

Emergency Preparedness Checklist for Tornadoes

Tornadoes are incredibly violent local storms that extend to the ground with whirling winds that can exceed 200 mph (322 kph). Spawned from powerful thunderstorms, tornadoes can uproot trees, destroy buildings, and turn harmless objects into deadly missiles in a matter of seconds. It is important to know the difference between a Tornado Watch and a Tornado Warning issued by the National Weather Service:

Tornado Watch: Be Prepared! Tornadoes are possible in and near the watch area. Review and discuss your emergency plans and check supplies and your safe room. Be ready to act quickly if a warning is issued or you suspect a tornado is approaching. Acting early helps to save lives! Watches are issued by the Storm Prediction Center for counties where tornadoes may occur. The watch area is typically large, covering numerous counties or even states.

Tornado Warning: Take Action! A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. There is imminent danger to life and property. Move to an interior room on the lowest floor of a sturdy building. Avoid windows. If in a mobile home, a vehicle, or outdoors, move to the closest substantial shelter and protect yourself from flying debris. Warnings are issued by your local forecast office.

Your business should have plans for preparing for tornadoes. The following are considerations when developing your plans:

Before the Storm	
	Monitor local radio stations or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Channel for a warning alarm tone and add a battery backup to listen for tornado watches and warnings.
	Develop plans for communicating with employees before and after a tornado.
	Establish facility shutdown, warning, and evacuation procedures.
	Develop a plan to secure roof fixtures, access scuttles, and skylights.
	Survey the exterior of your facility and make plans to protect outside equipment and structures.
	Establish plans for assisting employees who may need transportation in the event of an evacuation.
	Create backup systems, such as alternate power sources (e.g., generators or gasoline-powered pumps), and battery-powered emergency lighting.
	Install a tornado safe room or shelter that meets Federal Emergency Management or International Codes Council guide- lines and standards.
	Consult a professional engineer to design the roof to withstand the expected wind loads, provide uplift resistance, and prevent water intrusion.
	Review local community evacuation plans.
	Develop a records retention and backup program, including options for offsite storage, to ensure vital business records and computer data are not lost during a storm.

	Review options to shelter employees in place, including provisions for food, water, and petty cash (for incidentals after the storm).	
	Consider training staff who can respond to emergencies (i.e., fire, medical, etc.), when outside resources may not be available.	
	Create a resource list of contractors, vendors, and suppliers who may be needed after a storm.	
	Establish agreements with contractors to provide repairs as a first priority customer, during an emergency.	
During the Storm		
	Establish a program to ensure monitoring of NOAA Weather Radio or the local news for the latest updates.	
	Provide for a fire watch, in the event that the fixed protection is compromised during the storm.	
	Monitor equipment processes that must remain on during a storm.	
	Shut down electric equipment during a power interruption to reduce start-up loading.	
	Take shelter in an underground or tornado-safe room or shelter.	
	If a tornado-safe room or shelter is not available, take shelter in a small interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.	
	Stay away from doors, windows, and outside walls.	
	Avoid auditoriums, cafeterias, and gymnasiums and other locations that have flat, wide-span roofs.	
	Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location.	
	Use your arms to protect your head and neck.	
	Do not try to outrun a tornado in a vehicle.	
	Watch out for flying debris that can cause injury or death.	
After the Storm		
	Document damage to property, including taking photographs or video.	
	Plan to provide temporary securement of the property for damage, such as broken windows.	
	Be careful during clean-up. Wear thick-soled shoes, long pants, and work gloves.	
	Avoid areas with downed power lines, especially guide rails and fencing, which can conduct electrically over large distances.	
	Do not enter damaged buildings until you are told that they are safe.	

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