



**STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN**

I. Preamble

Unlike other types of disaster control measures that are so dependent on the assistance of outside agencies, it is well to be reminded that the availability of certain essential supplies and the services of many outside agencies, both public and private, may not be available when needed during the worse stage of a hurricane. Accordingly advanced preparation (August through October 31 is the most probable period for hurricanes in this area) may be the determinate factor in the success of this plan. Advanced measures taken will be guided by the presumption that a hurricane will be experienced this season with the expectation of flooding, underwater power lines conducive for electrocution, strong sustained winds in excess of 74 miles per hour with gusts of up to 200 miles per hour with deadly flying debris, eventual power failure, contaminated tap water, flooded septic tanks and conditions that may result in personal injury, fire, contamination of storm drains, floating empty tanks and runaway barges.

II. Advance preparation measures (prior to August or probable hurricane period)

A. HOUSE KEEPING ITEMS:

1. Minimize number of waste drums on-site.
All loose debris to be removed from the entire terminal area and docks.
2. Steel scrap, with rough edges, removed from inside tank farm areas to the scrap piles.
3. Low spots (trail ways) on earthen dikes to be built up, if applicable.
4. Drums, sumps, and tanks holding waste oils & grease to be disposed of properly.
5. Empty open head recovery drums to be stored inside a building with doorway closures.
6. Spillage in pump stations to be removed and volume held to a minimum.
7. Check all tank conservation vents for assurance of proper operation of positive and negative relief valves.
8. Check tank hatches to assure they are seated.



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

B. ACQUISITIONS:

1. Obtain solid state, battery operated radios for personnel on duty in strategic watch areas such as the docks, terminal, boiler room, and central survival areas selected for all personnel to ride out the final intense phase of the storm.
2. Replenish supply of batteries, flashlights, foul weather gear and hazardous chemical handling protective clothing.
3. Obtain supply of bottled water and non-perishable food for personnel.
4. Ensure portable gasoline powered, electrical generators are in good working condition and elevated.
5. Ensure nitrogen supply is topped off.
6. Fill drums with gasoline and diesel fuel for anticipated emergency equipment, such as a generator, emergency water pumps, and emergency air compressor. Acquire a portable air compressor to aerate AT1/AT2. Fill site diesel and gasoline tanks.
7. Supply of rope or hand lines to secure hoses to dock, stacks of drums and pallets in open-end warehouses.
8. Obtain life jackets for all on duty personnel.
9. Stock up on first-aid supplies and equipment.
10. Obtain a supply of pocket-sized logbooks (for documentation of events).
11. Secure waste storage area.



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C. HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

C. ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF INTEREST:

1. Elevate all critical equipment (all departments)
2. Tool storage in Boiler House (Maintenance)
3. Scrubbers, vapor control (ENV & Maintenance)
4. Compressors (Maintenance)
5. Elevate s-can, storage of critical equipment. (all departments)
6. Shutters on office windows
7. Removal of uniforms from premises by vendor or employees
8. Spare motors for critical equipment (Maintenance)

III. DEPARTMENT PLANS

A. ENVIRONMENTAL

Actions to be taken:

Shut Plant Down (six hour time frames)

While plant is shutting down:

1. Unwire Automatic Sampler & move to "safe-house".
2. Move the following items to the "safe-house":
 - Metering/Injection pumps in WWTP (5)
 - All sample jars, meters, and electrical equipment from WW trailer including:

PCs	Teledyne analyzer
Data-logger	IH Monitoring equipment
Scale	Chart paper
Microscope	DO meters
Calculators	TSS analyzer
Furnace	pH meter
Refrigerators	Pipette, beakers, etc
Karl Fischer titrator	
All environmental records	
3. Equipment needed
 - a. Spare Carbon Scrubber
 - b. Three Frac Tanks
 - c. Two Roll-off Boxes
 - d. Compressor
 - e. Rope
 - f. Visqueen
 - g. Duck Tape
4. Secure Sample Retaining Building- should be done at placement.
5. Move all satellite Haz Waste Drums to 90-day storage area.
6. Move product drums/totes to containment.



