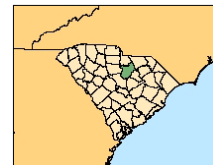


KERSHAW COUNTY, SC

Hazard Profile for 2008

An Excerpt from the State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment for 2008



I. Summary

Kershaw County is vulnerable to both natural (hurricanes/tropical storm) and technological (hazardous material incidents) hazards. Hurricane/tropical storms produce the greatest monetary damage; however, the recurrence interval is 14.4 years, making it a relatively rare event. Wildfires, thunderstorms, hail, and hazardous material incidents are some of the prominent hazards that regularly affect the county, based on past occurrences. County losses from wind, wildfires, and hail represent about 5% each of the state's overall totals for these hazards.

II. Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability examines the socioeconomic and demographic character of places and helps to explain the variation in the population's ability to prepare for and respond to hazards. The Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) is a statistical measure that compares social vulnerability to environmental hazards among places, and then visually displays these comparisons on a map. SoVI thus illustrates where there is uneven capacity for preparedness and response and where additional planning and response resources might be used most effectively to help residents. The variables used in determining the Social Vulnerability (SoVI) score along with how SoVI is calculated are available on the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute SoVI website (<http://www.sovius.org>).

Within Kershaw County, most of the census tracts exhibit moderate levels of social vulnerability. Census tracts in the Camden and Lugoff show higher SoVI scores illustrating an elevated social vulnerability. Figure 1 provides maps of the Kershaw County depicting (on the left) social vulnerability by census tract and (on the right) cities and major roads.

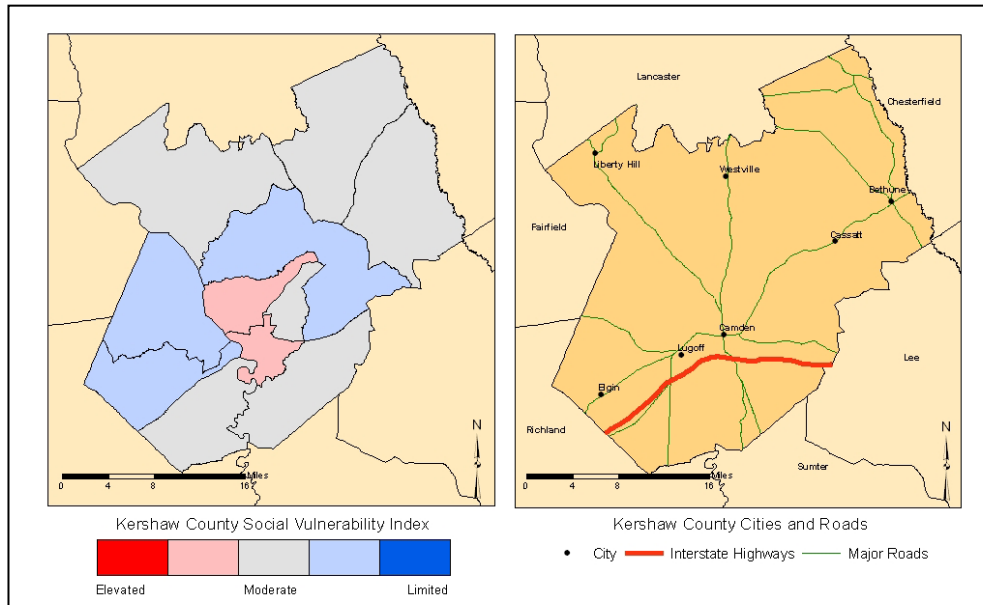


FIGURE 1. The Social Vulnerability for Kershaw County, SC by US Census tracts and a general reference map of Kershaw County.

III. Terms

Disaster – a singular hazard event that results in widespread human losses or has profound impacts on local environments.

Frequency – a calculated number showing the chance of an event occurring each year based on the historic record.

Hazard – the potential threat to humans as well as the impact of an event on society and the environment.

Recurrence – a calculated number that examines the expected time interval between events based on the historic record.

