



NOTICE TO THE POPULATION

PRECIPITATION, WIND AND ROUGH SEAS – PREVENTIVE MEASURES

I. SITUATION

The Portuguese Institute of the Sea and Atmosphere (IPMA) predicts for the next few days:

- Precipitation, sometimes strong and persistent, especially in the North and Centre regions (specifically in the South region), from the end of tomorrow, October 16th, and during Tuesday, October 17th, with accumulations that could reach 25-30 mm/3h;
- Wind predominantly from the south quadrant and intensify from tomorrow afternoon, 16th October, on the west coast and in the highlands, with gusts of up to 65 km/h and 90 km/h respectively, becoming more intense on Tuesday, October 17, with gusts up to 80 km/h on the coast and up to 100 km/h in the highlands. Conditions favourable to the occurrence of extreme wind behaviour;
- Strong sea disturbances with waves of up to 5.5 m from the early hours of Tuesday, 17th October, with peaks of up to 9 m north of Cape Raso, and waves of up to 5 m south of Cape Raso.

Follow weather information at www.ipma.pt

2. EXPECTABLE EFFECTS

Typical episodes of transition seasons, with the occurrence of the first rains accompanied by strong wind, are favourable:

- The occurrence of floods in urban areas, caused by the accumulation of rainwater due to obstruction of drainage systems;
- The occurrence of floods, increased by the overflow of the beds of some watercourses, rivers and streams;





- Causing slope instability, leading to mass movements (landslides, landslides and others) caused by water infiltration, a phenomenon that can be enhanced by removing vegetation cover following rural fires, or by artificializing the ground;
- The contamination of drinking water sources by inert substances resulting from rural fires;
- The dragging of loose objects onto the roads, or the detachment of mobile or poorly fixed structures, due to periods of strong wind, which can cause accidents with vehicles in circulation or pedestrians on public roads.

3. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The National Emergency and Civil Protection Authority (ANEPC) recalls that the possible impact of these effects can be minimized, especially through the adoption of appropriate behaviours, therefore, and particularly in historically more vulnerable areas, it is recommended to adopt the main preventive measures for these situations, namely:

- Ensure unblocking of rainwater drainage systems and removal of inert materials and other objects that can be dragged or create obstacles to the free flow of waters;
- Ensure adequate fixation of loose structures, namely scaffolding, signs and other suspended structures;
- Take special care when traveling and staying near wooded areas, paying attention for the possibility of falling branches and trees, due to stronger wind;
- Take special care when driving along the coastline and riverside areas historically more vulnerable to coastal overflow, avoiding movement and staying in these places;
- Do not practice activities related to the sea, namely sport fishing, sports boating and seaside walks, also avoiding parking of vehicles too close together from the seafront;
- Adopt defensive driving, reducing speed and taking special care with the possible formation of water tables on roads;
- Do not cross flooded areas, in order to prevent the dragging of people or vehicles into holes in the pavement or open drains;





– Pay attention to meteorological information and indications from Civil Protection and Security Forces.

ANEPC | Communication and Awareness Division

