

## Typhoon Categories

Category 1: Minimal Typhoon  
Max wind speed 74-95 mph

Category 2: Moderate Typhoon  
Max wind speed 96-110 mph

Category 3: Strong typhoon  
Max wind speed 111-129 mph

Category 4: Very Strong Typhoon  
Max wind speed 130—156 mph

Category 5: Devastating Typhoon  
Max wind speed 157– 194 mph

**Typhoons** are massive storm systems that develop over the water and move toward land. Threats from typhoons/typhoons include high winds, heavy rainfall, storm surge and inland flooding and rip currents.

**Tropical Storms** are also known as “Banana Storms” and do not consist of damaging winds.

## NBG TC-COR TYPES

(Tropical Cyclone Condition of Readiness)

**STORM WATCH:** Winds are not forecast to exceed 50 knots sustained but there still exists a probability of high winds due to the proximity of the storm. It is also close enough that a heightened alert status is necessary should the storm deviate from the forecast track.

**TCCOR 4:**  
Destructive winds are **POSSIBLE** within 72 hours.

**TCCOR 3:**  
Destructive winds are **POSSIBLE** within 48 hours.

**TCCOR 2:**  
Destructive winds are **ANTICIPATED** within 24 hours.

**TCCOR 1:**  
Destructive winds are **ANTICIPATED** within 12 hours.

**TCCOR 4 All Clear:** The storm is over and not forecast to return and all life safety hazards have been mitigated and initial damage assessment completed

**Damaging winds:** Sustained winds  $\geq$  39 mph

**Destructive winds:** Sustained winds  $\geq$  58 mph

**Typhoon-force winds:** Sustained winds  $\geq$  74 mph

## TYPHOON REFERENCE GUIDE



Please contact U.S. Naval Base Guam Emergency Operations Center at: 671-333-2850/2851 or M-GU-NBG-EOC-OPS@fe.navy.mil for more information.

## REFERENCES

- Guam Homeland Security  
<https://www.ghs.guam.gov/programs/natural-disasters/typhoons>
- National Weather Service  
<https://www.weather.gov/safety/typhoon-plan>
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
<https://www.ready.gov/kit>
- Federal Emergency Management Agency  
<https://www.fema.gov/>

## EMERGENCY CONTACTS

- Security Desk: 671-333-7326
- Navy Fire and Rescue: 671-333-4357
- Naval Base CDO: 671-488-7147
- Emergency: 911

## How to prepare for a Storm

1. Fill up vehicles with fuel.
2. Clean yard of potential debris/projectiles.
3. Stock up on non-perishable foods and drinking water.
4. Obtain batteries, flashlights, and battery-operated radios.
5. Secure windows; put up or close shutters.
6. Remove or secure window air conditioners.
7. Adjust freezer and refrigerator to high and avoid opening in order to preserve perishable foods.
8. Attain enough fuel for lamps, stoves, and generators.
9. Fill containers with several days of water.
10. Have rags ready for slow leaks of wind driven water.
11. Park cars in protected area.
12. Ensure you have excess prescription medications.
13. Stock up on basic toiletries and feminine Products.
14. Try to keep cash in hand.
15. Seek Emergency Shelter if needed.

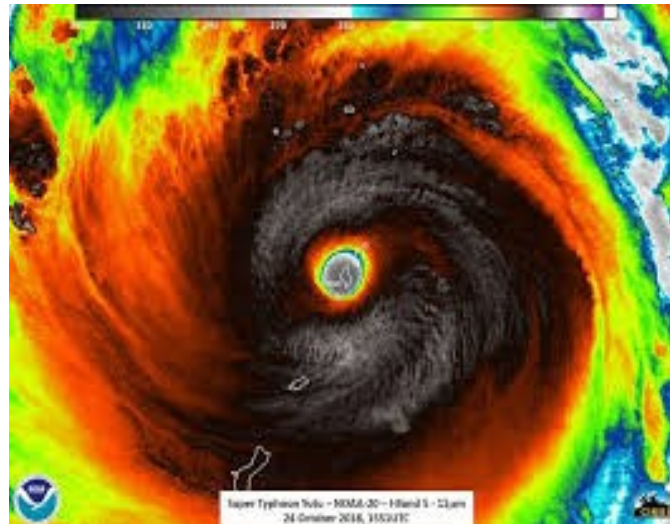


## Know the Difference

A **typhoon watch** means typhoon conditions (sustained winds of 74 miles per hour [mph] or higher) are “**possible**” in a stated area. Experts announce typhoon watches 48 hours before they expect tropical-storm-force winds (sustained winds of 39 to 73 mph) to start.

A **typhoon warning** is more serious. It means typhoon-force winds are “**expected**” in a stated area. Experts issue these warnings 36 hours before tropical-storm-force winds are expected in the area to give people enough time to prepare for the storm.

Don’t forget, there are several apps and webpages that provide real-time radar to assist you in your efforts to stay informed and safe.



## What to do during a Storm

1. Stay indoors.
2. Stay away from windows and sliding glass doors.
3. Minimize usage of telephone.
4. Listen to the local media or NOAA Weather Radio for the latest weather bulletins.
5. Don’t drive around until the all clear is given.
6. Charge all batteries, power permitting.

## What to do after a Storm

1. Stay away from flood waters, never drive in flooded areas.
2. Never use portable or camp stoves inside your house as they create carbon monoxide (CO).
3. Be careful during any clean-up efforts, wear personal protective equipment; gloves, safety goggles, sturdy footwear, and stay away from live electrical power lines!