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

B. MAINTENANCE

1. Fill all equipment with fuel and move to higher elevation (docks, tank farm levees, construction site etc).
 - a. Cherry picker
 - b. Fork lifts (2)
 - c. Back hoe
 - d. Vac trucks (3)
 - e. Welding machines (2)
 - f. Generators (5)
 - g. Portable pumps
2. Board up or pull shutters on all office windows.
 - a. Administrative Office
 - b. Operations Building
 - c. Training Building
3. Pull HMI panels and store in higher locations.
 - a. Rail rack-1 (4)
 - b. Rail rack-3 (4)
 - c. Truck rack-1
 - d. Truck rack-2
4. Pull RDU's and store in higher locations.
 - a. D&E tank farm (18)
 - b. H-tank farm (6)
 - c. C-tank farm (10)
 - d. A-tank farm (14)
 - e. B-tank farm (6)
5. Remove DI skid and store in higher location.
6. Remove Styrene Chiller motor and store in higher location
7. Remove control panel on Dry Air System and store in higher location.
8. Shut down and block in Boilers.
9. De-energize scales.
 - a. Rail scale
 - b. Truck rack-1
 - c. Truck rack-2
 - d. Main gate
10. Tie down and/or remove all loose debris around Boiler House.
11. Remove and/or store in higher location all critical records from Maintenance.
12. Test and run all portable generators, and store in high location (above Boiler House).
13. Disconnect all RV campers to be pulled out and taken to higher ground.



**STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN**

14. Make final sweep to check all areas for loose debris.

C. HUMAN RESOURCES

1. Ensure that all employee contact numbers are up-to-date
2. Ensure that all employees have Emergency Communication Cards (wallet-sized)
3. Send updated messages to the Emergency Phone Number in CT.

Emergency Communication Card

Front Side

STOLT-NIELSEN USA Inc.

Emergency Action Plan Contact Numbers

Emergency 24 hr. #: 1-866-319-8683

Telephone Numbers:

Braithwaite, LA 504-682-9989

Houston, TX 281-457-0303

Norwalk, CT 203-299-3600

Key Insurance #'s: Health Plan #98081

UMR 1-866-868-0898

Catalyst Pharmacy Help 1-888-869-4600

www.benplan.com or www.phcs.com

Back Side

FEMA 1-800-621-FEMA (3362)

or www.fema.gov

Louisiana State Police 1-800-469-4828

LADOTD 1-877-452-3683

Governor's Office of Homeland Sec 225-925-7500

National Response Center 1-800-424-8802

American Red Cross 1-800-229-8191

Louisiana Attorney General 1-800-351-6712

EAP/WorkLife Solutions 1-800-941-8512

www.stolt-nielsen.com

Employees must contact the primary
Emergency Contact No., HR or their supervisors
within 48 hours of an emergency event.

D. OFFICE PREPARATION

1. Ensure all key documents are scanned.
2. Each department should secure key documents and store in the Administrative Building.
3. Elevate key equipment left behind to the extent practical.
4. Distribute emergency phone procedures to Management Team or key management positions.
5. Update the Emergency Phone Procedures annually at the beginning of Hurricane Season



**STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN**

E. CUSTOMER COMMUNICATIONS BY MARKETING

1. Send letter to all customers requesting maintenance of minimum inventories during hurricane season.
2. Ensure all customer contact information is current.
3. The Marketing Manager or designee will provide regular updates to customers in the event of a natural disaster.

IV. SUPERVISOR CONFERENCE (48 HOURS in advance).

The National Weather Service will announce a Hurricane Watch approximately 48 hours ahead of the expected land fall. This corresponds to THE USCG'S CONDITION THREE readiness condition declaration.

On or before this time, at the discretion of the Terminal General Manager, a conference will be called and attended by all foremen and supervisory personnel to:

- A. Set up an immediate action plan to be followed prior to landfall.
- B. To assign specific personnel for specific jobs during the hurricane. Determine level of staffing for the hurricane. Manning of terminal will be continually assessed to ensure that employees are evacuated, if necessary, prior to landfall.
- C. To plan the duties to be carried out following the passage of the hurricane.

The following is a partial list of items that must be performed: (this list is not to be regarded as complete).

1. Issuance of pocket sized logbooks for those present and for personnel on duty at designated watch points, such as Docks, Boiler Room ,etc., for the documentation of unusual events and happenings that describes:
What, when, where, how, why and reported by or witnessed by whom.



