

General Cleaning and Disinfecting of a Public Facility after a Flood

Personal Protection Equipment

Flood waters may contain risks that can affect your health, including raw sewage and chemical contaminants. Items and surfaces that come into contact with flood waters can become contaminated. When working with flood water-contaminated material it is recommended that you protect yourself from these risks by using personal protection equipment.

Use appropriate personal protective equipment for all flood clean-up activities, including:

- Puncture-proof and water-proof boots, particularly if water is present in the house.
- Rubber gloves, as well as sturdy work gloves for cleaning and removing flood-damaged items.
- A tool, such as a shovel, to dislodge or move any debris. Avoid using your hands to recover submerged items.
- Face masks, including a N95 respirator mask (available at hardware stores), if cleaning areas that could contain mould, asbestos or heavy dust.
- A first aid kit (including supplies to clean and cover any cut or wound before commencing clean-up).

Remember to bathe or shower using soap and warm water when you finish any cleaning activities. Also be sure to wash your hands and any exposed skin regularly, using soap and warm water, during cleaning activities. Avoid touching any exposed skin with contaminated gloves or items. Wash your clothes.

Floors

Floors are badly soiled during a flood.

To clean and sanitize floors, you must:

- Move furniture and all removable floor coverings outdoors.
- Remove wet carpets and wet carpet underlay as soon as possible, so that the floor does not start to distort or delaminate.
- Drag carpets out on a plastic sheet instead of carrying them. Carrying wet carpets may harm your back
- Clean floors using warm water and soap.
- Then, sanitize all surfaces using a mild bleach solution (one tablespoon bleach to four litres water). Dry floors completely.

Clean all floors in a the house with warm water and soap, even those that are on floors above the water line, since they will have been exposed to excessive humidity for long enough to start mould growth.

Carpets

- Remove and discard flooded carpets and carpet underpads. You may need to dry the carpets slightly so they can be dragged out. Carpet underpads may fall apart while being removed. Be sure to remove all remaining bits.
- To save expensive carpets, you will need to send to professional cleaners. Contact a cleaning company quickly to reduce damage to these carpets.

Vinyl, Linoleum and Other Sheet Floor Coverings

Vinyl, linoleum and other floor coverings can trap dirt and water. Remove the flooring if:

- The wooden subfloor underneath is wet.
- Dirt and water is trapped underneath the flooring.

Removing the flooring will allow the wooden subfloor to dry rapidly. Drying the wooden subfloor with the flooring still intact may cause the floor to be damaged further.

Inside Floor Cavities

The space between the floor and ceiling should be inspected to see if the cavities have become wet.

- Whenever wet material is found in subfloor spaces, open the spaces to allow cleaning and drying.
- Empty the cavity of any insulation, debris, or dirt, and dry all interior materials.
- Remove and discard any wet insulation, clean and then sanitize the surfaces.
- If wood structural members have become saturated, it may take days or weeks for them to dry completely, before the cavity can be closed again.

Walls

Before starting any remediation or construction work on walls, be sure you know which are load-bearing, and consult a contractor for guidance on structural safety.

- Remove drywall that has been soaked or absorbed water.
- Clean remaining drywall using warm water and soap.
- Then, sanitize using a mild bleach solution (one tablespoon bleach to four litres of water).

Clean all walls in a flooded house, even those that are on floors above the water line, since they will have been exposed to excessive humidity for long enough to start mould growth.

Inside Wall Cavities

- Whenever wet material is found in these cavities, open the cavities to allow cleaning and drying.
- Remove and discard any wet insulation, clean and then sanitize the surfaces.
- Clean, sanitize and dry all cavities before completing your renovations.
- If wood structural members have become saturated, it may take days or weeks for them to dry completely, before the cavity can be closed again.
- Consider using de-humidifiers to speed up drying of structural components.

The more quickly hidden spaces are opened, the less water saturation will take place and the quicker materials can be dried to safe levels.