Risk – the likelihood or probability of occurrence of a hazard or adverse event.

Vulnerability – the potential for loss or the capacity to suffer harm from a hazard event.



South Carolina Emergency
Management Division -
Mitigation Division
E-mail: mbery@emd.sc.gov
<http://www.scemd.org>

Hazard & Vulnerability
Research Institute
University of South Carolina
E-mail: scutter.sc.edu
<http://webra.cas.sc.edu/hvri>



KERSHAW COUNTY HAZARD PROFILE 2008

IV. Hazard Identification

The estimated recurrence of a hazard is a useful element (based on event frequency) for distinguishing between infrequent hazards like earthquakes, and frequent hazards such as hazardous materials incidents or traffic accidents. The most common hazard events in Kershaw County are hazardous material accidents, severe thunderstorms and wind, hail, and wildfires. Earthquakes and drought are hazards with the lowest recurrence intervals. The recurrence and hazard frequency table can be seen in Table 1.

TABLE 1. The Hazard Profile for Kershaw County, SC.

Hazard ^a	Number of Events	Years in Record	Recurrence Interval (Years)	Hazard Frequency (Percent Chance per Year)
Coastal Events				
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	10	158	15.80	6.33
Ocean & Lake Surf ^b	1	16	16.00	6.25
Waterspout	0	16	*	*
Dam Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought	1	59	59.00	1.69
Flood	9	59	6.56	15.25
Fog	0	12	*	*
Geophysical Events				
Avalanche	0	49	*	*
Earthquake	3	310	103.33	0.97
Landslide	0	49	*	*
Human-Induced Events				
Civil Disturbance	-	-	-	-
Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)	154	22	<0.50	700.00**
Nuclear Power Plant	0	8	*	*
Terrorism	0	29	*	*
Transportation (Motor Vehicle)	10,571	10	<0.50	105,710.00**
Severe Thunderstorm Events				
Funnel Cloud	0	16	*	*
Hail	75	59	0.79	127.12**
Heavy Precipitation	1	15	15.00	6.67
Lightning	2	16	8.00	12.50
Thunderstorm & Wind	141	59	<0.50	238.98**
Tornado	23	59	2.57	38.98
Temperature Extremes	3	16	5.337	18.75
Wildfire	2,233	21	<0.50	10,633.33**
Winter Weather (Snow & Ice)	11	59	5.36	18.64
^a Data Sources: National Climatic Data Center (www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cqi-win/wvcqi.dll?wwEvent=Storm); National Geophysical Data Center (www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/) ^b Includes coastal flooding, coastal erosion, coastal winds			* Unable to calculate (cannot divide by zero) ** Percent is greater than 100.00, therefore hazard can be expected to occur more than once per year - Data Unavailable	

V. Hazard Loss Information

When compared to South Carolina as a whole, Kershaw County has a higher probability of loss-producing hail, heat, wildfire, and winter weather events. This comparison between the county and state in Figure 2 (page 3) shows hazards that exceeded the state mean in red type. Thunderstorms and wind events are well below the state mean indicating that these hazards have historically produced fewer losses for the county when compared to the state as a whole.

