SKAGIT COUNTY **Flood Awareness Week**

ANNUAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PUBLICATION

Floods don't just happen in the floodplain

T trange as it may seem, floods don't just happen in the floodplain. Low-lying areas can flood during or after heavy rains. Storm drains can get overwhelmed (or plugged with fallen leaves) and back up into neighborhoods that are typically high and dry.

Floods affect all of us. That's why we take time every year to recognize Flood Awareness Week. It's a time for you to think about your flood risk, take steps to minimize that risk, and update your emergency plans.

Prepping doesn't have to be complicated or expensive. Really.

For starters, this guide includes checklists, links, tips and other helpful flood prep information. Clip this info out and stick it to your fridge. Take a photo and save it to your phone. Tweet it. Pin it. Whatever works.

Minimize your prep kit expenses by taking inventory of your house. What do you have that could go in a kit? Thrift stores or dollar stores are another inexpensive way to stock up.

Whatever you do, just do something. Don't be scared. Be prepared.



skagitcounty.net/DEM

- @SkagitDEM
- **Skagit DEM**



Courtesy Photo/ Paul Grenier

In February 2018, the Samish River overtopped its banks, flooding the community of Allen and parts of Chuckanut Drive.

DIY prep kit: Tips & tricks

THINGS I ALREADY HAVE

Nonperishable food: What can you set aside? Look for items like granola bars, cereal, peanut butter, canned fruits, veggies & meat. Check expiration dates and don't forget a manual can opener.

Water: Gather commercially bottled water and store in a cool, dark place. OR buy food-grade water storage containers (NOTE: replace DIY stored water every six months). 1 gal per person per day.

First-aid kit: DIY kits should include 25 adhesive bandages, antibiotic ointment, antiseptic wipes, aspirin/ibuprofen, cold compress, nonlatex gloves, scissors, gauze, thermometer & prescription meds.

PET THINGS I ALREADY HAVE

Extra food: Free sample-size packs of food are perfect for your pet kit. Or: Store 3 days' worth in a clean airtight container.

Pet H2O: Fido & Felix need their own water. Set aside at least a bottle or two for your pets, too.

Pet first aid: Cotton bandages, tape, saline solution & isopropyl alcohol = DIY pet first-aid kit.

Pet toys: Set aside familiar toys or treats to help reduce stress for your pet.

SIMPLE THINGS I CAN BUY

ARE YOU AT RISK?

Do you live in a flood or channel migration zone?

<u>http://msc.fema.gov</u>

GET LOCAL ALERTS

Sign up today for Skagit County's CodeRED emergency notifications

www.skagit911.us

GET INSURANCE

Standard insurance doesn't cover floods. Do you need it?

Skagit County Public Health Department

2 360-416-1500

伯 skagitcounty.net/Health

Skagit County Public Works Department 260-416-1400 Skagitcounty.net/PublicWorks

River Level Hot Line

260-416-1404 A skagitcounty.net/Flood **Hygiene items:** Set aside toothbrush/toothpaste, saline solution, glasses/contacts and feminine supplies for your kit.

Cash/travelers checks: Have cash on hand for simple transactions after an emergency.

Extra clothes & shoes: Have items you or the family don't wear much but that still fit? They're perfect for your emergency kit.

The kit itself: Whether it's a storage tub or a backpack, check thrift stores, dollar stores or sales for a sturdy container or bag you can store your prep materials in.

Bleach: Household chlorine bleach can disinfect water.

□ Matches/lighter: Store them in a waterproof container.

Picnic supplies: Mess kits, paper plates/cups, paper towels and disposable utensils can reduce water needs after an emergency.

www.floodsmart.gov

DIY PREP KITS Complete checklists online:

redcross.org/prepare ready.gov/build-a-kit

MAKE A PLAN

How will you get alerts, talk with family or evacuate?

ready.gov/make-a-plan



FLOODS: ARE YOU AT RISK?



100-YEAR FLOOD

Refers to the 1 percent annual chance flood; or, a flood that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any single year. It is NOT a literal term. A 100-year flood can occur several times or never within a 100-year period.

PHASE 1 FLOODING

Phase 1 floods inundate low areas near the Skagit River, may cover sections of roads, and occur roughly every few years. They generally cause minimal damage in the Skagit River Valley. Phase 1 floods occurred in Mount Vernon in fall 2015.

PHASE 2 FLOODING

Phase 2 floods inundate a wider area and may cause significant damage. A large Phase 2 flood occurred in December 1975; it was estimated to be a 10-year flood event (a flood that has 10 percent chance of occurring in any given year).

