

1.11 Flood recovery supplies and work

Folder with resources and templates: 1.11 Flood recovery supplies and work

This section is focused on flood recovery for homes and other buildings, but can be useful for other disasters. These instructions were compiled by NEK Organizing, which has mucked and gutted hundreds of homes in the Kingdom.

\sqcup	Vermont will tell people to call 211 to report flood damage. While this is helpful and important to have
	state data, relief organizations then have to comb through all 211 calls to find flood survivor data. This
	can be incredibly time consuming, and is a good place for volunteers that cannot do physical labor.
	Create a <u>flood survivor/site sheet or tracking system</u> that includes information about the site, the
	contact information for the survivors, and any other important information going forward into the
	recovery phase (damage to water, sewer, foundation, etc).

Managing flood recovery supplies

remediation.

Store supplies—for relief, response, recovery—in a place that is dry, flood safe, and accessible by
many people. If possible, utilize a lock with a code if possible and have more than one location per
town.
A cache of pumps, safety equipment, and demolition tools stocked and pre-packed so they're ready for
the four types of work that immediately follow flooding: numping, mucking, gutting, and mold

Systems	Stuff		
Pumping Pumping is the process of removing water from the home via sump, trash, and transfer pumps.			
If there is a sheen to the water, note that oil and/or petroleum may be present. Contact your state's	Order water testing kits from the Department of Health at healthvermont.gov/lab/forms		
Department of Environmental Conservation before pumping to prevent further, more costly damage to the home.	Sump Pump Kit: Sump pumps are good for removing <u>clean</u> water and are often the first tool to grab post-flood. Sump Pump Garden Hose(s)		
NOTE: Be aware that pumping a basement before water outside has receded may compromise the foundation due to pressure from outside.	 Extension cord(s) Other helpful pumps to have on hand Trash Pump (with hose, filter, and extension) for water mixed with debris 		

Mucking

<u>Mucking</u> is the process of shoveling, raking, squeegeeing, and hauling mud, silt, and wet belongings out of the home.

inches of water on the floor

Notes for team leaders

 Collect and share information on hazardous conditions - trash, sharps, **Work Tote:** 20-gallon, heavy duty plastic tote filled with safety equipment for 5 people mucking and/or gutting a home. Work totes go out on every job, with every crew, no matter what.

☐ Transfer Pump (with hoses and extension cords) for the last few





gas leaks, sewage	Work Tote pack list
contamination, etc with	☐ Contractor bags - 1-2 rolls
volunteers	☐ Goggles - 5
 Establish location for 	☐ Tyvek suits - 5-10
hazardous materials to be	P100 respirators (plastic w cartridges) - 5
gathered	□ N95 masks - 10
Identify handwashing station	☐ Nitrile/hospital gloves - 1 box/bag of S, M + L
stationDemonstrate using proper	☐ Rubber grip work gloves - 5-10
Demonstrate using proper PPE. And, be prepared for	☐ Hand sanitizer & Sani wipes- 1
a dynamic in which	☐ Paper towels - 1
volunteers are using PPE	☐ First Aid Kit - 1
and residents are not;	Sunscreen - 1
volunteers get to leave and	☐ Bug Spray - 1
residents have to remain. It	□ Narcan - 4+
can be helpful to make	☐ Earplugs - 10+
volunteers aware of this	☐ Duct tape - 1
dynamic before heading to	Other Muck Tools (not stored in tote)
the home you're mucking.Remind volunteers to use	☐ Head Lamps
proper ergonomics and	☐ Waterproof/Muck Boots
take breaks to rest and	☐ Flathead Shovel
hydrate.	☐ Spade Shovel
 If possible, have a nurse 	☐ Giant Floor Squeegees
onsite or at your volunteer	☐ Steel Garden Rakes
headquarters to offer	☐ Power Washer
tetanus shots!	☐ Tarps (to slide debris around and also to protect the floor–
	especially if there isn't a bulkhead and muck and debris needs
	to come up the stairs inside the home)
	☐ Jet Sled
	☐ Garden Cart/Wheelbarrow
	☐ 5-gallon Buckets
	☐ Generator
	☐ Extension Cords
	☐ Work Lights on Pedestals and/or Clips
	Work Lights of Fredestals and/or Clips
Gutting	
	oving sheetrock, insulation and water-logged permeable materials in
order to expose joists, studs, subfloc	or, etc. Gutting allows a home to dry out.
YOU CANNOT DRY A HOME	Gut Kit: 5-gallon bucket filled with demolition equipment for a 5-person
JSING DEHUMIDIFIERS ALONE.	crew, useful when mucking is done and there is no longer water
Even though gutting is another	inundating the space.
painful step amidst profound loss, t is absolutely necessary in order	
o prevent mold.	



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 Collect and share information on hazardous conditions - trash, sharps, gas leaks, sewage contamination, etc with volunteers Identify handwashing station Demonstrate using proper PPE remind volunteers to use proper ergonomics and take breaks to rest and hydrate 	Gut Kit pack list (for gutting flooded buildings in addition to the Work Tote) Flat crowbars, roughly 15" - 5+ (flat prying tool with beveled ends for removing sheetrock, flooring, trim, and wall panels) Boxcutters/utility knives - 5+ Extra blades - 5+ Hammers - 5+ Cat's paw - 1 (small prying tool used for pulling stubborn nails better than a hammer) Chalk Line - 1-2 Bit box - 1 Screwdrivers - 1-2 Earplugs - 10+ Tape measure - 1+ Sharpie - 1+ Other Gut Tools (not stored in tote) Sawzall/Reciprocating Saw Impact driver Head Lamp Dehumidifier Fans Extension Cords				
Mold remediation Mold remediation Mold remediation happens once wet debris, walls, flooring, and insulation are removed.					
☐ Introduce light and air to the space via dehumidifiers, fans, and open doors and windows. ☐ Apply either a vinegar solution or mold-killing fungicides (not bleach) once moisture levels are below 17 percent in studs and joists. While some fungicides can be applied in wetter environments, it's best to apply chemicals to very dry surfaces for the best outcomes.	Mold Remediation Tools Moisture reader Agriculture sprayer and/or industrial spray bottles Shockwave, white vinegar, or EPA-certified fungicide (not bleach) HEPA-filtered vacuum Wire brushes Deck brushes or other stiff brushes with long handles Full PPE: P100 respirators, goggles, rubber gloves, tyvek suits Scrapers, pallet knives, blades				