Wet Insulation

Fibrous insulation, like glass fibre, mineral wool and cellulose insulation materials, even those not wetted in the flood should be removed.

- They collect contamination even without being wetted in a flood.
- Large amounts of contamination remain after material is dry.
- If they stay wet for extended periods of time, moulds and other microbes can grow.
- They also lose their insulation capabilities, even after drying.

Board insulation, such as styrofoam and urethane, can also become saturated. Insulation materials will continue to absorb water up above the high-water mark. That rising damp region can reach half a metre (1 to 2 feet) in a few days under some conditions.

For these reasons:

- Remove all fibrous insulation above the obvious high-water mark and replace it with new material once the cavity materials dry sufficiently.
- Remove board insulation that is saturated.

Ceilings

Ceilings above the high-water mark may be reasonably dry and undamaged, but they still require checking and cleaning. Moisture can be absorbed upward along walls and wet the ceiling materials.

- Replace ceiling drywall or plaster that was submerged in flood waters.
- Check ceiling materials above the high water mark to sure they are dry. If they are wet, replace them.
- Clean ceilings you keep using warm water and soap.
- Then, sanitize using a mild bleach solution (one tablespoon of bleach to four litres of water).
- Dry surfaces quickly.

Electrical Equipment, Lights, Fixtures, and Wiring

- Do not use flooded electrical equipment (such as outlets and switch boxes or fuse/breaker panels) until they have been inspected and passed by the electrical utility or an electrician approved by the utility. **They are not safe when they are wet and dirty!** Wet dirt is an excellent conductor of electricity and could either short out the power or leave some surfaces electrically “live” and dangerous to touch.

Electrical Outlets and Switchboxes

When the power is off:

- Wash electrical outlet and switch boxes. Then, rinse.
- **Be VERY sure the power is off, and be sure that all electrical supply materials and equipment are perfectly clean and dry before power is turned on again.**

Lighting Fixtures

Once the power is off, or after you have disconnected and removed your light fixtures

- Take ceiling fixtures and lamps apart to check for dirt and wetness.
- Clean and dry thoroughly before use.
- Expect some burnt-out bulbs and cracked or broken bulb glass. Good bulbs may shatter the first time they are turned on, so get a shade between you and the bulb for that first trial.

Appliances

Large Appliances

- Do not use larger appliances, like washing machines and dryers that were submerged in flood waters. Dirt in motors and switches can cause severe damage and electrical shock.
- Contact a repair company to have these appliances inspected and repaired before use.
- Repair the washer and dryer first, if possible, as you could then use them to salvage clothes.

Small Appliances

It may be best to replace flooded small appliances. Old equipment may cost more to repair than to buy new equipment. If you decide to save any small appliances:

- Get an estimate of the possible repair costs.
- Rinse and clean small appliances with warm water and detergent.
- Send them to a repair shop.

Furnaces and Water Heaters

Flood and sewage waters contain harmful microorganisms that can grow on surfaces inside your heating and ventilation ((HVAC) systems, even in ducting that was not submerged in water

- Don't use flooded furnaces and water heaters until they have been inspected and serviced by a trained professional.
- The professional hired should:
 - Isolate sections of HVAC systems that are being cleaned using plastic sheeting or other vapour barriers.
 - Replace all flood damaged materials, like insulation and filters.
 - Vacuum, clean and sanitize all surfaces, including air ducts. All components must be dried as quickly as possible.
 - Test that the HVAC system is operating properly.

Plumbing and Plumbing Fixtures

During a flood, water may well up through flood drains and sump holes, bringing materials into the house that should never be there. As the water subsides, indoor materials may be sucked or washed into drainage systems and partly block them or just sit there and rot.

