

The Flood Preparation Checklist

When preparing for a flood, a detailed checklist should be developed indicating the order in which processes are to be shut down and the facility secured. The length of time needed (expressed in hours or days) to accomplish these tasks should be determined in advance so that appropriate actions can be initiated at the proper time. Then, as each task is completed during either a flood watch or flood warning, check it off and move on to the next one. The extent of the checklist will vary based on occupancy and prior history of flooding. Below is a sample of what can be included in your checklist.

Completed	Action			Time Needed
	Shut down processes safely and drain open tanks of flammable or combustible liquids.			
	Update important back-up records and move them to a location not vulnerable to flooding.			
	Relocate or anchor yard items that can be moved by flood waters, such as trailers, lumber or loose yard storage. Move stored materials inside if practical.			
	Assemble the following supplies Portable pumps and hose Emergency lighting Lumber and nails	and equipment at a central, secur ☐ Mops and squeegees ☐ Tarpaulins ☐ Power and manual tools	re location: Sandbags Shovels and axes	
	Ensure that the emergency crew ☐ Non-perishable food ☐ Radio receivers	remaining on the premises has the First aid equipment Stored drinking water	e following: □ Lighting	
	Fill emergency generator and fire pump fuel tanks.			
	Inspect all fire protection equipment to be sure it is in service.			
	Check travel brakes on movable cranes and bridges. Anchor them in accordance with the manufacturers' out of service instructions.			
	Place sandbags at vulnerable openings. Divert water from critical areas such as holes in foundations,			

Completed	Action	Time Needed
	Move important machinery, stock and reports to higher elevations. By knowing the past flooding history of the area, reasonably safe areas can be selected.	
	Shut off all flammable and combustible liquid lines at their source to prevent the discharge of such liquids from piping broken by floating debris. Support exposed piping properly.	
	Make sure above and below ground tanks are properly anchored to prevent flotation. Fill empty tanks with water or product, and extend vent lines on active tanks above the anticipated maximum water level.	
	Lash down portable containers of flammable or combustible liquids.	
	Shut off electrical power at the main building. Disconnect when that building is in imminent danger of flooding.	
	Install flood doors/covers.	

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