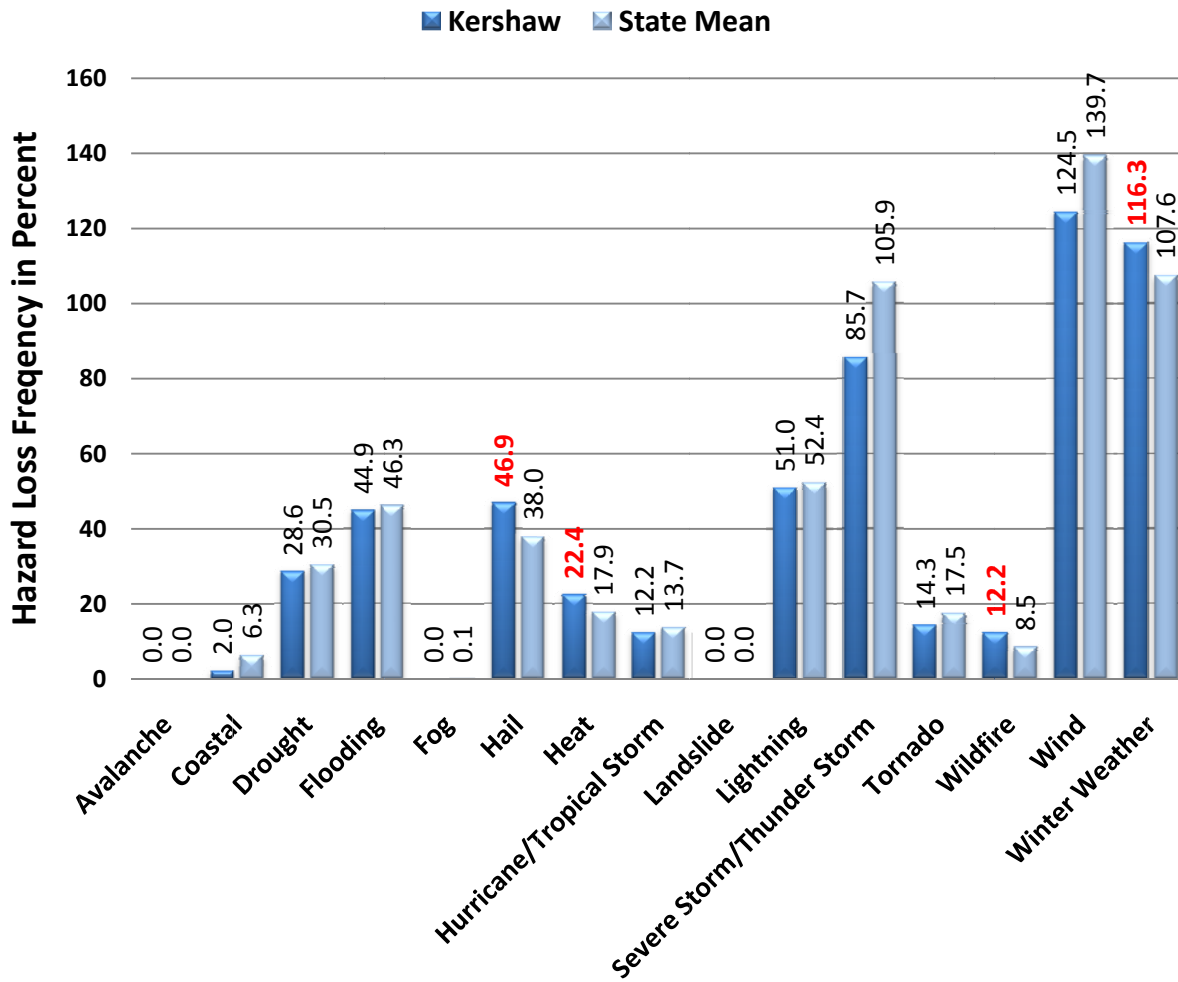


FIGURE 2. The historic loss causing hazard frequency between 1960 and 2008 for Kershaw County compared to South Carolina as reported in SHELDUS. Percentage numbers indicated in red are when the county total exceeds the state mean. Also, a hazard that is identified in the National Climatic Data Center Storm Data reports as a multiple event hazard (flooding, winter weather, coastal storm), and given a statewide or regional location, the impact of the event is equally distributed amongst the counties involved.

Another way of determining how vulnerable a county is to particular hazards is by examining the amount of damage caused by past events. In Figure 3 (page 4), the cumulative amount of damage from 1960 to 2008 based on twelve hazard types is computed from the Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute's SHELDUS database (available at <http://www.sheldus.org>). The historic losses in Kershaw County exceed \$161 million, and are largely due to hurricanes and tropical storms, followed by drought, winter weather, and heat. Hurricane/tropical storm represented 60% of the damage in Kershaw County. While significant for the county, these cumulative losses represent 1.7% of the state's total overall. Kershaw County hail losses account for 6% of the state's total damages from hail related events.