PHASE 3 FLOODING

Phase 3 floods can cause catastrophic damage. The last Phase 3 flood occurred in November 2006, when the Skagit River reached a height of 39.79 feet on the flood gauge in Concrete, well above the Phase 3 criteria of 37 feet.

FLOOD STAGE

Site-specific river level at which flooding may occur. Usually at or above the top of the riverbank. Flood heights are typically measured relative to flood stage elevations. Find a map of flood gauges and flood stages online: <u>skagitcounty.net/riverlevels</u>.

FLOOD WATCH

A flood watch is issued when conditions are favorable for a specific hazardous weather event to occur, and



SKAGIT RIVER: A MOVING HISTORY

Where will the river move? Rivers can and will change their course, and the Skagit is no exception. While properties within the 100year flood plain are at risk of flooding, properties near historic river channels are also at risk of damage during flood season.

Look at Skagit River history:

Skagit County's Lidar Story map and iMap layer show you the bare earth beneath the Skagit River. Historic river channels, oxbows, landslides and other features are clearly visible. Take a look: <u>skagitcounty.net/lidar</u>



when conditions are favorable for flooding. It does not mean flooding WILL occur, but it is possible.

FLOOD ADVISORY

A flood advisory is issued when flooding is not expected to be bad enough to issue a warning. Flooding may occur, and may cause significant inconvenience. If caution is not exercised, flooding could lead to threats to life and/or property.

FLOOD WARNING

A flood warning is issued when the hazardous weather event is imminent or already happening. Flooding may also be imminent or occurring. Rivers may rise quickly. Tune to your local emergency alert system to find out if you need to evacuate.

DAMAGING F ODWATERS



The Skagit River has reached flood stage 60+ times in the past 100 years, including November 2017.

Floods can happen anytime, in any season. Heavy rain, snowmelt, coastal storms and other weather events can cause flooding - even in areas that haven't previously flooded.

More than 30,000 people live in Skagit County's 100-year floodplain. If you live near low-lying areas, near a body of water, along a coast, or downstream of a levee or dam - you may be at risk of flooding.

Remain alert before & during a flood. Whether via social media, websites, alert



apps, TV or radio, local officials will share weather updates and emergency instructions (including evacuation orders) that could affect you.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH

Handwashing & personal hygiene

Consider all floodwaters contaminated. Avoid contact with mud and floodwaters whenever possible. Treat cuts and abrasions immediately; clean with nonpolluted water, then use antibacterial products.

Purify your water.

Even clear water can be contaminated. Bring to a rolling boil for one minute OR chemically disinfect it. Strain dirty water through a filter before purifying.

Add 1/4 teaspoon of household

PREP YOUR PROPERTY

Skagit County is considered a Class 6 community under FEMA's rating system. Every flood policy holder is entitled to a 20 percent reduction in premiums.

Purchase or renew your policy today: It typically takes 30 days for a policy to go into effect. Homeowner's policies do NOT cover flooding. The National Flood Insurance Program can provide coverage.

If you live in the floodplain, Skagit County Planning Department OR your city planning department can help you decide how to protect your property from flood damage. Options include:

ACTIONS TO TAKE DURING A FLOOD WATCH

NATER OVER

ROADWAY

Know local emergency plans. Where will you go and how will you get there if you need to reach higher ground?

Check and restock your kit. Make sure you have at least 2 weeks of food & water for everyone in your home, as well as flashlights, batteries, cash, prescriptions & first-aid items.

Sign up for alerts. Timely local weather alerts and warnings can help you make smart decisions. Make sure you know the difference between watches and warnings.

... DURING A FLOOD ADVISORY

Stay informed. Turn on your TV or radio, or follow social media for the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.

Know where to go. You may need to reach high ground quickly and on foot. Make sure you know your primary and backup evacuation routes.

Prepare your home. Bring in outdoor furniture and move important items to elevated areas to protect them from floodwaters. Do NOT shelter in attics.

Disconnect appliances. Unplug electrical appliances, and if instructed, turn off your gas and electricity at the source. This helps prevent fires or explosions.

6% or 8.25% bleach per gallon of filtered water. Let stand for 60 minutes before use.

Food safety is paramount.

If the power goes out, eat food that spoils rapidly first.

Keep your refrigerator/freezer closed to conserve cold air. Use ice, dry ice or snow to keep food cold.

Discard food that is not cold or shows obvious signs of spoilage.

More info: <u>www.cdc.gov/disasters/</u> foodwater/facts.html

Elevating buildings to prevent water from entering the structure.

"Dry floodproofing" for commercial buildings makes walls and floors watertight so water can't enter the structure.

