

ESP

FOCUS

Floods



Don't get swept off your feet!

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. They can cause deaths, injuries, significant property damage, and also contaminate drinking water and disrupt electrical service. These effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or regional, affecting entire river basins and multiple states.

All floods are not alike. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. Flash floods can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods.

Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live, but especially if you live in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, dry streambeds, or low-lying ground that appear harmless in dry weather can flood. Be very cautious when near or crossing streams, rivers, flood control channels and flooded intersections. Every state is at risk from this hazard.

Use this information and the recommendations on the reverse side of this Focus Sheet to help reduce your risk of death, injury, and property losses from flooding wherever you live, work, or play.



APRIL

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Before the Flood Warning or Watch

Be prepared to respond to flooding by taking the following actions before the rains and flooding begin:

- Assemble emergency supply kits for your home, workplace, and vehicle.
- Store a seven-day supply of food and water (at least one gallon per person, per day) in closed, clean containers.
- Store the following materials for protecting your home in a location away from potential flooding:
 - Sandbags
 - Plastic sheeting
 - Plywood
 - Lumber
- Teach children not to play in or near rivers, streams, or other areas of potential flooding.
- Maintain fuel in your cars; electrical outages might make gasoline pumps inoperable.
- Identify safe routes from your home or work place to high, safe ground. Determine whether you can use these routes during flooding or storms. Be familiar with your geographic surroundings.
- Check with your local public works, building or planning department to see if you live in an area subject to flooding.
- Clear debris and overgrowth from gutters and storm drains.
- Notify your local department of public works about debris and overgrowth in public drainage facilities.
- Work with neighbors to solve potential drainage problems and to avoid diverting debris onto their properties. Consult a licensed civil engineer if you're in doubt.
- Identify an out-of-state contact so that friends and relatives can obtain information about your condition and whereabouts.

When There's a Flood Warning or Watch

- Relocate valuables from lower to upper floors.
- Be prepared to move to a safe area, before flood waters cut off access, when local authorities advise.
- Disconnect all electrical appliances or turn off electric circuits at the fuse panel or circuit breaker panel before evacuating.

During the Flood

- Avoid unnecessary trips.
- Do not drive or walk through moving water. You can be knocked off your feet in as little as 6 inches of water.
- Do not "sightsee" or enter restricted areas.
- Stay away from streams, rivers, flood control channels and other areas subject to sudden flooding.
- Move to higher ground if you're caught by rising waters.
- Listen to the radio or watch television for information and instructions.
- Use the phone only to report dangerous conditions or emergencies that are life threatening. Report damaged utilities to the appropriate agencies.

After the Flood

- Listen to the radio or watch television for information and instructions from local officials.
- Call your utility companies to restore service.
- Do not use fresh or canned foods that have come in contact with flood waters.
- Follow the instructions of local officials regarding the safety of drinking water. Boil or purify water if you're in doubt. Pump out wells and test the water before drinking.
- Avoid going into disaster areas.
- Stay away from live electrical equipment in wet areas. Check electrical equipment or appliances that come in contact with water before using them.
- Maintain a safe distance from downed power lines and broken gas lines; immediately report them to the appropriate utility.
- Use flashlights, rather than lanterns, candles or matches, to check on the condition of buildings. Flammables may be present.

Flood Insurance

Damage and other flooding losses are not covered by most homeowner's insurance policies. However, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) offers special flood insurance through its National Flood Insurance Program. Contact your insurance agent or call FEMA at (800) 638-6620 or visit www.fema.gov for more information.

Extracted and adapted from "Be Winter Wise," published by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, "Be Flood Aware," published by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, and FEMA's Flood website (www.fema.gov/hazard/flood).Headline

HEALTH TIP: Avoid floodwaters.

Keep contact time with floodwaters to a minimum. Keep all children and pets out of the floodwaters when possible. The water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline or raw sewage. It is especially important to keep the water out of your mouth, eyes, and nose. Wash your hands frequently with soap and clean water if you are exposed to floodwaters.

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This information sheet is produced as part of the Emergency Survival Program (ESP). ESP is an awareness campaign designed to increase home, neighborhood, business and school emergency preparedness. ESP was developed by the County of Los Angeles. The California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) and representatives from Contra Costa, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Ventura counties, Southern California Edison, the Southern California Earthquake Center and the American Red Cross assist in the development of campaign materials and coordination of the campaign.



