



FLOOD SAFETY

The most common natural disaster America faces is flooding. In 2017, 116 American lives were lost in floods. Natural disasters such as floods are unpredictable due to the fact they can take a few weeks or a few hours to develop. Floods cannot be prevented, but Hoosiers can be prepared when one occurs.

TERMS TO KNOW

A variety of weather terms are used during natural disasters like flooding, and while they may sound similar, there is an important difference among them.

- **Flood:** The overflowing of a waterway into a normally dry area.
- **Flash Flood:** A heavy rush of water normally caused by heavy rains. Flash floods occur with little to no warning.
- **Flood Watch:** Conditions for local flooding are favorable.
- **Flood Warning:** A flood is occurring or is likely to occur soon.
- **Flash Flood Watch:** Conditions may develop that lead to flash flooding.
- **Flash Flood Warning:** Flash flooding is imminent or occurring.

BEFORE A FLOOD

A flood can occur without much prior warning. Following a few, simple safety tips to prepare before a flood occurs will help keep the entire household safe during a stressful situation.

- Contact insurance providers to purchase flood insurance.
- Become aware of any flood plains -a flat area of land near a body of water that is prone to flooding, in the area.
- If in a flood plain, put hot water heaters, electrical panels and furnaces on floors that have lower chances of being flooded.
- Make sure preparedness kits are portable for easy transport if evacuation is necessary. Preparedness kits should be tailored to household needs. Create a map of multiple possible evacuation routes.
- Have basements waterproofed.
- If flooding is possible, try and create a barrier between the property and the water or its likely path.

DURING A FLOOD

- Immediately evacuate the home and go to high ground if flooding is possible.
- If evacuating, take all pets, but choose a pet-friendly evacuation spot beforehand.
- Do not try to drive through water because as little as 2 feet can cause most cars to float, and as little as a few inches of moving water can wash most cars away with the current.
- Do not try to cross moving water on foot since as little as a few inches can knock an adult off their feet.
- Monitor local news radio, TV or social media postings for additional information or instructions from local officials.

AFTER A FLOOD

Recovery after a flood focuses on the citizen's safety. Diligently following safety tips and information provided by local officials will help make the recovery process run as efficiently as possible.

- If injured, seek necessary medical care at the nearest hospital or clinic.
- Avoid disaster areas.
- Stay out of any building if floodwaters remain around the establishment.
- Avoid entering any building before local officials have said it is safe to do so.
- Report broken utility lines to the appropriate authorities.
- When entering buildings, use extreme caution.
- Wear sturdy shoes.
- Use battery-powered lanterns or flashlights when examining buildings.
- Look for fire hazards.
- Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes that may have come into buildings with the floodwaters.
- Watch for loose plaster, drywall and ceilings that could fall.
- Take pictures of the damage, both of the building and its contents, for insurance claims
- Throw away food that has come into contact with flood waters. Some canned foods may be salvageable.
- Do not drink or use floodwater.
- Pump out flooded basements gradually (about one-third of the water per day) to avoid structural damage.
- Professionally service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits and leaching systems as soon as possible.
- Follow FEMA or Red Cross guidelines about cleaning flood damaged homes.

