



LIGHTNING SAFETY

Lightning is a deadly force of nature that kills dozens of people and injures hundreds annually in the United States, according to the [National Weather Service](#). There is little a person can do to protect against lightning when outside, so Hoosiers are encouraged to go inside a building or vehicle during thunderstorms. Learn more about lightning and follow additional safety tips below to stay safe.

STATISTICS

- Lightning kills about 30 people per year across the United States.
- About 10 percent of people struck by lightning are killed. The remaining 90 percent of people are left with varying degrees of disability, according to the [National Weather Service](#).
- From 2006 to 2019, the number of fishermen killed by lightning (40) was four times more than golfers (10), according to the [National Lightning Safety Council](#). Others: Campers (20), beachgoers (25) and people doing yard work (18).
- More than 70 percent of lightning deaths occur during June, July and August.

PREPARATION

Lightning accompanies many storms, so knowing the weather forecast and patterns for the area can be helpful if planning outside activities. Follow these steps to stay informed and protect against lightning damage before a storm arrives:

- Consider buying surge protectors and installing lightning rods or a lightning protection system to protect the home, appliances and electronic devices.
- Carry a portable weather radio to stay alerted of changing weather conditions. Adjust plans to avoid being outside when a thunderstorm is expected.
- Do not start an activity outside that you cannot stop quickly if a thunderstorm is expected, especially as early signs of a storm begin.

DURING A THUNDERSTORM

Thunder is the shockwave from a lightning strike path. When thunder is heard from a nearby storm, then lightning is within 10 miles and can strike.

- Go inside when thunder or lightning is observed. Seeking cover in large, permanent buildings is best, not picnic shelters or tents.
- When a building is not available, seek shelter in a fully enclosed metal vehicle, such as a car or truck, with the windows completely shut.
- If in a boat, get to shore and indoors as quickly as possible when a thunderstorm approaches.



- If going inside is not possible, such as during a long hike, avoid open areas such as fields or hilltops and stay away from tall, isolated trees or tall objects. When in a forest, seek a lower group of trees.
- Avoid water, wet items, electronic equipment, landline phones, plumbing and metal objects. They conduct electricity very well and lightning can travel far along them.
- Avoid windows and exterior doors that may contain metal components.
- Stay sheltered until at least 30 minutes after the last sound of thunder. Electrical charges can linger in clouds after a storm seems to have passed.

WHEN LIGHTNING STRIKES

Immediate action is needed to save a victim of a lightning strike, so know beforehand what to do.

- If an individual is struck by lightning, immediate medical attention is needed, so dial 911 right away.
- Lightning can reach temperatures up to 50,000°F, which is hotter than the sun's surface. If it strikes a person, the lightning can cause severe injuries, including burns but primarily damage to the nervous system. Cardiac arrest can also occur.
- Lightning victims do not carry an electrical charge, so it is safe to touch them. In many cases, a person's heart or breathing may have stopped, so administer CPR after calling 911 and use an AED if available.
- If possible, move a victim to a safer place inside to avoid another lightning strike.
- Evacuate anyone obviously injured by lightning. A victim could be disoriented or confused, with decision-making dangerously impaired.