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C. HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

2. Assess risks to storage tanks. Equalize product levels between tanks when possible. If flooding is possible, A-tank farm tanks should be filled with at least two (2) to three (3) feet of water. Tanks that are anchored to concrete foundations do not require flooding with water. Operations may leave tank valves open on clean tanks that are anchored to concrete foundations to allow water to enter if the risk of flooding exists. Consideration should be given to evacuate all product lines where possible.
3. Provide Managers and Operations Supervisors with current tank inventory list showing tank number, product name and approximate volume.
4. Obtain any emergency equipment, while still available, such as diesel driven water pumps, air compressors, and electrical generators with additional fuel if needed.
5. Close all tank and pipeline valves. Ensure that all tank valves are secure.
6. Place rope on each dock to latch down hoses, drums, gas cylinder, fire extinguishers. Place blind flanges on each hose.
7. Ensure that all secondary containment valves are closed unless discharging storm water per our LPDES permit. Follow provisions of LPDES Permit and SPCC Plan.
8. Request National Guard Security Support through Plaquemines Parish LEPC.
9. Dock activity (during hurricane watch period) with regard to the planned timing of operations relative to:
 - A. Receiving of barges and ships.
 - B. Discontinuing of product transfers.
 - C. The orders for removal of barges and ships from SHVNN DOCKS.

V. The UNITED STATES COAST GUARD:

1. Warns of possible rapid change in Mississippi River water level which would require immediate alternations in mooring lines. (Perhaps a secondary loose set of lines might stop and hold a barge that breaks away from unadjusted mooring lines).
2. Vessels in port are regarded by USCG as safer when moored to a dock than anchored in the River.
3. Under condition three (48 hours prior to land fall) the U.S.C.G. will advise steamship companies, with ETA's less than 12 hours prior to projected land fall, to seek shelter elsewhere.



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C. HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

4. Ships underway in winds of 40 knots (47 MPH) must have tugboat assistance.
5. Under condition two (24 hours prior to land fall) the Captain of the Port (COTP) may order cessation of cargo handling and order all crafts to be secured to the docks.
6. Under condition one (12 hours prior to land fall) all vessels in port must be moored or anchored.
7. Anticipating that some on shore facilities may insist that vessels depart from their dock, the Captain of the Port (COTP) will permit such a movement only when anchorage space has been identified within reasonable proximity.

VI. AFTER THE HURRICANE

A second supervisor's conference will be called to plan for an assessment of damage, and measures to be followed for clean up in order to resume operations. Pocket size logbook showing individuals' documentation of preceding events and unusual happenings will be collected and given to the Managing Director.

The invocation and notification of FORCE MAJEUR (to the clients) will be exercised at the discretion of the Managing Director SHVN & General Manager SHVNN who may ask for legal assistance.

Depending on the level of damage, the following activities may be required before resuming operations:

1. Inspect & repair electrical equipment.
2. Check all pumps.
3. Inspect all tanks for damage.
4. Check all product lines for potential solidification and polymerization.
5. Assess all transfer systems to determine damage and repair as needed.
6. Inspect tank car tracks.
7. Inspect all docks and loading racks.
8. The Safety/Environmental Superintendent will inspect the Terminal and assist all Managers and Superintendents with respect to Safety and Environmental concerns.



**STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN**

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS LIST

Color Coded for Order Preparation

Code Green - 4 days before the storm makes contact

Code Blue - 3 days before the storm makes contact

Code Red - 2 days before the storm makes contact

TRUCK RACKS: (T-1, T-2 & T-5)	Initial	Yes	No
Tie sample cabinet to I-Beam	_____	_____	_____
Secure Filter Pots	_____	_____	_____
Tie utility hoses up high	_____	_____	_____
Secure loose items that can blow away	_____	_____	_____
Tie hoses down	_____	_____	_____
Store trash and product drums in drum storage	_____	_____	_____
Bring full samples to waste water	_____	_____	_____
Completely drain all sumps	_____	_____	_____
Clear all systems that are normally full	_____	_____	_____