Emergency Survival Program (ESP)

YOU CAN'T PREDICT. YOU CAN PREPARE!

Use the Emergency Survival Program's new list of actions as your guide for personal and community emergency preparedness.

January

Then and Now

In large regional earthquakes, such as the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, or the terrorism acts of September 11, 2001, emergency response agencies might be overwhelmed. You, your neighbors, co-workers and classmates may be forced to take actions on your own. Take time now to learn about what happened then and how it can prepare you for the safety actions to take now.

February

Make a Plan

Planning for an earthquake, terrorist attack, or other emergency is easier than you think. Make sure that your emergency plan includes evacuation and reunion plans; your out-of-state contact person's name and number; the location of your emergency supplies and other pertinent information. By planning now, you will be ready for the next emergency.

March

Make Disaster Kits

Everyone should have disaster supplies kits stored in accessible locations at home, at work and in your vehicle. Having emergency supplies readily available can reduce the impact of an earthquake, a terrorist incident or other emergency on you and your family. Your disaster supplies kits should include food, water, flashlights, portable radios, batteries, a first aid kit, cash, extra medications, a whistle, fire extinguisher, etc.

April

Floods

Storms can cause flash floods, create power outages and damage homes. Assemble emergency supplies to include sand bags; identify safe routes; and teach children to avoid areas of potential flooding. When flooding occurs, listen to the radio or watch television for information and instructions.

May

Terrorism

Fear is a major tactic used by terrorists to achieve political and social objectives. But the terrorists are not in charge. You can fight back by taking many of the same actions you would to prepare for earthquakes, fires, and other emergencies. Start by having a family emergency plan. Also assemble emergency supply kits at home, at work, and in your car.

June

Public Health Emergencies

Public Health Emergencies may be related to outbreaks of infectious diseases, food and waterborne illnesses, and other threats to the public's health and safety. Pandemic flu is of concern and health experts recommend the following to prevent the spread of flu: wash your hands with soap and water frequently; cover your cough and sneeze; stay home if you are sick. Stay away from others so they will not become sick. In autumn, get the flu shot!

July

Heat Wave

Although sun is necessary, exposure to ultraviolet radiation is potentially dangerous and can damage skin. Heat injuries that can occur include sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heatstroke. If your home is not air-conditioned, spend time in public facilities like public libraries, malls, and community centers that are air-conditioned. Never leave children or pets unattended in hot vehicles.

August

Drop, Cover, and Hold On!

Learn what to do during an earthquake, whether you're at home, at work, at school or just out and about. Taking the proper actions, such as "Drop, Cover, and Hold On", can save lives and reduce your risk of death or injury. During earthquakes, drop to the floor, take cover under a sturdy desk or table, and hold on to it firmly. Be prepared to move with it until the shaking stops. If you are at the beach, move to higher ground.

September

Back to School

Schools should have emergency plans to meet the threat of terrorism, earthquakes and other emergencies. They should be updated and exercised regularly. Emergency supplies, such as water, food and other basic items, are also an important part of school preparedness. If you are a parent or guardian, know your child's school emergency plan and make sure they have your updated emergency contact information.

October

Earthquakes

No one knows when the next earthquake will happen, but we can reduce its impact by being prepared. Identify hazards and remove or reduce them. Store emergency supplies and replenish them annually. Educate your family where to drop, cover, and hold on and take a first aid course. Conduct practice drills on a regular basis.

November

Fire and Ice

Preparedness is the key to surviving wildland fires and lethal winter storms. Timely preparation, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid the impacts of wildland fires and severe winter weather, can help reduce heavy repair expenditures following an event. Also remember to keep your car and other vehicles fueled and in good repair in case you are asked to evacuate. Have your emergency survival kit ready to go with you, just in case.

December

Landslides and Mudslides

Significant property damage can be caused by landslides and mudslides. Prepare an evacuation kit to include important documents and irreplaceable items such as photographs. When it rains, monitor the amount of rainfall and look for warning signs of landslides and mudslides such as new springs, tilted trees or new holes in hillsides.

Additional campaign materials are available through your local County Office of Emergency Management.

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