- Flush all water lines in your building, including water treatment devices.
- Carefully flush and disinfect floor drains and sump pits.
- Scrub away any greasy dirt and grime off surfaces.
- Check for priming of the floor drains, meaning water stays in these drains, so that sewer gasses cannot move up into the house when the drains dry out.
- If you do not have a flush line installed, be sure to check the drains regularly, pouring some water and chlorine bleach into them to keep them primed and disinfected.

The footing drains outside your foundations may have seen more water and dirt than they could cope with during the flood.

- Have them checked out by a person trained in plumbing and drains. They can often be cleaned out through special clean-out pipes, or from the connection to the storm sewer.
- If your footing drains cannot be cleaned, they will not drain as well and may allow water to enter your basement. Keep stored materials away from basement walls and off basement floors. This will reduce future damage, but remain alert for problems

What to Discard

Many materials cannot be reasonably cleaned and dried once they have been soaked with flood waters. Remove and discard the following items, in sealed plastic bags, whenever possible.

- Inexpensive possessions that have been soaked.
- Particleboard (fibreboard) furniture.
- Inexpensive upholstered furniture. Upholstered furniture may be impossible to clean.
- Magazines and books.
- Mattresses and box springs
- Fluffy bedding (such as duvets, comforters and pillows), unless they can be laundered in hot water and dried in a hot dryer.
- Electrical equipment that has been inundated and water-filled.
- Well-worn clothes may not warrant the time and effort to salvage.
- Papers and paper products that are not valuable.
- Paper that was wet for days.

What to Save

Assess items that might be safe to salvage and repair, including:

- Surfaces that do not absorb water
- Fabrics that can be laundered and bleached
- Surfaces not affected by the flood water, such as items in the upper floors of your home.

Furniture

- Antique furniture may warrant the expensive treatment that is required to repair flood water damage. Contact professional restorers quickly and follow their instructions.
- Salvage good quality wood furniture and particleboard furniture if dunking was short and no swelling is apparent.
- Clean furniture with warm water and soap.
- Then, sanitize using a mild bleach solution (one tablespoon of bleach in four litres of water).
- Dry quickly, but not in the sun or with direct heat. Open drawers to speed drying, but not to fully disassemble them, because of possible distortion.

Linens, Bedding and Clothing

Salvage flood-damaged fabrics that can be laundered.

- Scrape off heavy dirt. Rinse.
- Wash fabrics in hot water
- Dry in a hot dryer.

Send non-washable fabrics such as silks and woolens professional dry cleaners.

Paper and Paper Goods

To salvage important papers, such as legal, financial or sentiments documents:

- Remove most water from the paper by blotting with blank paper or thin blotting materials.
- Open books to the breeze and the sun to speed drying. Remember to close and press them at night, or more often if wrinkling starts to appear. Too rapid drying may be hard on bindings, so be cautious about drying them in full sun.
- Wrap and freeze wet paper goods if you cannot begin drying them within a day.
 - Rinse off as much of the dirt as possible and towel dry by blotting, not rubbing.
 - Wrap materials carefully in freezer bags and clean off the outside of the bags before freezing. Because of the high risk of contamination, never mix these bags with food bags. When a freezer can be used only for wet papers, it may be best to leave items unwrapped or lightly wrapped, as they will dry slightly during storage. This technique is used, in combination with a vacuum, to remove water from extremely valuable documents.
 - Later, remove items one or two at a time and carefully thaw and dry.
 - Once dried, clean with warm water and soap. Then, sanitize using a mild bleach solution.

If mould damage has occurred or is severe, focus on saving the information, not the paper.

- Check with a lawyer to determine if any notarized copies of your documents are available.
- Check with local government offices to determine if birth records, passports, and other government certificate-type documents, can be replaced.
- Send maps and other large documents to a copy house to press through hot rollers that make blueprints. The cost may not be as high as you thought, but the paper will have to be roll pressed before it has dried, so act quickly.

Contact us at 1-833-476-4743 or [submit a request online](#) at ahs.ca/eph.

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