RAILRACK #1:			
Tie sample cabinet to I-Beam	_____	_____	_____
Secure Filter Pots	_____	_____	_____
Tie utility hoses up high	_____	_____	_____
Secure loose items that can blow away	_____	_____	_____
Tie down rack shacks and Joe Boxes	_____	_____	_____
Tie hoses down	_____	_____	_____
Store trash, PPE and product drums in drum storage	_____	_____	_____
Bring full samples to Waste Water	_____	_____	_____
Clear all systems that are normally full	_____	_____	_____
Completely drain all sumps	_____	_____	_____

RAILRACK #3:			
Tie sample cabinet to I-Beam	_____	_____	_____
Secure Filter Pots	_____	_____	_____
Tie utility hoses up high	_____	_____	_____
Secure all loose items that can be blown away	_____	_____	_____
Tie down rack shacks and Joe boxes	_____	_____	_____
Put all fittings up high & secure them	_____	_____	_____
Tie all hoses down	_____	_____	_____
Bring all trash, PPE and product drums to drum storage	_____	_____	_____
Bring full samples to waste water	_____	_____	_____
Clear all systems that are normally full	_____	_____	_____
Completely drain all sumps	_____	_____	_____



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS LIST (continued)

	Initial	Yes	No
DOCKS #3 and #4:			
Store non-bolted items in Dock Shack	_____	_____	_____
Tie utility hoses up high	_____	_____	_____
Tie dock shack to dock	_____	_____	_____
Tie hoses to beams	_____	_____	_____
Take all full samples bottlers to waste water	_____	_____	_____
Lower crane to capacity	_____	_____	_____
Tie gangway to hand railing	_____	_____	_____
Remove spill boat from River	_____	_____	_____
Bring all trash, PPE and product drums to drum storage	_____	_____	_____
Clear all systems that are normally full	_____	_____	_____
Completely drain all sumps	_____	_____	_____
RAILROAD:			
Fill locomotive fuel tank	_____	_____	_____
Hook all railcars together and on the smallest number of tracks	_____	_____	_____
Secure locomotive windows and doors	_____	_____	_____
Secure scale building, computer doors, and windows	_____	_____	_____
ALL MANIFOLDS:			
Pick up all fittings and secure them up high	_____	_____	_____
Secure filter pots	_____	_____	_____
Tie utility hoses up high	_____	_____	_____
Tie down all hoses	_____	_____	_____
Take all trash, PPE and product drums to waste water	_____	_____	_____
Ensure lateral, and dock line valves are closed	_____	_____	_____
Drain sumps and block in 6 valves Into tank farm	_____	_____	_____
MISC:			
Fill all diesel and gas tanks (storage, generators, air compressors etc.)	_____	_____	_____
Store equipment inside containers to capacity in lay down yard	_____	_____	_____



**STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN**

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS LIST

Move the following equipment on the side of the levee:

- Fork Lift
- Cherry Picker
- Pressure washer
- Butter Worth Machine
- Welding machines
- Pick-up trucks
- Vac Trucks
- Man Lifts, Backhoe
- Air Compressors
- Generator and fuel tanks
- Portable pumps



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

HURRICANES

Hurricanes are products of the tropical ocean and atmosphere. Powered by heat from the sea, they are steered by the easterly trade winds and the temperate westerlies as well as by their own ferocious energy. Around their core, winds grow with great velocity, generating violent seas. Moving ashore, they sweep the ocean inward while spawning tornadoes and producing torrential rains and floods. In the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Gulf of Mexico, hurricane development starts in June. For the United States the peak hurricane threat exists from mid-August to late October with the season officially ending November 30th.

Hurricane winds can exceed 155 mph and severely affect areas hundreds of miles inland. The wind rotates in counterclockwise direction around the center of the storm, called the “eye”, where the winds are nearly calm. The wind in an intense hurricane may exceed 150 mph with gusts above 200 mph just outside of the storm’s center. Hurricane force winds may extend out 100 miles from the center with gale force winds (39 mph or higher) extending outward 250 miles. It is the wind and low pressure that create the **storm surge**.

A **storm surge** is a great dome of water often 50 miles wide that comes sweeping across the coastline near the area where the eye of the hurricane makes landfall. The surge, aided by the hammering effect of breaking waves, acts like a giant bulldozer sweeping everything in its path. The stronger the hurricane and the shallower the offshore water, the higher the storm surge will be. If the storm surge arrives at the same time as the high tide, the water height will be even greater. This is unquestionably the most dangerous part of a hurricane. Nine out of ten hurricane fatalities are caused by the storm surge.

