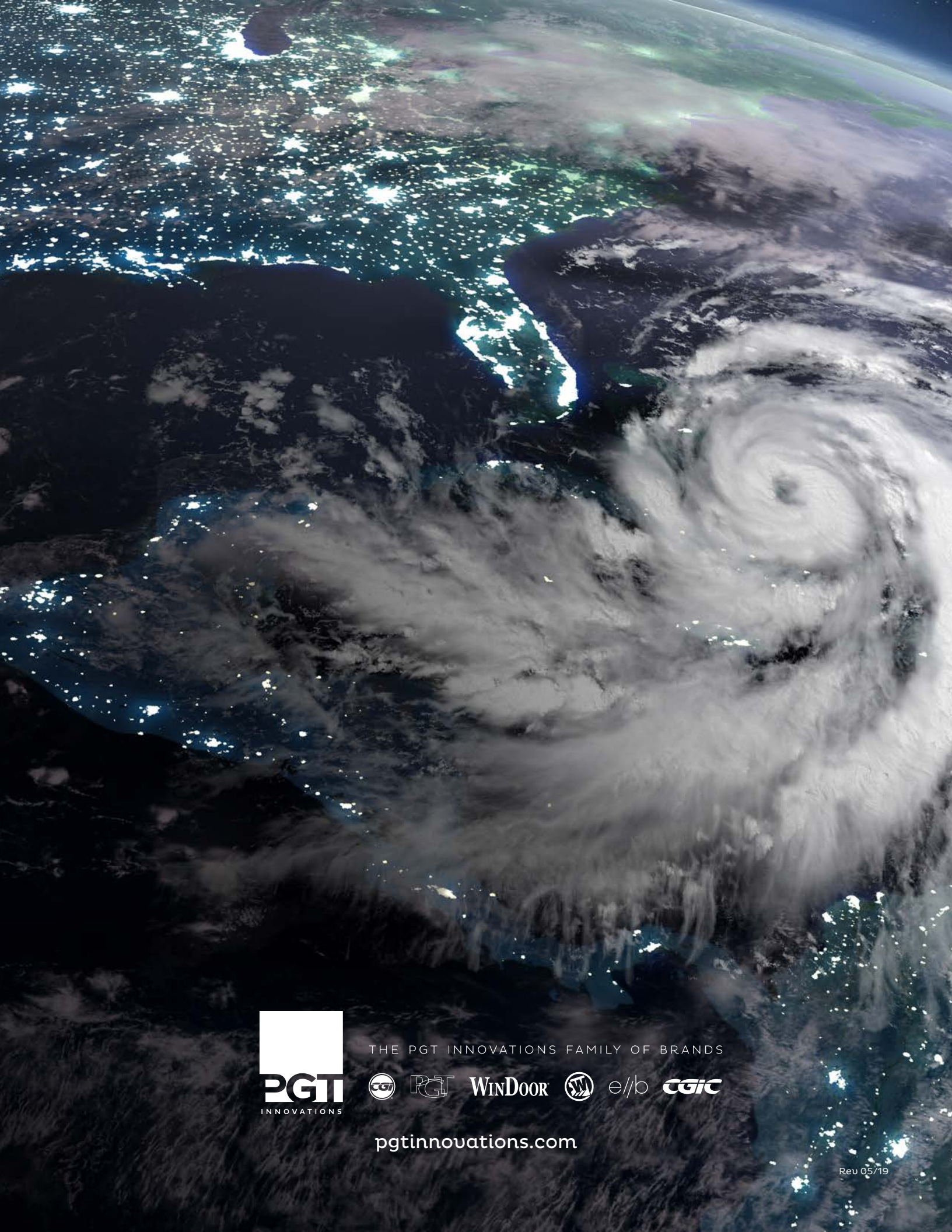
**Damage:**

- A high percentage of wood-frame homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse.
- Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages may last for weeks or possibly months.
- Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

**Landfall Example:**

Andrew  
(1992)





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