Hazard	Total Damage (in 2008 dollars)	Percent of State
Coastal	\$6,476	0.01%
Drought	\$14,055,942	2.17%
Flooding	\$1,308,580	0.85%
Hail	\$6,121,050	5.94%
Heat	\$11,286,643	2.17%
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	\$96,314,866	1.75%
Lightning	\$530,000	1.01%
Severe Storm/ Thunder Storm	\$2,257,254	1.07%
Tornado	\$5,717,388	2.42%
Wildfire	\$852,075	5.34%
Wind	\$8,010,212	5.49%
Winter Weather	\$14,985,393	1.66%
Kershaw - Total	\$161,445,880	1.69%

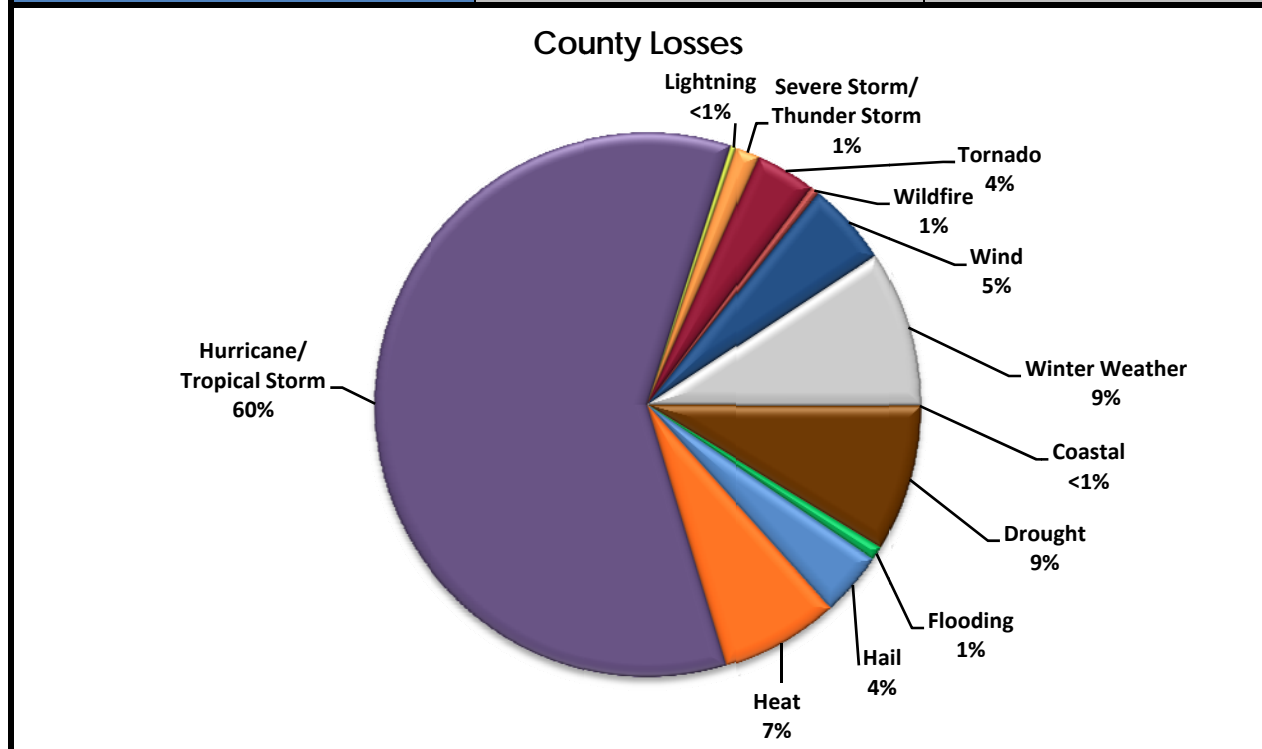


FIGURE 3. Historic Hazard Event Damages (property and crop) between 1960 and 2008 for Kershaw County, SC.