



Figure A2-1. Typical tornado damage descriptions to one- and two-family dwellings and their corresponding intensity according to the EF Scale (wind speeds are estimated 3-second-gust wind speeds)

(SOURCE: NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, STORM PREDICTION CENTER, WWW.SPC.NOAA.GOV/EFSCALE/EF-SCALE.HTML)

A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. (157 mph or higher)



Cat. 5

157 mph

Well-built framed homes can 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. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months. (130–156 mph)



Cat. 4

130 mph

Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes. (111–129 mph)



Cat. 3

111 mph

Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks. (96–110 mph)



Cat. 2

96 mph

Well-constructed 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. (74–95 mph)



Cat. 1

74 mph

Figure A2-4. Typical hurricane damage descriptions to one- and two-family dwellings and their corresponding intensity according to the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale
(SOURCE: NOAA NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER, WWW.NHC.NOAA.GOV/ABOUTSSHWS.PHP)