• "Wet floodproofing" for shops and garages modifies the structure and relocates the contents so floodwaters do minimal to no damage.

Stocking up and keeping materials like sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting and lumber on hand for emergency waterproofing.

... DURING A FLOOD WARNING

Take immediate action. Evacuate if directed OR move immediately to higher ground or stay on high ground.

Don't walk or drive through

floodwaters. Even small amounts of moving water can sweep people and vehicles away. Low-lying roads or bridges can be swept away by floodwaters. If floodwaters rise around your car, but the water is not moving, abandon the car and move to high ground.

Avoid bridges over floodwaters. Fastmoving water can weaken bridge footings and make the structure unstable.

WHAT TO DO AFTER A FLOOD

After a flood, do you know if your home or property is safe to occupy? Call Skagit County Planning and Development Services at 360-416-1320 to arrange a post-damage assessment. FEMA and/or your insurance company may require an assessment. Skagit County inspectors will visit the site and:

► Inspect the interior and exterior of buildings, including foundations, framing, siding, heating systems, plumbing, flooring, drywall, insulation, etc.;

► Document observed damage & the percentage of each component affected;

Determine the highest water level that was in the building;

Classify building damage as minor, major or destroyed.

► Find Initial Damage Assessment forms online: <u>skagitcounty.net/dem</u>



PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AFTER A FLOOD

► Protect your water source: Floodwaters can pollute wells with silt, contaminants or bacteria. What can you do?

Once floodwaters recede below the wellhead, contact the Skagit County Health Department for information about residential well or water testing.

■ Large pieces of debris in floodwaters can expose wiring, dislodge part of your well or crack the well casing. Do not turn on your well pump until the well has been assessed and/or repaired.

► Mold and indoor air quality. Mold growth may be a risk if floodwaters entered your home. Here's how to reduce the risk:

 Remove as much standing water as possible from floors, carpets, etc.
COMPLETELY remove wet materials that can't be dried within 48 hours.

Flooded basements should be emptied by only one-third of the volume each day, beginning once surrounding floodwaters have receded.

Dry the inside of the house. Open

windows, closets, doors, the attic, eaves and other vents.

■ Warm the house at least 15 degrees higher than the outside temperature.

Remove baseboards and drill/punch holes in the wall 2 inches above the floor to dry areas between walls.

Avoid Carbon Monoxide (CO) poisoning during power outages. Using alternative sources of fuel for heat, cooking or electricity can cause CO to build up in enclosed spaces. It is odorless & poisonous to people and pets:

■ Do not use BBQs, propane heaters, generators or gas ranges indoors.

■ Have a battery-operated CO detector in your home.

Symptoms of CO exposure include headache, dizziness, weakness, nausea/vomiting, chest pain and confusion.

■ Learn more: <u>www.doh.wa.gov/</u> <u>CommunityandEnvironment/</u> <u>Contaminants/CarbonMonoxide</u>

COMING HOME

► If you evacuated your home, return ONLY when authorities say it is safe.

► Beware of areas where floodwaters have receded, and watch out for debris on or near the road. Road closed signs may still be in place even if roads do not appear flooded. Don't drive around barricades.

► Turn off power at the main breaker or fuse box. Before use, make sure electrical and gas systems are functioning properly.

► Be alert for dangerous debris like glass, needles or metal fragments. Before walking through flood debris, use a stick to check for hidden dangers. Be mindful of underground or downed power lines that could electrically charge standing water.

► Photograph damage to your property and contact your insurance agent. Do what you can to prevent further damage, like putting a tarp over a damaged roof.

► The Red Cross may provide you with a voucher for essentials like groceries, medication and clothing. They can also provide you with a flood cleanup kit: mop, broom, bucket and cleaning supplies.

BE SEPTIC SMART

► Your septic system may not function properly after a flood. Minimize water use until floodwaters completely recede.

► If your toilets and sinks don't drain properly, don't use the system until drains flow again. Drainage issues may include the following:

- The septic tank is overfull.
- The pump tank is overfull OR the pump is damaged.
- The drainfield is still saturated.

WASTE DISPOSAL

► Bag up any garbage and food contaminated by floodwaters and place in containers to keep away from rodents. Dispose of flood-damaged carpeting and furniture.

► Skagit County transfer stations may accept waste at no charge after a flood. The county will provide disposal information as soon as possible.

► Dead animals should be disposed of or removed as soon as possible.



This annual flood awareness publication is developed by the Skagit County Commissioners' Office: **Kenneth A. Dahlstedt, Chair,** *District 2* **Lisa Janicki,** *District 3* **Ron Wesen,** *District 1*