

After the flood—What do we do now?

The Urban Drainage and Flood Control District advises flooded homeowners

The hardest work and a lot of danger still lie ahead for Denver area residents, according to the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, an independent agency that helps local governments in the Denver metro area with their stormwater drainage and flood control problems. "Many flood-related deaths happen after the flood itself is over," says Scott Tucker, Executive Director of the District. "People don't realize the seriousness of the danger posed by saturated ground surfaces, unstable damaged buildings, infectious organisms carried by flood water, and especially the risks of working around damaged power and natural gas lines."

All the same, everybody is eager to get back into their homes and businesses and get their lives back in order. The District therefore provides these guidelines for doing that quickly, safely, and wisely.

What you'll need . . .

- Flashlight
- First aid kit
- Drinking water
- Battery-operated radio
- Waterproof boots
- Hard hat and sturdy shoes
- Camera to record damage
- Tools (crowbar, hammer, saw, pliers)
- Trash bags
- A wooden stick for turning things over and scaring away small animals
- Cleaning supplies (shovels, buckets, hose, mops, rags, brooms, rubber gloves, cleaners, disinfectants, & lubricating oil)

Going back home

When it is safe to return to your neighborhood, be careful. Do not drive or walk through running or standing water. Respect road barricades. Watch for downed power lines.

Wear sturdy, waterproof shoes and gloves. Walk all the way around the building to check for structural damage before going in. Do not smoke or use open flame. Turn off the outside gas valves. Shut off the electricity. As you enter, make sure the roof, stairs, floor, and ceiling are not in danger of collapsing. Open all doors and windows. Let the building air out for several minutes before you stay inside. Inspect the interior with a flashlight.

Do not turn on any lights or appliances until an electrician or utility company employee has given you approval to do so.

If your basement is flooded, don't flush any toilets.

Assess the damage and take photographs of it if possible. Make a preliminary plan for cleanup and repair.

Cleanup and repair

1 When you first go back to start cleaning up, rescue the most valuable items first—money, jewelry, insurance papers, and photographs.

2 Next, protect your home from more damage by covering holes in the walls, windows, or roof with plastic, tarps, or boards.

3 Make temporary repairs to brace sagging floors or ceilings and fix broken stairs and other safety hazards.

4 Call your insurance agent. Find out how to file a claim and what records of damages and expenses you will need. Even if your damage is not covered, your agent can recommend places to get advice and assistance. Plan to take photographs and keep records of the damage and repair work.

5 Finally, make a list of things that need to be cleaned, repaired, and replaced, and do them one at a time. Follow these guidelines:

- All foods, drinks, medicines, and cosmetics that have gotten wet from the flood must be discarded. The only safe foods are those in sealed cans, but the cans must be cleaned and disinfected before they are opened. Drinks in aluminum cans must be thrown out.
- All wet household items must be either discarded or cleaned and disinfected. The mud is easier to get off while it is wet, so hose everything off soon (even if your water is not safe for drinking). Things that need repair have to be dried out first, too.
- Ask your trash service what it will pick up and when. Your city may offer special collection services for flood debris. Keep the contaminated refuse separate from the things you are cleaning and drying out in the yard.

For more information

- Local radio and television stations will have more information about how people with flood damage can get help.
- Get the Red Cross's free booklet, *Repairing Your Flooded Home*. It gives step-by-step instructions for cleaning and making minor repairs.
- American Red Cross: 722-7474
- Salvation Army Disaster Services: 296-2456
- Federal Emergency Management Agency: 235-4800
- Urban Drainage and Flood Control District: 455-6277

- The house itself will need cleaning, too. Mud is a serious health hazard. Shovel as much of it out as possible, while it is still wet. Then wash down the house, inside and out, with your garden hose. A soap-spraying attachment will help you do a more thorough job on the walls, floors, and furniture. But don't use a high-pressure process on soggy walls or objects. Heating and air conditioning ducts and electrical sockets need to be hosed out, too.
- Keep the doors and windows open as much as possible to let things dry out.
- Refresh frequently. Drink plenty of water. Be careful. Use generators, gasoline powered machines, camping stoves, and barbecue grills outdoors only.
- Call your local building department before you make major repairs. You may need a building permit. There are many ways to prevent the same damage from occurring next time there is a flood, and the building department is a good source of information.

Health & safety

- Be extremely cautious around wet or broken power and gas lines.
- Remember that wet floors, stairs, and ceilings are probably unsteady.
- Avoid touching flood water or mud. Both are contaminated with infectious organisms, chemicals, and sewage.
- Wash your hands often, especially before eating, drinking, or smoking.
- Watch out for rats, snakes, and other displaced animals, including pets.
- For many weeks, symptoms of stress will be normal. Rest often. Eat well.
- Make a list of things to do, and set a reasonable schedule.
- Get control over your future by floodproofing your house while you do repairs.
- Reassure your children. Listen to them talk about their feelings. Include them in the cleanup by giving them chores they can handle.
- Be careful with chain saws, generators, campstoves, and other gear.