Landfall is a term used to indicate the moment the eye of a hurricane hits land. Although the “eye” of the hurricane is deceptively calm, the most violent activity occurs in the area surrounding the eye, known as the “eyewall”. However, leading edge winds produce damage to mobile homes and lightly-constructed buildings which creates flying missiles of roofing and building materials, signs, loose outdoor items and assorted debris. Destructive hurricane-force winds often persist well inland. When a hurricane hits at a speed of 74 mph., the transaction of energy within its circulation is great. **The condensation heat energy released by a hurricane in one day can be the equivalent of energy released by fusion of four hundred 20-megaton hydrogen bombs.**

Perception of Risk: Over the past several years, the warning systems have provided adequate time for people on the barrier islands and coastline communities to move inland when hurricanes threaten. However, it is becoming more difficult to evacuate people from these areas because roads have not kept pace with the rapid population growth. These are 45 million permanent residents, the holiday, weekend, and vacation populations swell some coastal areas 10-100 fold.



**STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN**

The problem is further compounded by the fact that 80 to 90% of the population, now living in hurricane-prone areas, have not ever experienced the core of a “major hurricane”. Many have been through weaker storms. The results are a false impression of a hurricane’s damage potential. This often leads to complacency and delayed actions.

In the final analysis, the only real defense against a hurricane is the informed readiness of your community, your family and YOU.

SAFFIR/SIMPSON HURRICANE SCALE

This can be used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast with a hurricane.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Effects</u>
One	Winds 74-95 mph Storm surge 4-5 ft above normal	No real damage to building structure. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Some coastal road flooding and minor damage.
Two	Winds 96-110 mph Storm surge 6-8 ft above normal	Some roofing material, door and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying evacuation routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected harbors break moorings.
Three	Winds 111-130 mph Storm surge 9-12 ft above normal	Structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 ft ASL (above sea level) may



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

		be flooded inland 8 miles or more.
Four	Winds 131-155 Storm surge 13-18 ft above normal	Extensive curtainwall failures with complete roof structure failure on residences. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain lower than 10 ft ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
Five	Winds 155 mph+ Storm surge 19+ ft above normal	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failure with small utility buildings blown over or major damage to lower floors of structures located less than 15 ft ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles of the shore may be required.

HURRICANES: WATCH, WARNING, STRIKE, AFTERMATH

HURRICANE WATCH: hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area of the watch usually within 36 hours.

WHEN A WATCH IS ISSUED:

Review your family disaster plan

Assign family members tasks to accomplish your disaster plan

Check often for official bulletins with local news media

Fuel car, check all fluids, and tire pressure (including spare)

Check mobile home tie-downs

Check disaster supply kits (car, home, evacuation)

Fill critical medicines

Store water

Fill every available space in your freezer with water. Using plastic Ziploc bags allows you to mold the containers in odd shaped spaces. This will preserve frozen items longer in case of a power outage and will be another source of water.



**STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C.
HURRICANE READINESS PLAN**

Turn you freezer's temperature gauge to maximum
Locate all important documents and store in waterproof containers
Have a 'cash on hand' reserve available
Purchase extra film and store in the freezer for later use
Move small boats to safe shelter
Secure all outdoor items
Install temporary shutters on all windows and glass doors
Make evacuation reservations
Secure provisions for your animals
Alert your out-of-state communication center person / persons

HURRICANE WARNING: hurricane conditions are possible in the specified area of the warning usually within 24 hours.

WHEN A WARNING IS ISSUED:

Stay on task with your disaster plan
Continue to monitor local news media
Move valuables to upper floors
Remove valuables from attic storage
Fill containers (bathtubs, sinks, bottles, etc.) for additional water resources
Properly house all vehicles at the terminal
Take pictures off walls and store in available closets or drawers
Count all lines (power, phone, cable, etc.) leading to your home and write it down
Fill in ground swimming pools, add extra chlorine, turn off pumps, and cover motors
Leave your Mobile Home

IF YOU EVACUATE... shut off water, gas, and electricity at the main source. Leave during daylight hours if possible.

