

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR HOME OWNERS

⇨ If eaves/troughs are connected to the house sewer system, disconnect them and re-channel the flow to points more than 4 feet from the building's foundation. This will help reduce the flow of water into the community sewage system.

⇨ Dangerous chemicals such as weed killer, insecticides, and corrosives should be removed to dry areas to reduce the dangers of chemical contamination, fires, explosions, and personal injuries.

⇨ Buoyant materials should be removed from the basement to lessen the potential for damage to first floor components of the structure should the basement flood.

⇨ For additional information on preparing your household for flooding, you may wish to ask the assistance of a professional plumber.



Your Rainy Season Checklist

☐ Make sure storm drain inlets on your property are unobstructed.

☐ Clear roofs and gutters of leaves and debris. Pick up sandbags.

☐ Call 671-3425 to find out if your property is in a Special Flood Hazard Area.

☐ Contact your insurance agent to discuss flood insurance.

☐ Call 671-3127 for instructions on permits needed to clean creeks or channels on private property.

☐ Keep these numbers handy:

City of Concord

Flood zone info.....671-3425

Flooding-

Non-emergency.....671-3050

Emergency.....671-3333



Sandbag Construction



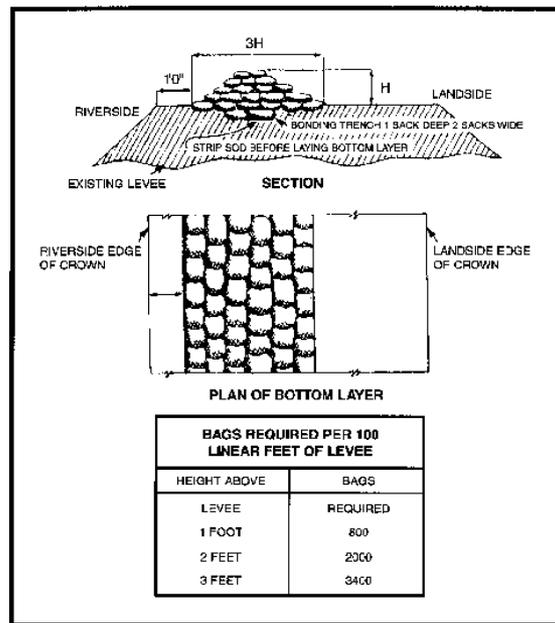
The use of sandbags is a simple, effective way to prevent or reduce flood water damage. Properly filled and placed, sandbags can act as a barrier to divert moving water around instead of through buildings. Sandbag construction does not guarantee a water-tight seal, but is satisfactory for use in most situations. Sandbags are also used successfully to prevent overtopping of leveed streams and for training current flow to specific areas.

Untied sandbags are recommended for most situations. Tied sandbags should only be used for special situations when prefilling and stockpiling may be required for specific purposes. Tied sandbags are generally easier to handle and to stockpile, however sandbag filling operations can generally best be accomplished at or near the placement site and tying of bags would waste valuable time and effort. If the bags are prefilled at a distant location, due consideration must be given to transportation vehicles and site access.

The most commonly used bags are untreated burlap sacks available from feed or hardware stores. Empty bags can be stockpiled for emergency use and will be serviceable for years if properly stored. Filled bags of earth material deteriorate quickly.

A heavy bodied or sandy soil is most desirable for filling sandbags, but any usable material at or near the site has definite advantages. Course sand could leak out through the weave of the bag. To prevent this double bag the material. Gravelly or rocky soils are poor choices because of their permeability characteristics.

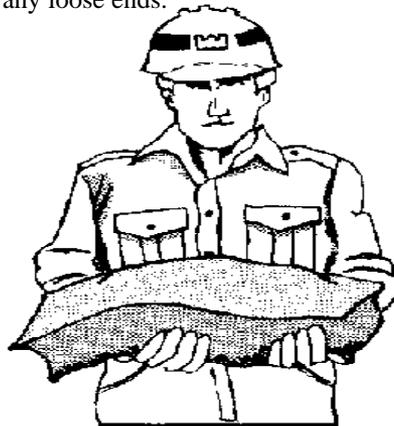
Sandbag barriers can easily be constructed by two people, as most individuals have the physical capabilities to carry or drag a sandbag weighing approximately 30 pounds.



Pyramid placement is used to increase the height of sandbag protection.

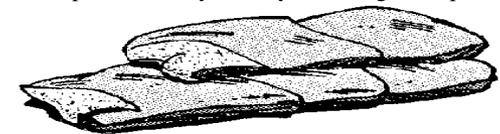
Place the sandbags to form a pyramid by alternating [1 header courses (bags placed crosswise) and stretcher courses (bags placed lengthwise)].

Stamp each bag in place, overlap sacks, maintain staggered joint placement and tuck under any loose ends.



Important Points

- Use extreme caution around electrical equipment
- Use extreme caution around machinery
- Always lift with your back
- Properly care for all wounds - even the smallest
- Dress in layers appropriate for the weather
- Drink plenty of fluids and eat regularly
- Don't walk behind construction equipment
- Plan an emergency escape route
- Travel only when necessary in groups of three
- Use extreme care in flooded areas
- Be careful around foundations watch cave-ins
- Report broken gas lines immediately!
- Wash your hands before eating
- Stop immediately if dizzy or having chest pain



Remove any debris from the area where bags are to be placed. Place the 1/2-filled bags lengthwise and parallel to the direction of flow.

Fold the open end of the unfilled portion of the bag to form a triangle. (If bed bags are used, flatten or fire the tied end.)

Place succeeding bags on the folded or fired portion of the previous bag and stamp into place to eliminate voids and form a tight seal.

Stagger the joint connections when multiple layers are necessary. For unsupported layers over three courses high, use pyramid placement method.