
STORMS & FLOODING



What do you do during a hurricane?

- During a hurricane stay inside
- Stay away from windows and doors
- Close all doors
- Go to the basement or a secure room like a bathroom or closet
- Listen to the radio or television stations for local information
- If you are not evacuating, prepare for the worst.

In environmental engineering, flood mitigation involves the management and control of flood water movement, such as redirecting flood run-off through the use of floodwalls and flood gates, rather than trying to prevent floods altogether.

Flooding is caused by:

- Spring thawing
- Snow and frozen ground melting
- Heavy rain fall
- Water runoff
- Flash floods
- Mudflow

Flood mitigation techniques:

- Wetproofing, which allows water to flow through a structure by adding flood openings, or flood vents, is a small gap where water can flow through an area of the building below the elevation level, such as crawlspaces or basement.

What causes flooding in homes:

- Sinks and toilets improperly used such as fat, oil, grease, diapers.
- Tree roots growing through cracks such as water lines causing blockage.
- Overloaded sewer
- Natural water runoff
- Frozen pipes

Reduce water damage:

- Keep floor drains clear of obstruction
- Have someone check property when you're not home
- Ensure proper grading
- Sump pump
- Elevate furnace, water heater, electrical panels in basement
- Practice drills with family and friends
- Clean storm drains
- Unclog culverts
- Weeping tile
- Ditches

Red Cross

If you have been affected by a personal disaster and require assistance, contact the Red Cross at: 1-800-222-9597

The Canadian Red Cross is a humanitarian organization that helps people and communities in Canada and around the world in times of need and support them in strengthening their resilience.

Before:

Always have an emergency plan:

- First aid kit
- Escape plan
- Do you stay or go
- Generator
- Backup power
- Water source

Emergency supplies:

- First aid kit
- Batteries
- Flashlight crank or battery
- Extra cash
- Personal hygiene items soaps, deodorant, tampons
- Pet food
- Water to last at least 10 days
- Medication
- Food
- Phone chargers
- Blanket, pillows
- Warm cloths
- Important papers such as, emergency plan, birth certificates, picture id, passport, wedding papers etc.

After:

- Do not return home until advised it is safe to do so.
- Be alert for further instructions.
- Contact insurance.

- Before entering wear protective clothing, rubber gloves, rubber boots, safety glasses, mask, hard hat
- Test water for contamination such as sewer runoff
- Check sewer.
- Check with authorities on how to dispose of damaged items.
- Have a list of everything in your home that you have or lost.

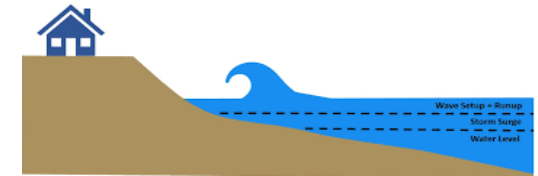
Emergency contacts or fires and flooding:

- **911**
- **Department of forestry: 709-637-2349**
- **Model forest of NL: 709-637-7300**
- **The association of registered professional foresters of NL: 709-258-5334 (open 24hrs)**

Water mitigation process checklist

- Stop the flow of water.
- Assess mitigation requirements.
- Remove damaged furniture and materials.
- Clean and disinfect salvageable materials.
- Extract water and dry out.
- Ensure and protect property's structural stability.

Coastal and other Erosion



Are geological processes in which earthen materials are worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind or water. A similar process, weathering, breaks down or dissolves rock, but does not involve movement. Most erosion is caused by liquid water, wind, or ice. If the wind is dusty, or water or glacial ice is muddy, erosion takes place.

These areas can be very dangerous during heavy rains and high winds involving strong tidal action on shorelines.



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