IF YOU STAY... tune to local news media, keep calm, stay indoors (even if the "eye" passes directly in your path), and shelter your family in the house opposite of the wind's direction.

WHEN THE HURRICANE STRIKES:

Stay indoors
Avoid using the phone
Do not attempt to drive anywhere
Do not weather the storm in your boat or recreational vehicle



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C. HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

AFTERMATH OF THE HURRICANE:

Recount all lines leading to your home, immediately report loose or dangling power lines to the proper authorities.

If your power is out allow a reasonable amount of time to report the outage.

Stay where you are if it is safe until authorities give the "all-clear".

Stay tuned to local news media for constant updates regarding the situations at hand. They will provide you with up-to-the-minute information regarding medical help, feeding programs, and general assistance that may be needed for your family and community. Inspect your utility systems and report any potentially dangerous hazards.

Keep your family together and talk about the experience as much as possible in a positive way. Be aware of the stress and fatigue catastrophic events produce. Eat high-energy foods and drink lots of fluids (especially those designed to replace sodium and potassium loss). Remember nursing moms, children and the elderly need more liquids than the average person.

Check on your neighbors, as people often become isolated during disasters.

Do not go sight seeing, the roads are filled with debris and you can hamper the recovery operations.

TORNADOES

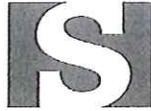
Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. It appears as a rotating, funnel-shaped cloud that extends to the ground with whirling winds that can reach 300 mph. Damaging paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. They most often appear during late spring and summer, usually in late afternoon. They are generally associated with thunderstorm or hurricane activity but can occur alone.

TORNADO WATCH: means conditions are favorable for the formation of this type of storm.

TORNADO WARNING: means a tornado has been spotted...be prepared to take shelter.

HOW TO PREPARE:

- * Ask about community warning signals.
- * Always have a battery powered radio and extra batteries on hand.
- * Learn the designated shelters in places you and your family spend time, such as malls, public buildings, nursing homes.
- * Learn whether your children's schools have been inspected for shelter space by an engineer or architect and know the school plan of action.
- * Always have an emergency supply kit on hand.



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C. HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

- * Make an inventory of your possessions and keep in a safe place away from premises.
- * Teach all family members an out-of-state contact phone numbers in the event you are separated. This provides you with a central point of communication away from local phone line outages.
- * Tune to local news media.

THINGS TO DO:

- * If you are home, go into an interior room, such as a closet or bedroom, away from windows, doors, and outside walls. Get under a sturdy piece of furniture, for added protection. Protect your head.
- * If you are away from home take shelter in a steel frame or reinforced concrete building.
- * If you are outside, lie flat in a ditch, and protect your head.
- * If you are in a high-rise building, go to a small interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.

DON'T:

- * Try to out-drive a tornado; they are erratic and move swiftly.
- * Stay in a car or mobile home.
- * Stay in a building with a wide roof span.

THUNDERSTORMS AND LIGHTNING

Lightning is one of nature's most fascinating phenomena, but it is also one of the most dangerous. Lightning accounts for over 200 deaths in the United States alone each year. Lightning always accompanies a thunderstorm. It is estimated that lightning hits the Earth 100 times each second. That's 8.6 million strikes per day and over three billion strikes each year!! Lightning is five times hotter than the sun. A single bolt can reach 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

BEFORE THE STORM...

- * Know the parish in which you live and the names of nearby cities. Severe weather warnings are issued on a parish basis.
- * Check the weather forecast before leaving for extended periods outdoors.
- * Watch for signs of approaching storms.
- * If a storm is approaching, keep a NOAA Weather or AM/FM radio with you.
- * Postpone outdoor activities if thunderstorms are imminent.
- * Check on those who have trouble taking shelter.



STOLTHAVEN NEW ORLEANS, L.L.C. HURRICANE READINESS PLAN

WHEN THUNDERSTORMS APPROACH:

- * Remember: if you can hear thunder, you are close enough to the storm to be struck by lightning. Go to safe shelter immediately!
 - * Move to a sturdy building or car. Do not seek shelter under a tree.
 - * Get out of boats and away from the water.
 - * The current associated with a lightning strike can travel through power, cable, and telephone lines. It is advisable to stay off the telephone and avoid using a computer, television, or other electrical appliances during thunderstorms.
 - * Do not take a bath or shower.
 - * Turn off air conditioners. Power surges from lightning can overload the compressors.
 - * Get to higher ground if flash flooding or flooding is possible. Once flooding begins, abandon cars and climb to higher ground. Do not attempt to drive to safety.
- Note: Most flash flood deaths occur in automobiles.**
- * If you are outside, crouch down on the balls of your feet when you feel your hair stand on end.

**To figure out the distance of a lightning strike from where you are:
Count the seconds from when you see the flash to when you hear the thunder.**

Divide the number of seconds by five.

1 mile = approximately 4.8 seconds

FLOODS: WATCH, WARNING, STRIKE, AFTERMATH

Floods are the most common and widespread of all natural disasters. Some floods develop over a period of days, but flash floods can result in raging waters in just a few minutes. Flooding can occur during any season of the year. Because so much of the land is low, your property may be in a Special Flood Hazard Area as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The principle source of floodwater in the parish is rain. In the late summer, hurricanes and their tidal surges also pose a serious threat. The last major flooding event occurred in May 1995.

Flood water collects because most of Jefferson lies at or below sea level with land prone to subsidence or sinking. The low, flat ground provides little gravity drainage so water that falls in the parish must be pumped out.



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FLOOD WATCH - means that flooding is possible.

FLASH FLOOD WATCH - means that a flash flood, which can happen very fast with little warning, is possible.

FLOOD WARNING - means a flood is occurring or will occur soon; the flood may take several hours to develop.

FLASH FLOOD WARNING - means a flash flood is occurring or will happen very soon; you should find safety immediately.

WHEN FLOODING IS PREDICTED FOR YOUR AREA

- * Check TV and radio often for official bulletins.
- * Fuel car.
- * Check mobile home tie downs.
- * Adjust moorings on watercraft or move to safer shelter.
- * Stock up on canned provisions.
- * Check supplies of special medicines and drugs.
- * Check batteries for radio and flashlights.
- * Secure lawn furniture and other loose material outdoors.
- * Elevate lawn equipment and machinery.
- * Inventory flood protection supplies and equipment.
- * Plan a place to meet in case you and your family are separated.
- * Have an evacuation plan - know how to get to high ground fast.

WHEN A FLOOD WARNING IS ISSUED

- * Stay tuned to TV and radio for official bulletins.
- * Move valuables to upper floors or attic.
- * Raise appliances above predicted flood levels.
- * Bring pets indoors.
- * Fill containers with several days supply of drinking water.
- * Use the phone only for emergencies.
- * Implement a flood protection plan (sandbagging, wrapping, closing levee gaps).
- * Monitor local storm drains and clear debris to facilitate runoff.

Debris in local storm drains or storm sewers can cause floodwaters to back up and inundate areas that normally do not flood. Debris is not limited to natural materials. Garbage cans, children's toys and balls, metal roofing material, lawn furniture, landscape timbers, and other items have been found in drains blocking storm water and causing flooding. Your local public works department monitors major drainage canals in your area to keep debris clear to facilitate drainage.

It is your responsibility to monitor local drains and remove debris!



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STAY OR LEAVE

When a flood threatens your area, you will have to make the decision to either evacuate or stay safely at home.

IF LOCAL AUTHORITIES RECOMMEND EVACUATION, YOU SHOULD LEAVE IMMEDIATELY!

- * Shut off water and electricity at main source and lock up.
- * Take small valuables and papers, but travel light.
- * Provide for animals and pets that shelters will not take.
- * Use recommended evacuation routes. Do not drive through standing or flowing water, and barricaded streets.

DURING THE FLOOD EVENT

- * Stay tuned to the TV and radio for information and official instructions.
- * Stay out of disaster areas.
- * Do not drink tap water until it has been determined to be safe.
- * Do not attempt to travel until roads have been declared open.
- * Drive carefully along debris-filled streets. Roads may be undermined and may collapse under weight.
- * Stay clear of any downed or low hanging power lines, and report them to the power company.
- * Report broken sewers or water mains to the water department.
- * Be exceptionally careful to prevent fires: Lower water pressure may make fire fighting difficult.
- * Do not use the telephone except for emergencies.
- * Check with neighbors to see if help is needed.
- * When cooking without gas or electricity, good ventilation is extremely important